



A. H. Trimble

HISTORY

OF

DAVIS COUNTY,

IOWA,

CONTAINING

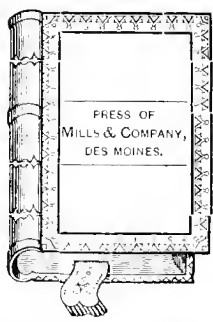
A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.,

A BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF MANY OF ITS LEADING CITIZENS, WAR RECORD OF ITS VOLUNTEERS IN THE LATE REBELLION, GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN, HISTORY OF IOWA AND THE NORTHWEST, MAP OF DAVIS COUNTY, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, REMINISCENCES, MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC.

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PREFACE.

THERE is no proper place in history for the element of fiction. In the correct delineation of a landscape the artist judiciously employs both lights and shades; so the historian must need contrast the true and the false, that the eternal beauty and symmetry of truth appear, but draw upon the imagination, he may never. As in the landscape, the true outline of objects is obscured in the shadows, requiring the full blaze of day to bring them into proper view, so history brings out the facts partially obscured in the haze of tradition—itself never history.

The history of the growth of any branch of knowledge has a double interest—that which comes to it from the knowledge itself, and that which comes from its relations to the history of the operation of the human mind. Men think under the limitations of their times; they reason on such material as they have; they form their estimate of changes from the facts immediately known to them. What Matthew Arnold has written of man's thoughts, as he floats adown the "River of Time," is most true. Says he:

"As is the world on the banks,
So is the mind of man.
Only the track where he sails
He wots of; only the thoughts
Raised by the objects he passes, are his."

Impressions thus received, the mind will modify and work upon, transmitting the products to other minds in shapes that often seem new, strange and arbitrary, but which yet result from processes familiar to our experience, and to be found at work in our own individual consciousness. And this is the necessity that renders history, as entirely distinct from tradition, imperative. Here the province of the historian begins. It is imperative on him that he record facts as they are, freed from the gloss given them by verbal transmissions.

DAVIS COUNTY ranks among the first in political influence, and is not behind in the intelligence of its people and its jealous regard for education; its material resources are practically unlimited, and the promise for its future ever brightening. Now, to clearly understand this happy present, its glories and its greatness, its opportunities and its wonders, it is our duty to look back to their sources. We shall find that the seeds which have so auspiciously borne fruit in this present generation, were sown by men tried and true; men who deserve to be remembered, not merely as historic names,

but as men in whose broad breasts beat the noblest hearts, and within whose rustic homes were to be found the very bone and sinew of this Western world; men whose sterling worth and integrity have contributed *very* largely to its present high position.

The whole history of this county is one of surpassing interest, and the more it is studied the clearer does it become that underlying its records are certain truths, which afford a clew to the causes that have contributed so powerfully to bring it to its present marked prominence. They will be found identical with those which have influenced the history of the nations during many centuries. To narrate these facts is the object of these pages; with what success this has been done, we do not presume to say. It has been our aim to learn and present the truth, without favor or prejudice.

It has heretofore been possible for the scholar, with leisure and a comprehensive library, to trace out the written history of his county by patient research among voluminous government documents and dusty records, sometimes old and scarce; but these sources of information, and the time to study them, are not at the command of most of those who are intelligently interested in local history; and there are many unpublished facts to be rescued from the failing memories of the oldest residents, who would soon have carried their information with them to the grave; and others to be obtained from the citizens best informed in regard to the various present interests and institutions of the county, which should be treated of in giving its history. This service of research and record, which very few could have undertaken for themselves, the publishers of this work have performed. While a few unimportant mistakes may, perhaps, be found in such a multitude of details, in spite of the care exercised in the production of the volume, they still confidently present this result of many weeks' labor, as a true and orderly narration of all the events in the history of the county which were of sufficient interest and value to merit such a record.

Authenticity is always difficult in history. Much passes for history which is mere anecdote, and that domain is always doubtful. Other facts again, come to us through the prejudice and colors of personal narration. Great care has, therefore, been necessary to prevent publishing misconceptions as history. There has been admitted no statement of fact without ample authority, and mentioned not even the slightest incident without the support of creditable testimony. Attention is called to one feature, considered of special value—the introduction of the original records for all transactions directly affecting the interests of the county. Concerning the first records and the facts they teach, little or nothing need be said. Of this period in the county's history there have been explored for evidence, every known ear-

ly document, and, where not mutilated, they have been presented in full. If, among the pages devoted to early settlers and settlements, the sentences seem short and broken, and the method of treatment faulty, it should be borne in mind that the nature of the data renders any other method of presentment impossible. Accuracy, rather than finish, has been the object held steadily in view.

In the preparation of this volume, the oldest residents and others have cheerfully volunteered their services in the undertaking, adding largely to the value of the results obtained. Special thanks are due to the following named persons, who have not only aided us by placing at our disposition much valuable matter, but have themselves devoted much time to searching records, and afforded every opportunity in their power to perfect the chronological sequence and accuracy of the *data* used: Col. S. A. Moore, M. H. Jones, A. H. Hill, Col. H. H. Trimble, William S. Stevens, county auditor; Dr. Sellman, Dr. D. C. Greenleaf, William Taylor, county clerk; S. M. Eppley, county treasurer; A. C. Lester, county recorder; Crawford Davis, proprietor of the *Legal Tender Greenback*; J. J. Hamilton, editor of the *Republican*; T. O. Walker, editor of the *Democrat*; J. R. Anderson, ex-county superintendent; F. W. Moore, deputy auditor; Samuel Russell; S. B. Downing, representative; James Jordon, the oldest resident of the county, and other old settlers in the various townships of the county. Throughout the county are many impossible to name here, who have freely given what of history they had. The clergy and other church officers, and those of civic associations, have been universally obliging in placing at our command the needed statistics of their several societies.

Under the sway of cause and effect, historic events cannot stand alone; they form an unbroken chain. This history of so limited a territory as a county in Iowa, has its roots not only in remote times, but in distant lands, and cannot be justly written out without consulting the influence of such a foreign element; nor can such a county history be understood in all its relations, without a historic review of at least the State of which the county is a part; hence, we feel that in giving such an outline we have been more faithful to the main purpose of the work, while we have added an element of independent interest and value. We little doubt that this book will be a welcome one to the inhabitants of the county, for all take a just pride in whatever calls to mind the scenes and incidents of other days. It is presented in the belief that the work done will meet with the heartiest approval of our readers; and if, through that commendation, it awakens an earnest spirit of enterprise and emulation among the younger citizens of the county, it will be a source of just pleasure and congratulation to

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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

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

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

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

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

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 27, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

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

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

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

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

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



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

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

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakoke," *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 "*Crevecoeur*" (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 Crevecoeur 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, 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 La Salle 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 eighth 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 April, 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. La Salle 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 the 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 "*Malhouch'a*" 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 Crevecoeur,) 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 Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

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

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

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

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



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the fewer 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.

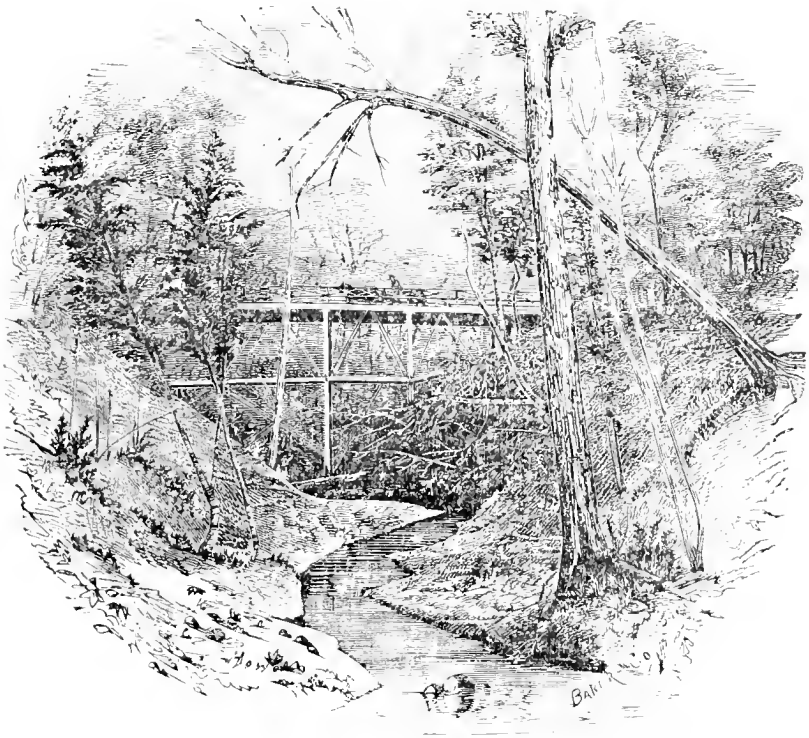
He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out 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



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. H3

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 Godeur 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 Twigtwecs, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisouere, 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 Toradakon, 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 endeavours of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnae. 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 Mississillimacnae, 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), Kaskaskia 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 Cahokia 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 Massae 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 "battoo," 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 "battoo," 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 Heekewelder, 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 2d 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 Appalachian River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, 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. Stiles with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

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



LAKE BLUFF.

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

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

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

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

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, 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 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 “Red-stone 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 chief, 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-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

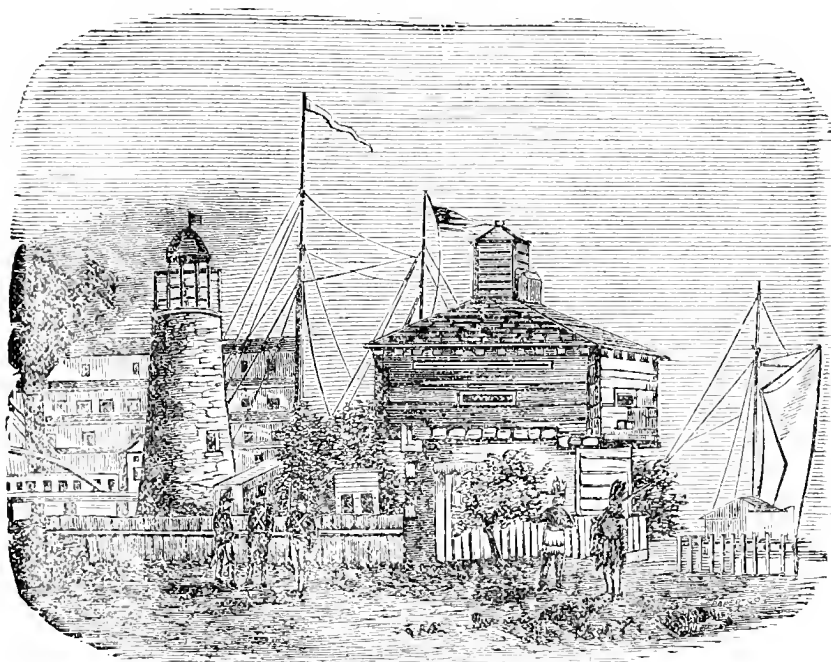
body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments,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

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

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

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST

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

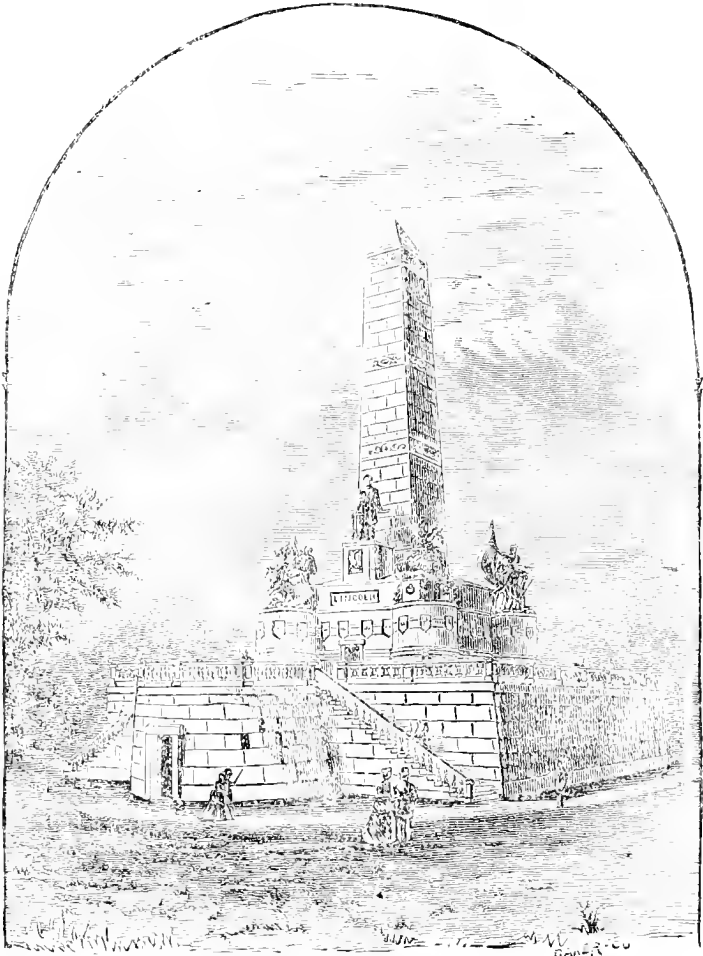


OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.

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

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

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 1820 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

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

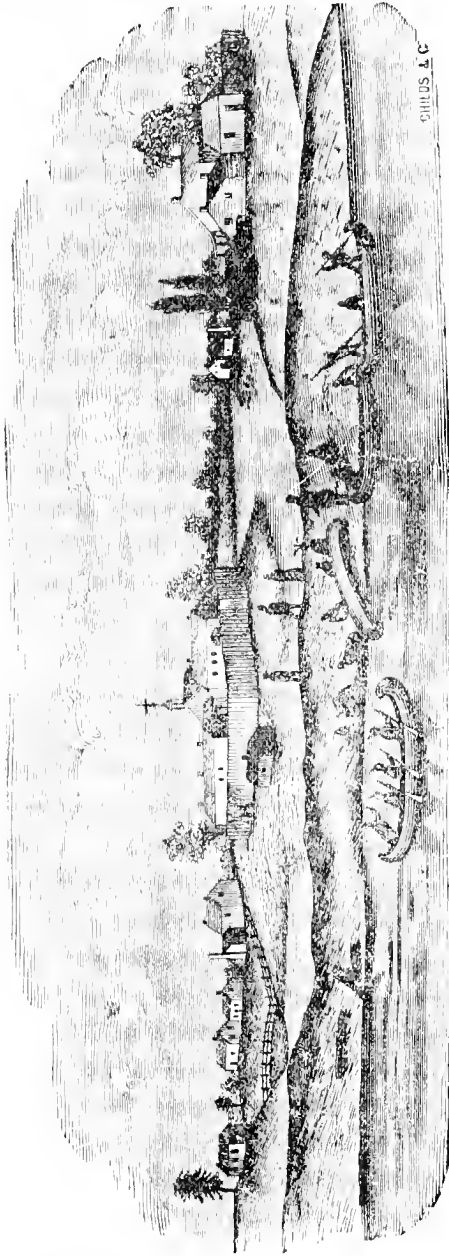
from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

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

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



CHICAGO IN 1833.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

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

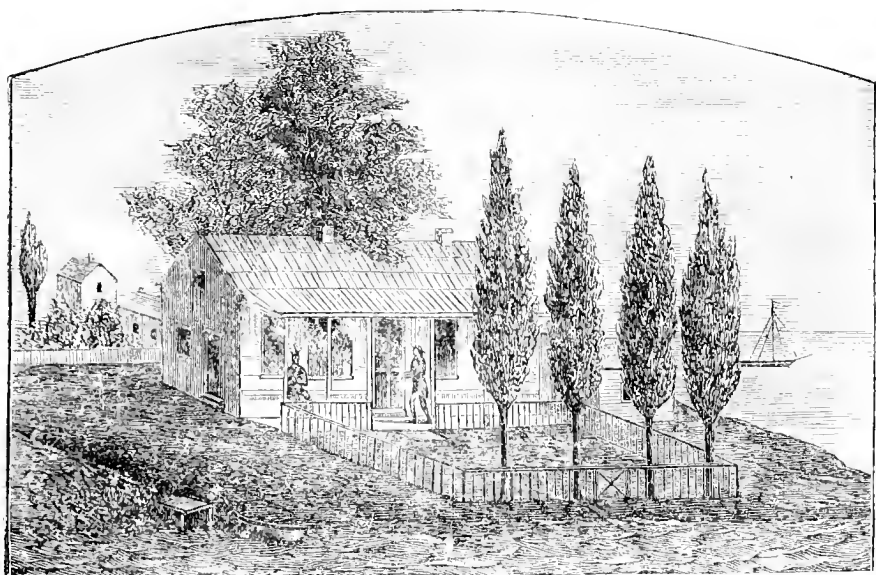
The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad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

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

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

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

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



KINZIE HOUSE.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

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

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

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

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

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

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

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

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

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COAL IS KING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of 36½ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

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

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION.

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

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

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



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,014 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 engineering 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 44½ 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.

Flax 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.

Red 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 stream 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 Winneshek 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.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramous bed</i>	50
	Lower Cretaceous. {	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shals</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
		Coal Measures. {	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	Coal Measures. {	Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
		Subcarboniferous. {	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
	Subcarboniferous. {	Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook beds.....	175
		Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
Devonian.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
Upper Silurian.....	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
		Trenton. {	Galena Limestone.....	250
	Trenton Limestone.....		200
Lower Silurian.....	Primordial. {	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
Azoic.....	Ilaronian.....	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 erinoids, 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 breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *anlopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

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

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythere* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The 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 *aerogens*. 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. Protogozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits further 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 cestratrent, 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 paleozoic 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.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer: those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

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

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

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

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

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

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

CLIMATOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

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

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

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

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the 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-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 1714, 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 Dauphiné 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 Saes, 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 Saes 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 Saes and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their covert position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Saes 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° 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-quame (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 *Galenaian*, 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 Santee bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottobas 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 1831 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

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

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

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

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

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

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

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

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

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

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

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

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchaser, 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 Guard 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 Ausdal, 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, Sammel 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. Sibley 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 Tothoro made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

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

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomic chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomes, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

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

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

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

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

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanessville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanessville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The *Ione* was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

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

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

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

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Lefler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

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

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

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

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

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

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on 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 B. 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 Racoon 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. These 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 57½ 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 Nicoller'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 Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on 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. Fassett 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. Dnuham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

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

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

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

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

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stauton, 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 1839-70. 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.....	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.		FROM	TO
Hugh D. Downey.....		1847	1851
Anson Hart.....		1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....		1857	1858
Anson Hart.....		1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....		1864	.....

TREASURERS.		FROM	TO
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.		FROM	TO
Amos Deau, 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, 1 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, Lausing; 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 \$38,114. 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 \$1,250. 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. Clapin, 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. Parmelee, 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. Platt, 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. Hull, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matfice, 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. Hams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Hams, 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.

Ellora, Hardin County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

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

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

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and 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.....	10,552.21
Total.....	45,957.94

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

V.—SALINE LANDS.

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

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	33,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 31d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

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

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

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

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

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

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

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

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

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

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

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

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

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
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.....	208,430.30 acres.

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

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. Today, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

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

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

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomic 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. Seoville. 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. Ruseh, 1860-1; John R. Needham, 1862-3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-7; John Scott, 1868-9; M. M. Walden, 1870-1; H. C. Bulis, 1872-3; Joseph Dy-sart, 1874-5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878-9.

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

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

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ———.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to ———.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to ———.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to ———.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to ———.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to ———.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. 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; Lacer D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. SeEVERS, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson: unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William Y. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.



C. A. Davis.

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 be 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 *quo a* accounts.”

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonsville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Mariou County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoros, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lanman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perzel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; Company H, from Muscatine County; Company I from Muscatine County; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneshiok County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss.; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshieck County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS,

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenant, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1865.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshick; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshick and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company D, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gover, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty——, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
 Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
 Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
 Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
 James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
 Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
 Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
 Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
 Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
 Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
 John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
 Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
 Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
 John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
 James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
 James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
 Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
 S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
 Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
 Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
 Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
 Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
 George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
 George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
 J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.					
	In action.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.			Total.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	To Vet. Res Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	34	3	46	1	3	3		
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	12	25	3	45	1	5	5		
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	2	6	6	5	9	9	9	9	9	39	3	63	5	3	3		
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	6	6	6	8	7	31	2	2	31	1	55	4	2	2		
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	2	2	4	1	6	6	6	6	6	35	2	51	8	1	1		
Sixth Cavalry.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	2	21	1	1	1		
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	10	10	23	6	23	2	1	1		
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	25	1	41	22	2	2		
Ninth Cavalry.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	30	30	2	2	2		
Artillery, First Battery.....																			
Artillery, Second Battery.....																			
Artillery, Third Battery.....																			
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....																			
First Infantry.....	1	1	4	2	6	2	2	2	4	4	4	25	1	61	1	8	9		
Second Infantry.....	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	23	23	23	33	3	9	1	1	1		
Second Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	6	1	1	1		
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	1	35	34	34	40	2	81	8	2	2		
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	8	2	2		
Third Veteran Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	5	1	1	1	16	16	16	34	1	59	7	5	5		
Fourth Infantry.....	4	4	5	1	6	2	4	6	17	17	17	28	1	63	7	3	3		
Fifth Infantry.....	7	7	1	2	3	1	4	5	18	18	18	32	2	67	2	1	1		
Sixth Infantry.....	4	4	3	3	6	1	4	5	22	22	22	37	3	73	6	7	7		
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	4	3	7	2	4	5	14	14	14	30	2	57	12	3	4		
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	5	2	2	4	14	14	14	26	2	72	9	6	6		
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	7	2	9	1	3	5	24	26	26	26	1	58	1	1	1		
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	2	1	4	1	3	4	16	16	16	32	3	47	4	5	5		
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	1	8	9	1	3	4	8	8	8	25	3	47	4	5	5		
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	1	8	9	1	3	4	11	12	13	19	1	45	22	1	1		
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	7	1	1	1	19	19	19	36	1	65	4	4	4		

Fourteenth Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	3	6	6	22	1	35	20	1	1	.....
Fourteenth Resiary Battalion.....	6	6	2	1	3	3	3	22	1	62	5	.....	6	5
Fifteenth Infantry.....	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	21	13	47	15	.....	2	2
Sixteenth Infantry.....	2	2	3	1	5	1	1	19	1	69	14	.....	2	2
Seventeenth Infantry.....	5	5	2	1	3	2	2	5	26	33	.....	.....	3	3
Eighteenth Infantry.....	5	5	1	2	2	2	2	7	18	36	12	.....	3	3
Nineteenth Infantry.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	6	20	33	3	.....	1	1
Twentieth Infantry.....	1	1	3	1	4	2	3	15	11	48	1	.....	2	2
Twenty-first Infantry.....	4	4	3	2	5	2	2	22	22	56	5	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-second Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	5	1	3	9	9	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-third Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	6	4	1	17	17	54	4	.....	1	1
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	7	7	2	4	4	1	1	19	23	54	4	.....	2	2
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	4	4	4	2	6	22	22	66	8	.....	2	2
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	8	2	3	7	7	32	.....	.....	2	2
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	4	4	2	3	5	4	16	16	21	50	4	.....	1	1
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	4	4	2	3	8	2	3	7	17	32	.....	.....	2	2
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	4	4	3	3	5	8	8	8	25	39	2	.....	.....	.....
Thirtieth Infantry.....	4	4	5	2	7	3	3	17	17	58	.....	.....	1	1
Thirty-first Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	5	3	3	9	8	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-second Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	5	3	4	9	13	38	5	.....	1	1
Thirty-third Infantry.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	2	2	8	1	42	1	.....	1	4
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	28	35	1	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	5	1	1	2	12	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	4	4	4	16	27	23	.....	1	1
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	.....	.....	3	3	8	1	2	3	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	.....	.....	3	3	8	.....	.....	.....	21	3	.....	.....	2	2
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	7	7	2	2	5	2	5	5	15	29	3	.....	1	1
Fortieth Infantry.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	3	9	12	2	35	1	.....	.....	.....
Forty-first Infantry.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-second Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-third Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.).....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	133	2135	88	115	2205	51	80	132	565	8	566	1225	56	2321	241
														4	105
															109

Total.....

4

105

109

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.			DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			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.	Missing.	Total Casualties.	Captured.	By Appoint- ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	34	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	263	81	3	84	12	543	21	14	36	
Second Cavalry.....	37	40	58	191	0	3	229	140	29	169	158	3	161	10	602	73	26	37	
Third Cavalry.....	58	62	13	223	0	12	245	220	85	305	155	0	157	1	776	141	24	81	
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	41	11	186	0	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	530	90	25	33	
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	42	7	127	1	2	157	172	51	223	47	3	50	0	452	208	14	17	
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	0	133	0	1	6	
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	45	2	92	0	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	0	405	0	3	8	
Eighth Cavalry.....	42	27	9	91	0	4	104	43	15	61	75	2	77	2	274	237	20	20	
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	6	10	162	0	3	179	54	8	62	15	2	15	0	258	1	10	11	
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	1	1	3	51	0	0	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	0	124	0	0	3	
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	1	1	29	0	0	30	16	0	16	14	1	15	0	62	1	5	6	
Artillery 3d Battery.....	2	3	1	33	0	0	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	0	79	0	0	0	
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	0	0	0	5	0	1	6	11	1	11	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
+Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	12	12	5	7	0	1	13	0	0	0	137	0	137	3	165	0	0	0	
First Infantry.....	55	58	17	107	0	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	0	758	13	9	15	
Second Infantry.....	11	11	3	11	0	0	14	2	1	3	41	0	41	0	69	0	1	1	
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4	4	0	27	0	0	27	14	14	28	8	0	8	0	67	18	5	8	
Third Infantry.....	52	55	28	99	0	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	10	749	85	13	4	
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	17	1	9	0	10	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	23	0	0	
Fourth Infantry.....	57	58	51	257	0	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973	44	30	2	
Fifth Infantry.....	59	60	23	30	1	0	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	0	690	96	45	2	
Sixth Infantry.....	102	102	30	124	0	0	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	3	857	54	7	0	
Seventh Infantry.....	94	94	35	135	0	2	172	180	108	288	328	0	331	0	885	73	15	0	
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	0	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	8	761	382	21	13	
Ninth Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	0	1	296	243	26	293	354	5	376	973	23	24	0	
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	0	1	170	137	115	252	4	257	0	739	16	41	5	

Eleventh Infantry	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry	30	30	32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	.....	.....	758	382	19	5	22
Thirteenth Infantry	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	192	77	263	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	13	30
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	23	122	.....	145	137	53	190	162	.....	162	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	45	293	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry	43	43	18	97	.....	1	116	129	93	222	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	139	185	5	188	190	1	191	.....	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry	8	8	5	130	.....	7	142	157	6	163	43	.....	46	.....	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry	37	1	38	29	157	.....	2	188	136	14	153	147	3	150	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	39	39	196	.....	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	.....	576	3	41	1
Twenty-fourth Infantry	58	1	59	53	197	.....	3	253	200	4	204	210	3	213	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	39	39	22	199	.....	.....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	.....	3	226	140	1	141	140	3	145	562	24	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	1	296	166	16	182	212	4	246	10	636	89	33	13	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	.....	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry	39	1	40	24	233	.....	.....	257	129	15	142	202	3	205	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry	11	11	11	16	261	.....	.....	277	137	38	175	77	.....	77	540	13	72	.....	.....
Thirty-second Infantry	56	56	56	33	263	.....	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry	25	1	26	37	166	.....	3	236	169	31	144	166	2	168	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	4	2	228	1	.....	.....	231	286	27	313	13	.....	13	561	3	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	.....	.....	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry	23	2	25	19	182	1	1	263	172	17	189	93	.....	93	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry	35	35	24	226	1	1	251	187	4	191	142	.....	142	.....	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry	3	3	3	141	.....	1	142	326	36	356	2	.....	2	.....	563	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-eighth Infantry	1	1	1	316	.....	1	311	108	9	117	2	.....	2	.....	431	.....	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry	33	1	34	21	119	.....	1	141	89	31	123	105	3	108	496	293	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry	5	5	10	179	.....	5	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	.....	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry	1	1	1	14	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry	2	2	2	1	17	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-sixth Infantry	2	2	2	1	23	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry	1	1	1	45	.....	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First African Infantry [60th U. S.]	4	1	5	1	331	.....	5	337	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	383	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

1940	78	2017	11,99	8695	8,109	19,011	8,065	1982	9987	8180	112	2882	115	306394	4489	1264	281	1515
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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	18th 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, 1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
28th " ".....	956	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over.....	2,500
29th " ".....	1,005	Total.....	61,653
30th " ".....	978	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regiments.....	7,202
31st " ".....	977	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
32d " ".....	925	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865.....	75,519
33d " ".....	985		
34th " ".....	953		
35th " ".....	984		
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914		
38th " ".....	910		

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

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

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

POPULATION OF IOWA,

BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	7045	3982	984			1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533			1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777		3653
Appanoose.....	17405	16456	11931	3131		3679
Audubon.....	2370	1212	454			527
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672		4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	13		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.....	424	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.....	16803	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			1574
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	352			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.

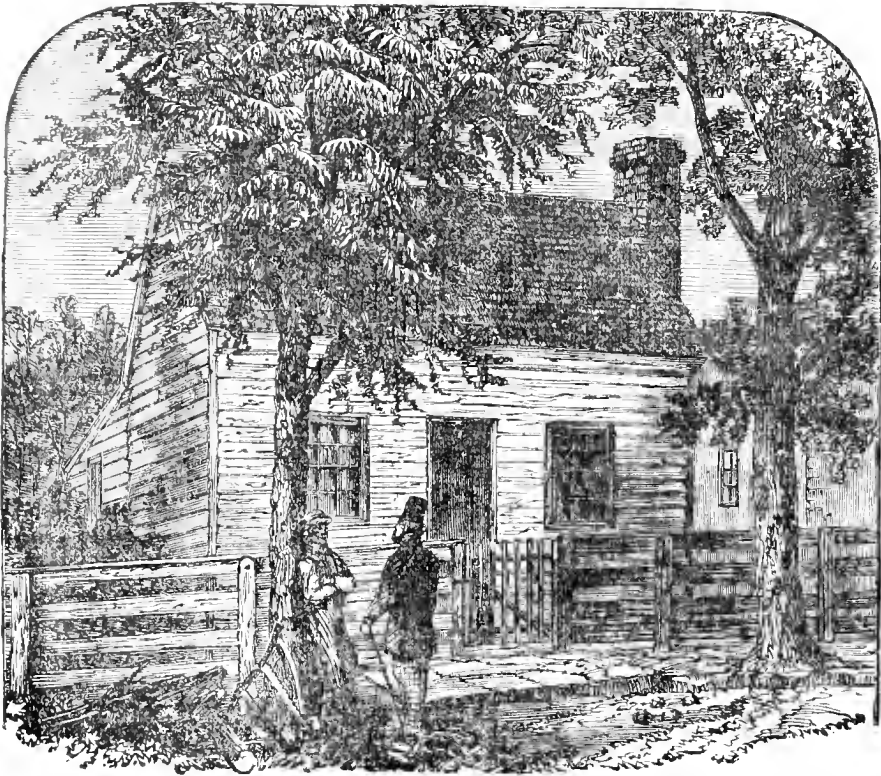
COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Keokuk	20488	19434	13271	4822		4202
Kossuth	3765	3351	416			773
Lee	33913	33210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa	12499	12877	10570	4939	1927	2899
Lucas	11725	10388	5766	471		2464
Lyon*	1139	221				287
Madison	16030	13884	7339	1179		3632
Mahaska	23718	22508	14816	5980		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	10539	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	1337	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	7516	5691	2923			1496
Sac	2873	1411	246			657
Scott	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby	5664	2540	818			1084
Sioux	3120	576	10			637
Story	13111	11651	4051			2574
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8		3911
Taylor	10418	6939	3590	204		2282
Union	8827	6986	2012			1924
Van Buren	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	23865	22346	14518	8471		5346
Warren	18541	17980	10281	961		4168
Washington	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne	13978	11287	6109	340		2947
Webster	13114	10484	2504			2717
Winnebago	2986	1562	168			406
Winneshiek	24233	23570	13942	546		4117
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,



W A Duckworth

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, 812,057. 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, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$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 totaled 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

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.

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.

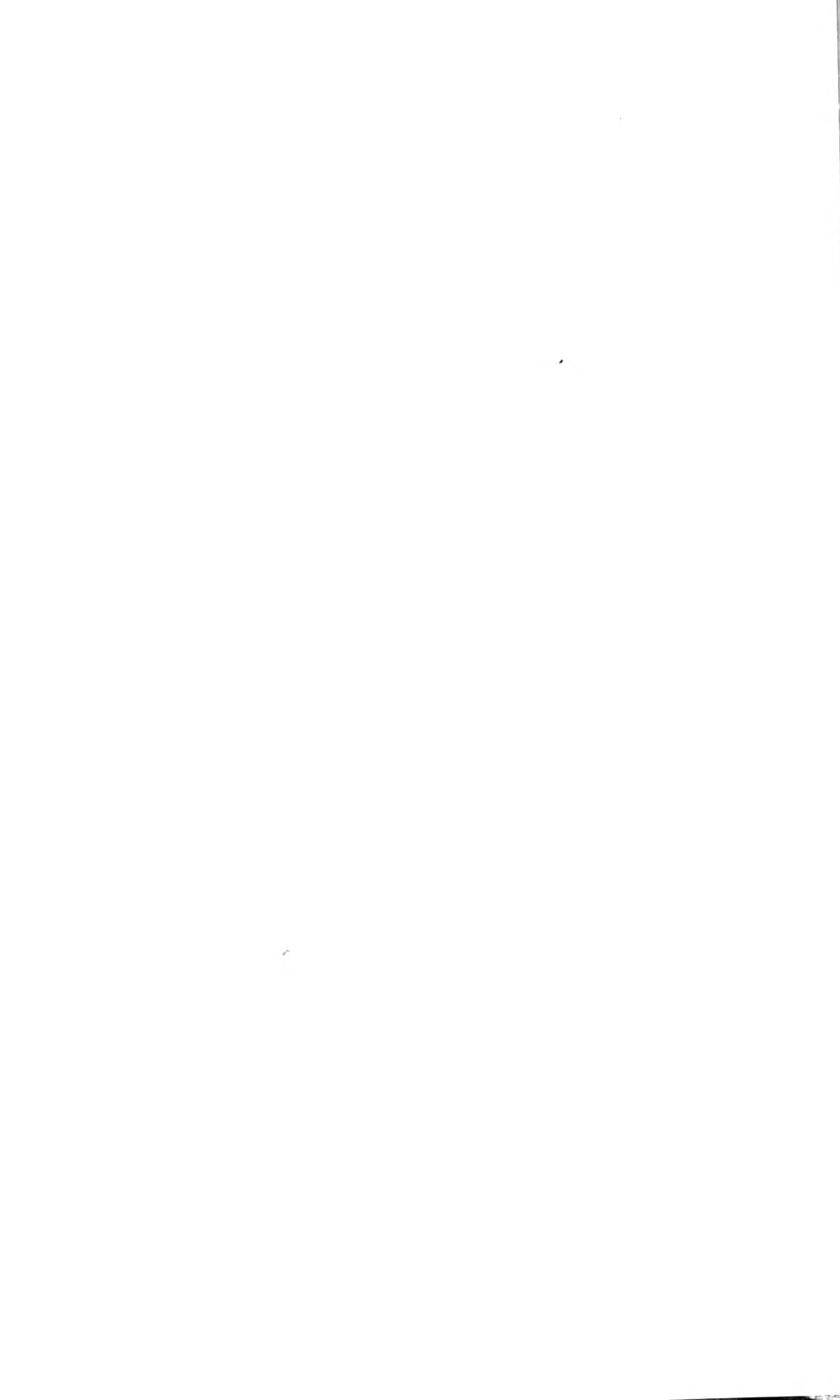
In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; 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



J. W. Beauchamp



tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	382	161	581	15	1333	593	Johnson.....	1381	2315	18	273	2415	3763
Adams.....	876	397	435	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	165	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	256	13	89	638	227
Audubon.....	440	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3161	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2961	1353	Linn.....	2724	2316	75	585	4331	2937
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	96	244	2479	1592	Louis.....	1328	817	89	108	1929	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	19	2918	1395	Lucas.....	1293	894	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1189	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyons.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	745	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1722	1677	616	56	2246	1538
Bureau Vista.....	747	192	161	29	770	296	Mahaska.....	1823	1086	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1443	758	19	95	1828	786	Mariott.....	1976	1866	760	95	2796	2346
Calhoun.....	418	75	174	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	359	594	3056	1189
Carroll.....	653	714	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1432	1165
Cass.....	1742	839	116	39	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	266	46	2428	1415	Monona.....	680	119	432	9	713	394
Cerro Gordo.....	993	348	72	10	1274	418	Monroe.....	1634	928	217	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	799
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1096	Muscatine.....	1733	1775	174	387	2523	2075
Clark.....	1074	267	813	19	1403	816	O'Brien.....	316	21	294	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	29	67	567	34	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1166	568	348	293	2243	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3498	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1643	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	591
Dallas.....	1561	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	379	93	44	26	374	141
Davis.....	893	1211	893	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1885	1373	94	4321	2282
Decatur.....	1269	961	316	19	1647	1282	Pottawattomie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware.....	1236	1143	32	525	2223	1466	Poweshock.....	1196	882	429	346	2509	1083
Des Moines.....	2415	1381	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	17	1246	422
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dutoume.....	1587	3415	496	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	2631	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	246	36	Shelby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631	
Fayette.....	1923	1067	889	27	3929	1709	Soux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1213	298	162	39	2432	751	Story.....	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama.....	1126	833	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont.....	1259	134	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor.....	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene.....	1661	215	551	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	969	594	.....	8	1669	417	Van Buren.....	1130	1305	391	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1166	496	361	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	170	1929	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1687	1221	363	112	2467	1578
Harlin.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne.....	1316	832	464	3	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1448	863	523	19	1557	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2869	1485	Winneshago.....	544	49	.....	.....	498	39
Boward.....	551	617	291	519	1194	600	Winneshiek.....	2671	1069	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	521	183	Woodbury.....	1169	867	296	9	1634	997
Ia.....	321	54	194	.....	214	57	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	763	149
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	391	156	117	98	574	184
Jackson.....	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485	Totals.....	121540	79453	31229	40639	17137	112127
Jasper.....	1957	1154	1018	268	3175	1894	Majorities.....	4419	.....	.....	.....	39213	.....
Jefferson.....	1396	793	576	109	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766; 1876 (including 299 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total	Maj. '74.
I.....	17188	14814	2374	32992	D. 1863	VII.....	19496	11688	7808	31184	R. 2360
II.....	16439	11683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII.....	19558	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III.....	17323	16100	3323	33523	D. 63	IX.....	19563	16583	8980	36146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	5679	11391	30449	R. 3824						
V.....	19274	11154	8126	30428	R. 5213						
VI.....	18778	14719	4059	33977	R. 2724						
							168289	118356	49933	329211	

Total vote, 1874, 284,640; aggregate Republican majority, 21,524. *Including 5,496 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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{3}{8}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ 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 21.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 26 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1½ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat	at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses			\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats	at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter	at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow			18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows			40
"	13	By new Double-Tree			2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf		48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay		6 25	
"	9	By Cash			25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter			4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs		11 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 \$.40	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; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50	
.48	
370000	
135 00	
60	\$222,0000
180	\$3.70
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.

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama	906,992
Arkansas	481,471
California	569,247
Connecticut	537,454
Delaware	125,015
Florida	187,748
Georgia	1,184,109
Illinois	2,539,891
Indiana	1,681,637
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	122,493
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

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.	68,901
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.	48,214
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
Paterston, 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.	28,571
Utica, N. Y.	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.	28,323
Savannah, Ga.	28,235
Lynn, Mass.	28,233
Fall River, Mass.	26,766

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>									
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	481,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,230	136
California.....	188,981	560,217	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	547,154	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,130	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	257,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,718	.....	166	Vermont.....	10,212	340,551	.....	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	1,051,670	1,236,729	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i> 1,950,171 38,113,253				
Kansas.....	81,318*	361,399	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	11,181	.....	.....
Maryland.....	11,381	780,891	.....	824	Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,922	11,999	.....	.....
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,341,031	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	1,721,293	.....	2,589	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	75,925	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	594	<i>Total Territories.....</i> 965,032 412,730				
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	.....	590	Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,203 38,555,983				
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874. * Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
New York.....	47,000	1,382,759	1,705,208	1,440					
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	1,677,452	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	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.....	35,901,300	1869	210,348	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.....	27,139,921	1871	118,817	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.....	5,000,100	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.....	224,003
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Amsterdam.....	90,100
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	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
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chiquisaca.....	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.....	1,781,700	1870	11,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	62,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,000	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	.....	218,922	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
Laberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	San Salvador.....	15,000
Havai.....	572,000	.....	10,200	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
New Zealand.....	1,000,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
France.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Conayagua.....	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
Hawai.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80	Honolulu.....	7,633

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order :

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz. :

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage: and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisalment need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were enclosed 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 thereon, 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	Remp 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*; $\frac{c}{p}$ for *per or by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@ 30c $\frac{c}{p}$ lb, and Flour at \$8@ \$12 $\frac{c}{p}$ 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 distress 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.





James H. Jordan

HISTORY OF DAVIS COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

A Nation grows, and from its central points its population spreads itself and forms new civic communities. Whatever may be the incentives or motives that prompt this movement, and the outcome of man's attempt to turn the wild domain to his advantage, they are themes for the fruitful reflection of interested persons—themes which increase in interest the more they are earnestly and carefully examined. These movements of men, as they develop themselves, create the material for history. But history, as such, cannot reproduce the life of a people in all its various details. It must be content with exhibiting the development of that life as a *whole*. The thoughts, imaginings, dealings and doings of the individuals, however strongly they may reflect the characteristics of the national mind, form no essential part of history. While it may be correctly said, however, that the life of the individual is intimately bound up in that of the State or Nation, it may also be said on the other hand, that the State or Nation exists only through the unity of their individual membership, that it is not the counterpart of individual views, but the results of an intelligent and harmonious combination of opinions, though which are often conflicting when first advanced. Human thought and action must harmonize when fruitful results are achieved in any civic or other department of State or Nation. Change—far-reaching and radical—is written on the face of opposing elements—a change that affects not the individual, nor a class of individuals, merely, but the united whole. Here is where history becomes possible—where it reaches beyond the scope of mere biography, admits of those broader generalizations which are the very foundation stones of the philosophy of history, and without which there can be no intelligent comprehension of the development and sequence of events, and the results to which they lead.

What is thus true of a State, is equally true of its component parts. Laws are not limited in their application; but are so general in their philosophical deduction, that they warrant broad inferences, and are specific enough to apply to the *minutia* of the smallest civic division.

While, it is true, the history of a single county—embracing, as it does, but a limited territory and a meager population—may present none of those grander laws in obedience to which nations exist and flourish, and by which their power is felt, nevertheless, those principles which make history possible, are found in every community, and find a harbor in every heart. Then there is the added fact, that, the history of the county comes nearer to the individual life and character of its citizens, than does that of the State or of the Nation of which the State forms a part.

The spread of population merely, the political progress of a people and the military annals, are a part only of our history, and that part which is most easily discerned. The American of the present day wants to know how his ancestors lived, how they looked, what clothes they wore, on what they fed, what were their daily tasks and conversation, and how life dealt with them. This is the most difficult part of history to reproduce accurately; but it is, after all, that which gives us the clearest and most vivid insight into the spirit of the past. This important element should never be overlooked, for in no other manner can the intellectual growth of the people, the amelioration of manners, the changes in habits and customs, the advance in science and art, the progress of invention, the relation of classes, the increase of prosperity, or the want of it, the moral condition of society, and the every-day life of the people, be understood and made to subserve the interests of the present. The events that are recorded, are such as occurred at our very doors, were compassed by men whom we know, and which affect our individual interests for weal or for woe. It is not only while these events are fresh in the memory that one may form accurate estimates of their relative importance, and be impartial and candid in forming his judgments; but he may also, from present circumstances which have an origin in remote times, and which are historical in the largest, fullest, truest sense, freed from myth, or conjecture, or uncertain tradition, read the promise of the future. It is beyond doubt true, that those most closely identified with great or sudden revolutions in opinion or in government, are least competent to decide on their value; they make history; the student of after years decides the correctness of their theories, or the justice of their cause, and decides, too, under circumstances which preclude the bias of partisan feeling. There is that entire originality of work, that subtlety of thought, that carefulness of conversation, that catholicity of views, that honest, kind, perhaps keen criticism of events and men, in the work of those who write years after events have transpired, which they who lived at the time, and contributed to them, are unable to exercise.

The history of a county exhibits a much more limited series of facts in

their proper connections, of which, indeed, each individual one is interesting in its proper place—doubly interesting, perhaps, because it marks the progress of thinking, toiling men, in our very presence; men who have lived in the same moral and social atmosphere, struggled for the same ends for which we have struggled, acquired their experience and reputation in the same manner, and exhibited the same loves and hates, the same proclivities and sympathies. This is the purely biographical element of history—that element which opens to us the sources of human activity, and enables us to read how far and in what manner the views of individuals became impressed on public life and morals. It enables us to know the kind of men who become leaders, to note the conditions and results of their successes or defeats. This is the part of history directly affecting the individual man, because from it does he select his type of character, of thought and of conduct. The remark of Plutarch is most applicable to the realization of individual hopes and wishes, for it depicts the true conditions of success.

He says: "Whenever we begin an enterprise, or take possession of a charge, or experience a calamity, we place before our eyes the example of the greatest men of our own or by-gone ages, and we ask ourselves how Plato or Epaminondas, Lycurgus or Agesilans would have acted. Looking into those personages as into a faithful mirror, we can remedy our defects in word or deed. Whenever any perplexity arrives, or any passion disturbs the mind, the student of philosophy pictures to himself some of those who have been celebrated for their virtue, and the recollection sustains his tottering steps and prevents his fall." Such inspiring examples as these are the kind that have given to the world names in every walk of life that will never die.

NAME AND LOCATION.

NAME.

Davis county was named in honor of Garret Davis, at the time a representative in Congress from the Lexington, Kentucky, district; and later a United States senator from that State, who became somewhat distinguished in National affairs. The evidence of this fact is contained in an extract from a letter addressed by Dr. John G. Elbert, of Van Buren county, to Capt. Hosea B. Horn, then an old and prominent citizen of Davis county; who, by the way, had given much attention to the traditional history of its early settlements, which he contributed, in 1866, to the *Annals of Iowa*,

the publication of the State Historical Society. The following is the extract referred to and explains itself:

"Mr James Jenkins and myself were members of the Territorial Council at the time Davis county was organized. The name was adopted at the suggestion of some of us Kentuckians, who wanted to honor a distinguished politician and Congressman, by the name of GARRET DAVIS, of the Lexington, Kentucky, district, who had endeared himself to the West, and was thought worthy of the honor."

In addition to this fact it appears from the testimony of Capt. J. H. Bonney, who, at that time, was a citizen of Van Buren county, and at the Territorial capital when the act was passed giving to the county the name of DAVIS, and defining its boundaries; and from David Ferguson, James M. Wray, and other pioneer citizens of this county, that soon after the termination of the conflict between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa over the strip of territory lying along our southern border, which the former sought to steal from the latter; that those citizens of Iowa who were called out by the Governor of the Territory, and the United States Marshal as militia, to serve in maintaining the rights of Iowa, and in defense of their homes against the unwarranted attempt of Missouri to seize territory which it well knew did not belong to her; thought the General Government should compensate them for the time spent and expenses incurred; and therefore forwarded an application to their delegate in Congress, which was presented in the House, and referred to the Committee on Claims, of which Garret Davis was chairman, who reported it favorably to the House, accompanied with a bill providing for the allowance of the claims. During the pendency of this bill in Congress, the Iowa Territorial Legislature was in session, and passed the act of February 17, 1843, defining the boundaries of the new county to which it gave the name of DAVIS, in honor of the distinguished Kentuckian, not more for his statesmanship than for his kindly regard for the pioneer militia who rallied to the service of the General Government when a portion of its territory was imperiled by a sovereign State. Whether the name of Davis was given to this county upon the suggestion of Dr. John D. Elbert and James Jenkins, members of the Territorial Council at the time it was given, or, because of Mr. Davis' kindly offices as chairman of the Committee on Claims in the National House of Representatives, in championing the claims of the pioneer militia who were called into service, does not clearly appear. Whichever may have been the prevailing reason, one thing appears quite certain, that Mr. Davis' bill never passed into a law. Neither did the Territorial militiamen ever receive any pay for their services and expenses from either the General or Territorial governments, however just this may appear to have been.

LOCATION.

Davis county is situated in the southern tier of counties bordering on the north line of the State of Missouri, and the third west from the Mississippi River. It is surrounded by the counties of Wapello on the north, Van Buren on the east, Schnyler, Missouri, on the south, and Appanoose on the west. It contains fourteen congressional townships, with an area of about 322,560 acres, being four townships, twenty-four miles, in length from east to west, and three and a half townships, twenty-one miles, in width, from north to south; the four half congressional townships are those bordering along the Missouri State line.

By act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 17, 1843, the boundaries of Davis county were defined as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa,* That the following shall be the boundaries of a new county which shall be called 'Davis,' to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of township seventy, north of range twelve west; thence west on the township line dividing townships seventy and seventy-one, to range sixteen west; thence south on said range line to the Missouri State line; thence east on said State line to the southwest corner of Van Buren county; thence north with the west line of said county of Van Buren, to the place of beginning."

The first white men to view the beautiful landscape now covered by Iowa, of which Davis county forms a prominent part, were two Frenchmen—one a Franciscan friar—James Marquette; the other, a French explorer, Louis Joliette. On their way from the straits of the upper lakes, in their frail canoes, "to find out and explore the great river lying to the west of them, of which they had heard marvelous accounts from the Indians about Lake Michigan," says Marquette, they reached and ascended Green Bay and Fox River to Lake Winnebago to a village of the Kickapoo and Miami Indians. Here the Franciscan priest assembled the chiefs and old men of the village; and, pointing to Joliette, 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." On the 10th of June, 1673, they pushed on from this Indian village toward the great river. They launched their canoes on the Wisconsin, not far from the present Portage City, and descending they reached the bosom of that great and mysterious river of which they had heard so much, on the following 17th of June. On the 25th they landed on the west bank near the present town of Montrose, in Lee county; and thus, so far as known, theirs were the foot prints of the first white persons ever made upon Iowa soil. Then, and there, in the name of France, they proclaimed jurisdiction over the vast domain watered by the

Mississippi and its tributaries, by right of this discovery; to which the name of "Louisiana" was subsequently given, in honor of Louis XIV, King of France. This vast possession France retained until 1763, when she ceded it to Spain; and in 1801, Spain ceded it back to France; and by treaty dated April 30, 1803, the United States acquired this vast domain of Louisiana, for which she paid *fifteen million dollars*. This acquisition extended the domain of our young republic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to British America on the north.

When the United States government had thus secured the "right, title and interest" of all foreign nations to the vast domain covered by the "Louisiana Purchase," it seemed to have lost sight of the fact that it was, during all the period from the year that Marquette and Joliette discovered it, 1673, to the year the Territory of Iowa was created, 1838, in the possession of its original owners—the red men—a race of people, or the decedents of a race of people existing here centuries before the Anglo-Saxon Puritans settled upon the coast of New England, or before Columbus first visited the continent. Of this people, and the acquisition of the soil of Iowa from them by the government of the United States, more will be said in the chapter entitled "The Red Man," farther on.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface character of Davis county is somewhat irregular, the result of its natural and ample drainage system; though its general surface is level. While no large rivers course through it, every township is traversed by living streams. The Des Moines river passes across the northeast corner of the county, from the northwest to the southeast, severing something over a thousand acres, or about two sections of land, in the corner, which has become historic as the home and burial place of Black Hawk, the celebrated chief of the Sac and Fox Indians.

The general course of the streams north of Bloomfield, the county seat, is from west to east, and that of those south of the center of the county—Bloomfield—is from northwest to southeast—all falling into the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers. The streams which so thoroughly water this county are Loaf Creek, Fox River, Wyacondah Creek, Fabius Creek, Carter's Creek, Lick Creek, besides various minor tributaries to these. Of these, Soap Creek is the largest. It rises in the northeast part of Appanoose county, and courses its way through the northern tier of townships of Davis county, and empties into the Des Moines in the southeast corner of Wapello county. It has several tributaries like Little Soap Creek, rising in Wapello county,

and emptying into the main stream in section one, Lick Creek township; besides Bear Creek, in Marion township, two or three nameless tributaries in Soap Creek township, Lick Creek, in Lick Creek township, and Salt Creek in Salt Creek township. The next in size and importance is Fox River, which also rises, in two branches, north and south, in Appanoose county, which form a junction in Fox River township, Davis county, and thus it courses its way in an easterly direction through Drakeville, Bloomfield, Perry, Union, and Prairie townships, entering Van Buren county near the line between Union and Prairie, and thus in a southeastern direction into Missouri, and so on to the Mississippi, near Alexandria, Missouri. This river, like Soap Creek, is fed with numerous small tributaries in all the townships through which it passes. The next stream, in point of size, is Wyacondah, an Indian name pronounced Wai-kin-daw. There are two branches of this stream rising in this county; the south, or main branch, rises in West Grove township, near the west side, and courses in a southeastern direction, touching the townships of Bloomfield on the south, crossing the northeast corner of Wyacondah township, thence through Grove township, from the northwest corner to near the southeast corner thereof, thence into Missouri from the southeast corner of Rosco township. The north branch of this stream, called Little Wyacondah, rises in Bloomfield township, and courses parallel on the northeast with the south branch, across the northeast corner of Grove township, through Rosco township from the northwest corner to near the southeast corner thereof, where it passes into Missouri in which the two branches form a junction in Clark county, thence on to the Mississippi, at LaGrange, Missouri. Numerous small tributaries flow into both branches, as well as the main stream of the Wyacondah. Fabius is the next stream in size, and has its rise in Appanoose county, and enters Davis in section thirty, Fabius township; thence coursing in an easterly direction to the east line of that township; thence it bears southeastward, through Wyacondah township, to the middle of its southern line, where it flows into Missouri. A branch of this stream also rises near the north line of Fabius township, and courses southwest until it joins the main stream a short distance before it passes into Wyacondah township. The branches and main stream are joined by minor streams from various directions. Chequest Creek is the next in size and importance, and is formed near the east line of the county by two main branches, called "North Chequest Creek" and "South Chequest Creek." The largest of these is the North Chequest, which has its rise in section thirty-three, in Soap Creek township, west of Belknap, and courses across the northeast corner of Bloomfield township, and along the north side of

Perry township for some three miles, then bearing northeastward crosses the southeast corner of Lick Creek township, entering Salt Creek township some two miles from its southwest corner, thence bearing southeastward across the northeast corner of Union township, to near the west line of Van Buren county where it forms a junction with the South Chequest Creek. Among other tributaries of the North Chequest is a branch rising in section twenty-seven, Soap Creek township, north of the main branch, near Belknap, and this, coursing eastward through Lick Creek township, joins the main north branch near the east line of this township, in section twenty-five. The South Chequest Creek rises in section sixteen, Perry township, and courses its way eastwardly, in an irregular direction through the northern portion of Union township to near the east line of the county, where it forms a junction with the main creek which enters Van Buren county and falls into Des Moines River at Pittsburg, on the great bend near Keosauqua. The Bur Oak branch is the largest among several tributaries of the South Chequest. It rises in section twenty-five, Perry township, and passing northeastward into Union township, it continues in a northeast course to section fifteen, where it joins the South Chequest. Carter's Creek is a branch of the Fabius, and ranks next in size to the Chequest. It rises in section eighteen, West Grove township, near the west line of the county, and coursing in an eastern direction through the south side of this township, it bears in a southeastern direction from near its southeast corner, through Wyacondah, crossing the southwest corner of Grove township into Missouri. It forms a junction with the main Fabius at the town of Fabius, Scotland county, Missouri, and from thence it falls into the Mississippi River below Quincy. Hickory Branch rises in section thirty, west side of Grove township, and courses southeast to section fifteen, from whence it passes into Missouri, and unites with the Fabius Creek in its course to the Mississippi. The Little Fox Creek is the last and least of the streams of the county. It rises in section eighteen, west side of Prairie township, and southwest of the main Fox River, and flows eastward through the southern part thereof into Van Buren county, and thence into Missouri, where it joins the main stream in Clark county, which, thus united, flows on to the Mississippi at Alexandria.

As before noted, the general surface of Davis county is comparatively level, broken only by the vallies of the various water courses and ravines. The vallies of some of the larger streams extend deep below the general upland surface, which thus presents various configurations in the general contour of the county—from the level surface of the flood bottoms of the vallies, to the more rolling formation of the uplands between them. Of

these, the valley of Soap Creek is about a hundred feet deep along some portions of it; while the valley of Fox River is some ninety feet deep along some portions of it; each with flood lands extending from a quarter to a mile in width, at intervals along their course. The depth of the vallies of the other streams are comparatively slight, not generally extending beyond the channels they themselves have made.

Thus, it will be seen that the natural drainage system of Davis county is excellent—wholly ample to carry off the surplus water from its surface, and thus prevent its remaining in localities here and there to the injury of crops; and to create miasmatic cess-pools as breeders of disease.

Along all these streams, the various species of timber indigenous to this latitude, given in abundance, such as the white, black, burr, and jack oak, red and white elm, bass wood, cotton wood, soft maple, black walnut, hickory, ash and some other varieties. Along Soap Creek in the northern part of the county hard, or sugar maple is found, which is, to some extent, utilized for sugar-making purposes. In addition to the generous growth of forest trees and brushwood, along the various water courses of the county, about one-third of its surface is quite heavily covered with excellent forest timber, extending mainly from the north side southward, which is abundantly ample for all the economic uses of the people for generations to come. The soil of this portion of the county thus covered with forest timber, is of a clayey nature, and is not so warm and prolific as that of a loamy formation. The remaining portion of the county is gently rolling prairie, of rich, black, loamy soil and beautiful surface.

Besides the abundant timber grown in Davis county, it has a generous supply of good coal underlying a large scope of its surface; and inexhaustible qualities of sand stone in the northern part of the county, which is used for building and other economic uses; and besides good brick, pottery and tile clay abounds to a large extent in the timbered portion of the county. Of these economic products, coal, stone, clay, etc., more will be said in the chapter entitled "Geological Outline," further on in this work. And, too, of the productive character of the soil of the county, in its relation to agricultural products and industries, will be more elaborately referred to in the chapter further on, entitled "Agricultural Interests."

Davis county contains no lakes within its borders. Its general elevation is high and healthy. It lies one hundred and twenty-five feet above low water mark in the Mississippi River at Burlington, and about seven hundred and eleven feet above the level of the sea. A straight line drawn from Burlington westward, passes through Davis county less than a mile south of Belknap. It also lies one hundred and seventy-five feet above low water

mark in the Mississippi River at Keokuk, which low water mark in the river at Keokuk is four hundred and forty-four feet above the level of the sea, which is the lowest point in the State; and low water mark in the river at Burlington is four hundred and eighty-six feet above the level of the sea. It will thus be seen that Davis county lies within the drainage system comprising the tributaries of the Mississippi. The general descent of the county is east and south-east, as will be observed by the course of its streams, but this descent is slight, not exceeding an average of two feet to the mile.

The surface deposits, which forms the soil of Davis county, as we see it to-day, are classified by geologists as Drift, Bluff, and Alluvium deposits, all resting upon the stratified rocks for their foundation. Of these, the "drift deposits" form a wider and deeper distribution over the surface than any other. We see it everywhere forming the surface of the earth, and hiding its foundation—the stratified rocks—from view, except where the action of water has exposed them. It forms the soil and subsoil of the county, as it does the greater portion of the State; and in it, the crops are planted, and the fruits, and vegetation generally, take root therein. The drift deposit is composed of sand, clay, gravel and boulders promiscuously intermixed, without stratification or other regular arrangement of its materials, which have been transported from high places at the north, over the continent, by glacial movements, or other natural agencies, sufficiently powerful to carry rocks and other material substances imbedded in immense masses of ice, over the surface; and which were not always dependent for their motion to the declivity of the slopes, but more generally to glacial currents similar to the currents of the streams.

The Alluvium deposit is that which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers and streams by the action of their own currents; and the material composing it is derived from the rocks or deposits which the water courses erode or wash out from their valley slopes and distribute over the flood plains or bottoms, as well as on some of the terraces of their valleys. It forms a rich and productive soil.

The Bluff deposit is a fine yellowish ash colored species of sand, and is very adhesive in its composition, as shown in the high bluffs along rivers, in their finely rounded summits, cut here and there with sharp ridges, smooth and abruptly retreating slopes; configurations which not unfrequently rise from one to two and three hundred feet above the flood bottoms of the larger rivers.

This glacial, or whatever natural agency it was that caused these various drift deposits over the general surface, and along the flood bottoms and

bluffy sides of the valleys of the rivers, had, doubtless, much to do with the formation of the present surface changes of this continent—in its mountains and hills, its valleys and bluffs, its lakes and rivers.

Beneath the deep, rich vegetable mould of the prairie uplands of Davis county, is the drift formation. In many localities along the valleys and broken border lands of the streams the vegetable mould, and more or less of the drift deposit, are carried from their slopes into the valleys.

As before noted, the general surface of the upland of the county is gently undulating prairie, except the timbered portion of the northern part. The rich productive prairie land is the delight of the western husbandman. The term "prairie" means *meadows*, which was first applied to the broad scopes of treeless land bordering the two great rivers of the continent, by its early French explorers, and included in the vast central plain, the largest not only in North America, but in the world. The natural meadow lands, covered mainly with grass and plants, and presenting in the growing season, the grandest display of floral beauty the sun ever illumined, are included in three divisions—*bushy* prairies, *wet* or swampy prairies, and *rolling* prairies. The latter mainly forms the surface of Davis county; and the English language cannot be worded in a description of the beauty, nor of the traditions they suggest, finer than the following production by America's grandest poet, William Cullen Bryant:

THE PRAIRIES.

These are the gardens of the desert, these
 The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
 For which the speech of England has no name—
 The *prairies*. I behold them for the first,
 And my heart swells, while the dilated sight
 Takes in the encircling vastness. Lo! they stretch
 In airy undulations far away,
 As if the ocean, in his gentlest swell,
 Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,
 And motionless forever—Motionless?
 No—they are all unchained again. The clouds
 Sweep over with their shadows, and, beneath,
 The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye;
 Dark hollows seem to glide along and chase
 The sunny ridges. Breezes of the South!
 Who toss the golden and flame-like flowers,
 And pass the prairie-hawk that, poised on high,
 Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not—ye have played
 Among the palms of Mexico and vines
 Of Texas, and have crisped the limped brooks

That from the fountains of Sonora glide
 Into the calm Pacific—have ye fanned
 A nobler or lovelier scene than this?
 Man hath no part in this glorious work;
 The hand that built the firmament hath heaved
 And smoothed these verdant swells, and sown their slopes
 With herbage, planted them with Island groves,
 And hedged them 'round with forests. Fitting floor
 For this magnificent temple of the sky—
 With flowers whose glory and whose multitude
 Rival the constellation! The great heavens
 Seem to stoop down upon the scene in love—
 A nearer vault, and of tenderer blue,
 Than that which bends above the eastern hills,
 As o'er the verdant vast I guide my steed,
 Among the high, rank grass that sweeps his sides,
 The hollow beating of his footsteps seems
 A sacrilegious sound. I think of those
 Upon whose rest he tramples. Are they here—
 The dead of other days?—and did the dust
 Of those fair solitudes once stir with life
 And burn with passion? Let the mighty mounds
 That overlook the rivers, or that rise
 In the dim forest, crowded with old oaks,
 Answer. A race that long has passed away
 Built them; a disciplined and populous race
 Heaped, with long toil, the earth, while yet the Greek
 Was hewing the Pentelicus to forms
 Of symmetry, and rearing on its rock
 The glittering Parthenon. These ample fields
 Nourished their harvests: here their herds were fed,
 When haply by their stalls the bison lowed,
 And bowed his maned shoulder to the yoke.
 All day this desert murmured with their toils;
 Till twilight blushed, and lovers walked and wooed
 In a forgotten language, and old tunes,
 From instruments of unremembered form,
 Gave the soft winds a voice.

The valleys and the unbroken border-lands, are usually thickly covered with forest trees and brushwood, which are fairly distributed along the numerous water courses throughout the county.

An English traveler* in this country, several years ago, published an interesting description of the prairie and its forest borders, from which we quote:

"The charm of a prairie consists in its extension, its green, flowery carpet, its undulating surface and the spirit of the forest whereby it is surrounded; the latter being of all others the

*Captain Basil Hall.

most significant and expressive, since it characterizes the landscape and defines the form and boundary of the plain. The eye sometimes surveys the green prairie without discovering on the illimitable plain a tree or bush or any object, save the wilderness of flower and grass, while on other occasions the view is enlivened by the groves, dispersed, like islands, over the plain; or by a solitary tree rising above the wilderness. The resemblance to the sea, which some of these prairies exhibited, was really most striking. I had heard of this before, but always supposed the account exaggerated.

"In spring, when the young grass has just clothed the soil with a soddy carpet of the most delicate green, especially when the sun, rising behind a distant elevation of the ground, its rays reflected by myriads of dew-drops, a more pleasing and more eye-benefitting view cannot be imagined. You see the fallow deer quietly feeding on the herbage; the bees humming through the air; the wolf, with lowered tail, sneaks away to its distant lair, with the timorous pace of a creature only too conscious of having disturbed the peace of Nature; prairie-fowls, either in entire tribes, like our own domestic fowls, or in couples, cover the surface; the males rambling, and, like turkeys and peacocks, inflating their plumage, make the air resound with a drawled, loud and melancholy cry, resembling the cooing of a wood-pigeon, or still more, the sound produced by rapidly rubbing a tambourine with the finger.

* * * * *

"On turning from the verdant plain to the forests or groups of high-grown timber, the eye, at the said season, will find them clad also in the most lively colors. The rich under or brushwood stands out in full blossom. The andromedas, the dog-wood, the wood-apple, the wild plum and cherry, grow exuberantly in the rich soil, and the invisible blossom of the wild vine impregnates the air with its delicious perfume. The variety of the wild fruit trees, and of blooming bushes is so great, and so immense the abundance of the blossoms they are covered with, that the branches seem to break down under their weight.

"The delightful aspect of the prairies, its amenities, and the absence of that sombre awe, inspired by forests, contribute to forcing away that sentiment of loneliness which usually steals upon the mind of the solitary wanderer in the wilderness, for, although he espies no habitation, and sees no human being, and knows himself to be far off from any settlement of man, he can scarcely defend himself from believing that he is traveling through a landscape embellished by human art. The flowers are so delicate and elegant as apparently to be distributed for mere ornament over the plain; the groves and groups of trees seem to be dispersed over the prairie to enliven the landscape, and we can scarcely get rid of the impression invading our imagination of the whole scene being flung out and created for the satisfaction of the sentiment of beauty in refined man."

The origin of prairies is a problem not yet clearly solved. It is estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when it was first settled, though very much of this area is now covered with forest trees. The prairies are not always of level surface, but are frequently quite broken and hilly, even, as some portions of Davis county verifies, and so are the forest surfaces; and, as already shown in this chapter, the soil of the prairies varies in variety, as do the soil of the timber surfaces. The Drift, the Alluvial, and the Bluff soils underlie the prairie surfaces; and not infrequently all these soils are found to compose a single scope; a portion of which may be clayey, another gravelly, another sandy, and still another loamy. Geologists tell us that the prairies of Iowa are not confined to

regions which are underlaid with any formations especially peculiar to them, but extend over various formations, from those of Azoic to those of Cretaceous age, inclusive, which embraces nearly all kinds of rock, such as the common lime stone, friable limestone, magnesian limestone, clay, clayey and sandy shales, quartzite, etc.

Thus, it seems clear, that whatever the *origin* of the prairies of Iowa may have been, their present existence is not attributable to the influence of climate, the character or composition of the soil, nor the peculiar character of any of the underlying formations. Hence we are left but *one* conclusion, that the prairies—"these gardens of the desert, these unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful"—were once, ages ago, the cultivated plains of a civilization, of which the red man is the degenerate relic; and at whose hands the torch was applied to these vast and "unshorn fields" each autumn before the "chase," until the white man's advent, who stayed these annual ravages of fire which prevented the growth of forests. In the language of a State geologist: "It remains to say, without the least hesitation, that *the real cause of the existence of the prairies in Iowa is the prevalence of the annual fires.* If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered instead of a prairie State."

In the earlier years of the settlements of our prairie states, much fear was expressed lest the prairie portions of them would not become generally settled, because of the absence of forest timber thereon, for fuel and other economic uses; there being a prevailing conviction that forest trees would not grow in that kind of soil. But subsequent investigations have shown that this apprehension is erroneous. A former State geologist* who had given the subject of soil, climate, and forestry much careful study, thus concludes: "If there is really an unfitness of prairie soil for the growth of forest trees, then, at least one-third of our State is worthless indeed. But this is *not* the case, for personal observation in all parts of the State, extending through a period of thirty years, has established a knowledge of the fact that *all varieties of our indigenous forest trees will grow thriftily upon all varieties of our soil; even those whose most congenial habitat is upon the alluvial soil of our river valleys, or upon the rugged slopes of the valley sides.*" It has been thus demonstrated, that throughout the State very many varieties of forest trees will grow rapidly and thrive on our prairie soils. Orchards and planted groves of forest trees which have for years tested the prairie soil and climate of Iowa, affirm the assertions of the above quotation. While there are some species of forest trees, as well as plants and cereals, indigenous to Iowa, that flourish in some sections of the

*Prof. White, then of Iowa State University.

State better than in others; yet there is a marked uniformity in the composition of the soils throughout the State; and their variableness in different localities and latitudes is the result of climatic influences, and their barrenness or fertility, which is noticeable in the bottom or flood plains of the valleys in contrast with those upon the uplands and hills.

The general surface of Davis county being undulating, its upland soil, as before noted, is of the drift deposit, varying in depth according to the altitude of its highlands, thus also varying in its productive force, whether of forest trees, plants, or cereals. Hence, for agricultural purposes, the county is well adapted. The products best adapted to its soil are corn and grass. Wheat is not a certain staple crop. Oats, flax, and Hungarian grass yield profitably. But the profitable and staple products of the soil of this county are corn and grass. The former yields bountifully; and among the grasses which are grown and yield bountifully are timothy, clover, and blue grass. The latter is a grand success upon the soil of this county, equal to the blue grass regions of Kentucky, and is extensively grown for stock growing and dairy purposes. Timothy and clover also yield finely. In the early days of farming upon the prairie soil of the State, it was proclaimed that tame grasses would never flourish in it; but subsequent experience has long since exploded this erroneously conceived idea; and, to-day, timothy and clover are among the most profitable products of the soil, not only in this county, but throughout the State. A fuller elaboration of these agricultural topics will be made in the chapter on "Agricultural Interests," further on.

THE CLIMATE.

Climate is a condition of the atmosphere—a temperature of the air—an ethereal substance that floats over the earth. It varies in different localities, to a greater or less degree, in obedience to fixed natural laws—laws which govern the heat and cold, the rain and drouth, the wind and storm. Scientists have learned, in a measure, something of these laws, which, at this day, enables them to foretell with a great degree of accuracy, the chances which will, from day to day, occur in the climatic elements throughout the various parts of the country. It is therefore important that every one should have a knowledge of these laws; not only because they are advantageous in the affairs of life, but also because they indicate to us the atmospheric conditions of localities through the different seasons of the year. These climatic conditions may be healthful in some localities, and unhealthful in others.

The elevation of Davis county is so great, and its general surface is so

free from swamps, and other miasmatic generators, that its atmospheric surroundings are wholesome—are not breeders of disease and pestilence. Iowa, as a State, lies between the two climatic extremes of the continent, north and south; not subject to the excessive heat of Missouri in the summer, nor to the extreme cold of Minnesota in the winter. Thus, atmospheric extremes in this county are not characteristic. The abundant and continuous fall of snow, the winter of 1880-81, is an exception in this county; and while the annual fall of rain is not usually as large here as it is in the same latitude farther eastward, the ground rarely suffers from drouth. The winds of the winter are frequently merry; the prevailing ones being the "Manitoba Waves," which lose much of their "blizzard" character before they reach this latitude. Those of spring are tempered as they glide under the warmer sun rays from a southerly direction; and as the seasons change, so do the atmospheric currents.

There are no preserved meteorological observations made in this county, showing a continuous record, for any considerable length of time, from which can be ascertained its precise climatic conditions. We therefore avail ourselves of the observations made by Prof. T. S. Parvin at Muscatine and Iowa City, covering a period of thirty years—from 1839 to 1869, both inclusive. These observations were made at the former place until 1860, and at the latter point from 1860 until 1870. Of the difference in latitude and longitude between these two points, Prof. Parvin in his published reports, says: "The difference in latitude is about one tenth degrees, and longitude about five-tenths degrees. I have calculated the means of observation at Muscatine for twenty years, and at Iowa City for ten years, and find that the difference is so very slight that I have not hesitated to regard the observations as taken at one point, and use them accordingly." The distance between these two points is some thirty-five miles; While the distance from Bloomfield to Muscatine and Iowa City is nearly the same, about seventy-five miles northeast, or a little more than double the distance between Muscatine and Iowa City. Hence, the difference between Davis county and Muscatine in latitude, is about one-fifth of a degree, and in longitude about two-thirds of a degree, or thirty-six miles north, and sixty-five miles east, while the difference between Davis county and Iowa City, is eighteen miles farther north, and twenty-five miles less east. Therefore, if the difference in latitude and longitude between Muscatine and Iowa City "is so very slight," double that distance between Davis county and the two latter points, is only a little *more* than *slight*, and will give a close approximation, to the climatic conditions which prevailed in this county during the period covered by the following observations, which gives the maximum,

minimum, and mean temperature of each, January and July, and the mean temperature of each year as well:

YEAR.	JANUARY— DEGREE			JULY— DEGREE			Mean temper- ature of each year — degree
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
1839.....	60	0	32.16	95	58	75.70	52.02
1840.....	39	17	19.50	87	58	73.92	50.63
1841.....	52	23	20.87	96	56	70.40	48.39
1842.....	52	10	26.29	94	50	68.36	52.14
1843.....	50	15	24.97	95	55	70.44	45.07
1844.....	41	6	22.09	94	56	74.87	47.30
1845.....	58	6	30.03	98	50	76.05	48.74
1846.....	56	12	31.22	94	44	72.97	50.06
1847.....	40	23	12.26	92	42	69.52	44.63
1848.....	50	8	28.00	85	48	63.98	45.32
1849.....	46	24	14.26	89	42	66.48	45.01
1850.....	46	10	24.40	94	50	74.22	46.52
1851.....	46	16	23.97	97	44	71.62	47.63
1852.....	53	23	19.60	94	45	72.36	46.68
1853.....	54	9	27.05	87	46	68.82	47.71
1854.....	55	14	16.16	98	46	76.16	49.99
1855.....	64	23	24.77	95	55	73.01	47.51
1856.....	32	26	7.52	93	55	73.51	44.18
1857.....	41	30	6.16	97	45	71.21	44.87
1858.....	52	8	29.96	89	52	78.80	49.62
1859.....	50	13	24.10	97	46	72.33	47.37
1860.....	48	26	21.32	94	50	71.68	47.76
1861.....	39	18	13.85	97	47	69.00	47.02
1862.....	38	23	13.48	95	56	73.36	45.77
1863.....	59	0	25.97	94	49	71.45	46.22
1864.....	55	26	15.89	94	55	75.97	47.80
1865.....	46	10	20.45	91	55	69.33	50.20
1866.....	47	14	20.67	94	60	77.12	47.65
1867.....	45	18	17.86	92	55	73.32	47.96
1868.....	50	16	13.37	96	53	80.79	48.01
1869.....	48	14	26.02	86	52	70.86	.....

The greatest mean temperature of any one year was 52.14.

The least mean temperature of any one year was 44.18.

The average temperature of the whole period of thirty years was 47.56.

The following are the number of days of rain and snow, for the same period of thirty years:

	Rain, days,	Snow, days,	Quantity of rain and snow, reduced to water in inches,
1839.....	83	18	.....
1840.....	84	17	.....
1841.....	82	17	.....
1842.....	57	20	.....
1843.....	61	25	.....
1844.....	84	14	.....
1845.....	53	13	.....
1846.....	72	17	.....
1847.....	54	21	.....
1848.....	74	12	20.29
1849.....	77	14	59.27
1850.....	72	13	49.06
1851.....	101	20	74.49
1852.....	73	21	59.49
1853.....	65	13	45.78
1854.....	71	12	23.35
1855.....	74	20	28.38
1856.....	66	21	38.17
1857.....	80	19	39.52
1858.....	111	15	51.28
1859.....	80	26	32.65
1860.....	69	21	25.10
1861.....	66	22	47.89
1862.....	65	31	44.78
1863.....	74	21	33.75
1864.....	92	20	51.57
1865.....	68	24	45.34
1866.....	79	26	43.37
1867.....	66	28	42.18
1868.....	76	21	46.00
1869.....	.....	.....	.....

The average number of days of rain per year for the whole period of thirty years, 74.8.

The average number of days of snow per year, for the whole period of thirty years, 19.4

The average quantity of rain and snow, reduced to water per year, for the whole period, in inches, 44.27.

The average quantity of snow per year, not reduced to water, in inches, 33.23.

The greatest quantity of snow was in 1867, 61.97 inches.

The least quantity of snow was in 1850, 7.90 inches.

The greatest rainfall in the history of the State, was on August 10 and 11, 1851, from 11 p. m., to 3 a. m., or 4 hours, there fell 10.71 inches.

The earliest snow, ever known in the State, until 1881, was October 17, 1859.

The latest snow fall was April 29, 1851.

The greatest fall of snow in any one day, was 20½ inches, December 21st, 1848.

In 1863, there was frost every month in the year.

In 1858, the Mississippi River did not freeze over at Muscatine. It remained closed, on an average, 67 days in each year, during the freezing period of thirty years.

Through the courtesy of Miss Mary Hamilton, observer for the Iowa Weather Service at the Bloomfield Station, we obtain the observations from her reports of the rainfall, and climatic temperature in Davis county for the years 1879, 1880 and 1881, as follows:

Rainfall at Bloomfield, from April 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880:

	DAYS.	INCHES.
April.....	0	0
May.....	6	5.98
June.....	10	6.44
July.....	4	1.93
August.....	5	2.76
September.....	7	2.66
October.....	4	1.35
November.....	7	4.76
December.....	6	1.29
Total	49	27.17

Rainfall, and the highest, lowest and average temperature, each month, for the year 1880:

Latitude, 41 degrees, — minutes.

Longitude, 95 degrees, — minutes.

Elevation in feet above low water mark of the Mississippi River, 130 feet.

MONTH.	RAIN.		TEMPERATURE.		
	Days.	Inches.	Highest.	Least.	Average.
January.....	7	2.73	62°	22°	40.84°
February.....	3	0.71	63	13	38.20
March.....	4	2.22	65	16	46.
April.....	7	2.50	84	43	60.33½
May.....	6	2.22	89	56	79.16
June.....	7	2.47	91	66	79.60
July.....	5	4.93	92	66	83.07
August.....	8	3.53	95	65	83.26
September.....	5	2.63	84	58	71.10
October.....	3	0.93	78	35	57.22⅔
November.....	3	1.69	60	— 8	32.—
December.....	4	0.70	44	— 14	20.30
Total	62	27.26	95°	14°	57.59°

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

MONTH.	RAIN.		TEMPERATURE.		
	Days.	Inches.	High.	Least.	Average.
January.....	4	0.52	37	— 6	19.33 $\frac{1}{3}$
February.....	6	2.69	52	10	26.14
March.....	7	2.39	52	22	34.64 $\frac{1}{3}$
April.....	9	2.44	82	27	49.70
May.....	6	1.75	86	56	76.93 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	10	9.31	92	70	80.16 $\frac{2}{3}$
July.....	4	2.86	94	73	85.84
August.....	3	0.32	98	74	89.—
September.....	5	5.61	95	53	75.29

The average climate temperature, as noted by Prof. Parvin, at Muscatine and Iowa City, for the period of thirty years, ending with 1869, was 57.59 degrees; and the average temperature at Bloomfield, for the years 1880, 1881, as noted by Miss Hamilton, was 47.5 $\frac{6}{10}$ degrees, making 10.03 degrees difference.

The foregoing tables will afford an interesting study of the rain and snow fall during the years they cover. Climate has so much to do with the health and prosperity of a country or civic locality, that it is an important study. It is a frequent observation that ague, malarial fevers and other pestilential diseases find their source in low, malarial and unhealthy localities, which generate the seeds of disease and death in those who dwell within them. Hence, the importance of escaping such localities, which the people of Davis county have so effectually done. These considerations are important, not only in their effect upon the body, but upon the mind as well. "Health and intelligence, intelligence and good morals, good morals and excellent government, are sisters three, without which neither nations nor men may live and prosper."

There are but few days in the year that the movements of the winds are not observed in this locality. Their healthful importance cannot be over-estimated. They serve to modify the atmosphere, and distribute its heat and moisture. The malaria which escapes from the decayed vegetation of the prairie—a vegetation which has accumulated for ages upon its wild surface and produced the rich black mould overlaying it, is swept away by the winds; thus keeping the atmosphere in a healthy condition. The prevailing winds during the summer are from the south; while the winter winds are from the west and northwest; and during the spring and autumn seasons they are more changeable, coming from all points of the compass, which is likely caused by the equinoctial periods occurring during those seasons. East winds are quite certain breeders of rain or snow.

The rainfall, too, is another health preserving agent in absorbing, and neutralizing the noxious gasses generated from decaying vegetation, sinks of filth, and various other sources.

Upon the question of climatic localities, Dr. Farr, in 1852, presented a very interesting and instructive report to the Register-general of England, in relation to the degenerating and destructive results to those of the human race who dwell in the low malarial localities of the world. In speaking of the destruction of the human race through these causes, Dr. Farr says:

"It is destroyed now periodically by five pestilences—cholera, remittent fever, yellow fever, glandular plagues and influenza. The origin or chief seat of the first is the Delta of the Ganges. Of the second, the African and other tropical coasts. Of the third, the low west coast around the Gulf of Mexico, or the Delta of the Mississippi, and the West India Islands. Of the fourth, the Delta of the Nile and the low sea-side cities of the Mediterranean. Of the generating field of influenza nothing certain is known; but * * * the four great pestilential diseases—cholera, yellow fever, remittent fever and plague—have this property in common; that they begin and are most fatal in low grounds; that their fatality diminishes in ascending the rivers, and is inconsiderable around the river sources, except under such peculiar circumstances as are met with at Erzeroun, where the features of a marshy, sea-side city are seen at the foot of the mountain chain of Ararat. Safety is found in flight to the hills.

As the power of the Egyptians descended from the Thebaid to Memphis, from Memphis to Sais, they gradually degenerated, notwithstanding the elevation of their towns above the high waters of the Nile, their hygienic laws and the hydrographical and other sanitary arrangements which made the country renowned, justly or unjustly, for its salubrity in the days of Herodotus, the poison of the Delta in every time of weakness and successful invasion, gradually gained the ascendancy, and as the cities declined, the canals and the embalmments of the dead were neglected, and the plague gained ground. The people, subjugated by Persians, Greeks, Romans, Turks, Mamelukes, became what they have been for centuries, and what they are at the present day. Every race that settled in the Delta degenerated, and was only sustained by immigration. So, likewise, the population on the sites of all the city-states of antiquity, on the coast of Syria, Asia Minor, Africa, Italy, seated like the people of Rome on low ground under the ruin-clad hills of their ancestors, within reach of fever and plague, are enervated and debased apparently beyond redemption.

"The history of the nations on the Mediterranean, on the plains of the Euphrates and the Tigris, the Deltas of the Indus and the Ganges, and the rivers of China, exhibit this great fact: the gradual descent of races from the highlands, their establishment on the coasts in cities sustained and refreshed for a season by immigration from the interior, their degradation in successive generations under the influence of the unhealthy earth, and their final ruin, effacement or subjugation by new races of conquerors. The causes that destroy individual men, lay cities waste, in their nature, are immortal, and silently undermine eternal empires.

"On the highlands men feel the loftiest emotions. Every tradition places their origin there. The first nations worshipped there; high on the Indian Caucasus, on Olympus, and on other lofty mountains the Indians and the Greeks imagined the abodes of their highest gods, while they peopled the low underground regions, the grave-land of mortality, with infernal deities. Their myths have deep significance. Man feels his immortality in the hills."

There comes to this locality—in fact, to all the western country—in the autumn, a spell of the most delightful weather, one of the most charming periods of the year, known as “Indian Summer.” The mellow rays of the sun, and the soft gentle breezes, as they commingle with the golden or copper colored haze of the atmosphere, awaken dreams, fairy and delusive. Here this period bears the name of Indian Summer, from the fact that early settlers ascribed this peculiar haze to the burning of the prairies by the Indians at that time. This, however is not the cause, as a similar spell of fine weather prevails in various other countries at this season of the year. In England it is known as “Martinmas Summer,” (from St. Martin); in France it is known as “*L'été de St. Martin*,” (Summer of St. Martin); in Germany, as “*Alte Weiber Sommer*,” (Old Woman’s Summer); and along the western coast of South America, as “St. John’s Summer.” In no portion of the world, however, do we believe this period of the year to be grander than in our own. It “laps all the landscape in its silvery fold” for weeks; and finally marks the changing season—blends autumn into winter. The splendor of the forest is brief, its gorgeous colors are fleeting, but there is joy in the period and the scene, which awakens the purest communings of the soul with this nature’s holiday.

One who has lived a quarter of a century in Iowa, and passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, says that nowhere between the two oceans can be observed so many magnificent spectacles at the risings and settings of the sun, as in an Iowa autumn: “Golden clouds, ‘dark clouds with silver lining,’ atmosphere full of delicious, haze—sometimes like floating gold and silver dust—great bands of rosy light shooting upward to the zenith, mark these grand panoramas and make them so beautiful and brilliant that no one who has been entranced by their grandeur can ever forget them! It is seldom that these free exhibitions of the sublimities of nature are ever equalled in any land, and we doubt whether they are ever surpassed in Italy.”

This is the “Red Man’s Summer,” of which the poet * sings:

When was the red man’s summer?

When the rose

Hung its first banner out? When the gray rock,

Or the brown heath, the radiant *Kalmia* clothed?

Or when the loiterer, by the reedy brooks,

Startled to see the proud *lobelia* glow

Like living flame? When through the forest gleam’d

The *rhododendron*? Or the fragrant breath

Of the *magnolia* swept deliciously

O’er the half laden nerve?

*Mrs. Sigourney.

No. When the groves
 In fleeting colors wrote their own decay,
 And leaves fell eddying on the sharpen'd blast
 That sang their dirge; when o'er their rustling bed
 The red deer sprang, or fled the shrill-voiced quail,
 Heavy of wing and fearful; when, with heart
 Foreboding or depress'd, the white man mark'd
 The signs of coming winter: *then* began
 The Indian's joyous season. Then the haze,
 Soft and delusive as a fairy dream,
 Lapp'd all the land-scape in its silvery fold.

The quiet rivers that were wont to hide
 'Neath shelving banks, behold their course betrayed
 By the white mists that o'er their foreheads crept,
 While wrapped in morning dreams, the sea and sky
 Slept 'neath one curtain, as if both were merged
 In the same element. Slowly the sun,
 And all reluctantly, the spell dissolved,
 And then it took upon its parting wing
 A rainbow glory.

Gorgeous was the time,
 Yet brief as gorgeous. Beautiful to *thee*,
 Our brother hunter, but to *us* replete
 With musing thoughts in melancholy train.
 Our *joys*, alas! too oft were woe to thee;
 Yet ah! poor Indian, whom we fain would drive
 Both from our hearts and from thy father's lands,
 The perfect year doth bear thee on its crown,
 And when we would forget, repeat thy name.

GEOLOGY.

They are comparatively few who pause to question Nature; and fewer still are they who stay to question the inanimate rock. On the landscapes and beneath the surface are indications of a history that challenge investigation; on every hill and in every valley are facts waiting to be noticed and interpreted, and whether the mass of men notice them or not, the story they illustrate still has its charm. The hills were here when men came; the rills and creeks bubbled as merrily on their way to the sea then as now; the broad rich acres of prairie land were as fruitful then as now, and the promise as great. Why then stay to study these familiar rocks? or why pause to discuss their origin? Let the following facts answer these questions, and answering arouse intelligent interest.

The geological history of Davis county is one of peculiar moment, and affords some very suggestive facts relative to its past vicissitudes. It extends in point of time over many thousands of years, and embraces periods of repose and periods of remarkable change. Its history, climatologically, has been one of deep interest, and embraces changes so radical and so directly at variance with one another as to be almost incredible. There have been long ages when it basked under a torrid sun; and then these ages gave place to others: remarkable for polar frosts. Life, in all the luxuriance and variety of a tropical climate, gave place to the desert wastes of an Arctic zone. Nor were these changes sudden. They are there; stamped in the very rocks at your doors, or limned upon the landscape of your valleys, not as great and far-reaching catastrophies, but as gradual transitions, indisputably marked as such by the fossil forms that roll out from the rock you crush, or see traced with a delicacy no draughtsman can imitate.

There have been times when Old Ocean, heedless of his doings, dashed against the rocky barrier that dared dispute his way, or rolled in solemn conscious might above its highest point; times when a beautiful and varied *flora* thrived upon its surface, and times when there was naught save a waste of desert water. We strike our pick in the shales on the hillsides, and behold! there in the coal that gives us warmth and drives our engines, are the fairy forms that made the fern paradise of the coal period—beautiful arguments those of changes that thousands of years, as we measure them, would not compass.

In presenting the following principal facts in the geology of Davis county, enough only has been given of the lithological characters of the various rock strata to enable the interested reader to identify them. Many points of interest from a geological stand-point, have necessarily been omitted; their introduction would have unduly lengthened the chapter, and scarcely possessed any general interest. To trace, briefly, the changes that have occurred, and to note their probable causes are the main purposes of this sketch. There has been given a detailed account of the various strata from above downwards, hence each formation is to be considered later than the one next succeeding it. Chronologically, this method of treatment takes us backward in time, and as we reach successively the older strata, we are gradually approaching earth's morning; geographically we thus deal first with the entire surface of the county; subsequently, and with particular reference to the Lower Coal Measures, we have to do with local outcrops of rock strata.

The entire surface of Davis county, except in the very valleys where the surface soil is called *alluvium*, is covered with the drift, a formation which

derives its name from the manner of its introduction over the surface, a method hereafter to be explained. The term "drift," as it is commonly employed in geology, "includes the sand, gravel, clay, and boulders occurring over some parts of the continent, which are without stratification or order of arrangement, and have been transplanted from places in higher latitudes by some agency which (1) could carry masses of rock hundreds of tons in weight, and which (2) was not always dependent for motion on the slopes of the surface."—*Hall*. This agency was ice either in the form of an extensive glacier, or detached masses called ice-bergs. The whole surface of North America, to the thirty-ninth parallel, bears evidence of the denuding and transforming power. It requires not a little stretch of the imagination to conceive all the streams of Davis county tied to their banks by bands of ice. The ice-locked rill ceases to babble over its rocky bed, the forests have gone like a vision, and all is one mass of moving ice, a veritable palaeocrystic sea. In its progress onward old valleys were filled and new ones dug, rocks were polished, fragments detached and rounded, hills leveled and the entire aspect of nature changed. It left at our very doors masses of rock, large and small, or buried them in the hill-side, to excite our wonder and arouse us to speculate as to their origin. They were brought hither from some northern locality, where the material from which they were derived is found *in situ*, and hence the general movements of the glacier was to the southward. In this county the drift is exposed in all the valleys and ravines, and sometimes on the hillsides where the surface soil, or *humus*, has been removed. A few feet of this soil removed by the spade will expose the drift in its upper layers, which are here arranged in a kind of stratified manner, and which constitute what is called *modified drift*, a drift in which the materials have been assorted, in a rude sort of way, and arranged in strata by the action of water. This rearranging, or modification, was effected after the melting or recession of the glacier which brought the materials here; and perhaps in one of those periods of subsidence or continual depression which made the greater part of Iowa one vast inland sea. In the deepest valleys the outcrops of the drifts are to be seen to the best advantage, and there they should be studied in order to learn all its peculiar features. But wherever seen the same essential features are presented to the eye. It is seen to be a compound of clay and gravel, with occasional beds of sand, and is deposited with considerable regularity of stratification. It usually contains many small and well-worn pieces of gneiss, porphyry, hornblende, and other primary rocks, together with occasional small fragments of limestone, sandstone, and bits of slate and coal, which have been torn from rocks and transported from points more or less remote from their

present locality. The bluffs along the Mississippi river are almost entirely composed of drift, a most striking difference between them and those along the Missouri, which are, superficially at least composed of the loess.

By far the most important geological formations in this county are the coal measures, with which parts of the county is underlaid. Lying immediately below the drift are found the Upper Coal Measure strata, which, though spread over the greater portion of the county, do not often appear as surface rocks; nor do they frequently outcrop in the beds of the larger streams as might naturally be expected. This is due, perhaps, to the very deep deposits of the drift, through which most of the streams of the county flow.

The next strata, those of the Middle Coal Measures, comprise a considerable portion of the rocks which are presented to view in this county. As studied by Dr. C. A. White,* in this county. In this division of the coal measures is found the so-called Panora coal, named from the village of that name in Guthrie county, where it was studied at a fine exposure. This exposure, and another one in the immediate vicinity of Wheeler's Mill present the lithological character of these rocks in a splendid manner for study. A few feet above the Panora coal at this locality, appears a second, perhaps local, bed of coal, which has not been opened in the northern extension of this formation, and to which the name of Wheeler coal has been given. The following succession of strata were there observed:

	FEET.
No. 10. Mottled blue and yellow shales	4
No. 9. Wheeler coal	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
No. 8. Mottled blue and yellow shales	8
No. 7. Grayish impure limestone, two layers	2
No. 6. Blue shales	5
No. 5. Hard, brittle bluish lime rock	$\frac{3}{8}$
No. 4. Bituminous, fissile shale.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

*The work of Dr. White is often condemned as inaccurate and incomplete. The inaccuracy, if such there exists, is the result of the incompleteness, the latter caused by the shortsightedness of the general assembly which ordered the disorganization of the survey, and the publication of the results obtained, before opportunity was given to correct data and results. Twice has the State instituted a survey, and as many times summarily brought it to a close before its work was fairly begun. *Once*, under Dr. Hall, the State prosecuted researches of this character, allowed the director, Dr. Hall to advance moneys to pay the assistants and then repudiated the debt—which to this day remains unpaid—and brought the survey to an end. The time is coming when a survey must be had, and it is to be hoped is in the near future. Dr. White demonstrated enough of our geology to show the necessity of a complete geological and natural history survey, and the sooner this object is brought to the legislature and *intelligently* acted on, the sooner will the higher interest of the State be served.—*Pub.*

	FEET.
No. 3. Panora coal	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 2. Blue shales	2
No. 1. Yellow, gritty shales	6

These shales and limestones contain numerous fossils, characteristic, some of them, of this strata are of the formation.

The Lower Coal Measure has no exposure in this county, although geological indications evidences the fact that it underlies the north part of the county in the same proportion as it does in the other coal counties.

These measures have been divided by geologists, into the Upper, Middle and Lower, for convenience in study, but they are not wholly arbitrary divisions. It will be noted by the careful observer, that the Lower Coal Measures have numerous and sometimes large strata of *sandstones*. These are characteristic of this division. Taken in connection with the deposits of fire or potter's clay, which invariably are to be found below the coal seams, they form a most reliable guide as to the horizon to which they should be referred. The strata next above are also arenaceous, but to a much less extent, and have none of the strata of fire clay. The Upper Measures are characterized by the prevalence of limestones among the strata. The Middle Measures are to be regarded as transitional between the first and last. The other lithological differences which should be noted by the student have been pointed out in the sections made at various localities. It will be noted also that the heavier or thicker beds of coal are found in the lower, the next in thickness and quality in the middle, while no beds of workable coal are to be found in the upper measures. Aside from these general features that will serve to distinguish these formations, there are other facts, but they are not so patent. Reference is made to the palaeontological features of the rocks in question. These consist in the remains of animals, belonging to both the vertebrate and invertebrate classes. The vertebrates are represented solely by the fishes, of which several genera and species are found in the rocks belonging more especially to the middle coal measure strata. The forms of lower or invertebrate life are much more numerous, consisting of the remains of brachiopods, a class belonging, it is now believed, to the worms, but for a long time and still by many, grouped with the mollusca. The latter are represented by various species of univalves, some bivalves, and an occasional land-shell. The last has been found only in the corresponding strata in the State of Illinois, but without doubt also occur here. Plants are numerous, as the known vegetable origin of coal would lead us to naturally infer. The crustaceans are represented by the remarkable genus *Phillipsia*. The radiates by echino-

derms and corals, and the protozoans by the peculiar little form known to scientists as *Fusilina cylindrica*. This interesting little form is abundant in the limestones of the Upper Coal Measures, and will readily serve to distinguish them. It occurs rarely in the Middle, and not at all, so far as known, in the Lower Coal Measures. It may be likened, without doing violence to the analogy, to fossil grains of wheat, and indeed Dr. D. D. Owen, in his report of the geology of Iowa, mentioned this fact as a common one in the belief of many people with whom he conversed. These remains are in themselves very instructive, and offer a fruitful field for investigation. They relate a story which is truly marvelous; one well worth the pains and toil requisite to comprehend it.

The economical resources of this county are great. Aside from its extensive beds of invaluable coal, are the adjacent beds of fire-clay for pottery and tiling; the great beds of blue clay and sand stone for brick manufacture, and the extensive quarries of limestone for purposes of building. These need but to be enumerated to indicate their value. In every respect, geologically, Davis is one of Iowa's most favored counties; beneath its surface lie inexhaustible mines of mineral wealth, and within the soil are some of the greatest of agricultural possibilities.

An interesting feature has been observed in connection with the soils in the region occupied by the coal-measures, and in which the Drift deposits are but sparingly distributed, compared to the region farther north. The comparative paucity of the Drift in this section, which includes the counties of Warren, Lucas, Monroe, Davis, and Appanoose, seems to furnish satisfactory explanation of the origin of the argillaceous soil occurring over considerable tracts in the uplands in those counties. We are forcibly struck with the appearance of these tracts in passing from the northern counties southward, or from the loamy soils of the Drift region, to the argillaceous soil locally found in the southern coal counties. The clay soil is of a light color, somewhat recalling the Bluff soil in appearance, but differing widely from that deposit in composition, and is very fertile and durable; but it is not as susceptible of tillage, in extreme wet or dry seasons, as are the loamy soils of the Drift. It is probably directly derived from the disintegration of the shales of the subjacent coal-measures.

Davis county is known to contain large quantities of excellent coal, but since the streams which traverse it are none of them large, they have not exposed much of it by the erosion of their valleys. The prominent exposures are in the valleys of Soap and Salt Creeks, in the northern part of the county, where the coal measures are about four feet in thickness. This county is bounded on every side by well known coal counties, and there

is no reason why it should not ultimately rank among the best coal counties in the State.

The quarries of Sandstone in this county, are a source from which succeeding generations may draw inexhaustible supplies of building material; the texture of the stone when quarried, though very soft and shaley, and easily worked, soon becomes hard as adamant on exposure to the atmosphere. It is now very extensively used for building purposes.

There are two very fine geological collections in this county, one in the possession of Hon. Lyman P. Bates, of West Grove township, and the other belonging to Hon. Samuel B. Downing, of Fox River township, the present representative from this county. A great deal of enterprise and geological experience is displayed in their collection and arrangement.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF DAVIS COUNTY.*

The natural history of this county is almost the exact counterpart of that of all prairie countries. While its forms of life present an infinite diversity, only a few of the many are found to be predominant. With the single exception of the insects, the birds will be found most numerously represented. The time was, however, when the larger forms of life abounded; when the deer, the elk and the buffalo made these prairies their home. The coming of the white man, attended by all the circumstances of progress, has driven these larger forms from the county, and now the smaller kinds alone retain a footing.

There is no record of any attempt at any time made to determine the relation of the *flora* and *fauna* of this county to the rest of the State. In no counties but those in the eastern portion of the State has such a work been done, and there chiefly in the interests of science and by private individuals. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the State will order and sustain to completion an intelligent and exhaustive survey of her great domain—a survey, the value of which will become more and more apparent with the growth of years. Twice has the State instituted a geological survey, and twice has it failed to support the same, and brought both to a close while yet their work was in its infancy. All that is valuable, all that is best known, of its natural resources has been contributed by the pens and at the expense of men in private life. The following *resume* of the natural history of the county is by no means a complete representation of its forms, and is to be considered only as indicative of the nature of its resources, both animal and vegetable. In the lists following as much in-

*Exclusive of fishes and insects.

formation has been incorporated as is consistent with a simple catalogue of forms. This is especially true of the trees and shrubs. It is manifestly impossible to give either descriptions or life histories of a single species in a work of this nature. For the sake of insuring accuracy in the reader, both scientific and common names are given.

AVID.E—BIRDS.*

TURDID.E—THRUSHES.

1. *Turdus migratorius*, Linn—Robin.
2. (?) *Turdus naevius*, Gmelin—Varied Thrush.
3. *Turdus mustelinus*, Gmelin—Wood thrush.
4. *Turdus pallasi*, Cab—Hermit thrush.
5. *Turdus swainsonii*, Cab—Swainson's thrush.
6. *Mimus Carolinensis*, Cab—Cat bird.
7. (?) *Mimus polyglottus*, Boie—Mocking bird.
8. *Harporhynchus rufus*, Cab—Brown thrush.

SAXICOLID.E—BLUE BIRDS AND STONE-CHATS.

9. *Sialia sialis*, Haldeman—Blue bird.
10. (?) *Silia mexicana*, Sw.—Western blue bird.

PARID.E—TITMICE.

11. *Parus atricapillus*, Linn—Chickadee.
12. *Parus atricapillus* var. *septentrionalis*, Allen—Long-tailed chickadee.
13. *Lophophanes bicolor*, Bonap—Crested titmouse.

SYLVID.E—WARBLERS.

14. *Regulus satrapa*, Licht—Golden-crested kinglet.
15. *Regulus calendula*, Licht—Ruby-crested kinglet.
16. *Poliophtila caerulea*, Selat—Blue-gray gnat-catcher.

CERTHIAD.E—CREEPERS.

17. *Certhia familiaris*, Linn—Brown creeper.

In the following catalogue the general arrangement of Cones' "Birds of the Northwest" is adopted as being the one most consistent with the great mass of observed facts, and is the one approved by the leading ornithologists of the country. The arrangement is by families. A few species are included which have not been observed in the county but are known to occur in the counties surrounding. Such are marked with an asterisk (). Species doubtfully referred to the county are indicated by a question mark (?). Many of the following list have not been observed in this county, but are admitted from the fact that they are known in the State, and on the authority of the work above mentioned, which places them here.

SITTIDÆ—NUTHATCHES.

18. *Sitta carolinensis*, Lath—White-breasted nuthatch.
 19. *Sitta canadensis*, Linn—Red-breasted nuthatch; very rare.

TROGLODYTIDÆ—WRENS.

20. *Salpinctes obsoletus*, Cab—Rock wren.
 21. *Anorthura hymnalis*, Cones—Winter wren.
 22. (?) *Telmatorhynchus palustris*, Bonap—Long-billed marsh wren.
 23. (*) *Cistothorus stellaris*, Cab—Short-billed marsh wren.
 24. (?) *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, Bonap—Carolina wren; a “rollicking” singer.
 25. *Thryothorus bewickii*, Bonap—Bewick’s wren; an odd bird.
 26. *Troglodytes aedon*, Vieill—House wren; pugnacious.

MOTACILLIDÆ—WAG-TAILS.

27. *Anthus ludovicianus*, Lient—Tit-lark.

SYLVICOLIDÆ—WOOD-WARBLERS.

28. *Mniotilta varia*, Vieill—Black and white creeper.
 29. *Prothonotaria citreata*, Baird—Prothonotary warbler.
 30. **Helminthophaga ruficapilla*, Baird—Nashville warbler.
 31. *Helminthophaga celata*, Baird—Golden-crowned warbler.
 32. (?) *Helminthophaga pinus*, Baird—Blue-winged yellow warbler.
 33. **Dendroeca striata*, Baird—Black-poll warbler.
 34. *Dendroeca palmarum*, Baird—Merely a bird of passage.
 35. *Dendroeca pinus*, Wilson—Pine-creeper warbler; a fall loiterer.
 36. (?) *Dendroeca virens*, Baird—Black-throated green warbler.
 37. *Dendroeca caerulescens*, Baird—Black-throated blue warbler.
 38. *Dendroeca coronata*, Gray—Yellow-crowned warbler.
 39. *Dendroeca blackburnia*, Baird—Blackburnian warbler.
 40. *Dendroeca castanea*, Baird—Bay-breasted warbler.
 41. *Dendroeca caerulea*, Baird—Blue warbler.
 42. *Dendroeca aestiva*, Baird—Yellow warbler.
 43. *Dendroeca maculosa*, Baird—Black and yellow warbler; prairie warbler.
 44. *Dendroeca discolor*, Baird—Yellow red-poll warbler.
 45. *Dendroeca dominica*, Baird—Yellow-throated warbler.
 46. *Sciurus aureocapillus*, Swain—Golden-crowned wagtail.
 47. (*) *Sciurus norchoracensis*, Nutt—New York water wagtail.
 48. *Sciurus ludovicianus*, Baird—Long-billed water thrush.

49. (*) *Geothlypis trichas*, Cab—Maryland yellow-throat.
50. *Geothlypis philadelphia*, Baird—Mourning warbler.
51. *Oporornis formosus*, Baird—Kentucky warbler.
52. *Myiodioctes pusillus*, Bonap—Green black-capped warbler.
53. *Myiodioctes canadensis*, Cab—Canada warbler.
54. *Setophaga ruticilla*, Swain—Red start.
55. *Icteria virens*, Baird—Yellow-breasted chat.

TANAGRIDE—TANAGERS.

56. (*) *Pyrranga rubra*, Vieill—Scarlet tanager.
57. *Pyrranga aestiva*, Vieill—Summer red bird.

HIRUNDINIDE—SWALLOWS.

58. *Hirundo horreorum*, Barton—Barn swallow.
59. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, Selater—Cliff swallow.
60. *Progne purpurea*, Boie—Purple martin.
61. *Cotyle riparia*, Boie—Bank swallow, sand martin.
62. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*, Baird—Rough-winged sand martin

AMPELIDE—WAX-WINGS.

63. *Ampelis cedrorum*, Gray—Cedar bird, wax-wing.
64. *Ampelis garrulus*, Linn—Northern wax-wing.

VIREONIDE—VIREOS.

65. *Vireo gilvus*, Bonap—Warbling vireo; common.
66. *Vireo solitarius*, Baird—Solitary vireo.
67. *Vireo noveboracensis*, Bonap—White-eyed vireo.
68. *Vireo bellii*, Audubon—Bell's vireo.
69. *Vireo olivaceus*, Bonap—Red-eyed vireo.
70. (?) *Vireo shufeldtphiensis*, Cass—Brotherly-love vireo.
71. (?) *Vireo flavifrons*, Baird—Yellow-throated vireo.

LANIDE—SHRIKES.

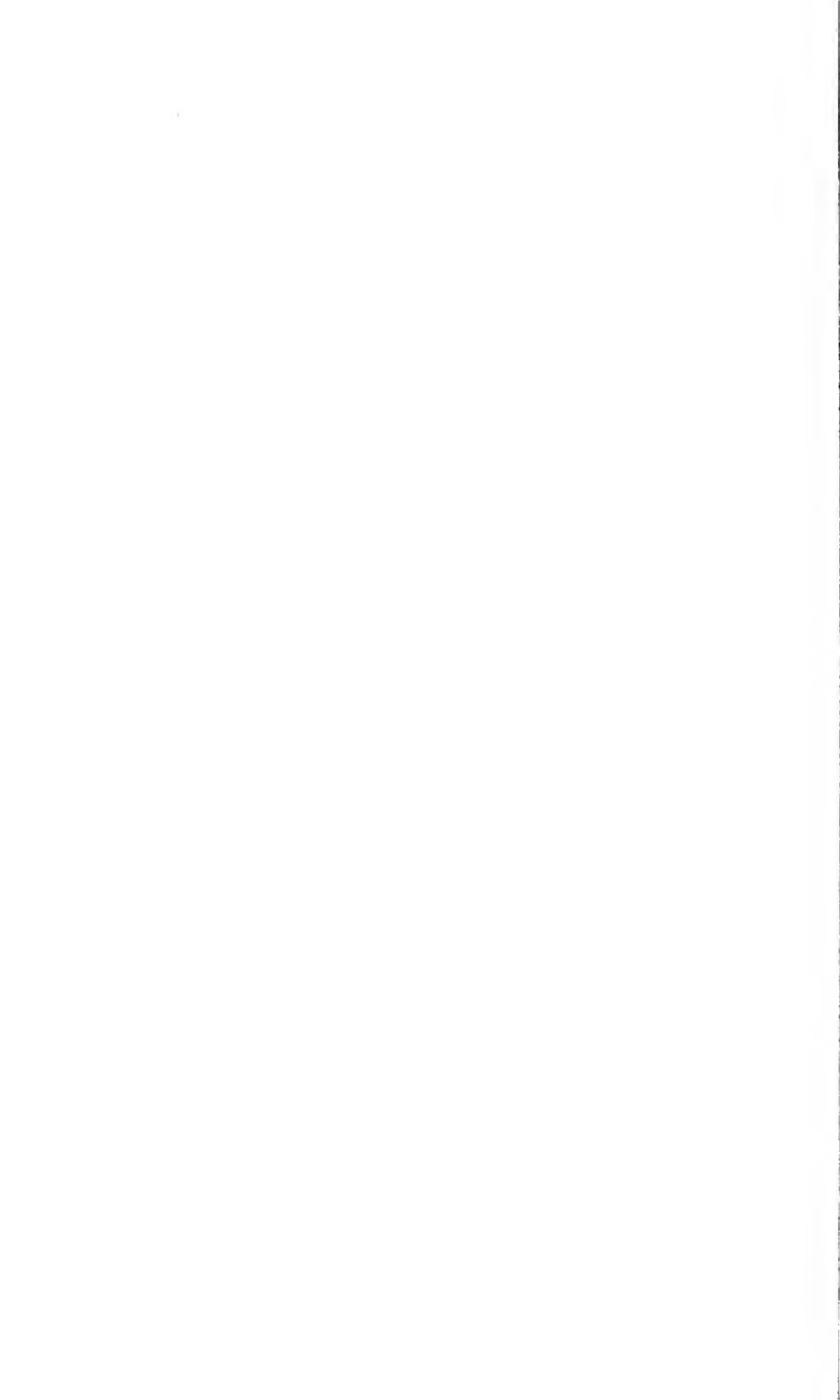
72. *Collurio borealis*, Baird—Northern shrike; butcher bird.
73. *Collurio excubitorides*, Coes—White-rumped shrike.

ALAUDIDE—LARKS.

74. *Eremophila alpestris*, Boie—Horned lark.



E. J. Shotton MD



FRINGILLIDÆ—SPARROWS.

75. *Pinicola enucleator*, Cab—Pine grosbeak; an occasional winter visitant.
76. *Carpodacus purpureus*, Gray—Purple finch.
77. *Chrysomitris tristis*, Cab—Yellow bird; gold-finch.
78. *Chrysomitris pinus*, Bonap—Pine finch.
79. *Curvirostra americana*, Wilson—Red cross bill.
80. *Curvirostra leucoptera*, Wilson—White-winged cross bill.
81. *Aegithus tinaria*, Cab—Red poll linnet.
82. *Plectrophanes nivalis*, Meyer—Snow bunting.
83. *Plectrophanes lapponicus*, Kaup—Lapland bunting; in winter.
84. *Plectrophanes pictus*, Cab—Painted bunting; in winter only.
85. *Plectrophanes ornatus*, Temm—Black-bellied long spur.
86. *Catrouye bairdii*, Baird—Baird's sparrow.
87. *Passerculus savanna*, Bonap—Savanna sparrow.
88. *Pooecetes gramineus*, Baird—Grass finch.
89. *Coturniculus passerinus*, Bonap—Yellow-winged sparrow.
90. *Coturniculus henslowii*, Bonap—Henslow's sparrow.
91. *Melospiza melodia*, Baird—Song sparrow.
92. *Melospiza palustris*, Baird—Swamp sparrow.
93. *Junco hyemalis*, Selat—Snow bird.
94. *Spizella monticola*, Baird—Tree sparrow.
95. *Spizella pusilla*, Bonap—Field sparrow.
96. *Spizella pallida*, Bonap—Western field sparrow.
97. *Spizella socialis*, Bonap—Chipping sparrow.
98. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, Swain—White-crowned sparrow.
99. *Zonotrichia albicollis*, Bonap—White-throated sparrow.
100. *Zonotrichia querula*, Gamb—Harris' sparrow.
101. *Zonotrichia intermedia*, Ridgway—Ridgway's sparrow.
102. *Chondestes grammacus*, Bonap—Lark sparrow.
103. *Passerella iliaca*, Swain—Fox-colored sparrow.
104. *Euspiza americana*, Bonap—Black-throated bunting.
105. *Goniaphea ludoviciana*, Cab—Rose-breasted grosbeak.
106. *Goniaphea carulea*, Swain—Blue grosbeak.
107. *Cyanospiza cyanea*, Baird—Indigo bird.
108. *Cardinalis virginianus*, Bonap—Cardinal bird.
109. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, Vieill—Chewink.

ICTERIDÆ—BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES.

110. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Swain—Bobolink.
111. *Molothrus pecorus*, Swain—Cow blackbird.
112. *Angela us phoeniceus*, Vieill—Red-winged blackbird.
113. *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*, Baird—Yellow-headed blackbird.
114. *Sturnella magna*, Swain—Meadow lark.
115. *Icterus spurius*, Bonap—Orchard oriole.
116. *Icterus baltimore*, Daud—Baltimore oriole; hang nest.
117. (?) *Icterus bullockii*, Bonap—Bullock's oriole.
118. *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, Swain—Rusty grackle.
119. *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*, Cab—Blue-headed grackle.
120. *Quiscalus purpureus*, Licht—Crow blackbird.

CORVIDÆ—CROWS AND JAYS.

121. *Corvus corax*, Linn—Raven.
122. *Corvus americanus*, Aud—Crow.
123. *Cyanurus cristatus*, Swain—Blue jay.

TYRANNIDÆ—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

124. *Tyrannus carolinensis*, Temm—King bird.
125. *Tyrannus verticalis*, Say—Arkansas flycatcher.
126. *Myiarchus crinitus*, Cab—Great-crested flycatcher.
127. *Sayornis fuscus*, Baird—Bridge pewee.
128. *Coutopus borealis*, Baird—Olive-sided pewee.
129. *Empidonax flaviventris*, Baird—Yellow-bellied flycatcher.
130. *Empidonax traillii*, Baird—Traill's flycatcher.
131. *Empidonax minimus*, Baird—Least flycatcher.
132. (?) *Empidonax acadicus*, Baird—Acadian flycatcher.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ—GOATSUCKERS.

133. *Antrostomus vociferus*, Bonap—Whippoorwill.
134. *Antrostomus nuttallii*, Cass—Nuttell's Whippoorwill.
135. *Chordeiles virginianus*, Bonap—Night-hawk; bull-bat, pisk.

CYPCELIDÆ—SWIFTS.

136. *Chatura pelagica*, Baird—Chimney swift.

TROCHILIDÆ—HUMMING BIRDS.

137. *Trochilus colubris*, Linn—Humming bird.

ALCEDINIDÆ--KINGFISHERS.

138. *Ceryle alcyon*, Boie--King-fisher.

CUCULIDÆ--CUCKOOS.

139. *Coccygus erythrophthalmus*, Bonap--Black-billed cuckoo.
 140. *Coccygus americanus*, Bonap--Yellow-billed cuckoo.

PICIDÆ--WOODPECKERS.

141. *Picus villosus*, Linn--Hairy woodpecker.
 142. *Picus pubescens*, Linn--Downy woodpecker.
 143. *Sphyrapicus varius*, Baird--Yellow flicker.
 144. *Hylotomus pilatus*, Baird--Pileated woodpecker.
 145. *Centurus carolinus*, Bonap--Red-bellied woodpecker, abundant in winter.
 146. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, Swain--Red-headed woodpecker.
 147. *Colaptes auratus*, Swain--Golden-winged woodpecker.

ARIDÆ--PARROQUETS.

148. **Conurus carolinensis*, Kuhl--Carolina parrot.

STRIGIDÆ--OWLS.

149. *Lixis flammea*, ScL--Barn owl.
 150. *Bubo virginianus*, Bonap--Great horned owl.
 151. *Scops asio*, Bonap--Screech owl.
 152. *Otus vulgaris*, Flem--Long-eared owl.
 153. *Brachyotus palustris*, Bonap--Short-eared owl; rare.
 154. *Syrnium nebulosum*, Boie--Barred owl.
 155. (?) *Syrnium cinereum*, Aud--Great gray owl.
 156. *Nyctea scandiaca*, Newt--A wanderer in this county.
 157. (?) *Nyctale albifrons*, Cassin--Kirkland's owl; very doubtful.

FALCONIDÆ--HAWKS.

158. *Falco communis*, Gmelin--Duck hawk.
 159. *Falco columbarius*, Linn--Pigeon hawk.
 160. *Falco richardsonii*, Ridgw--American merlin.

*A resident of Decatur county told me that he had several times seen a flock of Parrots in the southern part of the county, on a tall, dead cottonwood tree, known to the neighboring people as the "parrot-tree," from its having been frequented at intervals by the same flock for several years.—Miller.

161. *Falco sparverius*, Dinn—Sparrow hawk.
162. (?) *Astur atricapillus*, Bonap—Gos-hawk.
163. *Accipiter fuscus*, Bonap—Sharp-shinned hawk.
164. *Accipiter cooperii*, Gray—Chicken hawk.
165. *Buteo borealis*, Vieill—Red-tailed hawk.
166. *Buteo lineatus*, Jardine—Red-shouldered hawk.
167. (?) *Buteo pennsylvanicus*, Bonap—Broad-winged hawk.
168. *Archibuteo lagopus*, Gray—Rough-legged hawk.
169. *Nauclerus furcatus*, Vigors—Swallow-tailed hawk.
170. *Circus hudsonius*, Vieill—Marsh hawk; common.
171. (?) *Aquila chrysaetos*, Linn—Golden eagle.
172. *Haliaetus leucoccephalus*, Say—White-headed eagle; occasional.
173. *Pandion haliaetus*, Cuv—Osprey; fish-hawk.

CATHARTIDÆ—VULTURES.

174. *Cathartes aura*, Illiger—Turkey buzzard.

COLUMBIDÆ—PIGEONS.

175. *Ectopistes migratoria*, Swain—Wild pigeon.
176. *Zenaidura carolinensis*, Bonap—Carolina dove.

TETRAONIDÆ—GROUSE.

177. *Pediocætes phasianellus*, Linn—Sharp-tailed grouse; rare.
178. *Cupidonia cupido*, Baird—Prairie hen; abundant.
179. *Bonasa umbellus*, Steph—Ruffed grouse.

PERDIDIDÆ—PARTRIDGES.

180. *Ortyx virginianus*, Bonap—Quail, bob-white.

MELEAGRIDÆ—TURKEYS.

181. *Meleagris gallopavo*, Linn—Wild turkey.

CHARADRIDÆ—PLOVERS.

182. *Charadrius virginicus*, Bork—Golden plover.
183. *Ægialitis vocifera*, Bork—Kildee plover.
184. *Ægialitis meloda*, Cab—Piping plover.
185. *Ægialitis semipalmata*, Cab—Ring plover.
186. *Squatrola helvetica*, Brehm—Black-bellied plover.

RECURVIROSTRIDE—AVOCETS.

187. *Recurvirosta americana*, Gmelin—Avocet.
 188. *Himantopus nigricollis*, Vieill—Black-necked stilt.

PHALAROPIDÆ.

189. *Steganopus wilsonii*, Cones—Wilson's phalarope.
 190. (?) *Lobipes hyperboreus*, Cuv—Northern phalarope.
 191. *Phalaropus fulicarius*, Bonap—Red phalarope.

SCOLOPACIDÆ—SNIPES AND SANDPIPERS.

192. *Philohela minor*, Gray—Woodcock.
 193. *Gallinago wilsonii*, Bonap—Wilson's snipe.
 194. *Macrorhamphus griseus*, Leach—Red-breasted snipe.
 195. *Tringa canutus*, Linn—Robin-snipe.
 196. *Tringa minutilla*, Vieill—Least sandpiper.
 197. (?) *Tringa bairdii*, Cones—Baird's sandpiper.
 198. *Tringa maculata*, Vieill—Jack snipe.
 199. * *Tringa americana*, Cass—American Dunlin.
 200. *Ereunetes pusillus*, Cass—Semi-palmated sandpiper.
 201. (?) *Micropalama himantopus*, Baird—Stilt sandpiper.
 202. *Totanus semi-palmatus*, Temm—Willit.
 203. *Totanus melanoleucus*, Vieill—Tell-tale tattler.
 204. *Totanus flavipes*, Vieill—Lesser yellow shanks.
 205. * *Totanus solitarius*, Aud—Wood-tattler.
 206. *Tringoides macularius*, Gray—Spotted sandpiper.
 207. *Limosa fedoa*, Ord—Marbled godwit.
 208. *Limosa hudsonica*, Swain—Hudsonian godwit.
 209. *Numenius longirostris*, Wilson—Long-billed curlew.
 210. *Numenius hudsonica*, Lathrop—Hudsonian curlew.
 211. *Tringites ruficeps*, Cab—Buff-crested sandpiper.

TANTALIDÆ—IBISES.

212. *Tantalus loculator*, Linn—Wood ibis.

ARDEIDÆ—HERONS

213. *Ardea herodias*, Linn—Great blue heron.
 214. (?) *Ardea egretta*, Gray—Great white heron.
 215. *Ardea virescens*, Linn—Green heron, poke.
 216. *Nycteardea grisea*, Allen—Night heron.

217. *Botaurus minor*, Boie—American bittern.
 218. *Ardetta crilis*, Gray—Little bittern.

GRUIDE--CRANES.

219. *Grus canadensis*, Temm--Sand-hill crane.
 220. *Grus americana*, Temm--White crane

RALLIDE--RAILS.

221. *Rallus elegans*, Aud--Marsh hens.
 222. *Rallus virginianus*, Linn—Virginia rail.
 223. *Porzana carolina*, Vieill—Carolina rail.
 224. *Fulica americana*, Gmelin—Coot.
 225. *Gallinula galeata*, Bonap—Florida gallinule.
 226. *Gallinula martinica*, Lath--Purple gallinule.

ANATIDE--DUCKS.

227. *Cygnus americana*, Sharp—American swan.
 228. *Cygnus buccinator*, Rich--Trumpeter.
 229. *Anser hyperboreus*, Pallas--Snowy goose.
 230. *Branta canadensis*, Gray--Canada goose.
 231. *Branta bernicla*, Scop—Black brant.
 232. *Anas boschas*, Linn--Mallard. Common.
 233. *Anas obscura*, Gmelin--Dusky duck.
 234. *Querquedula discors*, Stephens--Blue-winged teal.
 235. *Querquedula carolinensis*, Stephens—Green winged teal.
 236. *Spatula clypeata*, Boie--Shoveler.
 237. *Chauliastmus streperus*, Gray—Gadwell. Common.
 238. *Mareca americana*, Stephens--Baldpate.
 239. *Aix sponsa*, Boie--Wood duck.
 240. *Fuligula marila*, Steph—Bluebill, shuffler.
 241. *Fuligula affinis*, Eyton—Broad-bill, little black head.
 242. *Fuligula collaris*, Bonap—Ring-necked duck.
 243. *Fuligula ferna*, var. *americana*, Cones—Read-head.
 244. *Fuligula vallisneria*, Steph—Canvas back duck.
 245. *Bucephala clangula*, Cones--Golden-eyed. Rare!
 246. *Bucephala albeola*, Baird--Butter ball.
 247. *Histrionicus torquatus*, Bonap--Harlequin duck.
 248. *Erismatura rubida*, Bonap—Ruddy duck.
 249. *Mergus merganser*, Linn—Sheldrake.
 250. *Mergus serrator*, Linn—Red-breasted merganser.
 251. *Mergus cucullatus*, Linn—Hooded merganser.

PELECANIDÆ—PELICANS.

252. *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*, Lath—White pelican. Common.

GRACULIDÆ—CORMORANTS.

253. *Graculus dilophus*, Gray—Double-crested cormorant.

LARIDÆ—GULLS AND TERNS.

254. (?) *Larus marinus*, Linn—Black-backed gull.
 255. *Larus delawarensis*, Ord—Ring-billed gull.
 256. *Gelochelidon anglica*, Mont—Marsh tern.
 257. *Sterna hirundo*, Linn—Wilson's tern.
 258. *Sterna antrillarum*, Coes—Least tern.
 259. *Hydrochelidon lariformis*, Coes—Black tern.

COLYMBIDÆ—LOONS AND GREBES.

260. *Colymbus torquatus*, Bruh—Loon.
 261. *Colymbus septentrionalis*, Linn—Red-throated loon.
 262. *Podiceps holbollii*, Reinh—Red-necked grebe.
 263. *Podiceps cornutus*, Lath—Horned grebe.
 264. *Podiceps cristatus*, Lath—Crested grebe.
 265. *Podilymbus podiceps*, Lawr—Carolina grebe. Dabchick.

It will be observed from the above list that over two hundred and fifty different and distinctly defined species of birds occur in this county, which are distributed among forty-six families and one hundred and sixty-eight genera. The presence of so large a number—a certain per centum of which are migratory, and though sometimes tarrying, are not, properly speaking, residents of the county—is to be attributed to the extensive wooded sections within its limits, and the presence of a considerable stream—the Chariton river—which acts as a highway along which many birds migrate to or from high latitudes.

It would have been a matter of deep interest, and perhaps of abiding value, to have introduced short notes illustrative of the habits and homes of many species. The limits of a work of this nature will permit only a brief extract or two from the highest living authorities on American birds, which it is hoped, may serve to interest some of the residents of this county in the study of their wonderful and beautiful avi-fauna. In the following notes, the figures refer to the numbers of the preceding list:

No. 16.—“I was walking in a narrow path through a hummock, which lies back of the old fort at Miami, Florida, and had paused to observe a fe-

male of this species, when I heard a low warbling which sounded like the distant songs of some bird I had never heard. I listened attentively, but could make nothing of it, and advanced a few paces, when I heard it more plainly. This time it appeared to come from above me, and looking upward, I saw a male gnat-catcher hopping nimbly from limb to limb on some small trees which skirted the woods. Although he was but a short distance away, I was obliged to watch the motion of his little throat before I became convinced that this music came from him. It was even so, and nothing could be more appropriate to the delicate marking and size of the tiny, fairy-like bird than the silvery warble which filled the air with sweet continuous melody. I was completely surprised, for I never imagined that any bird was capable of producing notes so soft and low, yet each one was given with such distinctness that the ear could catch every part of the wondrous and complicated song. I watched him for some time, but he never ceased singing, save when he sprang into the air to catch some passing insect. The female seemed to enjoy the musical efforts that were accomplished for her benefit, for she drew gradually nearer, until she alighted upon the same tree with her mate. At this moment she took alarm and flew a short distance followed by her mate. As I walked away I could hear the murmur of the love song till it became indistinguishable from the gentle rustling of the leaves around."—*Maynard*.

No. 21.—“Once when traveling through a portion of the most gloomy part of a thick and tangled wood in this great pine forest, near Mauch Chunk, in Pennsylvania, at a time when I was intent on guarding myself against the venomous reptiles I expected to encounter, the sweet song of this wren came suddenly on my ear, and with so cheery an effect, that I suddenly lost all apprehension of danger, and pressed forward through the rank briars and stiff laurels in pursuit of the bird, which I hoped was not far from its nest. But he, as if bent on puzzling me, rambled here and there among the thickest bushes with uncommon cunning, now singing in one spot not far distant, and presently in another in a different direction. After much exertion and considerable fatigue, I at last saw it alight on the side of a large tree, close to the roots, and heard it warble a few notes, which I thought exceeded any it had previously uttered. Suddenly another wren appeared by its side, but darted off in a moment, and the bird itself which I had followed disappeared. I soon reached the spot, without having for an instant removed my eyes from it, and observed a protuberance covered with moss and lichens, resembling the excrescences which are often seen on our forest trees, with this difference, that the aperture was perfectly rounded, clean and quite smooth. I put my finger into it and felt the pecking of a

bird's bill, while a querulous cry was emitted. In a word, I had, for the first time in my life, found the nest of a Winter Wren. * * * * Externally it measured seven inches in length and four and a half in breadth; the thickness of its walls, composed of moss and lichens, was nearly two inches; and thus it presented internally the appearance of a narrow bag, the wall, however, being reduced to a few lines where it was in contact with the bark of the tree. The lower half of the cavity was compactly lined with the fur of the American hare, and in the bottom or bed of the nest there lay over this about half a dozen of the large, downy abdominal feathers of our common grouse, *Tetro umbellus*."—*Audubon*.

No. 95.—“Have you heard the song of the field-sparrow? If you have lived in a pastoral country, with broad upland pastures, you could hardly have missed him. Wilson, I believe, calls him the grass-finch, and was evidently unacquainted with his powers of song. The two white lateral quills of his tail, and his habit of running and skulking a few yards, in advance of you as you walk through the fields, are sufficient to identify him. Not in meadows or orchards, but in high, breezy pasture grounds, will you look for him. His song is most noticeable after sundown, when other birds are silent, for which reason he is aptly called the vesper sparrow. The farmer following his team from the field at dusk catches his sweetest strain. His song is not brisk and varied as that of the song-sparrow, being softer and wilder, sweeter and more plaintive. Add the best parts of the lay of the latter to the sweet vibrating chant of the sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) and you have the evening hymn of the vesper-bird—the poet of the plain, unadorned pastures. Go to those broad, smooth, uplying fields, where the cattle and sheep are grazing, and sit down on one of the warm, clean stones, and listen to this song. On every side, near and remote, from out the short grass, which the herds are cropping, the strain rises. Two or three long, silvery notes of rest and peace, ending in some subdued trills or quavers, constitute each separate song. Often you will catch only one or two of the bars, the breeze having blown the minor part away. Such unambitious, unconscious melody! It is one of the most characteristic songs of Nature. The grass, the stones, the stubble, the furrow, the quiet herds, and warm twilight among the birds, are all subtly expressed in this song; this is what they are capable of.”—*John Borroughs*.

No. 110.—“The entire change of plumage which the male of this species undergoes twice a year is none the less interesting because it is so well known a fact in its economy. When the bird reaches the middle districts, which is usually not until May, the males, as a rule are already in nearly perfect breeding attire, but in the vast majority of instances still show

touches of yellowish on the belly and legs. At this period they are very conspicuous, associated in flocks, sometimes great in extent, moving restlessly about the meadows and orchards, overflowing with glad music. Their number seems out of all proportion to that of the females, but this is probably due to the silent and more retiring ways of the latter sex. They really pass through, in the vernal migration, quite rapidly, though they do not appear to be at all in a hurry, as we see them day by day. They throw themselves in a field, scatter on the ground, feeding, and at the slightest alarm, or in mere wantonness, suddenly fly *en masse* to the nearest tree, fence, or bush, and begin to sing, producing an indescribable medley, hushed in an instant only to be resumed. Sometimes they sing as merrily, though with less concerted action, while they are rambling in the grass. Their day-time leisure for song and food is easily explained; for they migrate at this season, almost entirely by night. Every night in early May, as we walk the streets, we can hear the mellow metallic clinking coming down through the darkness, from birds passing high overhead and sounding clearer in the stillness. By the middle of May they have all passed; a few, it is stated, linger to breed south of New England, but the main body passes on, spreading over that portion of the Union and the neighboring British provinces, occupying in pairs almost every meadow. The change of plumage with the finishing of the duties of reproduction is rapid and complete before the return movement is made, although this takes place in August. As far north at least as Maryland, I never saw or heard of a decidedly black individual, among the millions that repress that State late in the summer and during September. The males are, indeed, distinguishable by their superior size and a sort of diffuseness of tawney coloration, not quite like the cleaner and lighter pattern of the females, aside from the black traces that frequently persist; but the difference is not great. They are now songless—whenever heard bobolink music in the fall?—they have a comfortable, self-satisfied chink, befitting such fat and abandoned gourmands as they are, thronging in countless hoards the wild rice tracts and the grainfields, loading and inviting their souls. So they go, until the first cold snap, that sends them into winter quarters at once—chiefly to the West Indies, but also much further south. They have successfully filled the *role* of bobolink, reed-bird, rice-bird, and butter-bird. As soon as the season relaxes once more in March, they will re enter the United States, and do it all over again.”—*Coues*.

No. 111—It does not appear that the cow-bird ever attempts to take forcible possession of a nest. She watches her chance while the owners are away, slips in by stealth and leaves the evidence of her unfriendly visit to be discovered on their return, in the shape of the ominous egg. The par-

ents hold anxious consultation in this emergency, as their sorrowful cries and disturbed actions plainly indicate. If their nest was empty before, they generally desert it, and their courage in giving up a cozy home results in one cow-bird the less. Sometimes, even after there is an egg of their own in the nest, they have nerve enough to let it go, rather than assume the hateful task of incubating the strange one. But if the female has already laid one or two eggs, the pair generally settle into the reluctant conviction that there is no help for it; they quiet down after a while and things go on as if nothing had happened. Not always, however, will they desert even an empty nest; some birds have discovered a way out of the difficulty—it is the most ingenious device imaginable, and the more we think about it the more astonishing it seems. They build a two story nest, leaving the obnoxious egg in the basement. I want no better proof that birds possess a faculty indistinguishable, so far as it goes, from human reason; and such a case as this bears impressively upon the general question of the difference between reason and that faculty we designate by the vague and misleading term, "instinct." The evidence has accumulated till it has become conclusive, that the difference is one of degree, not of kind—that instinct is a lower order of reason—the arrest, in brutes, at a certain stage, of a faculty reaching higher development in man. Instinct, in the ill-considered current sense of the term could never lead a summer yellow bird up to building a two-story nest to let a cow-bird's egg addle below. Such 'instinct' is merely force of habit, inherited or acquired—a sum of tendencies operating unknowingly and uniformly upon the same recurring circumstances, devoid of conscious design, lacking recognized precision, totally inadequate to the requirements of the first special emergency. What bird, possessed of only such a faculty as this, could build a two-story nest to get rid of an objectionable deposit in the original single-story fabric? It argues as intelligent a design as was ever indicated in the erection of a building by a human being. No question of inherited tendency enters here; and if it did, the issue would be only set back a step, no nearer determination, for there must have been an original double nest, the result of an original idea. Nor is this wonderful forethought very rarely exhibited; considering what proportion the double nests discovered bear to the ordinary ones brought to our notice, among the millions annually constructed, we can easily believe that the ingenious device is in fact a frequent resort of the birds plagued by the cow-bunting. And how can we sufficiently admire the perseverance and energy of a bird which having once safely shut up the terrible egg in her cellar, and then having found another one violating her premises, forthwith built a third story? She deserved better of fate than that her house should at

last be despoiled by a naturalist. This was a summer yellow-bird, to whom the price of passing thus into history must have seemed hard."—*Coues.*

No. 123.—“All jays make their share of noise in the world, they fret and scold about trifles, quarrel over anything, and keep everything in a foment when they are about. The particular kind we are now talking about is nowise behind his fellows in these respects—a stranger to modesty and forbearance, and the many gentle qualities that charm us in some little birds and endear them to us; he is a regular filibuster, ready for any sort of adventure that promises sport or spoil, even if spiced with danger. Sometimes he prowls about alone, but oftener has a band of choice spirits with him, who keep each other in countenance (for our jay is a coward at heart, like other bullies), and share the plunder on the usual terms in such cases, of each one taking all he can get. Once I had a chance of seeing a band of these guerrillas on a raid; they went at it in good style, but came off very badly indeed. A vagabond troop made a descent upon a bush clump, where, probably, they expected to find eggs to suck, or at any rate a chance for mischief and amusement. To their intense joy, they surprised a little owl quietly digesting his grasshoppers, with both eyes shut. Here was a lark! and a chance to wipe out a part of the score that the jays keep against the owls for injuries received, time out of mind. In the tumult that ensued, the little birds scurried off, the woodpeckers overhead stopped tapping to look on, and a snake that was basking in a sunny spot concluded to crawl into his hole. The jays lunged furiously at their enemy, who sat helpless; bewildered by the sudden onslaught, trying to look as big as possible, with his wings set for bucklers and his bill snapping, meanwhile twisting his head till I thought he would wring it off, trying to look all ways at once. The jays, emboldened by partial success, grew more impudent, till their victim made a break through their ranks and flapped into the heart of a neighboring juniper, hoping to be protected by the tough, thick foliage. The jays went trooping after, and I hardly know how the fight would have ended had I not thought it time to take a hand in the game myself. I secured the owl first, it being the interesting Pigmy Owl (*Glaucidium*), and then shot four of the jays before they made up their minds to be off. The collector has no better chance to enrich his cabinet than when the birds are quarreling, and so it has been with the third party in a difficulty, ever since the monkey divided cheese for the two cats.”—*Coues.*

No. 217.—“Mudie speaks as follows of the European bittern’s voice: ‘Anon a burst of savage laughter breaks upon you, gratefully loud, and so

unwonted and odd that it sounds as if the voices of a bull and a horse were combined; the former breaking down his bellow to suit the neigh of the latter, in mocking you from the sky; when the bittern booms and bleats overhead, one certainly feels as if the earth were shaking." * * * Chaucer speaks as follows in *The Wife of Bath's Tale*:

'And as a bitore bumbleth in the mire,
She laid hire mouth into the water down,
Bewray me not, thou water, with thy soune'.
Quod she, to the I tell it, and no mo',
Min husband hath long asses eres two.'

Another notion was that the bill was put inside a reed to increase the sound; the truth is, of course, that the bird uses no means to produce its bellow but its own organs of voice. Our own bittern has no rude roar, but, as its name in most parts of the country denotes, makes a noise very much like driving a stake with an axe. It has also a hollow croak at the moment of alarm."—*Endicott*.

PLANTS.*

WOODY PLANTS AND VINES.

- Negundo aceroides*, box elder. Common; handsome.
Quercus rubra, red oak. Common; excellent fuel.
Quercus nigra, black oak. Abundant; valuable; medicinal; bark astringent.
Quercus castanea, chestnut oak. Fairly common.
Quercus macrocarpa, burr oak. Very common.
Quercus Phellos (?) willow oak. Valuable for fuel.
Quercus tinctoria, yellow bark oak. Very rare; bark astringent.
Ulmus americana, white elm. Common in bottoms.
Ulmus fulca, slippery elm. Common; bark medicinal; demulcent.
Ulmus alata, winged elm. Very doubtful, more eastern.
Acer rubrum, red maple. Rare; valuable in cabinet work.

* It is manifestly impossible to present the reader with anything like a complete list of the county's plants, since their nomenclature alone would require a volume of greater proportions than this. Three classes only have been given, the arboreal and shrubby—with a few climbing plants—and the medicinal, the latter including only the most common and best known varieties. It is a peculiarity of all science that many forms—small in themselves—rejoice in a nomenclature the length of which is altogether disproportionate to their size. Yet such is the looseness with which popular names are used that identification is simply an impossibility, unless recourse is had to the proper botanical nomenclature—which is a sufficient apology for the introduction of these technical names.—*Miller*.

- Acer dasycarpum*, hard maple. Cultivated; valuable for sugar and fuel.
- Salix tristis*, (?) glaucous willow. Common.
- Salix lucida*, shining willow. Very common.
- Salix petiolaris*, petioled willow. Very common.
- Salix nigra*, black willow. Very rare.
- Salix longifolia*, long-leaved willow. Very common.
- Salix humilis*, prairie willow. Not uncommon.
- Populus tremuloides*, aspen. Cultivated.
- Populus angulata*, water poplar. Not common; a large tree.
- Populus monilifera*, cottonwood. Abundant; tall and large.
- Platanus occidentalis*, sycamore. Common along streams; the largest, though not the tallest tree in the American forest; conspicuous by its whiteness.
- Tilia americana*, basswood, linn. Common; large.
- Juglans nigra*, black walnut. Valuable in the arts.
- Juglans cinerea*, (?) butternut. Common; medical; cathartic.
- Carya alba*, shell-bark hickory. Common; valuable.
- Carya glabra*, pignut hickory. Abundant; fruit bitter.
- Carya amara*, bitternut. Valuable for fuel; common.
- Betula nigra*, red birch. Stately tree; mild tonic; common.
- Fraxinus americana*, white ash. Common, valuable.
- Fraxinus viridis*, green ash. Rare.
- Fraxinus sambucifolia*, black ash. Abundant; valuable for rails.
- Liriodendron tulipifera*, tulip tree. Valuable substitute for pine; very large; bark medicinal; diaphoretic.
- Gymnocladus canadensis*, coffee tree. Rare; fruit peculiar.
- Gloditschia triacanthus*, honey locust. Not rare; wood heavy.
- Carpinus americana*, hornbeam. Doubtfully referred to the county.
- Alnus incana*, black alder. Common.
- Alnus serrulata*, smooth alder. Doubtful; rare, if at all.
- Cornus florida*, cornel. Abundant; very pretty; bark medical; a decided roborant.
- Cornus paniculata*, panicle dogwood. Common; flowers white.
- Rhus toxicodendron*, poison ivy. Dangerous; easily recognized.
- Rhus glabra*, sumac. Common; poisonous.
- Rhus radicans*, three-leaved ivy. Rare; poisonous.
- Robinia pseudacacia*, locust. Fragrant; valuable; common.
- Sambucus canadensis*, elderberry. Fairly common; edible; medicinal; see below.
- Corylus americana*, hazel-nut. Very abundant; edible.

- Spiraea tomentosa*, hackberry. Common.
- Spiraea salicifolia*, meadow sweet. Very common.
- Morus rubra*, mulberry. Common; edible.
- Ostrya virginica*, ironwood. Common along bottoms; heavy.
- Rhamnus catharticus*, perhaps *lancolatus*, buckthorn. Common; medicinal.
- Crataegus tomentosa*, blackthorn. Common; very tough.
- Crataegus coccinea*, white thorn. Abundant.
- Crataegus viridis*, red haw. Everywhere; misnomer.
- Amelanchier canadensis*, service berry. Common; edible; several varieties.
- Prunus americana*, wild plum. Abundant; edible.
- Cerasus pennsylvanica*, wild red cherry. Common; edible.
- Cerasus virginica*, choke cherry. Abundant; insipid.
- Cerasus scrotina*, black cherry. Common; edible, but bitter.
- Aesculus glabra*, buckeye. Occasional; fetid.
- Asimina triloba*, pawpaw. Common; edible.
- Rosa lucida*, wild rose. Everywhere; pretty.
- Rosa setigera*, early wild rose. Prairies; beautiful.
- Pyrus ioensis*, wild crab apple. Abundant; fruit useless unless preserved.
- Ribes rotundifolium*, smooth gooseberry. Common; edible.
- Ribes cynosbati*, prickly gooseberry. Abundant; edible.
- Ribes floridum*, wild black currant. Common; fruit insipid.
- Lonicera flava*, wild honeysuckle. Hillsides; common.
- Lonicera grata* (?), American woodbine. Elegant, often cultivated.
- Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Virginia creeper. Common; harmless.
- Xanthoxylum americanum*, prickly ash. Common; medicinal.
- Vitis cordifolia*, frost grape. Common; edible.
- Vitis aestivalis*, river bank grape, abundant; edible.
- Ceanothus americanus*, Jersey tea. Abundant on prairies.
- Ceanothus ovalis*, red root. Pernicious; abundant.
- Staphylea trifolia*, bladdernut. Rare.
- Amorpha canescens*, lead plant. Abundant.
- Viburnum lentago*, black haw. Common.
- Shepherdia argentea* (?), buffalo berry. Fruit edible, scarlet, acid.
- Cercis canadensis*, red bud. Common; used for dyeing.
- Amorpha fruticosa*, false indigo.
- Cephalanthus occidentalis*, button bush.
- Euonymus atropurpureus*, wahoo. Fairly common.
- Juniperus virginiana*, cedar.

Celtis crassifolia, hackberry (?). Common.

Celastrus scandens, bittersweet.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris. Common nearly everywhere; perhaps two species.

Rubus occidentalis. Common.

Rubus villosus. Rare, perhaps accidental; root-bark astringent.

Menispermum canadensis, moon-seed. In woods.

Smilax rotundifolia? green briar. Common.

The preceding list comprises all the trees, shrubs, and woody climbing plants known in the county. The major part of them may be found along the bottom lands of the principal streams, or along the bluffs of the Missouri River. It will be seen that the county is well wooded with varieties valuable both as fuel and in the arts. The varieties are many, but, as is usual in wooded districts, a few kinds predominate. No attempt has been made to discuss the relations of the *flora* to that of the remainder of the State, nor to point out the few species of plants peculiar to it. The design has been to present a list—with brief notes—of the more valuable and large plants, and it is believed the county's resources, in this particular, are quite fully represented by the foregoing catalogue.

There is, however, one feature that cannot be passed without comment. The *flora* of the county is distinctively divided in that it comprises species both of woodland and prairie *habitat*, *i. e.*, its forms are found in either the one or the other location. Associated with the trees and shrubs are innumerable herbs, such as are commonly found in low or in wooded districts, and are, in the main, distinct in *habitat* from the plants of the higher and more exposed country. The prairie, on the other hand, is peculiarly rich in that order of flowering plants known as the *Compositae*. Riding across the country one may see thousands of beautiful blossoms raising their brilliant selves above the grasses that would obscure their beauty. The golden solidagos, the purple asters or the brilliant puccoons, vie with each other in claiming the attention of the passer-by. In the more moist places is to be seen the pretty pennyroyal, and by its side blossoms the invaluable boneset. Who would recognize in these brilliant white flowers the nauseous mixtures our "grandames and aunts" were wont to prepare for us? To see the prairie in all its beauty it is needful that not one trip, but many, should be made—and let the occasion suit the season. In the earlier summer the omnipresent "nigger-head"—(*Echinacea purpurea*)—lifts its form as defiantly and jauntily, withal, as the "ox-eye" daisy for which the meadows of New England are so famous. Then, in the

valleys bloom the "iron-weeds" (*Vernonia fasciculata*), while on the prairies the "rosin-weed" (*Silphium laciniatum*), lifts its cheerful golden face to nod knowingly at you as you pass by. Here, there, everywhere, some beautiful blossom smiles at you, and awakens feelings in your heart that only a prairie flora can. What wonder our fathers stopped here amid so much splendor—a splendor withal that marked the great fertility of the virgin soil. From early spring, when first appear the "Johnny jump-ups," (*Viola cucullata*), and "bird's-foot violet," (*Viola delphinifolia*), to late autumn, when the last aster and golden-rod succumb to Nature's inexorable laws, the prairie forms the botanist's paradise. Inviting, did you say? Aye, more than that, instructive in the highest sense, for here some orders reach a development unknown elsewhere on the globe. Here one finds the princes of the flower realm of Nature. Cunningly, wisely, and full of a hidden, secret meaning, a thousand forms look up into the faces of the pedestrians who, with repressed curiosity, and not quite willingly, tread them under foot. They are leaves of the great folio, marginal notes on the pages of the book of Nature, often and to many, and for a long period to every one, hieroglyphs whose deciphering would repay all the requisite toil.

But very many of these plants have an infinitely greater value than that conferred by their beauty. Does some astute utilitarian mutter to himself, "Now you are getting sensible?" Wonder if he *thinks* of this when making grimaces at some unsavory decoction his physician has prescribed? Wonder if he would not rather look at than take them? Entering largely into the category of medicinal plants as do many of the forms found in this county it is deemed a matter of interest to the general reader to know their habitat, their abundance and their uses. The following list is very far from exhaustive, dealing as it does with only some of the most common or most easily recognized plants that possess a medicinal value. Where practicable, that portion of the plant which is used is indicated, together with the nature of its action physiologically.

CATALOGUE OF COMMON MEDICINAL PLANTS.

- Parmelia parietina*, common yellow wall lichen. Tonic.
Adiantum pedatum, maiden hair fern. Common, astringent.
Veratum viride, white hellebore. Common in swamps; poisonous; an energetic irritant; not safe.
Mentha canadensis, spearmint. Common stimulant and tonic.
Helecoma pulegoides, pennyroyal. Common; stimulant and carminative.
Verbascum thapsus, common mullein. Emulcent, slightly narcotic; the leaves are used.

Taraxacum dens-leonis, dandelion. Common; tonic and stomachic.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, boneset. Very abundant; emulcent, an emetic.

Sanguinaria canadensis, blood root. Abundant; diaphoretic.

Cassia marylandica, senna. Common; cathartic

Oxalis stricta. Abundant; an excellent refrigerant.

Linum usitatissimum, flax. Now naturalized; an emollient and demulcent.

Cimicifuga racemosa, black snake root. Only the root used; it is an astringent; quite local and only in woodlands along the Missouri bluff.

Tanacetum huronense. Doubtful here; tonic, leaves only.

Polygonum incarnatum, knot-weed. Abundant; roots cathartic.

Dryas stramonium, Jamestown-weed. Abundant; leaves and seeds narcotic.

Sambucus canadensis. Common; the *flowers* are mildly stimulant and sudorific; the *berries* diuretic, and the *inner bark* is cathartic and emetic.

Solidago missouriensis. Common; the flowers reputed valuable in wounds.

Gillenia stipulacea, American ipecac. Leaves emetic.

Mertensia virginica, lung-wort. The root said to be a valuable expectorant.

Acorus calamus, sweet flag. Rare, the root; tonic.

Scilla fraseri, squill. Rare, the bulb; diuretic.

Arabia quinquefolia, ginseng. Rare, the root; tonic.

Marrubium vulgare, hoarhound. A weak tonic.

Geranium maculata, cranesbill. Root astringent.

Sabatia angularis, American centaury. Febrifuge and tonic.

Achillea millefolium, milfoil. Introduced; tonic.

Cannabis americana, American hemp. Hypnotic.

REPTILIA.*

TOADS, FROGS, SNAKES AND TURTLES.

In the number and variety of reptiles the county is equal to any in the State. The dry prairies form congenial homes for the skinks (*E. septentrionalis*); its streams are the homes of several species of turtles and batrachians, and its woods and fields shelter a large number of serpents. Of all the latter that are here listed, only two species, the rattlesnake (*C. ter-*

*The classification adopted is that of Jordan's Manual of Vertebrates, 2d edition. A close and more extended survey may add a few more species to the list.

gemina and *C. horridus*), are poisonous. While local and popular tradition arms most of the remaining, and especially the "blowing viper," (*Heterodon simus*), with deadly powers, the fact is that without a single exception they are perfectly harmless. In the economy of farming they are beneficial, ridding the fields and gardens of many destructive forms. Of all the varieties mentioned in the following lists the toads and turtles are beyond a doubt the most beneficial to the farmer. The first rid him of many destructive insects; the latter clear his streams from dead and deleterious matters.

OPHIDIA—SERPENTS.

Reptiles, not shielded with an epidermal covering of imbricated scales which is shed as a whole and replaced at regular intervals; mouth very dilatible; the bones of the lower jaw separate from each other, only united by ligaments; limbs wanting or represented by small spurs on the sides of the vent—a transverse slit. Various anatomical characters distinguish the snakes, but the elongated form and absence of limbs separate them at once from all our other vertebrates, excepting the lizard *Ophiosaurus*, and this is not in any other respect, snake-like.—*Jordan*.

COLUBRIDE—COLUBRINE SNAKES.

1. *Heterodon platyrhinus*, blowing viper. Perfectly harmless.
2. *Heterodon simus*, hog-nosed snake. Innocent.
3. *Tropidonotus erythrogaster*, red-bellied water snake.
4. " *rhubifer*, Holbrook's water snake.
5. " *grahami*, Graham's snake.
6. *Tropidoclonotum kirtlandi*, Kirtland's snake. Pretty.
7. (?) *Storeria occipitomaculata*, red-bellied snake. Doubtful.
8. *Eutania saurita*, riband snake. Handsome, small snake; rare.
9. " *fairayi*, Fairie's garter snake.
10. " *proxima*, Say's garter snake.
11. " *radix*, Hoy's garter snake. Determination doubtful.
12. " *sirtalis*, striped snake. Several varieties.
13. *Pityophis sayi*, western pine snake. Seventy inches long.
14. *Coluber obsoletus*, racer. One of the largest snakes.
15. " *vulpinus*, fox snake.
16. " *emoryi*, Emory's racer.
17. *Clydophis astivus*, summer green snake. Splendid.
18. *Diadophis punctatus*, ring-necked snake, also *var. amabilis*.
19. (?) " *arnyi*, Arny's ring-necked snake.

20. *Ophibolus sagi*, king snake.
21. " *doliatus*, corn snake.
22. " *triangulatus*, spotted adder. Harmless.
23. " *calligaster*, Kennicott's chain snake.
24. (?) *Virginia elegans*, Kennicott's brown snake. Doubtful.
25. *Carphophiops amarus*, ground snake.
26. " *vernix*, worm snake. Rare and local.

CROTALIDÆ - CROTALID SNAKES.

(These snakes are all renowned for the deadliness of their venom.)

27. *Crotalus horridus*, rattlesnake. Deadly; doubtful determination.
28. *Caudisoma tergemina*, prairie rattlesnake. Abundant.

There is much doubt that *Crotalus horridus*, is found here. The prairie snake varies so wonderfully that it is not at all sure but that some local form of that species is confounded with the wood-rattlesnake, which is more eastern in its distribution.

BATRACHIA.

Cold blooded vertebrates, allied to the fishes, but differing in several respects, notably in the absence of rayed fins, the limbs being usually developed and functional, with the skeletal elements of the limbs of reptiles; toes usually without claws.

The batrachians undergo a more or less complete metamorphosis, the young ("tadpoles") being aquatic and fish-like, breathing by means of external gills or brachia; later in life lungs are developed, and with one exception, the gills disappear; skin naked and moist (rarely having embedded scales), and used to some extent as an organ of respiration; heart with two auricles and a single ventricle; reproduction by means of eggs, which are of comparatively small size, without hard shell, developed in water or in moist situations.—*Jordan*.

RANIDÆ—FROGS.

- Rana halcina*, leopard frog. Common.
- " *clamitans*, green frog.
- " *catesbiana*, bull frog. "Well noted for its rich bass notes."
- " *temporaria*, wood frog. Variety.

HYLIDÆ—TREE FROGS.

- Hyla versicolor*, common tree toad.
- (?) *Hyla Pickeringii*, Pickering's tree toad.

Acris gryllus, cricket frog.

(?) *Charophilus*, sp.

BUFONIDÆ—TOADS.

Bufo lentiginosus, American toad. Variable.

PLETHODONTIDÆ—SALAMANDERS.

Hemidactylium scutatum, four toed salamander.

Spelerpes belineatus, two-striped salamander.

Spelerpes longicaudus, cave salamander.

Spelerpes ruber, red triton.

AMBLYSTOMIDÆ—AMBYSTOMAS.

Amblystoma opacum, opaque salamander. Handsome.

Amblystoma tigrinum, tiger salamander. Common.

Amblystoma microstomum, small mouthed salamander.

Amblystoma punctatum, large spotted salamander.

Menopoma alleghaniense, hell bender. Common.

LACERTILIA—LIZARDS.

Ophiosaurus ventralis, glass snake. Tail breaks into pieces when caught.

Cnemidophorus sexlineatus, six lined lizard.

SCINCIDÆ—SKINKS.

Eumeces fasciatus, blue-tailed lizard. Common.

Eumeces septentrionalis, northern skink. Common.

TESTUDINATA—TURTLES.

Cistuda clausa, common box-turtle.

Malacoclemmys geographicus, map turtle.

Malacoclemmys pseudogeographicus, Lesueur's map turtle.

Chrysemys picta, painted turtle. (Not seen. Possibly, in local tradition, confounded with the elegant terrapin.

Pseudemys troostii, yellow-bellied terrapin.

Pseudemys elegans, elegant terrapin.

Chelydra serpentina, snapping turtle.

Cinosternum pennsylvanicum, small mud turtle.

Trionyx ferox, soft-shell turtle.

Few persons realize the numbers and beauty of many of these forms of life which are usually considered either dangerous or disgusting. They are often of surprising beauty and always instructive. Belonging, as they do,

to the highest branch of animal life—the *vertebrata*—though to some of its lower orders, they come to us revealing through their structure and structural affinities that long line of ancestry through which the highest orders have been evolved. They take us back, in thought, to those remote periods of the world's history, when birds, reptiles and fishes were difficult of separation; when each comprised in their structure some of the salient features of the other. While, perhaps, the structural resemblance of the modern forms is recondite or hidden to the casual observer, by the aid of forms long since entombed in the rocks the competent student not only detects, but places on them their proper value. It is said that "there are sermons in stones," but with, perhaps, greater accuracy it may be said *there is history in bones*.

MOLLUSCA.

In the streams of the county, and in its wooded districts as well, are found some of those forms of animal life that are rarely if ever seen by a people dwelling in prairie regions. These creatures are the mollusks, numerous in individuals, but comparatively rare in species. In all the perennial streams they find a congenial home. The species, of both land and fresh-water shells found in the county, are as follows:

FRESH-WATER MOLLUSKS.

- Unio** *alatus*—The winged unio.
 " *rubiginosus*, Lea—the ruddy unio.
 " *coccineus*, Hill—the Saffron unio.
 " *parrus*, Barnes—the little unio.
 " *luteolus*, Lam—the straw-colored unio.
 " *undulatus*, Barnes—the wavy unio.
 " *pressus*, Lea—the flat unio.
 " *ligamentinus*, Barnes—the ligament unio.
 " *gibbosus*, Barnes—the gibbous unio.
 " *ventricosus*, Barnes—the inflated unio.
 " *rectus*, Lamarek—the straight unio.
 " *mississippiensis*, Lea—the Mississippi unio.
*Margaritana** *complanata*, Barnes—the complanate clam.
 " *rugosa*, Barnes—the rugose margaritana.
Anodonta danivlsii, Lea—Daniel's anodon.
 " *grandis*, Say—the splendid anodon.
 " *ferrussaciana*, Lea—Ferrussac's anodon.

**Unio* and *Margaritana* both mean pearl bearing.

- Anadonta imbecillis*, Say—the slight anodon.
- Sphaerium striatinum*, Lam—the straited globe-shell.
- “ *occidentale*, Prime—the western globe-shell.
- “ *rhomboideum*, Prime—(very rare) the rhomboid globe-shell.
- Pisidium abditum*, Prime—the hidden pea-shell.
- Limnæa reflecta*, Say—the reflected river-snail.
- “ *humilis*, Say—the humble river-snail.
- “ *decidiosa*, Say. Abundant.
- Physa heterostrophæ*, Say—the sinistral physa.
- “ *gyrina*, Say, (var. last?)—the tadpole physa.
- Ancylus rivularis*, Hald—the river limpet.
- Planorbis trivolvis*, Say—the three-whorled plane-shell.
- “ *campanulatus*, Say—the little-bell-like-plane-shell.
- “ *parrus*, Say—the little-plane-shell.
- “ *lentus*, Say—the smooth plane-shell.
- Melantho subsolidus*, Anth—the somewhat-solid black snail.

LAND MOLLUSKS.

These forms are very few, and none of them abundant. It is barely possible that the great prairie fires of past years were the main agency in reducing their numbers. These animals are to be sought in the woods, in shady, moist ravines and may be taken in greatest abundance during the warm rains of spring. They are easily prepared, and when properly cleansed, make most beautiful—though fragile—ornaments. Many of the smallest kinds must be sought under chips and decayed vegetation, and even then will be commonly overlooked.

- Helix albolabris*, Say—white-lipped snail-shell.
- “ *profunda*, Say—the deeply umbilicated snail-shell.
- “ *altrenata*, Say—the striped land-snail.
- “ *hirsuta*, Say—the hirsute snail-shell.
- “ *arboræus*, Say—the tree snail.
- “ *pulchella*, Mull—the beautiful whorled shell (minute).
- “ *monodon*, Rackett—the one-toothed snail.
- “ *leaii*, Ward—lea's land-snail.
- “ *clausa*, Lea—the closed (umbilicus) land-snail.
- Pupa pentadon*, Say—the five-toothed pupa-shell (very-small).

Many of these shells possess great beauty, but all lack the brilliant coloration of species that are found in tropical countries, or even in some portions of North America. There are numerous highly colored varieties on the

West Coast, and some few found in the Southern States. Only two of the above list attain any considerable size, the *Helix albolabris*, and *Helix profunda*, which sometimes grow to one and one-half inches in diameter. Further investigation of *all* the shells of this county will abundantly reward any interested person.

MAMMALS.

Time was when the prairies and woods of Davis county gave sustenance and shelter to many interesting animals among the higher orders. The buffalo (*Bison Americanus*) once roamed here in countless numbers, and even now, in the marshes and morasses along the river bottoms their remains are frequently exposed. The American panther (*Felis concolor*) once found a congenial home in its woods, but the coming of the white man, who wages a merciless war on wild life of every sort—has driven them to other and remote homes. The wolf (*Canis lupus* and *C. latrans*) is still occasionally seen skulking along the lowlands, the self-despised remnants of a once numerous race. The fox (*Vulpes vulgaris* and *Vulpes velox*) under its various names of "red fox," "silver fox" and "black fox," occasionally enjoys a "square meal" at the farmer's expense, and to the detriment of his hennery, but hunted in revenge for their depredations, and in desire for their pelts, they are rapidly becoming extinct. One animal still flourishes, the enterprising nature of which is not infrequently wafted to us on the "stilly breezes of night," to our disgust, and yet a most valuable companion to the farmer, the skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*). The French, perhaps, had sufficient reason to name him "*le enfant diable*," but he is a great entomologist, if he does occasionally disgrace himself, and conducting his entomological excursions by night, he rids the farmer of many a pest otherwise sadly destructive. Notwithstanding that his scalp commands a bounty, the industrious gopher (*Geomys bursarius*) piles his mounds here and there, all unconscious of the legal care of which he is the recipient. In addition to the animals above mentioned, there are in the county the following:

Putorius vison, common mink.

" *ermineus*, weasel.

" *vulgaris*, least weasel.

Vespertilio, little brown bat.

" *noctivagus*, black bat.

" *cinereus*.

Atalapha crepuscularis, twilight bat. Rare here.

" *novboracensis*. Common.

- Corynorhinus macrotis*. Doubtful.
Sciuropterus volucella, flying squirrel.
Sciurus niger, fox squirrel. Common.
 “ *carolinensis*, gray squirrel. Abundant.
 “ *hudsonius*, chickaree. Common.
 “ *hulovicianus*, western fox squirrel.
Tamias striatus, chipmunk. Everywhere.
Spermophilus tridecemlineatus, striped gopher.
 “ *franklinii*.
 (?) *Arctomys monax*, wood-chuck.
Zapus hudsonius, jumping mouse.
Hesperomys leucopus, deer mouse.
 “ *michiganensis*. Common.
Ochetodon humilis, harvest mouse.
Arvicola riparius, meadow mouse.
 “ *austerus*, meadow mouse.
Synaptomys cooperi, Cooper's mouse.
Blarina brevicauda.
Scalops argentatus, silvery shrew.
Condylura cristata, star-nosed mole.
Castor fiber, beaver.
Lutra canadensis, otter. By tradition.
Taxidea americana, badger.
Fiber zibethicus, muskrat. Common.
Erethizon dorsatus, porcupine. By tradition.
Lepus sylvaticus, hare. Common.

This list comprises the major part of the mammalian *fauna* of the county. Further study will correct it, perhaps, by the addition of a few species. This simple enumeration of varieties may aid the future student in the determination of the county's animal resources.

THE RED MAN.

The red men of the forest, whom the Norsemen of the north, Genoe's adventurer, the Gallic explorers, and Anglo-Saxon Puritans, found upon the American continent, is a race whose origin and ancient traditions are yet matters of mystery. Theory and speculation have offered us all the light we have concerning this wild, uncivilized people, who were thus found in possession of the North American Continent, as far back as the tenth century, when the Northmen landed upon its northeastern coasts.

Since the Mayflower, in 1620, brought to Plymouth Rock, the advance of the Anglo-Saxon race, which was destined to achieve the mastery of the continent over its native occupants, and build up a grand civilization, though at the cost of conquest, and the probable ultimate extinction of the red man, it seems to have progressed. From stride to stride, as the increasing Anglo-Saxon race needed more of the wild domain of the Indians, he was pushed on to the rear, and thus the rear has well nigh ended; and the problem, which to-day, vexes the statesman and the philanthropist of the Nation, is the "Indian Problem." For over a hundred years its solution has taxed the genius of the Anglo-American people, and it bids fair to tax them for generations to come. His condition and treatment have, from time to time, awakened the sympathy of philanthropists, and various humane plans have been devised to ameliorate his savage nature, and bring him under the influence of the laws and civilized teachings. This plan now seems to be the policy of the government, and will doubtless eventually be adopted.

From the close of the revolution, and the treaty of peace with the mother country, the Anglo-American population increased rapidly, and reached out for domain, until about half a century—1832—brought them to the great river of the continent—the Mississippi. Iowa then belonged to the Iowas, and the Saes and Foxes, whose original titles acquired by the right of possession, were secured by various treaties dating from 1832 to 1842, which last cession included Davis county, and all their territory west of the Mississippi river. These were the tribes that once roamed over the prairie in the buffalo chase, and camped along the Des Moines. But in 1846, the last of them were removed beyond the western limit of the State. They left no tradition in this county for historical record.

Should the younger generations of this mysterious race of people follow the wild footsteps of their ancestors, and extinction should be the final result, the semi-civilized tribes of the Indian Territory will likely be the only ones to perpetuate the race, which now number some eighty thousand persons. They were tribes from the Southern States.

"Whether the red man has been justly deprived of the ownership of the New World, will remain a subject of debate; but that he has been deprived, cannot be denied. The Saxon came; and his conquering foot has trodden the vast domain from shore to shore. The weaker race has withdrawn from his presence and his sword. By the majestic rivers, and in the depths of the solitary woods, the feeble sons of the bow and arrow will be seen no more. Only their names remain on the hill, and stream, and mountain. The red man sinks and fails. His eyes are to the west. To the prairies and forests.

the hunting grounds of his ancestors he says farewell. He is gone! The cypress and the hemlock sing his requiem."

Before the pioneers of advancing civilization had crossed the Mississippi river, a young chief was growing up, in the Sac tribe of Indians, whose name was destined to become immortalized in the history of Iowa. It was Black Hawk, whose birth place was near the mouth of Rock river, in Illinois. He won his commanding influence with his tribe, and with the Foxes, with whom they were allies, in a great battle between those tribes and the Iowas, in which he executed a flank movement and surprised the Iowas in a defenceless position, and massacred almost the entire village; the few who escaped, did so by swimming the Des Moines river and taking refuge in the Soap Creek hills, in the north part of this county. The commanding chief in this battle, on the part of the Sacs and Foxes was Pash-a-pa-ho, chief of the Sacs. This taste of blood, as well as his naturally vindictive disposition, rendered him a dangerous and deadly enemy to the early pioneers. It finally required the intervention of the United States troops, and volunteers from the Western States, and the loss of many lives, in the Black Hawk War, before he was completely subdued. He was then for a while exhibited over the Nation as a curiosity, then settled down and spent his old age with his tribe on the Des Moines river, north of this county, and at his death was buried in the northeast corner of this county, according to the custom of his tribe.

As there are conflicting statements in circulation in regard to the death and burial of this great Indian chieftain and warrior, we shall give the evidence of this old settler, James H. Jordan, an eyewitness of these events, as the best evidence. He says:

About the latter part of August or the first of September, 1838, Black Hawk was taken dangerously ill with fever, and after the Indian medicine men had expended their skill and failed, then the old chief sent for his pale-face friend, Mr. Jordan, and requested him to send to Fort Edwards (Warsaw, Ill.), at the mouth of the Des Moines River, for a white physician; but before noon of that day, October 3, 1838, the great chieftain was no more. Before his death he requested his friend to select the spot for his burial and prepare his burial clothes. He was buried as he requested, on the spot where he held a council with the "Iowas" (on section 2, Salt Creek township); and in the uniform presented to him by President Andrew Jackson; having solid gold epaulets, and a beautiful military hat with ostrich plumes. His sword a beautiful one, with a black morocco scabbard, thickly covered with silver bands, and three solid silver medals, one presented by the British Government (with \$5,000 worth of blankets), to get him to join them against the United States; one by President Madison, and one by Andrew Jackson, were buried with him. He was buried in October, 1838, by his family and friends on the farm now owned and occupied by Jas. H. Jordan, on the banks of the Des Moines River. The body was placed on a slab rudely hewn by the Indians, and set up in an inclined position, with the feet placed in a shallow ditch, and the

head elevated above the ground about three feet. This was enclosed by setting two stakes in the ground with a pole across them, and slabs with one end resting on the ground and the other on the pole, making a roof which was then neatly soled over, forming a kind of vault. This was enclosed by a wide picket fence made by digging a trench four feet deep, and setting long timbers in it on end. Here the remains remained undisturbed till July, 1839, when the head was stolen, and the following February the body disappeared. On the complaint of Black Hawk's sons the matter was investigated, and the theft traced to a Dr. Turner, who then resided in Lexington, Van Buren county, who had sent them to Quincy, Ill., to be articulated. On the earnest solicitation of Black Hawk's family, Gov. Lucas caused them to be returned, and at his solicitation they were placed by the family among the Territorial Archives at Burlington, where they were destroyed by fire, with a mass of other valuable matter.

The treaty in which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States, that portion of Iowa known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," was made on the west side of the Mississippi River, where Davenport is now situated, September 21, 1832, by Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, commissioners on the part of the United States, with Keokuk, Pashapaho, and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sacs and Foxes, and took effect in June following. This treaty gave to the government a strip of land fifty miles wide, west of the Mississippi River, running north and south. This limit ran through the east part of the present county of Davis, and, therefore, a part of this county was subject to settlement in 1833, but no advantage seems to have been taken of it, for a number of years by any one except Indian traders.

Another treaty ceding to the government an additional strip of territory, was made October 1, 1837, and on the same date, in consideration of \$160,000, the Sacs and Foxes gave up all their territory between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. 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. A great many of the old settlers can very well remember these remnants of the once great and powerful Sac and Fox tribe of Indians.

After the red men had surrendered possession of the soil of Iowa to their Great Father—Uncle Sam—there was a remnant of the Pottawattamies who refused to entirely leave their old grounds, and for several years, from 1849 to about 1854, they camped along the streams in this county, under the

chieftainship of John Green. They were harmless and friendly; always begging, and always hungry enough for a hearty meal, and however amply they were supplied, they never left anything upon the table from which they partook; they would invariably hide away under their filthy wraps whatever they could not devour.

When curious visitors dropped in upon them at their wigwams, they were friendly, and especially so while their visitors' tobacco lasted. When the white settlers first began to visit them, they would, when asked for tobacco, hand out all they had, whether it was a full paper or a whole plug, and would expect when they had filled their pipes, or taken a chew, they would hand back what remained. But this was contrary to *their* rule of social life; and instead, they would slyly slip the balance in their bosoms, and wink at their red companions, at their cheeky trick, as much as to say, "white man heap good." This trick was short lived, however, as their white neighbors soon learned how to manage them. Whenever they took occasion to visit the "hazy sons of the forest" ever afterward, they would take the precaution to cut their tobacco into small pieces, and thus avoid those wholesale levies upon them.

The Indian is an inveterate beggar; and the white people devised a plan to check his too frequent calls upon this mission. They would refuse to give them anything, but they would offer to *sell* them what they asked for, upon their promise to *pay* for it the next time they came. The *next time* would never come, and thus the white settlers would invariably get rid of the dusky beggars.

THE PIONEERS—THEIR SETTLEMENTS AND CAREERS.

Pioneers are those who go before, and clear the way. They are usually brave, hardy and ambitious people, who are prompted by various motives, and governed by various circumstances, to break away from the haunts and associations of their old homes; where, perhaps, civilization has outgrown them, and made them restless and discouraged in their efforts to realize their dreams of, and ambition for, wealth and distinction. They are not usually those who are settled in their eastern homes, surrounded with wealth and the comforts of life; nor the children of those who have been reared in homes of luxury and ease. But they are those who prefer the free and unconventional ways of frontier life. The rigid rules and usages of an accomplished civilization are un congenial to them, and seeing the opportunity to build up homes of their own, and mould social communities after their own taste and standard, they push out to the front. Among these are the chil-

dren of many well-to-do people, but who are unable to "give them a start" in life, where they are. They, too, with brave hearts, and buoyant and ambitious spirits, go forth to build for themselves in the wilds of the frontier; to emulate the example of their fathers before them, whose industry and economy had enabled them to rear comfortable homes upon the rocky hillsides of New England, or in the forests of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, or upon the prairies of Illinois. They bade adieu to homes, comforts and loved ones, and pushed out for the land which the red man had surrendered for their coming. They select from the wild domain the acres upon which are to be carved their future homes and secure them to "themselves, their heirs and legal representatives forever." Rude abodes are constructed for the time, and frontier life commences. Neighbors are few and far between, but they become neighbors in the full and true sense of the term, who stand by each other in sympathy and assistance, like true brothers of a household; sharing each other's pleasures and sorrows, they aid each other in their plans and purposes for the future. Buoyed with ambition, with the prospects and hopes of future prosperity, they toil on. Their nights are passed in their rude cabins where they dream of the homes and comforts they have left, and of those their imagination picture for the future; startled to intervals of wakefulness now and then, by the howling wolf, or the tread of some wild intruder. Thus, the solitude of pioneer days pass on; and they toil on changing their primitive surroundings into productive fields.

The first summer is past, autumn is at hand, and the single young man concludes to return to his old home and friends for the winter; and therefore places his new possessions, his future home, in charge of his nearest neighbor, some miles away, who had come with his family—with his all, to stay. With gladdened heart, he takes the trail leading from his western wild into civilization, thence on to greet relatives, friends, old scenes, and—one dearer still, into whose ears he uttered the story of his frontier adventures together with his hopes and prospects of the future. In these utterances she had a profound regard—a personal interest. With the the courage of a true woman she consented to share his fortunes, be they where or what they might. Winter passed with all its pleasures and delights with friends, and among the scenes of their young manhood and womanhood days. Preparations being completed, and the nuptial ceremony pronounced, the happy twain leave for their future home—their little cabin on the western frontier. The two or three families which had gathered and formed the settlement the spring before, were gladdened by the return of their young neighbor; and he and his bride were greeted right heartily to their pioneer home.

Though toil and privations were theirs, yet they enjoyed their new life. Crops were planted, improvements were made, and their new home soon began to wear a homelike appearance. Besides, it was *their own*, around which their hopes and aspirations were entwined, and which nerved them to labor and gain for themselves the surroundings, comforts and enjoyments, equal to, if not better than those they left behind them.

This year brought additions to the settlement, which rendered it less monotonous, and social intercourse soon became cordial. Unlike that of to-day, there were no rivalries, no jealousies, no meaningless expressions of civility, no unkind criticisms of each other's ways or dress, and no hypocritical manifestations of interest in each other's prosperity and welfare, or of sympathy for each other in their reverses and misfortunes. There are ties of fellowship existing between the pioneers of a settlement which are rarely disregarded—ties of common interest and common sympathy. They form a little empire all their own, so far removed from the conventionalities of social life in the older and more pretentious communities, that they are not affected by them. New arrivals were made welcome, assisted in constructing their cabins, and were always lent a ready and willing hand, without invitation, in anything that would add to their comfort and cheer them in their new homes—in short, they were cordially admitted to their pioneer brotherhood. In this brotherhood there was a common interest—an interest not peculiar to one frontier locality more than another, but in all such localities alike, from the earliest times of our country's settlement—from the landing of the Puritans upon the eastern shores of our continent, to the present time. There were grave reasons for these ties of brotherhood; the very nature of the situation created a spirit of unity for self-protection. The people of these new frontier settlements had come beyond the safely-established reign of law—where local civil authorities had not yet been created. Hence, they must rely upon the law of nature—self-protection. This was their only protection in those times, and to make it effectual, it was essential for each one to have the friendship and good will of his neighbors. For a man to be in ill-repute in a pioneer settlement was generally more detrimental to him, than to be an outlaw under the civil authorities. Hardened characters often found their way into frontier communities—characters who had little fear of the penalties of the law; but, who stood in terror of the aroused indignation of a frontier brotherhood.

Though this be but a picture of general outline of pioneers in their frontier settlements, that genius of the forest,* who, for many years was a living exemplification of pioneer life beyond the Sierras, and whose songs

*Joaquin Miller.

of Nature are unexcelled, gives a still more graphic picture of "The Pioneer," as he saw him:

THE PIONEER.

Lo! here the smoke of cabins curled,
 The borders of the middle world:
 And mighty, hairy, half-wild men
 Sat down in silence, held at bay
 By mailed horse. Far away
 The red man's boundless borders lay,
 And lodges stood in regions there,
 Striped pyramids of painted men.
 What sturdy, uncommon men were these,
 These settlers hewing to the seas:
 Great, horny-handed men, and tan;
 Men blown from any border land;
 Men desperate and red of hand,
 And men in love, and men in debt,
 And men who lived but to forget,
 And men whose very hearts had died,
 Who only sought those woods to hide
 Their wretchedness, held in vain!
 Yet every man among them stood
 Alone, along the sounding wood,
 And every man somehow a man.
 A race of unnamed giants these,
 That moved like gods among the trees,
 So stern, so stubborn-browed and slow,
 With strength of black-maned buffalo,
 And each man notable and tall.
 A kindly and unconscious Saul,
 A sort of sullen Hercules,
 A star stood large and white awest,
 Then time arose and testified;
 They push'd the mailed woods aside,
 They toss'd the forests like a toy,
 The great, forgotten race of men,
 The boldest band that yet has been
 Together since the siege of Troy,
 And followed it—and found their rest.
 What strength! What strife! What rude unrest!
 What shocks! What half shaped armies met!
 A mighty nation moving west,
 With all its steely sinews set
 Against a living forest. Here,
 The shouts, the shots of Pioneer!
 The rended forests! rolling wheels,
 As if some hall checked army reels,



W. St. Shelton M.D.

PULASKI, IOWA



Recoils, redoubles, comes again,
 Loud sounding like a hurricane,
 Oh bearded, stalwart, westmost men,
 So tower like, so Gothic built!
 A kingdom won without the guilt
 Of studied battles, that hath been
 Your blood's inheritance, * * * *

Your heirs

Know not your tombs. The great plowshares
 Cleave softly through the mellow loam
 Where you have made eternal home,
 And set no sign.

Your epitaphs

Are written in furrows. Beauty laughs
 While through the green waves wandering
 Beside her love, slow wandering,
 White starry hearted, May time blooms
 Above your lowly level'd tombs;
 And then below the spotted sky
 She stops, she leans, she wonders why
 The ground is heaved and broken so,
 And why the grasses darker grow
 And droop, and trail like wounded wing,
 Yea, time, the grand old Harvester,
 Has gathered you from wood and plain.
 We call to you again, again:
 The rush and rumble of the car
 Comes back in answer. Deep and wide
 The wheels of progress have pass'd on;
 The silent Pioneer is gone,
 His ghost is moving down the trees,
 And now we push the memories,
 Of bluff, bold men who dared and died
 In foremost battle, quite aside.
 Oh perfect Eden of the earth,
 In popies sown, in harvest set;
 Oh sires, mothers of my west;
 How shall we count your proud request?
 But yesterday you gave us birth;
 We eat your hard earned bread to-day,
 Nor toil, nor spin, nor make regret,
 But praise our pretty selves and say
 How great we are, and all forget
 The still endurance of the rude
 Unpolished sons of solitude.

Prior to the year 1843, the soil of Davis county belonged to the red man. Over it he hunted, and fished in its streams; and by his camp-fires his peo-

ple danced and sang their songs, unmolested by the white man, save now and then an invader within their wild domain as a trapper. But such invasions were speedily repelled, and the intruders driven back to their frontier cabins, with a menace that assured the pale-faced trespasser of severe treatment if his incursions should be repeated.

But subsequent to 1843, this beautiful domain passed, by treaty ratified March 23d of that year, to the ownership of the United States. By the terms of that treaty, the aboriginal occupants were given three years in which to remove beyond the Missouri River. Hence, while Iowa was yet a territory, and after the red man had been forced on toward the setting sun, and relinquished possession of the territory now covered by Davis county, and in fact by all the State west, which he had occupied from a time to which the record of history nor tradition do not extend, the white man followed immediately upon his trail, and assumed possession of the coveted lands.

As early as 1837, a number of persons had located along the southern border, and within the limits of the present county, and they and their descendants soon became well known all over the frontier as the "HAIRY NATION," on account of their long hair and general nondescript appearance. This nick-name still clings to the residents of the entire county, humorously applied by "funny" (?) journalists.

James H. Jordan, also established a trading post near a village of Sae and Fox Indians, on the Des Moines River, and in 1836, permanently located in the county at the place afterwards known as Iowaville, his cabin being only about ten rods from that in which Black Hawk died. Van Caldwell and a few others settled near the same place in 1839 and 1840. Van Caldwell being the first man to whom the authorities of this county ever issued a ferry license. At the time Mr. Jordan came here, the chief Keokuk also lived in this county, about a mile further down the river.

JAMES H. JORDAN, is said to be the oldest living pioneer of Iowa, and is the oldest resident of Davis county; was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, September 29, 1806, and is a son of GENERAL PETER JORDAN. His early life was spent assisting his father and attending school. He left home and went to St. Louis, when it had only a story and a half tavern, called the "Green Tree," kept by the "widow Farish," and only four or five groceries. He was soon after licensed by the government to trade with the Sarks and Fox Indians, Governor Clark, of Missouri, issuing the license, for which he gave bond for \$10,000. His trade with them amounted to over \$100,000 a year; buying nearly 60,000 furs a year. He was with Black Hawk, at his cabin in the northeast part of this county, an hour before his death, and

Black Hawk gave him his sword, and was buried on the farm where Mr. Jordan now resides. Mr. Jordan located on this farm in 1836, *and has lived there ever since.* He here raised the first blue grass ever grown in the State. Mr. Jordan was married in 1838, to Frances Williams, at Columbia, Boone county, Missouri. She is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence. They were blessed with three children; Henry C., Victor P., deceased, and Sarah Hinkle. Mr. Jordan owns 1,500 acres of splendid land, after giving his children 800 acres. He has a fine residence and is very comfortably situated. He is an Odd Fellow. His father was a near neighbor of Henry Clay in Kentucky. His son Henry C., was one of the first white children born in this county; that event occurring in the fall of 1840. Mr. Jordan came into this State, as early as 1822, and clerked six months with an Indian trader, then went into business for himself. He was a personal friend of Black Hawk, and they built houses and lived near each other for many years, before his death.

THE HAIRY NATION.

May 13, 1854, the first newspaper ever published in Davis county, was issued, and the first number contained the following article on the Hairy Nation:

While on our way to this flourishing portion of Iowa, we frequently heard persons speak of the Hairy Nation; and being of an inquisitive disposition, we soon became anxious to know something about the location and peculiarities of the tribe of natives, (as we supposed they were) who were known by this cognomen; and upon inquiry of some of the oldest citizens were given the following history. In the early days of the Territory of Iowa a hardy race of pioneers, most of whom had fought in the Black Hawk war, settled in the extreme south portion of the territory and immediately on the northern line of the State of Missouri, so near indeed upon the line that the State of Missouri claimed them as citizens. There had been two lines run, one about ten miles north of the other. Missouri had such a title to the strip of ten miles lying between these two lines, as gave some appearance of equal right to her claim; and Iowa, with an appearance of equal right, also claimed these same settlers and the strip of land on which they resided. For a number of years these conflicting claims caused but little, if any, difficulty between the two claimants. As for the settlers, they claimed nothing but the freedom for which they had emigrated to the western frontier, to-wit: Freedom from the restraints imposed by the morality, the religion, the industrious habits, and the taxing proclivities of the old States. In addition to this freedom, they enjoyed the unsolicited and unexpected privilege of exercising the right of suffrage in both the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa. For it was a usual occurrence to see the acknowledged and authorized officers of the two governments at the same house and same time on this disputed territory, open polls for the election of officers for the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa. Ballots and whiskey were abundantly supplied, and the Hairy Nation (by which we mean the aforesaid settlers) were solicited to exercise their undoubted and undisputed right of sovereignty in both the State and Territorial governments. This nation of course could not and would not object to it, as they were in duty

bound to secure the establishment of good governments to supersede that of the savage tribes they had just conquered.

Thus things went on swimmingly, until in the course of human events the tax gatherers came around. Then was presented a state of things never anticipated by the Nation, as unexpected and unsolicited as the extent of their right of suffrage, and infinitely more objectionable. A prompt and energetic refusal came then from the conquerors of Black Hawk and the Prophet, and in this refusal the Nation was supported by a powerful State and a young and ambitious Territory—each of which protested against the extortionate exactions of the tax-gatherers of the other. The consequence of these conflicting claims, these refusals and protests was, that the Nation paid no taxes to anybody. But affairs could not long remain in such condition, and after a few years, civil officers, acting by authority of the two claiming governments, undertook to exercise authority over the Nation. Some of these officers were arrested and imprisoned by the opposite contending governments. Now, Greek had met Greek, and then came the tug of war. The Governor of Missouri called out the militia of his State, and Gov. Lucas, of Iowa, who had had some experience in this kind of warfare in Ohio, against the "Wolvereens," soon paraded the Hawk-eyes in battle array, and marched them to the scene of hostilities. It is not related whether these two hostile armies ever came in actual sight of each other. Certain it is that before they came to blows, a parley took place between the contending governments, which resulted in their submitting their respective claims to the disputed territory and to the Hairy Nation in particular to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a final and conclusive decision. After this the two armies were disbanded, without any great battle fought or splendid victories won. A few years after this the Supreme Court decided in favor of Iowa; and the disputed territory soon became thickly settled by industrious and thriving citizens, in place of the Hairy Nation, who gradually left for regions where there is more freedom and less labor, more whiskey and less tax-paying than the State of Iowa was about to impose upon them. How these settlers obtained the name of the Hairy Nation, we could not ascertain, but conjecture that their naturally careless and easy habits led them to indulge their beards to the greatest length, until their appearance (*previous to the universal fashion of wearing beard long*), suggested the name.

John Lucas was the first merchant in the county, so I have been informed. He purchased the claim of John Bonebrake, about a half-mile north of Bloomfield, and opened a stock of goods in his little log cabin, the principal part of which he had brought with him from Fountain county, Indiana. In this cabin, with his family, seven in number, he sold his goods, wares, merchandisè and "moisture" for several months. He afterwards moved into town and built a small frame house on the west side of the square; and still later a brick store house, which stood as one of the prominent landmarks to remind us of "Uncle Johnny" and his eccentricities until the year 1875, when it gave place to the magnificent bank block that beautifies and adorns what has been known for many years as the old Lucas corner.

The first death among the white frontiersmen in this county, is a question upon which tradition gives many different answers, none of which are sufficiently supported by evidence to warrant an assertion. It was probably some poor adventurer, who died with his boots on, and passed to the other

world with no funeral eulogy or solemn requiem, leaving no record, no head-stone, no tradition to tell his name.

The almost insuperable obstacles which the pioneers had to overcome, and which were looked upon by them as a matter of course, would appall the people of the present day; such examples as going to Keokuk and Alexandria for provisions, and to Keosauqua to mill. For a more particular history of these early pioneers, see the township history and biographical sketches.

FIRST UNITED STATES LAND ENTRIES.

The primary object of pioneers who determine to encounter the hardships and privations of frontier life, is a home—a piece of God's earth which they can call their own. Hence, among the first things they do, is to locate a "claim," where the land is not yet in market, and await the time it can be formally purchased from the general government; which is done by applying at the office of the United States land district in which such claim, or preëmption, may lie, where the government price of \$1.25 per acre is paid, and a certificate of purchase is issued to the purchaser—unless such certificate should be issued upon the presentation of a military land warrant, in lieu of money. At any time after such entry, upon the presentation of such certificate to the register of such land office, the holder, or his assignee, will be entitled to a patent—which is the same as a deed—from the President of the United States. This is termed the original purchase, beyond which no one need go to ascertain the validity of the title to his land in after years.

However, the laws of the United States, do not recognize any superior right in those who made "claims" to any of the public domain prior to its being surveyed, and in a public manner proclaimed for sale. The "claim rights," or laws, as they are sometimes called, originated with the pioneer settlers, as belonging to that class of natural rights which were unrecognized by the laws of the general government, and which were enforced through "pioneer club" organizations, as against all speculative or other intruders. These were the "preëmption laws" of the United States, under which settlers acquired the exclusive right to purchase their claims over all others, after such public lands had been offered for sale at public auction, and were not sold for want of bidders, or otherwise. These occupants of "claims" who had settled and made improvements on them in good faith acquired the right, over all others, to enter such land at \$1.25 per acre. Thus, in the pioneer days of Davis county, her settlers who came prior to

March 1, 1844, the date of the organization of the county, made their "claims" to such tracts of the public land as suited them for their future homes, and maintained them through the force of custom as interpreted by the "claim laws" of the settler's clubs. Except a narrow strip some two miles wide along the present east line of the county, which belonged to the "Black Hawk Purchase" of 1832, the United States acquired the Indian title of the territory covered by Davis county, and westward to the Missouri River, by treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, made October 11, 1842, and ratified by the United States Senate March 23, 1843. By the terms of this treaty the Indians retained *possession* of *all* the territory thus ceded, until May 1, 1843, and the *occupancy* of that portion lying west of a north and south line running through the central part of Marion county, striking Red Rock on the Des Moines River, until October 11, 1845. The government survey of the public lands in Davis county was completed about the time of its organization in March, 1844, and the following autumn they were placed in market.

To protect the pioneers in their "claims," club organizations were perfected in every settlement, each of which made their own laws for the mutual protection of each other in securing the purchase of their claims when the public sales should occur. The way, and the law under which this was done will be more elucidated in the chapter entitled "The Pioneers; Their Settlements and Careers," further on. The United States land office was established at Fairfield about 1843, which included Davis county in its district. The following list includes the first entries made in this county, as shown by the record certified to the recorder of the county by James Thompson, register of the United States land office at Fairfield, Iowa, March 10, 1856:

Rozin Jordan, October 1, 1844--lots 3 and 4, and ne qr of se qr, section 2, township 70, range 12 west, 95.81 acres.

Jefferson Jordan, February 22, 1845--e hf of nw qr, and e hf of sw qr, section 4, township 70, range 12. 145.10 acres.

Henry W. Powell, March 29, 1845--e hf nw qr, section 5, township 70, range 12. 64.54 acres.

Samuel Mize, January 21, 1845--nw qr, section 14, township 19, range 13, 160 acres.

William Miller, June 23, 1846--n fr hf nw qr, section 1, township 70, range 13, 52.23 acres.

Edward Miller, June 23, 1846 --e hf of se qr, section 2, township 70, range 13, 80 acres.

Lafayette Bare, July 20, 1846--sw qr se qr, section 8, township 70, range 14, 40 acres.

David Baer, August 6, 1846--s hf sw qr, section 8, township 70, range 14, 80 acres.

Andrew Elswiek, June 27, 1846--e hf ne qr, section 32, township 70, range 14, 80 acres.

Jacob Zigler, November 5, 1846--e hf ne qr and sw qr ne qr, section 12, township 70, range 15, 120 acres.

Samuel Robb, July 20, 1846--se qr sw qr, section 17, township 70, range 15, 40 acres.

Samuel T. Adams, July 20, 1846--nw qr sw qr, section 27, township 70, range 15, 40 acres.

William McCormick, May 26, 1846--e hf sw qr, section 1, township 69, range 12, 80 acres.

John Wilkinson, May 26, 1846--ne qr, section 9, township 69, range 12, 160 acres.

Fleming Mize, May 26, 1846--se qr, section 27, township 69, range 12, 160 acres.

Gabriel S. Lockman, July 20, 1846--se qr ne qr, section 7, township 69, range 13, 40 acres.

Leroy C. Evans, June 22, 1846--e hf ne qr and e hf se qr, section 30, township 69, range 13, 160 acres.

George W. Lester, June 26, 1846--se qr, section 11, township 69, range 14, 160 acres.

John G. Wood, November 6, 1847--n hf ne qr, section 6, township 69, range 14, 84.17 acres.

John A. Drake, November 3, 1847--s hf sw qr, section 4, township 69, range 14, 80 acres.

Charles M. Jennings, September 18, 1848--se qr, section 1, township 69, range 15, 160 acres.

John Hockersmith, August 10, 1848--ne qr, section 14, township 69, range 15, 160 acres.

Lewis Rominger, July 2, 1846--e hf ne qr, section 25, township 69, range 15, 80 acres.

William D. Smith, December 4, 1844--ne qr, section 4, township 68, range 12, 171.45 acres.

Stephen L. Sanders, June 6, 1846--w hf nw qr, section 6, township 68, range 12, 115.38 acres.

John Brown, August 28, 1848--sw qr, section 10, township 68, range 12, 160 acres.

Madison Jackson Maskal, June 22, 1846—w hf ne qr, section 1, township 68, range 13, 82.52 acres.

Ephraim Young, July 20, 1846—ne nw, section 1, township 68, range 13, 42.32 acres.

David R. Wayland, July 3, 1848—ne qr and ne qr, nw qr and w hf, nw qr and se qr nw qr and ne qr sw qr, section 1, township 68, range 14, 161.4 acres.

Jesse Evans, July 20, 1846—nw qr se qr, section 9, township 69, range 14, 40 acres.

Jesse Paterson, October 27, 1846—se ne, section 14, township 68, range 14, 40 acres.

Greenup Hopkins, September 8, 1848—ne qr, section 36, township 68, range 15, 160 acres.

Lewis B. Wayland, June 26, 1847—e hf sw qr, section 7, township 67, range 12, 80 acres.

Joseph Beauchamp, July 5, 1847—w hf se qr and sw ne, section 1, township 67, range 13, 120 acres.

George Abernethy, June 29, 1849—e hf nw qr, section 3, township 67, range 13, 80 acres.

Samuel W. McAtee, September 5, 1848—se sw, section 7, township 67, range 13, 40 acres.

Jubel Dabney, July 20, 1846—se ne, section 2, township 67, range 14, 40 acres.

Joel Fenton, June 26, 1846—w hf ne qr, section 5, township 67, range 14, 80 acres

George and David Howell, June 26, 1846—ne qr, section 17, township 67, 14, 160 acres.

Benjamin Blubough, December 28, 1846—sw sw, section 4, township 67, range 15, e hf ne qr, and e hf se qr, section 5, township 67, range 15. nw nw section 9, township 67, range 15, 240 acres.

Burgoyne Barnett, March 22, 1849—ne qr, section 10, township 67, range 15, 160 acres.

Isaac Baker, December 10, 1849—s hf nw qr, and n hf sw qr, section 12, township 67, range 15, 160 acres.

There were 14,162.19 acres of the public land in Davis county, certified to the State of Iowa by the general government, for the improvement of the Des Moines River, as certified to by Thomas Seely, register United States land office at Fairfield, April 2, 1866. There were also 1,520 acres of public land in this county, of the grant to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, as certified of record by Thomas Seely, register United States land office at Fairfield, April 2, 1866.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Since the existence of nations, the territory comprising them has been sub-divided into subordinate civic organizations. First, the State or province; next, the county, shire, parish or district; and finally, the township. In England the realm is divided into shires, the same as counties in this country. Under the present land system of that country, however, township organizations would be insignificant, as one of the size of a congressional township in Iowa, would not often contain more than the estate of a single landed proprietor. In the colonial days of this country the English system was initiated in some of the colonies, notably in Virginia. Mr. E. M. Haines, in his work on "Township Organizations," of Illinois, also gives some account of the organization of the county system in this country. He says:

It originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1734 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the State, spread into all the southern states, and some of the northern states; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

Illinois, which with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formally extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1818. Under this system, as in other states adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

This system of county organizations has been continued and improved in the various American States, and is, to-day, more perfect in its workings than it was in colonial days. Its affairs are brought down closer to the masses of the people, and the system is more in keeping with our form of self-government. Its landed interests are not in the hands of a few aristocratic proprietors, by whom the county affairs are managed, but the soil is generally owned by the tiller, and divided among the people in moderate quantities, according to their pecuniary circumstances and disposition for

this branch of industry, who with every other male citizen has a voice in the general management of their county affairs.

Davis county had the honor of being organized by a special act of the Territorial Legislature, as follows:

AN ACT to organize the county of Davis, and to provide for the location of the seat of justice thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa,* That the county of Davis be and the same is hereby organized, from and after the first day of March, 1844; 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 to, and that the said county shall constitute a part of the first judicial district of this Territory.

SEC. 2. That the clerk of the District Court of said county, shall, and in case there should be no such clerk appointed and qualified, or for any cause said office should become vacant, on or before the tenth day of March, 1844, then it shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of commissioners of Van Buren county, to proceed to establish, temporarily, six election precincts in said county, for the purpose of holding the first election in said county as hereinafter provided; and also give notice for the holding such election on the first Monday of April, 1844, by posting up, or causing to be posted up, three written or printed notices of said election in each of the election precincts so established, at least ten days previous to holding said election; also to appoint three judges of said election for each precinct in said county, and issue certificates to said judges of their appointment.

SEC. 3. It shall be legal for the inhabitants of said county, at such special election, to elect the following officers, who shall hold their offices until the next general election thereafter, to-wit: Three county commissioners, one judge of probate, one county treasurer, one clerk of the board of county commissioners, one county recorder, one county surveyor, one county assessor, one sheriff, one coroner; one sealer of weights and measures; also, for each election precinct, two justices of the peace, and two constables, which officers, when so elected, will enter into the same bonds and be qualified in the same manner as is now required by law. That the returns of said election shall be made to the person ordering the same, within ten days after holding such election, in the same manner as is now provided for by law, and at the expiration of said time, or sooner, if the returns from all the precincts are received, he shall call to his assistance two justices of the peace from either of the counties of Davis or Van Buren, and proceed to canvass the votes given at said election, and grant certificates of election to the persons entitled thereto.

SEC. 4. Said election shall in all cases not provided for by this act be conducted according to the laws of this Territory regulating general elections.

SEC. 5. That the officer ordering said election shall return all the books and papers which may come into his possession by virtue of this act, to the clerk of the board of commissioners of said county of Davis, as soon as practicable after such clerk shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. That the clerk of the District Court for said county of Davis may be appointed and qualified at any time after the passage of this act, but shall not enter upon the discharge of his duties prior to the first day of March, 1844.

SEC. 7. That all actions at law or equity in the District Court, for the county of Van Buren, commenced prior to the first day of March, 1844, where the parties, or either of them, reside in the county of Davis, shall be prosecuted to final judgement, order or decree, in said court as fully and effectually as if that act had not been passed.

SEC. 8. That the county assessor elected under the provisions of this act, for the county of Davis, shall assess said county in the same manner and be under the same obligations and liabilities, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law, in relation to township assessors.

SEC. 9. That Charles H. Price, of Van Buren county, Thomas Wright, of Henry county, and John Brown, of Lee county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of said county of Davis. Said commissioners, or any two of them, shall meet at the house of Noble C. Barron, in said county of Davis, on the first Monday of April, 1844, or on such other day during the said month of April as they or a majority of them may agree, and proceed to locate and establish the seat of justice of said county, as near the geographical center of said county as said commissioners may deem proper, paying due regard to the present as well as future population of said county; and as soon as they have come to a determination, the same shall be committed to writing, signed by the said commissioners or a majority of them, and filed in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners of said county of Davis, who shall record the same and forever keep it on file in his office; and the place so selected shall be the seat of justice of Davis county.

SEC. 10. Said commissioners shall, previous to entering upon their duties as aforesaid, take and subscribe before some magistrate or other person authorized to administer oaths, the following oath or affirmation to-wit: We do solemnly swear (or affirm) that we have no personal interest, directly or indirectly, in the location of the seat of justice of the county of Davis, 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; and the person so administering such oath shall certify and file the same in the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners of said county of Davis, whose duty it shall be to record and keep the same on file in his office.

SEC. 11. That said county of Davis shall be bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of township seventy north, range twelve west; thence west on the township line dividing townships seventy and seventy-one, to range sixteen west; thence south on said range line to the Missouri State line; thence east on said line to the southwest corner of Van Buren county; thence north with the west line of said county of Van Buren, to the place of beginning; and that so much of the first section of an act entitled "An act to establish new counties and define their boundaries," etc., approved 17th February, 1843, as conflicts with this section, be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. That the commissioners to locate said seat of justice shall each receive the sum of two dollars per day while necessarily employed in the duties enjoined upon them by this act, to be paid by said county of Davis.

SEC. 13. That the county of Appanoose, and the territory west of said county, be and the same is hereby attached to the county of Davis, for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

SEC. 14. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, 6th February, 1844.

At the time of the organization of this county, the Territory was divided into Military Divisions by the militia law, and this county was placed in the fourth division, as shown by the following:

"An act to amend the militia law so as to form a Fourth Division."

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa,* That the counties of Davis, Appanoose, Wapello, Kishkekosh, Keokuk, Mahaska and Powsheik shall form the fourth division of the militia of this Territory.

SEC. 2. That said division shall be divided into brigades as follows, to-wit: The counties of Davis, Appanoose, Wapello and Kishkekosh shall form the first brigade, and the counties of Keokuk, Mahaska and Poweshiek shall form the second brigade.

SEC. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, 15th February, 1844.

Among the early laws of the Territory was "An act to encourage the destruction of wolves." As part of it refers to Davis county, we will give the first section of it:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa,* That the boards of commissioners of the several organized counties in this Territory be and they are hereby authorized and required to allow and pay a reward of fifty cents to any person who shall kill any prairie wolf not exceeding six months old, in their respective counties, and the sum of one dollar for any prairie wolf over that age; and for every large black or grey wolf, not exceeding six months old, the sum of one dollar; and for every one over that age the sum of two dollars, except the counties of Keokuck, Mahaska, Wapello, Davis and Delaware, which shall be required to pay one-half the amount aforesaid, and as much more as may be allowed by the several boards of county commissioners of said counties.

Under the head of "Early Record Events" will be found the name of the great wolf hunter of Davis county.

By an act passed by the Legislature, in May, 1845, it was left discretionary with the board of commissioners, of Davis and a few other counties, whether they pay any one for killing wolves.

FIXING TERMS OF COURT.

The legislature, in fixing the times of holding the District Court, in the three judicial districts of the Territory, in 1846 designated for Davis county "The first Wednesday after the fourth Monday of March, and the first Monday of October.

In 1844 the number of voting precincts in the county were enlarged from six to nine, and in 1846, when the townships were organized, there were fifteen, including three in Appanoose county.

The records fail to show who the judges and clerks of election were in 1846, when the townships were organized and held their first election, so that it cannot be determined to which townships they belong, but the following gentlemen drew the fees for service as judges: Wm. D. Evans, Wm. B. Goddard, Joel Staley, W. W. Rankin, A. H. Putman, Abram Weaver, Wm. Garrettson, Andrew Vance, Andrew McIntire, Milton J. French, James Curry, Aquilla Conway, Robert C. Jones, Mark Noble, Martin M. Jones, Jabel Dabney, J. M. Parris, Bartlow Whitlow, James M. Veatch, Elias Veatch, John Wilkinson, Richard Fulkerson, Samuel

Mize, Samuel Evans, B. W. Cravens, John Patridge, Samuel P. Rowland, Tipps Williams, N. Cockilrease, Wm. Helins, David R. Wedmore, Robert S. Wallace, Samuel Robb, Jabez Faught, Aaron Wilkinson, Wm. Monney, Ephraim Sears, Abner Dunnum, J. F. Stratton, Jesse Buck, Richard Hardesty, Dempsey Stanley.

And the clerks were: Josiah I. Earhart, A. White, John J. Shelton, J. C. Blanckinship, Delaney Swinney, Jeremiah B. Stark, Ephraim Young, Elias Wood, S. A. Evans, A. G. Doom, T. B. Myers, Harrison Morgan, Alben P. Cannon, Pembroke Gault, Elias Veatch, G. S. Lockman, B. W. Redman, Hugh Abernathy, Loyd A. Nelson, James, H. Cowles, John J. Worrel, Thompson Riley, Samuel Caldwell, Wm. Faught, W. G. Perry, Levi Lose, Reubin Riggs, James McCarroll.

At the June session, 1847, of the county commissioners, the county was laid off into three commissioner districts.

District No. 1 commencing at the northeast corner of the county, thence south to the line between townships sixty-nine and seventy, thence west on said line to the line of Appanoose county, thence north on said line to the north west corner of the county, thence east to beginning.

District No. 2, commencing at the southeast corner of district number one, thence south to the line between townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, thence west on said line to the line of Appanoose county, thence north to the southwest corner of district number one, thence east to beginning.

District No. 3, commencing at the southeast corner of district number two, thence south to the Sullivan line, thence west on said line to southwest corner of Davis county, thence north to the southwest corner of district number two, thence east to beginning.

This was done for the purpose of apportioning three county commissioners to different parts of the county, so that no part of the county should be able to monopolize them all.

TERRITORIAL ROADS IN DAVIS COUNTY.

The first territorial road running through Davis county was established by "An act to locate a territorial road, from Farmington, in Van Buren county, to Autumwa in Wapello county."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa,* That John Goddard and Jesse Wright, of Van Buren county, and Van Caldwell, of Wapello county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and mark a territorial road, commencing at Farmington, in Van Buren county; thence, *via* Hartford and Green's Mill, in said county, Woods' Mill in Davis county, to Autumwa in Wapello county.

SEC. 2. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at Farmington, in Van

Buren county, on the first Tuesday in April next, or at some convenient time within three months thereafter, and proceed to locate and mark said road as above designated.

SEC. 3. Said commissioners shall, in locating said road, take into consideration the interests of the citizens on said road, as well as the general good of the public, in locating said road; and for their services, together with hands employed in locating said road, the compensation allowed by law for their services, to be allowed and paid out of the county treasury of each county through which said road passes, in proportion to the length of said road.

Approved, 19th December, 1843.

The next appears to be the following:

An act to establish a Territorial road from Iowaville, on the Des Moines River, to the Missouri line at the point where the Mormon trace crosses said line.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Robert Merchant, Levin N. English, of Davis county, and John Jordan, of Van Buren county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate a Territorial road from Iowaville, on the Des Moines, *via* the residence of Wm. Wood- en and L. N. English, to the point on the line of the State of Missouri, where the Mormon trace crosses said line.

Balance, in substance same as the preceding. Approved, 5th February, 1844.

The old, original field notes and plot of the survey of this road, we found among a lot of waste paper. It is so old that the ink has almost mouldered away, and the paper has to be handled with great care, to prevent it falling to pieces; as near as it can be made out, it reads as follows:

A plot and notes of a Territorial road running from Iowaville, in Van Buren county. I. T., through Davis and Apenoos counties to the line of the State of Missouri where the Mor- mon trace crosses said line, which was received by L. N. English and Robert Merchant, of Davis County, and James Jorden of Van Buren county, and surveyed by F. C. Humble, of Davis county, giving the distances, bearings, and width of timber, streams, etc.

The whole distance of the whole road is fifty-two miles, this plot commencing at the Davis county line. Said survey was finished on the 19th day of July 1844.

Then commences four pages of notes, of which the following is the com- mencement:

- 184 rods—25 degrees West of South.
- 81 rods 25 degrees West of South.
- 55 rods 2 degrees North of West, etc.

* * * * *
The hole distance in Davis county is thirty miles and 110 rods.

JAMES JORDAN, }
ROBERT MERCHANT, } [L. S.]
L. N. ENGLISH. }

The next one is a Territorial road from the southern line of Davis coun- ty to the northern line of Wapello county. The county seats in said counties to be points on said road. Hugh George and John Kirkpatrick, of Wapello county, and Loyd A. Nelson, of Davis county, were the com- missioners. Approved, 12th, February, 1844.

The next, is one from Keosauqua, in Van Buren county, to the western line of Appanoose county. The county seats of Davis and Appanoose counties, to be points on the line of said road. Samuel Morton, St. Clair Griffin and John Arrowsmith, commissioners. Approved, 14th February, 1844.

The people must have forgotten that they had a road from Bloomfield to Ottumwa, as above mentioned, as the legislature, in the winter of 1845, appointed Loyd A. Nelson and Riley Maey, of Davis county, and Richard Fisher, of Wapello county, to locate a road from Ottumwa, to Bloomfield, to be confined, as near as possible to the township line, between ranges thirteen and fourteen.

The report, and order of establishment, of the road from Keosauqua, through the center of Davis and Appanoose counties, is recorded in the first supervisor's record of the county, on page 34. No reports or orders, in regard to the other roads we mention, can be found, and even those that are recorded, give no idea of the route, location, or topography, and, the original field notes being "non est," the only way to locate them is by tradition.

MAIL ROUTE.

In the winter of 1843-44, the territorial legislature passed a joint resolution (No. 8), requesting the Iowa delegate in congress, to use his exertions to obtain the establishment of some weekly mail routes, among the number, one from Fox Post Office, in Van Buren county; thence to Davis Court House; thence to the center of Appanoose county.

General Augustus Cæzar Dodge, was the delegate, and no doubt he pushed it through.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At an extra session in May, 1844, the territorial legislature passed the following act, which gave Davis county two delegates in the constitutional convention, of 1844.

An act to amend "An act to provide for the expression of the opinion of the people of the Territory of Iowa, upon the subject of the formation of a State Constitution for the State of Iowa."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That the fifth section of the act to which this act is amendatory, be so amended as to read that said convention shall consist of seventy-three members, and that the counties of Davis, Wapello, and Mahaska shall each be entitled to two members of said convention.

Approved, 19th June, 1844.

By an act calling a convention, to meet the first Monday in May, 1846, to adopt a State Constitution, approved, January 17th, 1846, Davis county is awarded one delegate.

There was a joint resolution passed at this extra session, to furnish Davis county with fifty copies of the session laws of the legislature, in 1842-43. The county auditor has one of them now, preserved—whether there are any more of them left in the county is doubtful. In 1846, this county was allowed seventy copies.

EARLY COURTS AND JUDGES.

Next following the organization of a county, courts of justice are an essential element in the administration of its civic affairs. From the earliest periods of all civilizations, they have been the arbiter of human conflicts and human differences, the tribunal which guards public and private rights, and redresses public and private wrongs. Through them the rules and laws made for the regulation of human society are shielded from violation, and the social compacts of communities, States and Nations, are thus guarded and protected in their grand achievements of civilization. The several courts heretofore, and now existing in Iowa, differ in grade and jurisdiction mainly.

The first District Court of the United States in and for Davis county Iowa Territory, was held at Bloomfield on the 23rd day of September, 1844. Present the Hon. Charles Mason, Judge; L. D. Stockton, district prosecutor; Stiles S. Carpenter, clerk, and John Lefler, deputy U. S. Marshal. No regular jurors being in attendance, the Sheriff was commanded to summon twenty-four men for a petit jury, and the following men were summoned:

Wm. Bonebrake, Joshua Cocklerease, Wm. Maize, Frederick Atelison, Albert M. Hathaway, Leven English, John Ellis, James Phillpot, Fleming Mize, John Banta, Abraham Weaver, John Bragg, Anderson Willis, Philip Humble, Joseph Carter Greenberry Willis, Isaac Atterberry, Samuel Starr, Wm. T. Johnson, Geo. W. Lester, Robert Merchant, and Nathaniel Ham.

In June, 1846, Charles Mason was succeeded in the judgeship by Cyrus Olney. S. S. Carpenter became district attorney and Abram Weaver became clerk.

In September, 1851, Cyrus Olney was succeeded by Joseph C. Knapp, as judge, Abram Weaver remaining clerk, and S. W. McAttee, sheriff.

In September, 1852, Joseph C. Knapp was succeeded by Wm. H. Seev-

ers, who is now one of the Supreme Judges of the State. Wm. Cameron became clerk, MeAtee remaining sheriff.

In September, 1854, Daniel Sloan became clerk and William S. Martin sheriff.

In March, 1856, Wm. H. Seevers was succeeded by Caleb Baldwin; Daniel Sloan remaining clerk, Wm. S. Ficklin being prosecuting attorney and Stephen C. Crawford sheriff.

In October, 1856, Caleb Baldwin was succeeded by H. B. Hendershott; Norman W. Cook, clerk; Harvey Dunlavey, prosecuting attorney; S. C. Crawford, sheriff.

H. B. Hendershott held the office until the Ninth and Third judicial districts were united in 1862, and made into one district, the Second. He then became a candidate for the judgeship of then nited district, but was defeated by Hon. John S. Townsend, of Albia, who had been the judge of the Ninth district.

Judge Townsend served one year, being succeeded in January, 1863, by Hon. Henry H. Trimble, of Davis county.

In January, 1867, Judge Trimble was succeeded by Henry Tannehill, of Appanoose county, who was succeeded in turn by Hon. M. J. Williams, of Wapello county, in January, 1871.

In 1874 Hon. J. C. Knapp succeeded Judge Williams.

In 1879 Hon. E. L. Burton, of Wapello county, became the judge, and is now the incumbent.

The first proof of heirship is found at the March term, 1846, of the District Court, as follows:

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEIRS OF }
RICHARD W. OWINGS, DECEASED. }

And now comes Douglas C. Owings and Harrison Boon Owings and made proof in open court here of the following facts, to-wit: That Richard W. Owings was the son of George and Ann Owings and was born April 26th 1786 that the said Richard W. Owings married Hannah Creath daughter of William and Margaret Creath, March 31st 1814, that the said Hannah afterwards and while the wife of the said Richard W. Owings had seven children born in lawful wedlock, children of the said Richard W. Owings, to-wit: Dye Owings, born December 25th 1814, who died on the 23d day of March, 1836, and Douglass C. Owings, who was born September 14th 1817, and is now living, and Nelson Owings who was born January 7th 1820, and died September 4th 1823, and George Ann Owings who was born June 2nd, 1822, and died August 6th 1822, and Perry Owings, who was born August 3rd 1823, and is now living, and William C. Owings who was born August 6th 1825, who died November 23rd 1825, and Harrison Boon Owings, who was born February 4th 1827, and is now living; and also made further proof in open court that the said Richard W. Owings died February 19th 1828, and that the said Hannah wife of said Richard W. Owings died the widow of the said Richard W. Owings on or about August 1st 1833, and that the above named children are all that the said Richard W. Owings ever had.

FIRST MURDER CASE.

The first murder case in the county was on February 14th, 1854, John W. Davis being the defendant. A change of venue was taken to Wapello, and dont know what became of it.

The next murder case was the State of Iowa vs. R. E. Bonner, in September, 1854, which was continued three terms and then a change of venue taken to Wapello county.

The next indictment for murder was the State of Iowa vs. Hinton William Smith Henkle, in October, 1856. This case also went the same road, to Wapelo county (see criminal history).

The next murder case is State vs. F. M. West, in May term, 1869, and in November changed to Van Buren county.

FIRST DIVORCE CASE.

The first divorce case in Davis county was John Garman vs. Caroline Garman, in the United States District Court, in and for Davis county, Iowa Territory. Drecree rendered for plaintiff September 25th, 1845. The ground on which divorce was granted cannot be ascertained from the record.

One of the first indictments was the United States vs. Jonathan Riggs, for accepting an office from the State of Missouri, and another for exercising the office of sheriff without authority. This was in 1845. These cases were continued from term to term until October, 1847, when they were dismissed, the public prosecutor refusing to prosecute them any further.

FIRST GRAND JURY.

The first grand jury of which any record can be found was at the June term of the District Court, 1847. The following are their names and the amount allowed for their serviees, and also the names of the *petit* jury at the same term:

James Childs.....	\$5.80
Samnel Wells.....	5.32
B. W. Craven.....	6.04
Joel Fenton.....	5.80
Samuel Robb.....	6.04
Hugh Abernethy.....	5.96
Wm. Striklin	5.48
Adam Nutt.....	5.80

Josiah C. Shuck.....	5.72
D. G. Maize.....	5.28
George Snell.....	5.80
Austin Carr.....	5.40
Samuel Evans.....	5.40
David Mendenhall.....	5.12
Milton J. French.....	5.00
Joel Staley.....	5.00
Fleming Mize.....	5.00
Thomas Summerlin, bailiff.....	5.00

NAMES OF PETIT JURORS.

James Brooks, James Ware, C. M. Jennings, R. W. Davis, I. Atteberry, Abraham Floyd, A. D. Williamson, Samuel Swearingen, T. S. Richardson, Delaney Swaney, C. W. Sevier, Johnathan Shields, A. White, Jas. H. Paris, Alfred Colier, Thos. Bare, Nelson Morris, Evan C. Evans, G. S. Lockman, Wm. Garretson, John A. White, Bartlet Whitlow, Henry C. Smith, John Wood, James Haskins, bailiff.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Davis county became part of the first circuit, of the Second judicial district, when Circuit Courts were first organized, and the first term was held at Bloomfield, February 24th, 1869. Hon. Robert Sloan, judge, presiding. Judge Sloan continued to hold the office, until 1881. The First and Second circuits were consolidated in 1872.

In 1881, Judge Sloan was succeeded by Hon. H. C. Traverse, of Davis county, who still holds the office. The first case in the Circuit Court of this county was, A. G. Adams vs. Chas. Ingalls, debt, in which judgment was rendered against defendant for \$237.08, and costs \$4.15.

The Probate Court was established in Davis county by the appointment of Miles Tatlock as judge, in 1844. The first record of that court is as follows:

Estate of Willis Forquerean. Know all men by the these presents that we Crittington Forquerean, Wm. Hendricks, John Fincher of Davis county and Territory of Iowa, are held and firmly bound unto Miles Tatlock, Judge of Probate of said county, and his successor in office in the penal sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, good and lawful money of the United States, which payment well and truly to be made, and performed, and we each of us bind ourselves, our heirs, executors or administrators, jointly, severally, jointly and severally by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals this second day of September A. D. 1844.

The conditions of the above obligation is such that, whereas, the above named Crittington

Forquereau has this day taken out letters of administration on the estate of Willis Forquereau deceased, late of said county. Now if the said Crittington Forquereau will make and return to the Probate Court within three months a true inventory of all the real estate and all goods, chattles, rights and credits of the said Willis Forquereau, and which are by law to be administered, and which shall come to his possession or knowledge to administer according to law on all the goods, chattles, rights and credits, and the proceeds of all this real estate that may be sold for the payment of his debts which shall come unto his possession at any time. To render upon oath a just account of his administration within one year and at any time when required by the Judge of Probate, then this obligation is to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law.

CRITTINGTON FORQUEREAN, (Seal.)

WILLIAM HENDRICKS, (Seal.)

JOHN FINCHER, (Seal.)

Examined and approved by me this the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1844.

MILES TATLOCK,

Judge of Probate of Davis County Iowa.

The next entry, in the same record, is the appointment of Milton I. French, as administrator of the estate of Wm. N. Morris deceased, then follows the bond, in form like the bond above given, with Loyd A. Nelson as security. Then follows the appointment, by Jos. C. Mendenhall, justice of the peace, of Westley Young, Rilely Macy and Samuel Mize, appraisers, to appraise the property left by said Wm. N. Morris, deceased.

Then follows the Inventory, taken October 21st, 1844:

"One rifle gun and powder horn.....	\$10.00
One man's saddle.....	10.00
One surveying compass, chain, <i>Jacob Staff</i> and case of instruments..	57.00
One pair saddle bags.....	3.50
One lot of leather.....	6.00
One lot of augers, five in number.....	2.50
Three chisels.....	1.00
One foot adz.....	2.25
One hand saw.....	.50
One shaving knife.....	.75
One jack plane.....	.75
One lot horse collars and baek band.....	1.00
One frow (what?).....	1.00
One scythe and eradle.....	2.87½
One bunch screws.....	1.00
One pair carpenter's compass.....	.25
Two pad locks.....	.75
One box sheomakers tools.....	1.00
Two mowing scythes and snaths.....	3.50

One box of old irons.....	2.00
Three old shovel plows.....	2.00
One eary plow.....	2.25
Iron for plow lay.....	.80
One broad shovel.....	1.00
One broad shovel.....	.50
One mattock.....	1.25
Three old axes.....	1.00
One grind stone.....	2.00
One lot drawing chains.....	1.50
One prairy plow.....	12.00
One best log chain.....	3.00
One second best log chain.....	2.50
One third best log chain.....	2.50
One fourth best log chain.....	.75
Three corn knives.....	37½
One large wagon.....	90.00
One pair red oxen.....	30.00
One pair pided oxen.....	25.00
One pair black and brindle.....	27.50
One pair brindle and red.....	30.00
One pided cow.....	7.00
One white cow.....	10.00
One spring calf.....	2.00
One spring calf.....	1.50
One roan mare.....	40.00
One roan colt.....	35.00
One bay horse.....	25.00
Two tons of hay at \$2.00 per ton.....	4.00
One field of corn, about eighteen acres at \$3.00.....	54.00
Fifteen acres of wheat more or less.....	30.00
One receipt of J. B. Abbott J. P.....	3.28
Account against Thomas Baer.....	3.28
Account against Riley Gardner.....	12.56
One cow bell.....	
One pitch fork.....	
Part of side of harness leather.....	

Jas. H. Cowles became Judge of Probate in January 1846, he being succeeded September 23rd, 1846, by Abraham Weaver, who in turn was succeeded in September 1847, by Josiah I. Earhart.

Mr. Earhart held the office until it was merged with the county judgeship about September 1851, when Henry W. Briggs, being county judge, took charge of all probate matters.

COUNTY COURT.

On the 22nd day of August 1851, Henry W. Briggs, became judge of the first County Court, the jurisdiction of that office extending over all county affairs, including probate.

Henry W. Briggs was succeeded August 31st, 1855, by Samuel A. Moore who held the office until August 20th, 1857, when he was succeeded by S. W. McAttee, who held the office until January, 1866, when he was succeeded by Wm. Van Benthusen, who filled it until it was merged into the county auditorship, when he was elected to that office.

The first case on the docket of the County Court is the State of Iowa vs. Calvin W. Phelps for bastardy, Malinda Floyd being the prosecuting witness. The defendant was convicted.

EARLY RECORD EVENTS.

There is not only interest in the antiquity of early record events, but also a curiosity involved in their occasion, and the rude manner in which they are frequently made—all illustrating that the white man was early on the abandoned trail of the red man; and in his rapid pursuit he did not forget that marriage was an important step in building up homes on the frontier.

FIRST MARRIAGE LICENSE.

DAVIS COUNTY, }
TERRITORY OF IOWA. } ss. Decree No. 1.
March 26, 1844.

To any Justice of the Peace or other person lawfully authorized to solemnize marriage in the aforesaid county: You are hereby authorized to solemnize the rites of marriage between THOMAS KING and HARRIET DOWNING, both of the aforesaid county, according to the laws of this Territory.

In witness hereof I have hereunto affixed the temporary seal of my said office.

[L. S.]

STILES S. CARPENTER,

Clerk D. C., D. C.

TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
DAVIS COUNTY. } ss.

I hereby certify that on the 27th day of March A. D. 1844, at the house of Mr. DOWNING in said county, I solemnized the rites of matrimony between THOMAS KING and HARRIET DOWNING, the former aged 24 and the latter aged 20, both of said county. Given under my hand this 22 day of April 1844.

L. N. ENGLISH, J. P.

Resor led 5th June 1844.

STILES S. CARPENTER,

Clerk District Court for said county.

The first marriage licence issued by the County Court is as follows:

Friday morning August 22nd, 1851. County Court in session.

Present: The Honorable HENRY W. BRIGGS county judge holding court. Among other the following proceedings were had.

LEWIS BRYAN	}	Application for marriage license.
to		
ELEANOR W. VEATCH.	}	

In this case comes LEWIS BRYAN and makes satisfactory proof of the correctness of said marriage, it is ordered that said license be issued, which is done accordingly.

For a few years after this the County Court docket was full of eriminal cases of a nature that would indicate a very lax observance of the moral law. In evidence of this the records show that a certain gentleman living in Bloomfield at the time, since moved away, was arrested and convicted at the instance of a young lady, charging him with the paternity of her unborn offspring. The same gentleman being elected about one month after his conviction to the honorable position of city councilman, in the city of Bloomfield.

Marriage licences were first issued by the clerk of the United States District Court, then by the judge of the County Court, and when that office was changed to auditor the marriage records were transferred to the clerk of the District Court of the State, who has issued the licences ever since.

QUILL PENS.

The early records of the county are all written with a quill pen, and considering the occupation of the writers their legibility is commendable. In October, 1850, Dr. Greenleaf was allowed by the board "*seventy five cents for one punch of clarified quills.*"

Wm. Cameron was clerk at this time and wrote this, and whether or not he intended "punch" to mean bunch, is not for me to say.

PUBLIC WELL.

In April, 1844, a public well was ordered dug in the square, in Bloomfield, five feet, six inches wide; and they went down about one hundred and twenty feet, but couldn't find any water. It was the same way all over the country, no water could be found except in low places, but now, for some reason, water can be found at thirty and forty feet, in the same localities.

This well in the square was dug precisely in the center of the square, and then filled up again. One of the interior walls of the new court house was built over the edge of where this old well used to be, and the result has been a slight crack in the wall, in the auditor's office.

WHISKEY.

In the pioneer days of Davis county, they had no saloons, they were called "groceries" then; if the *c* were changed to *g*, the name would be more appropriate. They were licensed, and any one could obtain a license by paying into the county treasury so much money.

On the 7th day of August, 1855, in the County Court, Henry W. Briggs presiding, the following order was made:

For the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the law, in reference to the sale of spirituous liquors, an order was drawn on the treasurer for the sum of two hundred dollars to be used in the purchase of liquors for the county by John B. Glenn, county agent, and entered upon the order book as warrant A.

In December, 1855, before S. A. Moore, county judge, J. B. Glenn, county agent, resigned, and made the following report:

Amount of liquors purchased.....	\$ 858.88
Salary for five months.....	52.65
Amount.....	<u>\$ 911.53</u>
Cash received from county.....	200.00
Liquors sold.....	609.76
Liquor on hand.....	300.00
Amount.....	<u>\$1,109.76</u>

This report was so mixed that he was given further time to report, and A. G. Doom was appointed agent, at a salary of \$10.53 per month, until May 1st, 1856. The law authorizing this arrangement was approved January 22, 1855.

On the 1st of May, 1856, William Cameron was appointed agent, and A. G. Doom filed his report as follows:

Liquors received from J. B. Glenn.....	\$316.59
Cash received for liquor sold.....	404.92
Amount.....	<u>721.51</u>
Cash and liquor turned over to William Cameron.....	\$578.70
Salary.....	52.65
Expense.....	3.00
Amount.....	<u>\$634.35</u>
Balance due Davis county.....	87.16

This balance was paid into the county treasury, and Mr. Doom was released from his bond.

At this point we stop, because the record is lost, as we mention in another place, from 1856 to 1861. It is the record of the County Court during the last year that S. A. Moore held the office, and the first four years it was held by S. W. McAttee. The county grogshop business was soon after stopped, though, by the repeal of the law authorizing it.

TOWN LOT AGENCY.

In the spring of 1844, the town of Bloomfield was laid off in lots and blocks by John Brown, of Lee county, Thomas Wright, of Henry county, and Charles Price, of Van Buren county, a commission appointed by the Territorial Legislature, for that purpose. Brown and Wright received \$18 each, and Price \$16, for their services. They laid off the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, township 69, range 14. This land was entered by James H. Cowles, and deeded by him to the county.

After the town was laid off, Franklin Street was appointed "lot agent," to sell the lots, and give a bond for a deed for them, as the county had not yet acquired the legal title from the government.

John Bonebrake was paid \$1.50 for stakes used to mark off the town.

In January, 1845, Miles Tatlock was appointed town lot agent, and Miles Tatlock having resigned on the 16th day of October, 1845, E. G. Reeves was appointed in his stead. In July, 1848, E. G. Reeves resigned, and Samuel Steel was appointed; and in 1849, he was ordered not to sell lots to those who buy for speculation. In August, 1849, Samuel Steel was succeeded by John R. Craig, who held the office until the county judge took charge of county affairs.

The first County assessor, was Samuel Evans, who received \$40.50, for assessing the county, in the winter of 1843 and '44.

The first road ordered to be laid off in Davis county, by the county, of which there is any record, was "from Bloomfield, to intersect a State road in Missouri at John Willis's, on the Sullivan line.

The viewers were David Newell, George W. Butt and Stiles S. Carpenter. A great many of the early roads would be very hard to locate now, from the descriptions given. Some of them run about like this: "Commencing at the corner of John Smith's field, run to Soap Creek, from there to a burr oak stump in Jim Caldwell's pasture."

The first Territorial road, passing into or through the county, was located from Farmington, in Van Buren county, to Ottumwa, in Wapello county.

By the act of the legislature, approved December 19, 1843, it was enacted that John Godard and Jesse Wright, of Van Buren county, and Van Caldwell, of Wapello county, be appointed commissioners to locate and mark a Territorial road, commencing at Farmington; thence, *via* Hartford & Green's Mill, and Wood's Mill, in Davis county, to Ottumwa, in Wapello county.

For a description of some of the early territorial roads in Davis county, see chapter on County Organization.

The Ferry privileges were an item in days of stage coaches, and prairie schooners. Early in the year 1844, a man named Van Caldwell, kept a ferry across the Des Moines river, at a place called "Caldwell's Ferry," where the old "Mormon Trace" crossed the river; and on paying \$3 into the treasury, Davis county gave him the exclusive right to run a ferry there. His rates of ferriage were ordered to be the same as required by Van Buren county.

At the same time, Job Carter for \$5, was given the exclusive ferry privileges, at the place where the "Territorial Road," from Iowa City, Iowa, to Jefferson City, Missouri, crosses the Des Moines river, and his rates for ferriage were ordered to be,

For man and horse.....	12½ cts.
For man.....	6¼ cts.
For horse.....	6¼ cts.
For man and two-horse wagon	25 cts.
For each head of cattle.....	6 cts.
For each head of sheep and hogs.....	3 cts.

The great wolf hunter of Davis county, was Joseph Carter, who was paid \$4, for killing wolves, in 1844, receiving the first bounty paid by Davis county. He became quite celebrated, in those days, as a wolf and deer hunter.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Salaries were small thirty and forty years ago, and the officers were compelled to have some other means of livelihood, or they would have starved to death.

Franklin Street, county clerk, in 1844, received \$41.13, for his services that year; nevertheless, there were plenty of candidates, whenever election time came around.

The first road districts, were laid in April 1845, as follows:

- 1st district, fractional township 67; and township 68, range 12 west.
- 2nd district, township 69, range 12.
- 3d district, east ½ township 70, range 12.

- 4th district, west $\frac{1}{2}$ township 70, range 12.
- 5th district, township 70, range 13.
- 6th district, east $\frac{1}{2}$ township 70, range 14.
- 7th district, west $\frac{1}{2}$ township 70, range 14.
- 8th district, township 70, range 15.
- 9th district, township 69, range 15.
- 10th district, west $\frac{1}{2}$ township 69, range 14.
- 11th district, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ township 69, range 14, and southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ township 69, range 13.
- 12th district, northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ township 69, range 14, and northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ township 69, range 13.
- 13th district, east $\frac{1}{2}$ township 69, range 13.
- 14th district, township 68, range 13, and fractional township 67, range 13.
- 15th district, township 68, range 14.
- 16th district, fractional township 67, range 14.
- 17th district, fractional township 67, range 15, and township 68, range 15.
- 18th district, south half of Appanoose county.
- 19th district, north half of Appanoose county.

The Spervisors appointed for the roads were:

- 1st district, John Gannon:
- 2nd district, Fleming Mize.
- 3d district, Benjamin Tunnou.
- 4th district, Samuel Clark.
- 5th district, Robert Merchant.
- 6th district, J. C. Blankinship.
- 7th district, Ezra M. Kirkham.
- 8th district, George Moots.
- 9th district, William D. Wallace.
- 10th district, James Carr.
- 11th district, Stiles S. Carpenter.
- 12th district, A. D. Williamson.
- 13th district, Silas Smith.
- 14th district, Michael Letner.
- 15th district, James Villers.
- 16th district, Isaac Atterbery.
- 17th district, John Gault.
- 18th district, Richard W. Davis.
- 19th district, Johanathan F. Stratton.

THE FIRST JUDGMENT.

The first judgment rendered in Davis county, was rendered on the 23d day of September, 1844, in the United States District Court, in and for Davis county, Iowa Territory, by Hon. Charles Mason, Judge. The other officers of the court were L. D. Stocton, district proseeutor; Stiles S. Carpenter, clerk, and John Lefler, deputy marshal. The judgment was as follows:

WM. WILLIS.	}	<i>Replein.</i>
VS.		
WM. HENDRICKS, and THOMAS KELLEY.		

And now came the parties herein by their attorneys and submitted the demurrer on file to the plaintiff's declaration upon argument to the court, which demurrer is sustained and the said plaintiff has leave to amend his declaration, and then came the parties and formed issue on a plea of not guilty, whereupon came a jury, to-wit: Abram Weaver, Robert Merchant, John W. Ellis, John Banta, G. W. Lester, M. D. Ham, James Philpot, Wm. T. Johnson, Jas. Carter, Albert M. Hathaway, Samuel Starr, John Demison, who, being duly elected, tried and sworn to try the issue joined, on their oaths do say, we, the jury, find the defendant Wm. Hendricks guilty, and assess the plaintiff's damages at one cent, and the said defendant, Thomas Kelley, go hence without day; and that said plaintiff recover of the said defendant, Wm. Hendricks, the said sum of one cent damages and his costs in this case expended, and that he have execution therefor.

Garret Rough, a native of Germany, was naturalized at this term, being the first foreigner naturalized in this county.

The first deed ever recorded in Davis county was dated September 2d, 1844, as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Noble Barron, of the county of Davis, in the Territory of Iowa, for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars, to me in hand paid, or secured to be paid, by James Philpot, of the county of Davis and Territory aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, remised and quit-claimed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise and quit-claim unto the said James Philpot and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Bloomfield, in the county of Davis, Iowa Territory, and known as blocks No. (34) thirty-four, and (35) thirty-five, containing sixteen lots, together with the dwelling now occupied by said Barron, in Franklin Street, together with a stable built on the premises and dwelling house thereon, to be built by said Barron, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appurtenant, and the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, the estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever of me the said Noble Barron, either in law or equity of, in and to the above bargained premises, to have and to hold the same to the said James Philpot, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof I, the said Noble Barron, have hereunto set my hand and seal the 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

NOBLE BARRON. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of COLONY POLLY BARRON.

TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
 DAVIS COUNTY, } ss.

Personally appeared the within named Noble Barron before me the undersigned, Clerk of the District Court of the aforesaid county, and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the within instrument to be his own free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

In witness whereof I have heremto set my hand, with the temporary seal of the District Court hereto affixed at Bloomfield, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1844.

STILES S. CARPENTER,

Clerk of the District Court for said County.

The following is the first Town Lot Deed recorded:

The Board of County Commissioners of the county of Davis, Iowa Territory, acknowledge themselves indebted to Noble Barron, in the sum of four hundred dollars. The above obligation to be void upon condition that the said of County Commissioners shall make or cause to be made to the said Barron, or his heirs or assigns, a good warranty deed to blocks thirty-four and thirty-five, in the town of Bloomfield, in said county, except lot one and lot eight, in block thirty-four, when a certain note of even date herewith for nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, and due one day after date, is paid, and the said Board shall obtain the title to the said lots from the United States.

Witness the temporary seal of the said board hereunto affixed by me, their agent for the sale of lots in the town aforesaid, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1845.

[SEAL.]

MILES TATLOCK, *Agent.*

Attest, J. H. COWELS.

For value received I hereby assign the within Bond to Johnathan Riggs, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1845. Witness my hand and seal.

NOBLE BARRON, (L. S.)

Filed February 10th, 1845, 8 o'clock, A. M.

FIRST CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Know all men by these presents that I, FREDERICK ATCHISON, of the county of Davis and Territory of Iowa, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars to me paid in hand the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge, have bargained and sold and by these presents do bargain sell and convey unto STILES S. CARPENTER of the aforesaid county and Territory and to his heirs and assigns forever, all my right interest and claim.

Dated this 6th day of May 1844.

One brown stable horse 4 years old, one red cow, two yearling steers and two yearling heifers, to have and to hold the above described horse and cattle unto the said CARPENTER forever. Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said ATCHISON shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said CARPENTER one certain promissory note, bearing even date with this instrument, for thirty dollars, for value received, payable ten days after date, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force.

FREDERICK ATCHISON, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us.

DAVID NEWELL, NOBLE BARRON.

I, DAVID NEWELL, a justice of the peace of the county of Davis and Territory of Iowa, do certify that the above named FREDERICK ATCHISON personally appeared before me and

acknowledged the above instrument to be his own free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of May A. D. 1844.

DAVID NEWELL, J. P.

Filed May 8th, 1844.

FIRST REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

Know all men by these presents, that I, HARDIN D. PARRIS, of the county of Davis and Territory of Iowa, have this day for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars to me in hand paid by JONATHAN RIGGS, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, sold and conveyed unto the said RIGGS his heirs and assigns forever, to-wit: the farm that ISAAC RIGGS lives on and appurtenances that are thereon. To have and to hold the same forever to his proper use and benefit.

Now the conditions of the above obligation are such that whereas the said JONATHAN RIGGS stands bound to the board of county commissioners of the county and Territory aforesaid in the sum of one hundred dollars on a bond as security for the said HARDIN D. PARRIS and JAMES ARNET, the condition of which bond is that the said Parris and Arnet would keep an orderly house and permit no unlawful gaming or riotous conduct about their house, which bond was dated on or about the 6th of August 1844. Now should the said Parris hold and keep the said Riggs harmless so that he, the said Riggs, shall not sustain any damage by reason of a breach of the said bond in any way whatever, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise remain in full force and virtue.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this 24th March A. D. 1845.

H. D. PARRIS, [Seal.]

Signed in presence of, attest, S. Riggs.

TERRITORY OF IOWA,)
DAVIS COUNTY.) ss

Personally came before me Hardin D. Parris, whose name appears to the within instrument and acknowledged the signing sealing and delivery thereof to be his own free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed

Given under my hand and the temporary seal of the Probate Court of Davis county, Iowa Territory, this 24th day of March A. D. 1845.

MILES TATLOCK,

Judge Probate District Court.

Filed for record March 25th, A. D. 1845, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Neither of these mortgages appear ever to have been canceled.

CEMETERY.

Almost immediately after the organization of the county, in October, 1844, the county commissioners set apart and donated block number one, in Bloomfield, for a cemetery. This order was rescinded at the January term, 1845, and lots one, two, seven and eight in block forty-three set apart for that purpose, and used until about 1850, when the present cemetery south of town was laid off, and bodies were removed from block forty-three and reinterred there.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first board of commissioners in the county, were elected in the fall of 1843. They were Abram Weaver, Samuel McAtee and William D. Evans. The first officers of the county, who came into office at the same time, were

Gabriel S. Lockman, county surveyor.

Robert Mize, George W. Brown, William Hendrix, John Garman, Pembroke Gault, constables.

Israel Kister, recorder.

Greenberry Willis, assessor, who immediately resigned, and Samuel Evans was appointed his successor.

In the fall of 1844, another election was had, and William Walker, Willis Faught and Ezra M. Kirkham were elected commissioners. In 1845, Isaac Atterbery succeeded E. M. Kirkham.

James H. Cowles was the first clerk of the board, and continued until 1846, when he was succeeded by I. Kister, commissioners being, in 1847, Isaac Atterbery, Willis Faught, and Riley Maey.

In 1848—Isaac Atterbery, Willis Faught, and Daniel Frullinger. Clerk, William Cameron.

In 2849—William Duffield, Tyre Dabney, and Thomas Lockman.

In 1850—The same.

In 1851—William Duffield, Tyre Dabney, and Henry W. Briggs.

In July, 1851, this board adjourned as a board, and in a few days after convened again as a court, and adjourned again.

On the 22d of August, 1851, Henry W. Briggs, having been elected county judge, to take the place of the board of county commissioners, opened court, and held it open, according to law, until August, 1855, when he was succeeded by Samuel A. Moore, who served two years, being succeeded in August, 1857, by S. W. McAtee, who held the office until January, 1866, being succeeded by William Van Benthusen, who served as county judge until the office was abolished in 1869, when he was elected auditor, which office took the place of the county judgeship.

On the first day of January, 1861, the county affairs were transferred from the county judge to a board of supervisors, composed of one member from each township. The first board were:

J. D. Dunlavy, from Liek Creek township.

*Wm. Van Benthusen, from Soap Creek township.

*Henry Hudgens, from Marion township.

*James Hamilton, from Fox River township.

John H. Drake, from Drakeville township.

George Duffield, from Bloomfield township.

*David Ferguson, from Perry township.

J. I. Earhart, from Union township.

*Hugh Abernethy, from Prairie township.

*W. E. Brown, from Roscoe township.

Wm. Fortune, from Grove township.

Wm. Evans, from Wyacondah township.

*John Newton, from Fabins township.

J. M. Sloan, from Salt Creek township.

Those marked with an * drew the long term, two years, by lot, the others to serve only one year.

Geo. Duffield was elected chairman and N. W. Cook was appointed clerk.

In January, 1862, the one year members were succeeded by—

J. D. Dunlavy, reelected from Lick Creek township.

Thomas Lockman, from Drakeville township.

D. P. Palmer, from Bloomfield township.

John Edwards, from Union township.

Wm. Fortune, reelected from Grove township.

Wm. Evans, reelected from Wyacondah township.

J. M. Sloan, reelected from Salt Creek township.

In January, 1863, the following became members—

James Kinsler, from Fox River township.

Z. B. Rooker, from Roscoe township.

Aaron Burgher, from Fabins township.

S. D. Wells, from Perry township.

Hugh Abernethy, reelected from Prairie township.

Elijah Putnam, reelected from Soap Creek township.

John L. Moots, from Marion township, and H. A. Wonn elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of Elijah Putnam, of Soap Creek township.

In January, 1864, the following became members—

J. M. Sloan, reelected from Salt Creek township.

J. D. Dunlavy, reelected from Lick Creek township.

Joshua Patterson, from Fox River township.

B. Noel, from Union township.

Wm. Evans, reelected from Wyacondah township.

Wm. J. Law, from Bloomfield township.

Geo. W. Parsons, from Drakeville township.

(This leaves Grove without any member?)



R. H. Anderson

PRINCIPAL HIGH SCHOOL

In January, 1865, the following became members—

Allen Sawyers, from Fox River township.

B. Adkins, from Roscoe township.

A. Burgher, from Fabius township.

H. Williamson, from Perry township.

B. W. Cravens, from Prairie township.

H. A. Wonn, reëlected from Soap Creek township.

Jonathan Chagan, from Marion township.

In January, 1866, the following became members—

Peter Hendricks, from Salt Creek township.

A. Dunn, from Lick Creek township.

C. M. Hurliss, from Drakeville township.

D. Gibson, from Grove township.

D. W. Hutchinson, from Wyacondah township.

Geo. Duffield, from Bloomfield township.

M. H. Jones, from Bloomfield township.

In January, 1867, the following became members—

H. A. Wonn, reëlected from Soap Creek township.

W. L. Fletcher, from Marion township.

E. B. Townsend, from Fox River township.

W. S. Monroe, from Perry township.

J. J. Plank, from Prairie township.

B. Adkins, from Roscoe township.

A. Burgher, from Fabius township.

M. H. Jones, from Bloomfield township.

In January, 1868, the following members came in—

Wm. O. Jackson, from Salt Creek township.

John McCaully, from Lick Creek township.

T. M. Samson, from Drakeville township.

H. G. Phelps, from Union township.

D. W. Hutchinson, from Wyacondah township.

D. Gibson, from Grove township.

In January, 1869, the following became members—

H. A. Wonn, reëlected from Soap Creek township.

D. L. Hannah, from Marion township.

S. B. Downing, from Fox River township.

Joseph McGowen, from Bloomfield township.

Stanley Hathaway, from Perry township.

James Craven, from Prairie township.

Frank Pinnell, from Roscoe township.

Dempson Hill, from Wyacondah township.

James Kinsler, from Fabius township. H. A. Wonn elected president.

In January, 1870, the following new members were sworn in—

John M. Sloan, from Salt Creek township.

Harvey Dunlavy, from Lick Creek township.

D. M. Hurliss, from Drakeville township.

Asa Wilson, from Bloomfield township.

Wm. D. Evans, from Union township.

T. F. Collins, from Grove township.

Dempsey Hill, from Wyacondah township.

C. M. Hurliss, elected president.

In January, 1871, the new law, requiring only three members on the board of supervisors, went into effect.

The first three members were J. P. Fortune, John Edwards, and W. S. Monroe, chairman.

It was determined by lot, that J. P. Fortune serve three years, John Edwards two years, and W. S. Monroe, one year.

W. S. Monroe was reelected in the fall of 1871, to serve three years, and elected chairman.

Peter Runkle succeeded John Edwards in January, 1873, and J. P. Fortune was elected chairman.

J. P. Fortune was reelected in 1873, making the board, in 1874, as follows: J. P. Fortune, chairman, W. S. Monroe, and Peter Runkle.

1875, J. P. Fortune, chairman, Peter Runkle, H. H. Cramer.

1876, J. P. Fortune, chairman, H. H. Cramer, resigned, D. J. McConnell.

1877, D. J. McConnell, chairman, R. Eggleston, vice Cramer, Samuel Russell.

1878, D. J. McConnell, chairman, Samuel Russell, John C. Leach.

1879, Samuel Russell, chairman, John C. Leach, David Baer.

1880, John C. Leach, chairman, David Baer, G. W. McCullough,

1881, David Baer, chairman, G. W. McCullough, Al. Power.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

The township system is a very old sub-division of a county. It originated in Massachusetts as far back as 1635. "The first legal enactment concerning this system," says Mr. E. M. Haines, in his comprehensive work on 'township organization,' "provided that, 'whereas, particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every town, or the majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.'

"They might also," says Mr. Haines, "impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and "choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways, and the like." Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy. Probably also a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns."

Wherever New England people settled, or their system extended in the early period of new states, its township system of managing local affairs has prevailed, and more especially so, as the populations of states and counties became more dense. The county system alone becomes too unwieldy, too distant from the people; and often endangers "equal and exact justice" by the densely populated sections, including towns, overcoming the sparsely settled sections, in elections, improvements, as well as in other similar matters. In many of the older and thickly settled states, township organizations are as independent of the county, as the county is of the State. They collect their own revenue; provide for their own schools; take care of their own poor; make, and keep in repair their own highways and bridges. And thus it will be in the newer states of the great west, as fast as their population becomes dense enough, and uniformly distributed throughout their domain.

The first move made by the board of county commissioners toward organizing the townships of Davis county, was January 7, 1846, being the January session, when,

By order of the board, the county of Davis, Iowa Territory, is divided into twelve townships, and the same are established and organized in the manner following; to-wit,

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Ordered—That congressional township seventy north, range twelve west, be organized and called "Salt Creek Township," and that the residence of Richard Cave be appointed as the place for the first meeting of the electors of said township.

LICK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Ordered—That congressional township seventy north, range thirteen west, be organized as a township, and that the same be called "Lick Creek Township," and that the house of Robert Merchant be appointed as the place for the first meeting of the electors thereof.

SOAP CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Ordered—That congressional township seventy north, range fourteen west, be constituted and organized as a township, and called "Soap Creek Township," and that the house of A. H. Putman be appointed as the place for the first meeting of the electors thereof.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Ordered—That township seventy north, range fifteen west, be constituted and organized as a township, and called "Marion Township," and that the house of Alexander Downing be appointed as the place for the first meeting of the electors of the same.

FOX RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Ordered—That congressional township sixty-nine north, and range fifteen west, be constituted and organized as a township, and called "Fox River Township," and that the house of Robert Jones be appointed as the place for the first meeting of the electors thereof.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Ordered—That congressional township sixty-nine north, range fourteen west, be constituted and organized as a township, and that the same be called "Bloomfield Township," and that the court-house in Bloomfield be appointed the place for the first meeting of the electors of the same.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Ordered—That congressional township sixty-nine north, range thirteen west, be constituted and established an organized township, to be called "Perry Township," and that the house of Samuel Evans, Sr., be appointed as the place for the first meeting of the electors thereof.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Ordered—That congressional township sixty-nine north, range twelve, together with one mile off the north side of township sixty-eight, range twelve, be constituted an organized township, to be called "Union Township," and that the house of Richard Goddard be appointed as the place for holding the first meeting of the electors thereof.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Ordered—That congressional township sixty-eight, range twelve west, except one mile off the north side of the same, and fractional township sixty-seven, range twelve west, be organized and established as a township, to be called "Prairie Township," and that the house of Samuel Mondy be appointed for the place of the first meeting of the electors thereof.

GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Ordered--That congressional township sixty-eight, and fractional township sixty-seven, range thirteen, be organized and established as a township, to be called "Grove township," and that the house of Aquilla Conway be appointed as the place for holding the first meeting of the voters thereof.

WYACONDAH TOWNSHIP.

Ordered--That congressional township sixty-eight, and fractional township sixty seven, range fourteen west, be organized and established as a township, to be called "Wyacondah Township," and that the house of James M. Parris be appointed as the place for holding the first meeting of the electors thereof.

FABIUS TOWNSHIP.

Ordered--That congressional township sixty-eight, and fractional township sixty-seven north, range fifteen west, be established and organized as a township, to be called "Fabius Township," and that the house of Elias Veatch be appointed as the place for the first meeting of the electors thereof.

In January 1846, when Bloomfield township was organized, it was six miles square, being townships sixty-nine north, and range fourteen west. In 1848, a part of Perry township was added to Bloomfield township, being all that part lying west of the line dividing sections thirty-two and thirty-three, and as far north as Fox River. In 1852, sections twenty-eight and thirty-three, in Perry township were added to Bloomfield. And in October, 1852, on the petition of E. Young, T. Somerlin, and others, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15, of township 68, north of range 13, west, was added to Bloomfield township for election purposes. In September, 1878, on the petition of J. P. Fortune, and others, the east half of section 17, the northwest quarter, and the northwest of the southwest, of section 16, in township 68 north, range 13 west, was taken from Globe township, and added to Bloomfield township, for election purposes.

In April 1874, when West Grove township was organized, sections 30, 31, 32 and the southwest quarter of 29, township 69, range 14, Bloomfield township, were taken from Bloomfield, and given to West Grove. When Drakesville township was organized, it also took away twelve sections in the northwest corner of Bloomfield township, being sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17 and 18. And what is left, and what has been added, now forms a very irregular shaped, door-key kind of a township. A singular thing connected with the additions to Bloomfield, is the fact that no one knew that section 15, of Grove township, was added to Bloomfield township, and it has not been recognized as a part of Bloomfield, although no record can be found of it ever being given back to Grove. According to the records it forms a part of Bloomfield township for election purposes.

DRAKEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

In the County Court, March 4, 1852, Henry W. Briggs, County Judge, presiding:

A petition was received from John A. Drake, S. B. McGrew, and a large number of others, citizens of Bloomfield township, asking that sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17 and 18, should be set off and organized into a new township to be called "Drakeville," and the court considering the public convenience required such a subdivision, it is ordered that the above specified sections of the congressional township No. 69 north, and 14 west, be constituted a township for all purposes, and notice was given accordingly.

A part of Section 31, in Soap Creek township, has since been added to Drakeville township, being the southwest quarter, the south half, northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter.

ROSCOE TOWNSHIP.

County Court, March 15, 1854; Henry W. Briggs, County Judge, presiding:

In the matter of the application of various citizens for a division of Prairie township, set for hearing this day, there having been no remonstrance presented, and the court being satisfied that the notice required by this court had been given, and that the citizens in said township are generally anxious for said division—

It is ordered that said Prairie township be divided by a line running east and west through the center of sections No. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30. Township 68 north, range 12 west, and that the south half of said sections No. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, and all of sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in said township No. 68, north of range No. 12 west, and all of fractional township No. 67, north of range 12 west, be erected into a new township, to be called Roscoe township, which township shall hold their election at the school-house in the town of Roscoe on the first Monday of April next, and notice to that effect was issued to John Garnon and O. Hawkins, constables.

WEST GROVE TOWNSHIP.

At the April session of the Board of Supervisors, in the year 1874—the petition of numerous citizens of Fox River, Fabius, Wyacondah and Bloomfield townships praying for a new township bounded as follows; to-wit,

Commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter, northwest quarter of section 19, township 68, range 15. Running thence east six miles, to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter northeast quarter section 24, township 68, range 15, thence north one-fourth of one mile; thence east two miles, to the southeast corner of section 17, township 68, range 14; thence north four miles, to the northeast corner of section 32, township 69, range 14; thence west one-half mile to the southeast corner of southwest quarter section 29, township 69, range 14; thence north one-half mile to the northeast corner of southwest quarter section 29, township 69, range 14; thence west four and one-half miles to the northwest corner, southwest quarter of section 27, township 69, range 15; thence south one-fourth of one mile, to the northeast corner, southeast quarter southeast quarter section 28, township 69, range 15; thence west three miles, to the county line between Appanoose and Davis counties; thence south on said county line four and one-half miles to

the place of beginning. And after due consideration the new township was established as prayed for. The name of the new township to be West Grove. Approved,

J. B. FORTUNE, *President.*

The board appointed D. L. Heywood, W. C. Ewing and John Rawlings, the first trustees, and D. J. Hollopeter, the first clerk.

With these changes and additions, there are now fifteen townships in Davis county, and their material development, as well as their early history, will appear farther on in this work, in the chapter on township history.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

The institutions belonging to and maintained by the county, are not numerous, but are important in their relation to society and humanity, inasmuch as the evil-doer and the poor exist in all countries to a greater or less extent. As already noted in the chapter on "county organization," the first public building constructed in the county, was

"THE OLD LOG COURT-HOUSE."

The history of the first court-house is almost co-extensive with the history of the county. The contract was awarded to J. J. Selman for \$164, at the July session of the Board of Commissioners, 1844. On his bond were John Banta and Wm. J. Hawley, as sureties. It was on lot one block thirty-one, and was built of hewn logs about 24x40 feet, two stories. In November 1844, the contract for furnishing lumber for the floors, windows, stairs and doors, and for sash, glass and putty for the windows, for framing and casing the windows and door, making the door, laying the floors and running the stairs, was let to Andrew Taylor for \$175, he giving bond in the sum of \$350. Miles Tatlock had some kind of a job on the court-house at this time, also, for which he received \$35.

This log house when completed seemed to be satisfactory until August, 1846, when the building was "underpinned and the roof let down by cutting off the window frames and running a "petition" in the loft, dividing it in two rooms, the division running north and south." In July 1847, Willis Faught repaired the institution \$25 worth. In May 1848, Samuel Riggs was authorized to go to work and repair the institution some more. In October I. Kister and H. B. Horn were allowed \$20 each for work on the institution. In April 1849, some window shutters were added at a cost of \$10, and in July a stove pipe. In 1851 the old institution became unfit for use and the county judge rented offices on lot six, block twenty-six. Some time after this rooms were rented of Wm. S. Stevens as a court room, etc., and in 1855

a contract was made with Calvin Taylor for a court room for four years, at \$100 per annum.

The record, from 1856 to 1861, is lost. The writer, with the assistance of county officials, made a thorough search but failed to find any trace of it. In 1861 the Baptist church was rented for a court room for one term, for \$20. At the January session of the board it was resolved to submit to the people a proposition to build a court-house at a cost not to exceed \$150,000.

This year the county offices were in rooms belonging to J. W. Ellis, at \$100 per year. It is to be supposed that the proposition to build a court-house was defeated as no more is heard of it. In 1863 the Methodist church was rented as a court room. A proposition to build a \$6,000 jail was submitted to the people in 1863, and that is the last heard of it. In September 1866, another proposition to build a court-house was submitted to the people, to cost \$24,000. The county offices were moved into a building on lot eight, block 19, belonging to J. B. Glenn and E. T. Cole. The proposition to build the court-house was lost, and in June 1867 a contract was made with the Bloomfield Town Hall Association for the use of a court room and county offices, in a building to be erected by the association and the county as a kind of a joint stock company. This contract must have fell through as no further notice was taken of it, and in 1868 another contract was made for renting rooms. The building rented was owned by Moore, Hogan and Walton.

In November the new offices and court room were fitted up for use. The rent of the building for 1869 was \$300. In November 1872, another proposition was submitted to the people to build a court-house and jail on the public square in the city of Bloomfield, and that a tax be levied of five mills on the dollar for three years and for that purpose, commencing in 1873. After the election it was discovered that the people didn't want it just yet. The result was: For, 598; against, 1702.

So the same building was rented again, and continued in use, being rented for three years at a time, better known as the Phoenix Block, on the east side of the square. The rent was six hundred dollars a year, in advance.

At the October election 1874, the board ordered that the court-house question be submitted again; this time it was a \$25,000.00 one. But it is presumed, the people had got tired of voting on that question so much, as only two townships voted upon it, Fox River giving six votes for and 44 against, and West Grove giving fifty for and ninety-seven against. Total for, 56; against, 141.

So the question was defeated again, but the board, with a persistency

worthy of the reverence of future generations, determined, at the June session, 1875, to submit it again at the next general election. The cost not to exceed \$50,000, and the people to determine whether it should be on the public square in Bloomfield or not.

The election resulted in 1404 votes for the tax, 1133 votes against the tax, and 1464 for the public square, to 182 against the public square.

The people of Bloomfield had, on the 13th day of May 1872, at an election then held, authorized the use of the square for that purpose, and in November 1876, the ground in the center of the square was cleared off to prepare for the erection of the court house. The plans of T. J. Tolan & Sons, architects, were adopted, and at a special session of the board in June 1877, the bids for building the court house were opened; the following were the bids:—

O. J. King, Corning, Iowa—

Brick.....	\$43,500.00
Pressed brick.....	45,000.00
Stone.....	51,000.00

N. C. Terrill, Kankakee, Illinois—

Brick.....	\$42,364.00
Pressed brick.....	43,964.00
Stone.....	49,864.00

J. W. Hinckley, Indianapolis, Indiana—

Brick.....	\$39,110.00
Pressed brick.....	42,360.00
Stone.....	45,610.00

Valentine Jobst, Peoria, Illinois—

Brick.....	\$42,972.00
Pressed brick.....	45,272.00
Stone.....	48,572.00

W. H. Myers, Fort Wayne, Indiana—

Brick.....	\$44,862.76
Pressed brick.....	49,841.00
Stone.....	51,862.76

Larkworthy & Menke, Quincy, Illinois—

Brick.....	\$39,985.00
Pressed brick.....	41,445.00
Stone.....	45,201.00

S. J. Stauber & Co., Knoxville, Iowa—

Brick.....	\$41,700.00
Pressed brick.....	44,050.00

Palmer, Lane & Co., Bloomfield, Iowa--

Brick.....	\$43,500.00
Pressed brick..	45,672.00
Stone.....	47,660.00

After examining the bids, the board at first determined to have pressed brick, and then changed and awarded the contract to Larkworthy & Menke, of Quincy, Illinois, for stone, at \$45,201.00, and John Lane was appointed local superintendent of the work.

In March, 1878, bids for steam heating the court-house, were examined. The following were the bids: J. N. Manning & Co., Chicago, \$2,672.77; Robt. Ogden, Fort Wayne, Indiana, \$4,490.00; Haxton Steam Heater Co., Kewanee, Illinois, \$2,675.00; Larkworthy & Burge, Chicago, \$2,840.00. The contract was awarded to the Haxton Steam Heater Company.

In September the county officers were authorized to sell all the old furniture, stoves, etc., belonging to the county at private sale. In October A. L. Hoyt was employed as the first janitor of the new court-house at a salary of \$20 per month, and was continued in that official position without decreasing his salary until he died in 1880, when he was succeeded by C. A. Rockafellow, the present janitor. In September 1879, a chain was ordered put up around the square.

At the January session 1880 the new court-house was insured for \$35,000, being \$3,500 in each of the following companies: The Fire Association, of Philadelphia; Insurance Company of North America; Springfield Fire and Marine; Hartford; Home; Aetna; North British and Mercantile; Glen's Falls; Phoenix, of Hartford, and American, for five years.

In June, 1881, a contract was made with the Cleveland Wrought Iron Fence Company to put an iron fence around the square at \$2.23 7-11 per lineal foot.

The dimensions of the court-house basement are $97\frac{1}{2} \times 87\frac{1}{2}$ feet and the jail occupies about one half of this space and the furnace, coal vault and water closet the other half. The jail is on the east end, in which there are three steel clad cells.

The court-house proper is two stories high with mansard roof and a beautiful belfry on the center, with a clock face on each side. The belfry is surmounted by a life-sized statue of the blind goddess, with the scales in one hand and a sword in the other. In the belfry is the complicated clock machinery which keeps old father time from going to sleep, and strikes the bell each hour of the year, day and night. The court house clock is the first thing noticed by strangers on entering the city. The court-house proper is

entered on the east and west by a flight of nine stone steps, entering a vestibule ten feet wide running through the building east and west. From this vestibule opening on either side are the county offices. Entering from the east the stairway to the court room commences just inside, and on the left is the Recorder's office, on the right the Treasurer's office, and next on the left is the Clerk's office, and on the right the Auditor's office, next on the left is the Sheriff's office, and on the right the janitor's room; the next door is the stairway leading into the basement. The court room, County Superintendent's office and jury rooms occupy the next floor.

This building is one the people can look upon with pride, as a fitting emblem of their prosperity. As we write this, the statue, 130 feet from the basement, is draped in mourning for our dead president, and as a coincidence, she has dropped the sword and stands merely holding the scales of justice.

For the benefit of future generations, we will say that the old court-house, the "Institution," was sold in January, 1855, to D. C. Van Duyn and he moved it out on his farm, four miles southeast of Bloomfield, where it now stands, used as a dwelling, by J. T. Norris, who now owns the farm. The price paid by Van Duyn for it was \$50.

THE JAIL.

The first jail was built in 1848; the board of commissioners, in January of that year, ordered that a jail be built on lot seven, block seventeen, in the town of Bloomfield. This jail was built of hewed logs, was about sixteen feet square, two story, the lower story having a double wall of logs, the space between the walls, about six inches, being filled with stone; there was no door in the lower story, and the only means of entrance was by a stairway on the outside, and a trap door in the center of the floor in the upper story. Prisoners used to be sent down into this dungeon on a ladder, the ladder being then drawn up. No doubt the criminals all enjoyed this arrangement, as there is no record that they ever made any complaint. This institution did service as a place of criminal detention, with the aid of occasional repairs, until about the year 1877, when it was burnt down. Some time before it burnt a door had been cut in the wall of the lower floor, and during the winter, the prisoners had been trying to burn the door off its hinges with a red hot iron poker, and at the time it burnt down William Barton was confined in it for horse stealing, and tried the same experiment when the fire got beyond his control, and he came very near losing his life. After some lively work with "Dennison's key." he was taken out in an unconscious condition.

“Dennison’s key” was a big fence rail, used as a battering ram. It was invented by a man named Dennison, who busted in a school-house door with this wonderful instrument, some years before, in Bloomfield.

This old log jail was built by Willis Feagans, at a cost of something over \$400. During the last few years of its existence, it was seldom used, on account of its dampness and stinkativeness. And after it was burnt down the prisoners of State were kept in the Ottumwa and Centreville jails, until the present court-house and jail were completed. The history of the new jail is identical with the court-house, and will be found under that head.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSE AND FARM.

The first record of any one becoming a county charge is found in the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners at the October session 1845, as follows:—

Ordered, that Samuel Riggs be appointed as agent of the board to let out to the lowest and most suitable bidder the keeping of Sarah Bane, who has become a county charge, for the term of not more than six nor less than three months. That said Riggs give public notice agreeable to law of the time and place when he will receive such proposals for keeping said Sarah Bane, and that on such day he receive such proposals as may be made and let out the same to the lowest and most suitable person.

And at the April session, 1846, is found the following entry:—

Ordered, that Joseph B. McCoy be allowed twenty-three dollars and sixty-three cents for keeping and furnishing clothing to Sarah Bane, a county charge, as per account this day filed.

The next poor account is the following:—

April session, 1848.

Ordered, that John Allen be appointed agent for the county to furnish George Titus and Sarah his wife, with such articles of clothing and provision as in his discretion he may think actually necessary and present his bill for the same to this board for allowance at their regular terms until countermanded by the board.

This order was countermanded at the July session following. At the January session 1850, is found the following entry:—

It having been satisfactorily proved that Elizabeth Mathew, a daughter of Wm. Mathew, is a deaf and dumb person of the age of sixteen years, residing in the county; it is therefore ordered that the clerk of this Board report said Elizabeth Mathew to the Superintendent of Public Instruction according to law.

At the April session 1850:—

Ordered by the Board that Matthew Fountain be allowed twelve dollars for keeping George Titus, a pauper.

At the same session:—

Ordered, that Matthew Fountain be allowed twenty-two dollars for keep George Titus, a pauper, from 19th of January up to the 6th April, 1850.

At the July session 1850:—

Ordered, that Matthew Fountain be allowed twenty-six dollars for boarding Geo. Titus, a pauper.

At the October session 1850:—

Ordered, that Prudence Pickens be allowed thirteen dollars for boarding and taking care of Margaret Elder, a pauper. Payment up to this date.

At same session:—

Ordered, that Matthew Fountain be allowed thirty-one dollars and sixty cents for boarding and clothing George Titus, a pauper.

At same session:—

Ordered that Pardon Brown be allowed fifty-four dollars and sixty cents for keeping Andrew Brown, pauper. Payment up to this date.

The foregoing are some of the first items of pauper expenses to the county. It was not until 1864 that the county made a move to purchase a poor farm, as shown by supervisor's record November term 1864, when it was,

Resolved, That the board proceed at once to purchase a farm for a poor farm for Davis county, Iowa, and that a committee be appointed to receive propositions and report at next meeting, and they be authorized to borrow money enough to buy the farm and to erect suitable buildings thereon, not to exceed \$4,000, at not more than ten per cent interest for said money, and that the committee be authorized to contract for said farm, subject to the approval of this board. Said committee consists of M. H. Jones, William Evans and J. D. Dunlavy.

At the January term 1865:—

On motion, the committee on the poor farm is authorized to buy the farm of David Shearer, containing 276 acres, at eleven dollars per acre.

On motion, one thousand dollars is to be transferred from the county funds to make the first payment on said farm.

On motion, *Resolved* by the Board, the committee on the poor farm, M. H. Jones, William Evans and J. B. Dunlavy, having bought a farm for three thousand and thirty-six dollars, and paid one thousand dollars on the same, they are authorized to borrow two thousand and thirty-six dollars to pay the balance on said farm, according to contract, the interest not to exceed ten per cent.

H. A. Wonn, G. W. Parsons and A. W. Sawyers, were appointed a committee to superintend the building of the poor-house.

On motion, five hundred dollars was allowed for building the poor-house, and the committee is authorized to draw on the treasurer for said five hundred dollars, and the treasurer is authorized to transfer said five hundred dollars from the county funds to the poor-house funds. And one thousand dollars was also changed to the poor-house fund to make the first payment on the farm.

The following is the amount of the relief fund expended in 1844, by townships, as reported by the committee:

Fox River township.....	\$270.00
Lick Creek township	270.00
Grove township	83.00
Salt Creek township.....	98.00
Union township	335.00
Soap Creek township.....	209.00
Drakeville township.....	76.00
Fabius township	200.50
Prairie township.....	132.00
Roscoe township.....	30.00
Marion township.....	100.00
Wyacondah township.....	408.00
Perry township.....	60.00
Bloomfield township.....	246.90

On motion, the following abstract of title was to be placed on record:

United States to Jesse Fresh, December 20, 1847, e hf, ne qr section 15, township 69, range 15.

Jesse Fresh to John Brown, February 18, 1848, e hf, ne qr section 15, township 69, range 15.

John Brown to David Shearer, August 4, 1854, ne qr section 15, township 69, range 15, w hf ne qr section 22, township 69, range 15.

United States to John Brown, February 5, 1849, w hf ne qr section 15, township 69, range 13, w hf ne qr section 22, township 69, range 15.

John Brown to David Shearer, August 4, 1854, ne qr section 15, township 69, range 15, w hf ne qr section 15, township 69, range 15.

United States to David Shearer, November 4, 1851, ne qr se qr section 15, township 69, range 15.

David Shearer to Mark Noble, beginning se corner of ne qr se qr section 15, township 69, range 15; thence n 20 poles, w 32 poles, s 20 poles, e to beginning, containing four acres.

There is now no incumbrance of any kind on the above tract of land, and the tax of 1865 is to be deducted from the purchase price.

M. H. JONES,

J. D. DUNLAVY,

WILLIAM EVANS,

Committee.

At the April session 1865, report of committee to contract building on poor-farm, was approved and placed on file.

At same session, the committee appointed to purchase the poor-farm and to settle with David Shearer in reference to the same report that "we have paid to the said Shearer since the last session of this board, the sum of two thousand and thirty-six dollars, of which sum we borrowed from

Sarah Hardy.....	\$ 500.00
Sarah Hardy, guardian.....	500.00
J. W. Ellis.....	1,016.00
Deducted for tax.....	20.00
Total.....	\$2,036.00

"We also report that the loan from Ells was only for a few days, and to be refunded at this session of the board. We have made arrangements with Mary Weir, for a loan of one thousand dollars, for one year (or such smaller sum as the board may require)."

This report was referred to a committee, who recommended as follows, which on motion adopted:

"We recommend that the county borrow five hundred dollars for one year, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be transferred by the treasurer from the county to the poor farm fund, and the clerk issue an order on said fund for five hundred and sixteen dollars, in favor of J. W. Ellis, on loan made from him."

The deed for the poor-farm was executed by David Shearer and wife to Davis county, February 17, 1875.

DEED OF THE POOR-FARM.

This indenture made and entered into on this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between David Shearer and Elizabeth Shearer as grantors, and Davis county, Iowa as grantee, witnesseth that the said grantors, for the consideration of three thousand and thirty-six dollars, to them in hand paid, do hereby sell and convey to Davis county, Iowa, the following property, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of section fifteen, the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen, except four acres out of the last tract, described as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of the same and running thence north twenty poles, thence west thirty-two poles, thence south twenty poles, thence east to the place of beginning. All of said land being in township sixty-nine, north of range fifteen west, in Davis county Iowa, and the whole tract containing two hundred and seventy-six acres more or less, in the county of Davis and State of Iowa, and the said David Shearer warrants the title against all persons whomsoever, except against taxes to accrue for the year 1865. In witness whereof we have herenunto signed our names this date above written.

DAVID SHEARER,
her
ELIZABETH X SHEARER.
mark.

STATE OF IOWA, }
DAVIS COUNTY. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this 17th day of February, A. D. 1875, before me N. P. Reynolds a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally appeared David Shearer and Elizabeth Shearer his wife, who are personally known to me to be the identical persons whose names are affixed to the above deed as grantors, and acknowledged the same to be their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein written. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, N. P. REYNOLDS, the day and date above written.

Attest: A. A. HILL, Recorder.

Witness--S. G. BOYER.

AARON OGDEN,

The contract for building house on poor-farm was approved by the board and H. A. Worn, G. W. Parsons and Allen Sawyers were a committee to rent poor farm on such terms as they may deem best, and also to contract for keeping paupers on said farm as soon as the building is completed.

At the June session 1865, the committee on poor-farm was authorized to borrow money enough to complete the building in course of erection, and to harvest the crop or otherwise dispose of it. At the September session four hundred dollars was appropriated to pay for furniture and farming implements for the farm. It seems at this time the county was poor and had to give due bills drawing interest in payment of claims as shown by the following:—

October Session, 1865.

On motion, Darke & Co. was allowed \$301.97 for material furnished for poor-house and for cash advanced,

\$100.00 draw 10 per cent interest from September 20, 1865,

42.25 draw 10 per cent interest from October 12, 1865.

36.70 draw 10 per cent interest from September 13, 1865.

122.52 draw 10 per cent interest from October 16, 1865.

H. A. Wonn allowed for same, \$121.65, to draw 10 per cent interest from October 1865.

Three hundred dollars more was appropriated at this session to procure provisions for the poor-house, and it was ordered that no more temporary relief be granted to paupers by township trustees, except upon the approval of the supervisor residing in that township.

On the 1st of October, the county contracted with George W. Parson, to take charge of the poor farm on the 1st of January, 1866.

In January, 1866, H. A. Wonn was authorized to draw and expend \$600 of the poor-house fund.

In April, 1866, G. W. Parsons was allowed \$250 for keeping the poor farm for the quarter ending December 31, 1865.

At the same session \$300 more was appropriated from the poor-house fund, to be drawn and expended by H. A. Wonn, director.

In June, G. W. Parsons was allowed \$250, as salary for quarter ending March 31, 1866. And H. A. Wonn authorized to draw and expend \$300 out of the poor-house fund for the use of the same.

In September, H. A. Wonn was authorized to draw and expend \$375 on repairs and current expenses of the poor-house. And \$425 was appropriated on outstanding debt for the farm, and \$250 to pay salary of G. W. Parsons for quarter ending March 31, 1866.

In October, H. A. Wonn was authorized to draw and expend \$300 of the poor-house fund, for current expenses. He was also appointed a committee to receive bids for letting the poor farm for 1867, to be run on the same plan as heretofore; and to have the buildings insured in some good company.

In January, 1867, H. A. Wonn was allowed \$25 for services as director of the poor farm.

The farm was let to John M. Wilkins for the year 1867; and George W. Parsons was allowed \$250 on the last quarter of his term.

Seventy-five dollars was appropriated to buy sheep for the farm, under the direction of H. A. Wonn.

H. A. Wonn resigned as poor house director, and \$400 was appropriated for current expenses of the farm for 1867.

C. M. Hnrless and E. B. Townsend were appointed poor house directors at the April session. At this session George W. Parsons was allowed \$120 for keeping poor house, and was also allowed \$104.24 for same.

Rooms were fitted up at this time in the poor house for insane patients.

In June, 1867, the poor farm directors were authorized to dispense with the services of Dr. Hall, for said farm, and procure a better one.

The first official visit of the board to the poor farm was made at the September session, 1867.

In October 1867, John Wilkins was allowed his salary as Steward, up to the time he was notified to quit. H. A. Wonn was again appointed director.

In January, 1868, the poor farm director was authorized to contract letting the poor farm for the year, at not more than \$400, tenant to live on and work the farm as the director orders, and leave on the arbitrary order of said director. And \$200 was appropriated for expenses.

A. Downing was contracted with as steward for the year, and in April \$100 more was allowed as contingent expense for the farm.

In June, \$100 more was allowed for contingent expenses.

In September \$200 was appropriated for contingent expenses, and suitable buildings were ordered to keep insane patients in. Samuel Downing was chosen director for the year 1869, *vice* Wonn.

In November, \$200 was allowed as contingent expenses. In January, 1869, \$300 was appropriated to erect new building on poor farm, and in April A. Downing was allowed \$300 salary as steward, and \$300 allowed as contingent expenses, and in June \$300 more for contingent.

In September \$200 from poor house fund allowed to pay claim of Drake & Lockman, and \$500 allowed to fix up buildings. In October \$50 allowed A. Downing, steward, and \$200 contingent fund. A. Downing was retained as poor farm steward for 1870, at \$600 per year. In January 1870 S. B. Downing, poor farm director, reported for the year 1869, cash received

\$900.00; cash disbursed \$779.85. This is the first report that can be found of receipts and disbursements.

In April \$500 of the poor farm debt was paid, and \$300 allowed for contingent expenses. In October, 1870, W. Ewing, Asa Wilson, and Wm. D. Evans, were appointed a committee to sell the poor farm and purchase another nearer the city of Bloomfield, not more than 40 acres, and erect the necessary buildings. They were required to give bond in the sum of \$10,000.

Alex Downing was employed as steward for the year 1871, and the poor farm director was ordered to find suitable homes for all the children in the poor house, and an appropriation of \$300 was made for contingent expenses.

Peter Kunkle was appointed poor farm director (?) for this year. In June the Auditor was instructed to get S. S. Carruthers to try and sell the poor farm. At the January session 1872 of the board Peter Kunkle was allowed \$35 as steward (?). E. B. Townsend was engaged as steward for the year 1872 at \$750 a year.

Peter Kunkle was appointed poor farm director for the year 1872, and in June \$150 was allowed for contingent expenses. In September \$150 more allowed for contingent, and Peter Kunkle was appointed poor farm director for the year 1873.

The following is the report of Peter Kunkle, poor farm director, for the year 1873, filed January 5th 1874:—

Received of County Treasurer.....	\$200.00
Disbursements.....	264.00

Amount of stock and produce on hand: 2 horses, 7 cattle, 20 sheep, 73 hogs, 10 bushels beans, 1½ barrels pickles, 4½ barrels molasses, 70 bushels potatoes, 1,000 bushels corn, 175 bushels oats, 150 bushels wheat. Present number of paupers 18. Average number during the year 20.

E. B. Townsend was appointed steward for 1874, and Peter Kunkle, director.

In September, three acres adjoining poor farm were bought of R. P. Coons, for \$40. No report can be found of the year 1874.

E. B. Townsend was continued as steward for the year 1875, and Peter Kunkle as director. A new building was ordered on the farm this year, at an expense of \$150.

It seems that during this year, the steward, E. B. Townsend, had some trouble with a patient named Morrow, in which he shot Morrow in the leg. The board censured him for it, but continued him as steward.

Report of poor farm for the year 1875:—

Received of treasurer	\$290.00
Disbursements	291.60

Four hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents worth of produce was sold, and the proceeds expended for contingent expenses.

Stock and produce on the farm December 31, 1875: 2 horses, 42 hogs, 17 cattle, 41 sheep, 400 bushels corn, 200 bushels oats, 50 bushels potatoes. Number of inmates. 22.

D. J. McConnell was elected director of poor farm for 1876, and E. B. Townsend, steward. No report can be found for this year.

The stewardship was awarded to W. L. Minear for the year 1877.

Report for the year 1877:—

Total expended.....	\$797.47
Total income.....	59.68

Another report says:

Cr.....	\$354.15
Dr.....	354.15

Samuel Russell, director, and John Gordon, Jr., awarded the stewardship for \$300 for the year 1878.

Report for the year 1878:—

Number of inmates.....	21
Deaths during the year	2
Average cost of keeping paupers per week.....	\$1.20
Average number of inmates for the year.....	15

John Gordon continued as steward for the year 1879, and Samuel Russell director.

Report for the year 1879:—

The farm contains 279 acres of second rate land, 190 acres fenced, 150 acres in cultivation, and the balance brush and timber.

Products for the year 1879: 1400 bushels of corn, 205 bushels of wheat, 669 bushels of oats, 12 tons of hay, 125 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of turnips, 3,000 pounds of pork, 300 head of cabbage.

Live stock on farm, 2 mules, 10 cows, 1 bull, 16 calves, 91 sheep, 34 hogs.

Number of paupers.....	14
Number of deaths.....	2
Value of products sold.....	\$319.86
Average expense of keeping paupers, per week.....	1.00

No account filed of expenditures, in full.

J. M. Roland was employed as steward for the year 1880, at \$290 per year, and David Baer was appointed director.

Report for the year 1880:—

Total number of inmates.....	26
Average number of inmates.....	15
Present number of inmates.....	16
Deaths.....	3
Births.....	1
Total receipts for the year.....	\$ 787.52
Total expenditures for the year.....	1,015.09

J. M. Roland was continued as steward, at \$330 per year, for the year 1881.

Thus concludes an account of the institutions established and maintained by Davis county. They are the promoters and purifiers of society—one, the arbiter of justice and order; another, the means by which the violators of law and order are held in subjection; and the other, an asylum of humanity, for the care of the indigent, which society in all lands has in its midst.

POLITICAL RECORD.

The political history of Davis county dates from the first election in April 1844. Our readers can appreciate the task, and understand many omissions when we state that we had to obtain our information, solely from the original, musty, dusty, election returns, when they could be found at all, of all the early elections, for a great many years no record having been made of them.

Stiles S. Carpenter was appointed clerk of the District Court, in and for Davis county, February 21, 1844, by Hon. Chas. Mason judge.

The following record signed by Stiles S. Carpenter, clerk of the District Court of Davis county, and dated March 11th, 1844, defines the election precincts into which the county was divided for the first election:

5	2	1
Appanoose.	Davis.	
6	3	4

Precinct No. 1. election to be held at the house of Benjamin Brooks: appointed Benjamin Brooks, Samuel Evans and Dooly Williamson, judges.
 Precinct No. 2. election to be held at the house of Wm. J. Hawley: appointed Francis C. Purnel, J. C. Roll, and Loyd A. Nelson judges.
 Precinct No. 3. election to be held at the house of Archibald Toombs: appointed Jesse Dooly, Seaman Arterberry, and Joel Fenton, Esq's, judges.
 Precinct No. 4. election to be held at the house of Joseph Woodys, appointed Bushrod W. Cravens, William Walker, and Hugh Abernathy judges.
 Precinct No. 5. election to be held at the house of Johnathan F. Stratton: appointed Wm. Mooney, J. F. Stratton, and Jas. Wright judges.
 Precinct No. 6. election to be held at the house of Norman Seovells: appointed Richard W. Davis, Josiah B. Packard, and James Wells judges.

Election ordered to be held according to law on the first day of April, A. D. 1844. Election notices and notices to judges dated eleventh day of March, A. D. 1844.

STILES S. CARPENTER,

Clerk District Court, Davis county.

First election held in Davis county, April 1, 1844; compiled from the original returns by precincts.

	First precinct.	Second precinct.	Third precinct.	Fourth precinct.	Fifth precinct.	Sixth precinct.	Total.
<i>Commissioner.</i>							
E. M. Kirkham.....	74	63	11	12	4	1	165
Wm. Evans.....	82	29	24	44	6	4	189
Wm. Williamson.....	78	36	6	5	6	11	142
Abram Weaver.....	18	45	31	56	3	14	167
F. Atchison.....	..	45	4	1	..	..	50
Jos. McCoy.....	..	18	1	..	1	1	21
W. W. Rankin.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Sam'l McAttee.....	26	63	39	63	3	13	207
<i>Judge of Probate Court,</i>							
Miles Tatlock.....	56	91	30	54	7	5	243
Sam'l Mize.....	32	9	2	3	2	2	50
W. Terril.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Treasurer.</i>							
D. T. Pittman.....	19	64	14	2	..	1	100
Calvin Taylor.....	47	26	2	20	8	..	103
E. Clawson.....	12	13	13	34	..	14	86
<i>County Commissioners' Clerk.</i>							
Ino. Banta.....	67	40	10	10	3	1	131
F. Street.....	22	65	28	46	6	15	182

	First precinct.	Second precinct.	Third precinct.	Fourth precinct.	Fifth precinct.	Sixth precinct.	Total.
<i>Recorder.</i>							
J. C. Rall.....	31	49	11	8	3	1	103
Israel Kister.....	16	51	25	23	2	15	132
E. L. Briggs.....	51	9	..	23	4	..	87
<i>Surveyor.</i>							
G. S. Lockman.....	78	55	8	7	3	8	159
J. W. Ellis.....	17	43	27	56	6	5	154
<i>Assessor.</i>							
S. B. Kirkham.....	19	53	6	..	1	1	80
H. R. Taylor.....	32	14	2	4	2	..	54
Sam'l Evans.....	36	8	17	29	3	..	93
Green Willis.....	1	25	19	21	1	15	82
<i>Sheriff.</i>							
Fortunatus C. Humble.....	60	33	6	6	1	..	106
W. L. Hawley.....	..	56	4	..	1	2	63
Sam'l Riggs.....	7	14	12	42	..	13	88
A. Phelps.....	28	6	22	17	7	..	80
<i>Coroner.</i>							
Hiram English.....	..	27	..	..	..	..	27
Wm. McCormick.....	46	14	5	39	5	..	109
Geo. Bruce.....	..	33	1	..	2	..	36
<i>Ins. of W. and M.</i>							
Geo. Titus.....	23	52	20	27	4	4	130
A. S. Evans.....	..	4	..	8	1	..	13

The question of having a territorial convention for the purpose of adopting a constitution, and applying for admission into the Union as a State, was voted on at this election, 216 votes being cast for the convention, and 135 votes against it, in Davis county. (Convention assembled October 7, 1844.)

AUGUST ELECTION, 1844.

<i>Delegates to Constitutional Convention.</i>	<i>County Commissioners.</i>
L. H. English..... 73	Willis Faught..... 189
J. H. Cowles..... 168	Wm. Gaddam..... 127
Jesse C. Blankenship..... 213	Wm. Walker..... 254
Samuel H. McAttee..... 175	Abram Weaver..... 40
Wm. Faught..... 163	Seman Attenheny..... 104
	E. M. Kirkham..... 161
	J. F. Stratton..... 108
	Geo. Fitzgerald..... 51

Sheriff.

F. C. Hamble.....	34
Loyd A. Nelson.....	87
Fleming Mize.....	78
Daniel McCollum.....	51
Wm. J. Hawley ..	38
Wm. McCormick.....	7
Samuel Riggs.....	109

County Recorder.

Calvin Taylor.....	166
Israel Kister.....	198

Clerk of County Commissioners.

Franklin Street.....	237
Elias L. Briggs.....	135

No record of any further elections can be found until 1847.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1847.

Board of Public Works.

H. W. Sample.....	332
Geo. Wilson.....	343
Paul Brattain.....	361
P. B. Fagan.....	315
Charles Corkery ..	345
M. Dagger.....	325

Congress—1st District.

Wm. Thompson.....	370
Jesse B. Brown.....	307

Sheriff.

R. Wilkinson.....	290
L. A. Nelson.....	337
J. Q. Shelton.....	28

Probate Judge.

J. J. Earhart.....	354
H. B. Horn.....	291

County Surveyor.

Gabriel S. Lockman ...	197
Cyrus Lafever.....	159

Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Wm. Shields.....	196
Charles M. Jennings ..	133

Coroner.

Samuel Swearingin.....	6
Riley Maey.....	120
James Paris.....	12
Wm. McCormick.....	9

Judge of Probate Court.

Miles Tatlock.....	231
David Hemell.....	82

Prosecuting Attorney.

S. S. Carpenter.....	327
Pow. Ritchey.....	258

County Commissioner.

D. Wullinger.....	330
Wm. Day.....	323

Treasurer and Recorder.

C. M. Jennings ..	254
W. S. Stevens ..	394

Clerk of District Court.

Wm. Cameron ...	427
R. W. Stuts... ..	227

Surveyor.

J. W. Ellis ..	368
G. S. Lockman ..	265

Coroner.

S. Evans.....	348
R. Maey.....	312

AUGUST ELECTION, 1849.

<i>Probate Judge.</i>		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
J. J. Earhart.....	462	John W. Ellis.....	407
H. B. Horn.....	289	Gabrel S. Loekman	345
S. G. MeAchren	345	<i>Coroner.</i>	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		Abram H. Putman.....	420
Samuel McAttee.....	454	Wm. T. Johnson.....	334
P. P. Herod.....	321	<i>County Treasurer and Recorder.</i>	
<i>County Commissioner.</i>		Wm. S. Stevens	355
Wm. Duffield.....	399	<i>Scaler of Weights and Measures.</i>	
Isaiah Lowe.....	371	Calvin W. Phelps.....	359
<i>Clerk of County Commissioners.</i>		James M. Paris.....	118
Wm. Cameron	493		

APRIL ELECTION, 1850.

School Fund Commissioners.

Harvey A. Sloan	371	Harvey Dunlavy.....	345
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AUGUST ELECTION, 1851.

<i>County Judge.</i>		<i>County Supervisor.</i>	
H. W. Briggs	523	John Allen.....	417
S. S. Carpenter.....	462	W. Young	351
A. H. East.....	140	W. Faught.....	213
<i>Sheriff.</i>		<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>	
Samuel McAttee.....	732	W.S. Stevens.....	688
A. Phelps	363	<i>Coroner.</i>	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		I. Atterberry	543
J. W. Ellis.....	533	A. Hopkins	432
W. H. Cheever	484		

APRIL ELECTION, 1852.

School Fund Commissioner.

Harvey Dunlavy.....	317	George W. Lester.....	98
John R. Craig	146	George Bridgefamer.....	89
Jefferson Easley	134	Michael Rominger.....	45

AUGUST ELECTION, 1852.

State Senator.

David P. Palmer.....	607
Samuel G. McAchren.....	635

Representative.

Albert K. Duekworth	641
John A. Drake.....	634
Greenville Hazlewood.....	545
Francis Bell.....	540
A. H. East.....	100

State Senator—District Composed of Davis, Appanoose, Wayne and Decatur counties.

Amos Harris	1118
James Wright.....	1010

Representative—Same District.

Abram H. Putnam.....	1091
Manning Somers.....	983

Clerk of District Court.

William Cameron.....	660
Abram Weaver.....	244
Lloyd A. Nelson.....	331

Prosecuting Attorney.

H. H. Trimble.....	630
M. H. Jones.....	509
I. H. Grider.....	76

Coroner.

E. G. Reeves.....	842
John Lang.....	6

AUGUST ELECTION, 1853.

Sheriff.

Samuel Riggs.....	404
William S. Martin	447
James Kinsler.....	194

Recorder and Treasurer.

William S. Stevens.....	780
David R. Wayland.....	151

Surveyor.

Perrie C. Haynes.....	562
Charles A. Clark.....	420

Coroner.

George W. Zeigler.....	483
E. G. Reeves.....	445

AUGUST ELECTION, 1855.

County Judge.

S. A. Moore.....	1024
H. Dunlavey.....	377

Sheriff.

S. C. Crawford.....	970
M. Snody.....	532
J. Hopkins.....	38

Treasurer and Recorder.

George Duffield.....	926
William Cameron.....	509

County Surveyor.

Thomas Duffield.....	1013
G. S. Lockman.....	371

Coroner.

J. H. Clark.....	961
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APRIL ELECTION, 1856.

District Judge.

Caleb Baldwin.....	677
H. B. Hendershott.....	669

School Fund Commissioner.

Stephen Greenleaf.....	933
— J. H. Diekeroff.....	496

AUGUST ELECTION, 1856.

<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>State Senator.</i>	
George Snyder.....	931	H. H. Trimble.....	962
Elijah Tello.....	844	John A. Drake.....	825
<i>Auditor of State.</i>		<i>Representative.</i>	
James Pollard.....	945	David Mendenhall.....	945
John Pattee.....	835	Barnet Miliser.....	913
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>		William Van Benthusen.....	873
George Paul.....	922	J. G. Phillips.....	864
M. L. Morris.....	846	<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>	
<i>Attorney General.</i>		Norman W. Cook.....	914
James Baker.....	937	Abram Weaver.....	903
Samuel A. Rice.....	838	<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
<i>Member of Congress.</i>		Harvey Dunlavey.....	896
August Hall.....	938	M. H. Jones.....	863
John J. Selman.....	353	For Constitutional Convention.	561
Samuel R. Curtis.....	426	Against Constitutional Con. . .	953
		For new court-house.....	471
		Against new court-house.....	963

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1856.

<i>Electors at Large.</i>		<i>District Electors—2d District.</i>	
For Buchanan and Breckenridge,		A. H. Palmer.....	1013
J. C. Hall.....	1014	Isaiah Boothe.....	751
James C. Grant.....	1014	Samuel A. Russell.....	201
For Fremont and Dayton,		William D. Evans.....	1
William S. Graff.....	753	<i>Delegate to Constitutional Convention.</i>	
John P. Cook.....	752	David P. Palmer.....	1025
For Fillmore,		S. G. McAehren.....	740
Daniel F. Miller.....	201	W. D. Evans.....	152
Henry O'Conner.....	201	<i>District Electors—1st District.</i>	
<i>District Electors—1st District.</i>		D. O. Finch.....	1014
D. O. Finch.....	1014	G. G. McAehren.....	748
G. G. McAehren.....	748	William M. Stone.....	201
William M. Stone.....	201		

APRIL ELECTION, 1857.

*Commissioner Des Moines River
improvement.*

Gideon S. Bailey..... 770
Edwin Manning..... 431

Register State Land Office.

T. S. Parvin..... 781
Wm. H. Holmes..... 412

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Maturin L. Fisher 790
L. H. Bugbee 402

AUGUST ELECTION, 1857.

County Judge.

S. W. MeAttee 978
S. A. Moore..... 870

Sheriff.

R. Wilkinson..... 936
S. Van Buskirk..... 811
E. W. Grinstead..... 111

Treasurer and Recorder.

Henry H. Cramer..... 996
Wm. S. Stevens..... 872

County Surveyor.

O. S. Willey.....1001
A. Weaver..... 836

Coroner.

Lewis Hendrix.....1015
F. West 828

New Constitution—Policy.

For the Constitution..... 574
Against the Constitution.....1202
For License 869
Against License 677
For striking "white" from Con-
stitution 82
Against striking "white" from
the Constitution.....1206

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1857.

Governor.

Ben. M. Samuels.... 687
R. P. Lowe..... 250
John F. Henry 413

Lieutenant Governor.

G. W. Gillaspay..... 680
Oran Faville 237
Easton Morris..... 428

Representative.

Barnett Milliser 656
J. C. Ruleman 176
James Baker..... 541

*Flouting Representative—Davis,
Appanoose and Wayne Counties.*

Alonzo Sharpe 681
Hiram Evans..... 587

APRIL ELECTION, 1858.

County Superintendent of Schools.

Harvey Dunlavey..... 680
H. B. Horn..... 278
T. O. Norris 244

O. D. Tisdale 159
Wm. Cameron..... 5
J. J. Shelton 3

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 27, 1858.

For State Bank of Iowa.....	588	For General Banking Law	399
Against State Bank of Iowa...	57	Against General Banking Law.	189

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1858.

Clerk of District Court.

Norman W. Cook	1051	Abram Weaver.....	761
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OCTOBER ELECTION, 1859.

Governor.

A. C. Dodge	1142
S. J. Kirkwood.....	717

Lieutenant Governor.

L. W. Babbitt.....	1141
N. J. Ruseh.....	603

Judges of Supreme Court.

Charles Mason.....	1146
T. S. Wilson	1140
C. C. Cole	1134
R. P. Lowe	704
L. D. Stockton	706
Caleb Baldwin	711

State Senator.

C. Bussey.....	1085
S. A. Moore.....	802

Representatives.

M. Hotchkiss.....	1111
H. Dunlavy	1087
S. T. Caldwell.....	787
Andrew Colliver.....	720

County Judge.

S. W. McAttee	1237
S. A. Snyder.....	630

Treasurer and Recorder.

H. H. Cramer.....	1170
R. T. Peake	722

Sheriff.

Thomas Bare.....	1033
H. A. Spencer.....	789

County Superintendent of Schools.

Amos Steckel	1083
Joseph McCarty.....	797

County Surveyor.

G. S. Lockman	1115
J. A. Duckworth	755

Coroner.

C. A. Clark	1123
James A. Songer.....	749

Drainage Commissioner.

Wm. O. Jackson	1133
M. H. Jones.....	737

NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1860.

Electors at large.

For Douglas and Johnson.	
Henry Clay Dean.....	1424
Lincoln Clark	1424
For Lincoln and Hamlin.	
Fitz Henry Warren	843

Joseph A. Chaplin.....	843
Wm. H. Henderson	226
M. D. Melleny	226
Gilbert C. R. Mitchell	25
Thomas S. Espy	25

Elector—1st District.

M. B. Bennett.....	1425
M. L. McPherson.....	843
C. W. Boyers.....	226
James D. Test.....	25

Elector—2d District.

Legrand Byington.....	1424
Charles Pomeroy.....	843
J. J. Lindley.....	226
John F. Duncomb.....	25

Secretary of State.

John M. Corse.....	1506
Elijah Sells.....	826

Auditor of State.

G. W. Maxfield.....	1493
J. W. Cattell.....	863

Treasurer of State.

J. W. Ellis.....	1591
J. W. Jones.....	814

Register of State Land Office.

Patrick Robb.....	1498
A. B. Miller.....	864

Attorney General.

Wm. McClintock.....	1498
C. C. Nourse.....	875

Judge Supreme Court.

G. G. Wright.....	859
D. F. Miller.....	729

Member of Congress—1st District.

C. C. Cole.....	1538
S. R. Curtis.....	897

Clerk of District Court.

N. W. Cook.....	1482
D. C. Thomas.....	939

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1861.

State Senator.

James Pollard.....	1214
O. D. Tisdale.....	859

Representatives.

Harvey Dunlavey.....	1180
David Ferguson.....	1235
Wm. J. Hamilton.....	936
Samuel Murdoek.....	964

County Judge.

S. W. McAttee.....	1287
J. H. Drake.....	889

Sheriff.

Henry C. Bengel.....	1213
Wm. J. Law.....	954

Clerk of District Court.

Amos Steckel.....	1226
S. S. Carnters.....	947

Treasurer and Recorder.

H. Kelsy.....	1216
J. B. Orlem.....	953

County Superintendent of Schools.

J. B. Wright.....	1209
Granville Batterton.....	967

County Surveyor.

G. S. Lockman.....	1209
O. S. Willey.....	967

Coroner.

George Clark.....	1198
John Van Boskirk.....	947

SPECIAL ELECTION, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

State Senator.

James Pollard.....	912	B. Milliser.....	2
O. D. Tisdale.....	18	A. B. Myers.....	1
William Wilson.....	1	"Jeff. Davis".....	1
William Morgan.....	8	"Beauregard".....	1
J. Russell.....	1	Richard Moore.....	1
"Gray, the butcher".....	1	A. T. Riley.....	1
Andrew Leach.....	1	J. Mullinix.....	1

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1862.

Secretary of State.

Rickard H. Sylvester.....	1208
James Wright.....	701

Auditor of State.

John Brown.....	1209
J. Cattell.....	703

Treasurer of State.

Samuel L. Lorah.....	1208
W. H. Holmes.....	697

Register of State Land Office.

Frederick Gottelalk.....	1207
A. Harvey.....	698

Attorney General.

Benton J. Hall.....	1205
C. C. Nourse.....	703

Member of Congress.

Joseph K. Hornish.....	1207
James F. Wilson.....	703

District Judge.

H. H. Trimble.....	1250
H. Tannehill.....	653

District Attorney.

Amos Harris.....	1166
M. H. Jones.....	738

Member Board Education.

Samuel M. Moore.....	658
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Clerk of District Court.

William Cameron.....	1287
J. J. Shelton.....	634
William S. Stevens.....	144

County Superintendent Schools.

Samuel T. Ballard.....	1201
D. Russell.....	774

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1863.

State Senator.

Samuel A. Moore.....	1357
Harvey Dunlavey.....	1244

Representative.

Samuel T. Ballard.....	1295
F. H. Carey.....	1321
D. A. Hurst.....	1330
J. M. Garrett.....	1313

County Judge.

Samuel W. McAttee.....1345
 William S. Stevens.....1282

Treasurer and Recorder.

H. Kelley*.....1317
 Samuel Fouts.....1322

Sheriff.

H. C. Bengé.....1341
 William Wishand.....1268

County Superintendent Schools.

Amos Steckel.....1330
 John Snoddy.....1277

County Surveyor.

George P. Clark.....1326
 Z. B. Rooker.....1300

Coroner.

Howard Wiley.....1334

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln1021
 George B. McClellan..... 968

Vice President.

Andrew Johnson1022
 George H. Peddleton..... 968

Secretary of State.

James Wright.....1023
 John H. Wallace..... 970

Auditor of State.

John A. Elliott..... 1023
 E. C. Hendershott..... 970

Treasurer of State.

William H. Holmes.....1023
 J. B. Lash..... 970

Register State Land Office.

J. A. Harvey.....1023
 B. D. Holbrook..... 970

Attorney General.

I. L. Allen.....1023
 C. M. Dunbar 970

Judge of Supreme Court.

C. C. Cole.....1019
 T. M. Mouroe..... 969

Member of Congress.

J. F. Wilson.....1023
 J. K. Hornish..... 971

State Senator.

S. A. Moore.....1009
 N. W. Cook..... 973

Clerk District Court.

William J. Law.....1013
 H. H. Cramer..... 981

County Recorder.

A. H. Hill.....1024
 Israel Jenkins..... 971

*Mr. Kelley gave notice that he would contest the election of Samuel Fouts as Treasurer. The day set for trial was March 16, 1864. The Board of Supervisors ordered that no certificate be issued until the contest was decided. The case was never tried. Mr. Kelley was the prior incumbent and held over until October 17, 1864, when he turned the office over to Mr. Fouts, although there is no record that a certificate was given to him.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1865.

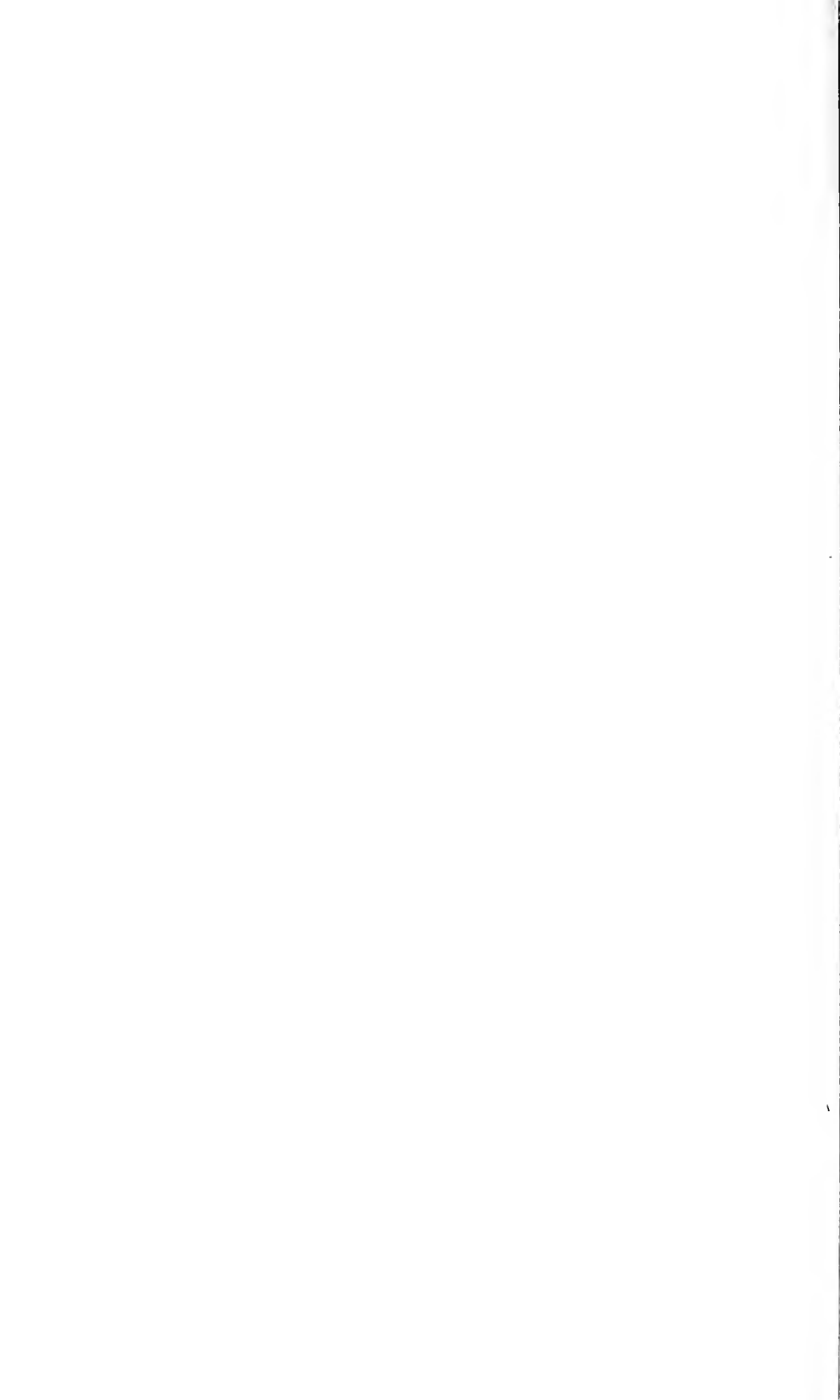
<i>Governor.</i>		<i>County Treasurer—full term.</i>	
Wm. M. Stone	1185	R. T. Peak	1210
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.	1072	James Dunlavey	1055
<i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>		<i>County Treasurer—vacancy.</i>	
B. F. Gne	1194	R. T. Peak	1211
W. W. Hamilton	1062	James Dunlavey	1055
<i>Judge of Supreme Court.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
G. G. Wright	1194	John W. Scott	1200
H. H. Trimble	1060	S. J. Woodson	1050
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		<i>County Surveyor.</i>	
Oran Faville	1200	J. M. Hughes	1201
J. W. Sennett	1060	O. W. G. Avery	1062
<i>Representatives—3d District.</i>		<i>County Superintendent of Schools.</i>	
J. M. Garrett	1207	Samuel Dysart	1205
H. C. Traverse	1202	G. Batterton	1058
Wm. A. Duckworth	1050	<i>Coroner.</i>	
James C. Ewing	1058	H. M. York	1200
<i>County Judge.</i>		John S. Morgan	1063
Wm. Van Benthusen	1191		
Samuel W. McAttee	1070		

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1866.

<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>Register State Land Office.</i>	
Edward Wright	1402	C. C. Carpenter	1402
S. G. Vananda	1124	L. P. McKinney	1125
<i>Auditor of State.</i>		<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>	
John A. Elliott	1401	E. H. Stiles	1400
R. W. Cross	1125	A. Stoddard	1125
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>		<i>Clerk of Supreme Court.</i>	
Samuel E. Rankin	1401	C. L. Linderman	1402
George A. Stone	1125	F. Gottschalk	1125
<i>Attorney General.</i>		<i>Member of Congress.</i>	
F. E. Bissell	1401	James F. Wilson	1401
Web. Ballinger	1125	Fitz Henry Warren	1117



Samuel Russell.



District Judge.

H. Tannehill.....	1374
H. H. Trimble.....	1146

District Attorney.

J. B. Weaver.....	1389
A. Harris.....	1129

Clerk of District Court.

E. W. Tatloek.....	1366
John M. Swan.....	1136

County Recorder.

A. H. Hill.....	1406
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GENERAL ELECTION, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill.....	1327
Charles Mason.....	1219

Lieutenant Governor.

John Scott.....	1327
D. M. Harris.....	1222

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beek.....	1326
John H. Craig.....	1221

Superintendent of Public Instruction—vacancy.

D. F. Wells.....	1327
M. L. Fisher.....	1223

Superintendent of Public Instruction—full term.

D. F. Wells.....	1327
M. L. Fisher.....	1223

State Senator.

H. C. Traverse.....	1269
John M. Sloan.....	1235

Representatives.

W. G. Wilson.....	1315
J. M. Garrett.....	1317
Freeman Bell.....	1228
Thomas Bare.....	1223

County Judge.

Wm. Van Benthusen.....	1315
Andrew Dunn.....	1214

County Treasurer.

H. Nulton.....	1281
H. H. Cramer.....	1259

Sheriff.

Dan'l Bradbury.....	1302
Sam'l Cowen.....	1229

County Superintendent of Schools.

J. W. Young.....	1319
Israel Jenkins.....	1246

Surveyor.

J. E. Patterson.....	1322
G. P. Clark.....	1214

Coroner.

Edward Grinstead.....	1318
H. C. Bengé.....	1216

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1868.

President.

U. S. Grant.....	1520
Horatio Seymour.....	1410

Secretary of State.

Ed Wright.....	1520
David Hammer.....	1410

Auditor of State.

John A. Elliott.....	1520
H. Dunlavy.....	1381

Treasurer of State.

S. E. Rankin.....	1520
L. McCarty.....	1410

Register of State Land Office.

C. C. Carpenter.....	1520
A. D. Anderson.....	1410

Attorney General.

Henry O'Connor.....	1520
J. E. Williamson.....	1410

There were five amendments to strike the word "white" out of the constitution of Iowa, submitted to the people at this election, on each of which the vote in this county was, for the amendments, 1278; against the amendments, 1542.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill.....	1320
George Gillaspay.....	1195

Lieutenant Governor.

M. M. Walden.....	1319
A. P. Richardson.....	1196

Judge Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon.....	1320
William F. Brannon.....	1196

*Superintendent Public Instruction**— fill vacancy.*

A. S. Kissel.....	1319
H. O. Dayton.....	1196

*Superintendent Public Instruction**— full term.*

A. S. Kissell ...	1319
H. O. Dayton	1196

Representative—7th District.

T. O. Norris.....	1305
H. A. Wonn.....	1211

Member of Congress.

Geo. W. McCrary.....	1518
Thomas W. Claggett.....	1412

Judge of Circuit Court.

Robert Sloan.....	1507
E. L. Burton.....	1423
H. H. Trimble	1

Clerk of Courts.

A. H. Hill.....	1519
Israel Jenkins.....	1411

County Recorder.

H. M. York.....	1521
Martin Snoddy.....	1406

County Auditor.

William Van Benthusen.....	1307
F. S. Wilson.....	1187

County Treasurer.

Henry Nulton.....	1337
H. Kelsey.....	1170

Sheriff.

Daniel Bradbury.....	1292
J. W. Gore.....	1196

County Superintendent Schools.

A. M. Post.....	1223
Moses Downing.....	1255

Surveyor.

Thomas Duffield.....	1335
T. D. Brown.....	1178

Coroner.

T. C. Chapman.....	1310
H. C. Bengel.....	1194

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1870.

Judge Supreme Court.

C. C. Cole.....	1261
S. C. Knapp.....	1304

Judge Supreme Court—Dillon vacancy.

William E. Miller.....	1308
Reuben Noble.....	1272

Judge Supreme Court—Wright vacancy.

James G. Day.....	1307
Henry P. Smyth.....	1271

Secretary of State.

Ed Wright.....	1309
Charles Doer.....	1270

Auditor of State.

John Russell.....	1308
W. W. Garrett.....	1271

Treasurer of State.

Samuel E. Rankin.....	1308
William C. James.....	1270

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown.....	1308
D. F. Ellsworth.....	1270

Attorney General.

Henry O'Connor.....	1307
Hugh M. Martin.....	1272

Reporter Supreme Court.

E. H. Stiles.....	2241
C. H. Bane.....	1161
J. L. Sheahan.....	40

Clerk Supreme Court.

Charles H. Linderman.....	1308
William M'Clenan.....	1256

Convention.

For Constitutional Convention.	177
Against Constitutional Con....	1402

Member of Congress.

George W. McCrary.....	1310
Edmond Jager.....	1271
Henry Clay Dean.....	1

Judge of District Court.

M. J. Williams.....	1316
B. Millison.....	4

District Attorney.

M. H. Jones.....	1202
Amos Harris.....	1336

Clerk of the Courts.

A. H. Hill.....	1322
David Baer.....	1259

County Recorder.

H. H. Jones.....	1218
H. Willey.....	1289

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter.....	1406
J. C. Knapp.....	1389

Lieutenant Governor.

H. C. Bulis.....	1409
M. M. Ham.....	1389

Judge Supreme Court.

J. G. Day.....	1424
J. F. Duncombe.....	1396

Superintendent Public Instruction.

A. Abernethy.....	1411
E. M. Mumm.....	1395

State Senator.

T. O. Norris	1383
H. A. Wonn.....	1413

Representative.

James H. Lucas.....	1386
Isaac Blakely.....	1400

County Auditor.

William Van Benthusen.....	1402
Moses Downing.....	1380

County Treasurer.

Henry Nulton	1421
Samuel Cowen.....	1367

Sheriff.

E. B. Townsend.....	1350
John McKibben.....	1442

County Superintendent Schools.

E. J. Turner.....	1320
Israel Jenkins.....	1468

Member Board of County Supervisors.

W. S. Monroe	1409
Aaron Burgher.....	1393

County Surveyor.

Thomas Duffield.....	1449
J. H. Henson.....	1348

Coroner.

C. D. Chapman.....	1401
C. A. Clark.....	1387

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant.....	1582
Horace Greeley.....	1255

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....	1585
S. A. Guilbert.....	1388

Treasurer of State.

William Christy.....	1585
M. J. Rholf.....	1388

Auditor of State.

John Russell.....	1586
J. P. Cassidy.....	1388

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown.....	1585
Jacob Butler.....	1388

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts.....	1585
A. G. Case	1390

Attorney General—to fill vacancy.

M. E. Cutts.....	913
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Member of Congress.

William Loughbridge.....	1451
H. H. Trimble	1484

Judge Circuit Court.

Robert Sloan.....	1595
E. L. Burton.....	1383

Clerk of Courts.

A. H. Hill.....	1584
J. R. Wallace.....	1391

County Recorder.

William Votaw.....	1559
Howard Willey.....	1365

Member Board of Supervisors.

Peter Runkle.....	1526
John Edwards.....	1453

Court House.

For Court-House Tax.....	598
Against Court-House Tax.....	1842

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter.....	1222
J. G. Vale.....	1252
Bill Allen.....	1

Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Dysart.....	1231
C. E. Whiting.....	1246

Judge Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck.....	1226
B. J. Hall.....	1263

Superintendent Public Instruction.

A. Abernethy.....	1238
F. W. Prindle.....	1242

Representative.

W. S. Monroe.....	1246
A. B. Lewis....	1223

Member Board of Supervisors.

J. P. Fortune.....	1267
Irwin Swinney.....	1195

County Treasurer.

H. Nulton.....	1269
A. B. Collins.....	1210

County Auditor.

C. S. Lowe.....	1230
J. W. Clayton.....	1247

Sheriff.

J. M. Lain.....	1120
John McKibbon	1368

County Superintendent Schools.

S. Swartzendrover.....	966
I. Jenkins.....	1519

County Surveyor.

Thomas Duffield.....	1439
John Henson.....	9

Coroner.

D. Hill.....	1214
P. W. Yost.....	1281

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1874.

Secretary of State.

J. T. Young.....	1207
David Morgan	1178

Auditor of State.

B. R. Sherman	1208
J. M. King	1174

Treasurer of State.

Wm. Christy.....	1207
H. C. Hargis.....	1174

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts.....	1207
J. M. Keatley	1175

Register of State Land Office.

David Secor.....	1208
R. H. Rodearmel	1174

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes.....	1207
G. W. Ball.....	1177

Reporter of Supreme Court.

J. S. Runnells.....	1208
J. M. Went	1176

Member of Congress.

E. S. Sampson.....	1160
E. N. Gates.....	1202

Judge of District Court.

M. J. Williams.....1128
 J. C. Knapp1265

District Attorney.

T. M. Fee1131
 J. C. Mitchell.....1116

Clerk of the Courts.

A. H. Hill.....1208
 J. H. Hensen1189

County Recorder.

Wm. Votaw1251
 Jasper Brumley1121

Member of Board of Supervisors.

C. Harward.....1146
 H. H. Cramer.....1244

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood1485
 Shepherd Lefler.....1584

Lieutenant Governor.

J. G. Newbold1492
 E. B. Woodward.....1581

Superintendent Public Instruction.

A. Abernethy.....1492
 Isaiah Doane.....1582

Judge Supreme Court.

A. Adams.....1492
 J. W. Knight1583

Sheriff.

John McKibbon.....1755
 J. K. Warrington1346

County Superintendent of Schools.

I. F. Jenkins1699
 M. M. Boyer.....1325

County Supervisor.

D. J. McConnell.....1558
 P. Colliver.....1501

Coroner.

J. M. Duffield1514
 S. S. Carruthers 63

State Senator.

H. A. Wonn.....1596
 J. B. Weaver.....1459

Representative.

L. D. Hotchkiss1576
 Albert Powers1469

County Auditor.

J. W. Clayton.....1630
 W. T. Deupree1423

County Treasurer.

J. M. Sloan1564
 Wm. S. Stevens1508

Surveyor.

Thomas Duffield.....1650

Court House.

For Court House tax.....1404
 Against Court House tax.....1133
 For Court House on Public
 Square1464
 Against Court House on Pub-
 lic Square..... 182

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.

President.

County Recorder.

R. B. Hayes	1587
S. J. Tilden.....	1631
Peter Cooper.....	138

Wm. Votaw	1622
A. C. Lester	1624
Wm. Davison	114

Member of Congress.

County Supervisor—full term.

H. B. Hendershott.....	1657
E. S. Sampson.....	1555
D. M. Conley	182

Samuel Russell.....	1681
J. W. Milligan.....	1547

Judge Circuit Court.

County Supervisor—short term.

Robert Sloan.....	1735
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H. A. Spencer.....	116
W. A. Duckworth	1535
Robert Eggleston.....	1710

Clerk of the Courts.

W. H. Taylor	1692
John Elliott.....	1551
F. W. Moore.....	107

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1877.

Governor.

County Auditor.

John H. Gear.....	893
John P. Irish.....	1231
Daniel P. Stubbs.....	803
Elias Jessup.....	12

H. Kelsey.....	1242
William Votaw.....	1074
J. W. Hotchkiss.....	615

Lieutenant Governor.

County Treasurer.

Frank T. Campbell.....	924
W. C. James.....	1230
A. M'Credy.....	788

J. M. Sloan.....	1339
J. B. Sheaffer.....	863
J. E. Reed.....	730

Judge Supreme Court.

Sheriff.

H. E. J. Boardman.....	1231
James G. Day.....	924
John Porter.....	788

John McKibbon.....	1399
L. G. Turner.....	942
H. A. Spencer.....	590

Superintendent Public Instruction.

County Superintendent Schools.

G. W. Cullison.....	1219
C. W. Von Coelon.....	902
S. T. Ballard.....	805

I. F. Jenkins.....	1310
A. J. Devault.....	917
Samuel Kinsinger.....	662

Representative.

Coroner.

L. D. Hotchkiss.....	1221
H. C. Traverse.....	980
D. P. Palmer.....	729

W. S. Kinney.....	1234
J. D. Earhart.....	921
S. W. Lakin.....	783

County Supervisor.

J. C. Leach.....	1216
Robert Eggleston.....	1003
J. M. Hatch.....	718

Surveyor.

D. B. Blosser.....	1249
Thomas Duffield.....	1046

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1878.

Secretary of State.

E. M. Farnsworth.....	1566
J. A. T. Hull.....	924
T. O. Walker.....	85

Aditor of State.

Joseph Eiboek.....	2066
Buren R. Sherman.....	875

Treasurer of State.

M. L. Devin.....	1585
George W. Bemis.....	883
E. D. Feun.....	6

Register State Land Office.

M. Farrington.....	1561
J. K. Powers.....	892
T. S. Bardwell.....	5

Attorney General.

John Gibbons.....	2075
John McJunkin.....	872

Judge Supreme Court.

J. C. Knapp.....	2076
J. H. Rothroek.....	888

Clerk Supreme Court.

Alexander Runyon.....	1577
E. J. Holmes.....	882
M. V. Gannon.....	6

Reporter Supreme Court.

John B. Elliott.....	2086
John S. Runnells.....	875

Member of Congress.

James B. Weaver.....	1577
E. S. Sampson.....	947

Judge District Court.

E. L. Burton.....	2116
T. M. Fee.....	859

District Attorney.

R. B. Townsend.....	2103
W. H. Tedford.....	885

Clerk of the Courts.

W. H. Taylor.....	1417
C. W. Stephenson.....	654
W. A. Davison.....	971

County Supervisor.

David Baer.....	1222
C. J. Martin.....	679
E. Young.....	1141

County Recorder.

A. C. Lester.....	1426
G. B. Beveridge.....	630
H. C. Ethell.....	988

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear.....	980
H. H. Trimble.....	1084
Daniel Campbell.....	1172
D. R. Dungan.....	12

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....	997
J. A. O. Yeoman.....	1106
M. H. Moore.....	1172

Judge Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck.....	990
Reuben Noble.....	1110
M. H. Jones.....	1165

Superintendent Public Instruction.

C. W. von Coellin.....	996
Erwin Baker.....	1118
J. A. Nash.....	1169

State Senator.

H. C. Traverse.....	1054
T. O. Walker.....	1102
W. A. George.....	1110

Representative.

J. P. Fortune.....	955
G. M. Swain.....	1140
S. B. Downing.....	1172

County Auditor.

John Elliott.....	962
H. Kelsey.....	1125
W. S. Stevens.....	1193

County Treasurer.

S. M. Eppley.....	1149
J. M. Sloan.....	1077
J. R. Sheaffer.....	1056

Sheriff.

T. D. Doke.....	1006
John Davis.....	1190
B. F. Wilson.....	1088

County Superintendent Schools.

William R. Gibson.....	975
R. W. Anderson.....	1197
S. T. Ballard.....	1083

County Surveyor.

Thomas Duffield.....	1058
D. B. Blosser.....	1124
John H. Freeman.....	1099

Coroner.

E. B. Townsend.....	999
J. S. Selman.....	1123
Dempson Hill.....	1155

County Supervisor.

W. S. Monroe.....	980
A. King.....	1141
G. W. McCullough.....	1161

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield.....	1143
W. S. Hancock.....	1207
J. B. Weaver.....	1215

Member of Congress.

M. E. Cutts.....	1167
J. C. Cook.....	2358
T. O. Walker.....	1

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull.....	1155
G. M. Walker.....	1206
A. B. Keith.....	1203

Auditor of State.

W. V. Lucas.....	1146
G. V. Swearingen.....	1213
C. I. Barker.....	1210

Treasurer of State.

E. H. Conger.....	1145
M. Farrington.....	1214
M. Blim.....	1210

Register State Land Office.

J. K. Powers.....	1146
Thomas Hooker.....	1213
Daniel Dougherty.....	1210

Attorney General.

Smith McPherson.....	1145
W. A. Spurrrier.....	1213
C. A. Clark.....	1210

Judge Circuit Court.

H. C. Traverser.....	1231
D. H. Payne.....	965
J. W. Freeland.....	1363

Clerk of the Courts.

D. Duffield.....	1131
J. B. Welch.....	1149
W. H. Taylor.....	1279

County Supervisor.

Jeremiah Miller.....	1122
Al. Power.....	1230
Levi Beauchamp.....	1214

County Recorder.

Maggie L. Smith.....	1056
Fred. Ainz.....	1183
A. C. Lester.....	1297

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE VOTE OF DAVIS COUNTY, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 11, 1881.

TOWNSHIPS.	GOVERNOR.	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	SUPREME JUDGE.	SUPREME JUDGE.	STATE SUPERINTENDENT.	SENATOR—SECOND DISTRICT.	REPRESENTATIVE.	TREASURER.	AUDITOR.	SHERIFF.	COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.	SUPERVISOR.	SURVEYOR.	CORONER.																							
Salt Creek	54 97 55	54 97 55	54 96 55	54 96 55	54 96 55	F. H. Carey.	F. J. Hamilton.	J. O. Walker.	J. B. Downing.	J. M. Bixby.	M. Downing.	M. M. Boyer.	John M. Smith.	Geo. M. Swain.	W. S. Stevens.	J. P. Tombs.	John Rhodes.	J. W. Pirtle.	W. H. Monroe.	D. W. Halliday.	F. C. Dooley.	E. P. Miller.	W. T. Fisher.	D. Whitney.	Thos. Durfield.	D. B. Blosser.	J. E. Devault.	D. C. Greenleaf.	J. T. Selman.	E. J. Shelton.							
Lack Creek	66 80 131	67 80 130	67 80 130	67 80 131	66 80 131	M. Crosswell.	Alex. Brown.	Mrs. A. M. Swain.	W. H. Butler.	J. W. Akers.	W. W. Williamson.	H. B. Hendershott.	Anstn Adams.	F. M. Holland.	J. M. Walker.	O. H. Manning.	D. M. Clark.	I. G. Kinn.	B. R. Sherman.																		
Soap Creek	71 41 62	71 41 62	71 41 62	71 41 62	71 40 63																																
Marion	52 49 56	52 49 56	51 49 57	51 50 56	51 48 58																																
Fox River	50 15 76	50 15 76	50 15 76	50 15 76	50 15 76																																
Drakeville	66 18 24	66 18 24	66 18 24	66 18 24	66 18 24																																
Bloomfield	262 162 237	262 162 236	262 162 237	264 162 234	263 171 217																																
Perry	60 34 46	60 34 46	60 34 46	60 34 46	60 34 46																																
Union	121 99 47	121 99 47	121 100 47	121 100 47	111 99 48																																
Uranis	61 30 40	61 30 40	61 30 40	61 30 40	61 30 40																																
Roscoe	21 42 33	20 43 33	21 42 33	21 42 33	21 42 32																																
Greave	65 38 85	65 38 85	65 38 85	65 38 85	65 38 85																																
Wyanonah	41 96 93	41 96 93	41 96 93	41 96 93	41 96 93																																
Falcons	42 70 68	42 70 68	42 70 68	42 70 68	42 70 68																																
West Grove	57 72 74	57 72 74	57 72 74	57 72 74	57 72 74																																
Totals	1092 943 1147	1091 944 1146	1092 944 1147	1095 950 1101	1092 922 1171	1073 921 1166	1088 978 1105	1118 921 1131	1117 983 1120	1038 954 1175	1106 930 1143	1114 938 1125	1088 922 1171																								
Prudities	55	55	55	55	55	39	33	17	13	3	137	37	11																								

SCATTERING: Drakeville township—Governor, R. C. Davis, 1; Lieutenant Governor, James McCabe, 1; Supreme Judge, W. J. Funnell, 1; State Superintendent, E. L. Hochkiss, 1; Senator—3d District, John Blackmore, 1.
Bloomfield township—Surveyor, J. J. Selman, 1.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The financial history of Davis county is, in the main, creditable to its people and officials. In the early days, the public business covered so little ground, but little attention was required to keep the records, compared with its complicated character of to-day; yet, owing to the scarcity of rightly-made books, it was no small task for the officers to manage their affairs as they should do, and keep connectedly and consecutively, clear records of everything so as to be understood by posterity, when the makers thereof had gone where such records are not kept. The early-day officials, too often trusted to memory, or made scrap memorandums, not now easily distinguished. And now, too, many of these papers appertaining to the early business are known to be lost, no regularity and system having been observed in their care and preservation. Some excuse can be offered in behalf of the first officials, many of whom had no previous training in public business, and, as said before, they had no books, and generally affairs were in an embryotic state.

In those days the office of treasurer was combined with that of recorder and collector. He had not only a business headquarters, and the custody of the public funds, but it was also a part of his duty to call upon delinquent tax-payers, in order to secure their assessments. Coupled with these onerous duties was rather inadequate remuneration, and but few men sought the places, perhaps because the emoluments thereof were not sufficient to warrant any energetic effort. It was reserved for another generation to seek office for the spoils. In the early days salaries were meagre, and the temptation to use the public funds—the guards thrown around and the methods of examination not being equal to those now existing—was stronger oftimes than the determination to do right. Without desiring to make any invidious comparisons between the past and the present, it may not be improper to say, that the county treasury contributed more often to the funds of private individuals, than the reverse. Although enterprise has impelled the expenditure of many thousands of dollars for county buildings, school-houses, bridges, etc., yet every dollar of county obligations has been met at maturity, and the *county has no debt*. Davis county warrants are worth one hundred cents on the dollar, a fact which but few western counties can announce to the world.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to give some general observations and facts concerning taxation, and the process by which various countries succeed in obtaining revenue from willing, but more often unwilling subjects.

“What are taxes? Cooley, in his work on the “ Law of Taxation,” says:

Taxes are the enforced proportional contribution of persons and property, levied by the authority of the State for the support of the government and for all the public needs. * * * The citizen and property owner owes to the government the duty to pay taxes, that the government may be able to perform its functions, and he is supposed to receive his proper and full compensation in the protection which the government affords to his life, liberty and property, and in the increase to the value of his possessions by the use to which the money contributed is applied.

Adam Smith’s well-known maxims—four in number—are indorsed by a majority of modern writers on the principles of taxation. John Stuart Mill, in a preface to this quotation, says “ they are classical,” and are “generally concurred in by subsequent writers.” The four famous utterances have been condensed, in substance, as follows:

First.—The subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the revenue which they enjoy under the protection of the State.

Second.—The tax which each subject should pay, ought to be certain, and not arbitrary. The time, manner of payment, and the amount ought to be thoroughly understood by the constitution, and by everybody else. When this is not the case, every person subject to the tax is more or less in the power of the assessor, or tax gatherer, who can either aggravate the tax upon any obnoxious contributor, or extort by the terror of such aggravation some present or perquisite for himself. The uncertainty of taxation encourages the insolence, and favors the corruption of an order of men who are naturally unpopular, even where they are neither insolent nor corrupt. The certainty of what each man ought to pay, is a matter of so great importance, that a small degree of uncertainty is a greater evil than a considerable degree of inequality.

Third.—Every tax ought to be collected at the time, or in the manner, most likely to be most convenient to the contributor. A tax on lands should be collected at the time when rents are usually paid.

Fourth.—Every tax ought to be so continued, as both to take out and keep out of the pockets of collectors as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury. There are four ways in which the tax-payers can pay more money than the State receives. One of these is to be found in a complex and cumbersome system of collection, whereby a large amount of machinery may be employed whose cost of running may involve a considerable amount of the taxes received. In the second place it is calculated to divert a portion of the labor and capital of the community from a more to a less productive employment. In the third instance, those who incur forfeitures by attempting to evade are frequently ruined, and thereby, the community is deprived of the advantage which would result from the employment of their capital. And again, in this case, an injudicious tax creates great temptations to smuggling. The fourth manner in which more may be taken out of the taxpayer’s pockets than gets into the public treasury, is to be found in the frequent visits and odious examinations of revenue agents, which are not only expensive and vexatious, but they have the tendency, by their restrictive character, to oppose obstacles to improvements in the processes of manufacture.

It may be said that all taxation in civilized countries is founded upon

these maxims, with little, if any variation. There can be no dispute as to the value of the principles involved in them; it is only in their interpretation and application that there have arisen differences. These differences apply more especially to the first maxim, and involve the methods of securing the equality of taxation, and which is, at this time, the problem which statesmen and economic writers are trying to solve. In fact, every system is an attempt to secure a revenue through some system which will produce the smallest degree of inequality. To secure this, there have been tried a thousand and one forms of taxation.

The people of the United States, of Iowa, of Davis county, know but little of the burdens of taxation. Here the taxes are merely local, so far as the great majority of the people is concerned; the levy being confined to real estate and personal property. The people of this country contribute little or no tax toward the support of the national government, unless they indulge in the use of spirituous and malt beverages and tobacco. From these unnecessary luxuries, and other things not absolutely necessary to the needs and comforts of the masses, the national government derives the greater part of its revenue. We frequently hear a great many platitudes and theories concerning the burdens of taxation imposed by the American system of protection. We read in the free-trade journals about taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the feet—taxes upon everything which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, locomotion—taxes on everything on earth, and everything under the earth—on everything that comes from abroad, or is produced at home—taxes on raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to the world by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which tempts man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the coat worn by the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice—on the nails of the coffin and the ribbons of the bride, and so on, *ad nauseum*. Even startling lists of articles and figures are given, until one is almost lead to believe that the government really devours the substance of its subjects. But how unreal the picture! No country under the shining sun is more prosperous than ours; indeed, in no land does an equal degree of prosperity exist among the *entire* people, as in the United States. Our space forbids a comparison between the American people and those of other countries; suffice it, however, to say that every steamship from foreign lands bears to our shores those who seek, and here obtain, the liberty and happiness they fail to secure on their native soil.

But in relation to the question of how to make all bear an equal share in

their contributions to the governmental support. The general assembly of Iowa wrestles with the question at every session. The late auditor of State—Mr. Sherman—in his official report to the eighteenth general assembly, and in contributions to the press, presented clearly and forcibly, the inequalities of the present assessment laws of the State. The problem of just how to frame them with justice to all, is as yet, in process of solution. This is because it is not settled. There are as many systems of taxations in existence, as there are governments having the power to tax. Scarcely any two States in the American Nation have precisely the same methods, and there is about as much dissimilarity in the processes of the various governments of the world. Each raises a revenue which is entirely unlike. Not only are there a great variety of methods of thus getting money, but there are multitudes of theories clamoring for trial in this regard. Right here, however, it may be said that most countries are agreed upon one principle of taxation, which is formulated, by Amasa Walker, in these words: "The heaviest taxes should be imposed on those commodities, the consumption of which is prejudicial to the interests of the people."

Volumes have been written upon this question, and every page of this history might be filled, and not decide upon the value of any of the theories of taxation. It would be curious, as well as instructive, to present the salient features of the systems in vogue in the various countries in christendom; but, we can only glance at the continental groups: Europe offers much worthy of study and imitation, and more which it is equally desirable to avoid. Nearly every European nation is greatly in debt, and many have an annual deficit. The raising of money to meet the increasing indebtedness forms the chief problem in the mathematics of European statesmanship. Could all the debts accumulated by wars be wiped out, and the annual expenditures for standing armies be disposed of, two-thirds of all national indebtedness and taxation would disappear. It is the savage elements in man, his desire for blood and conquest, which inflicts upon the human race its greatest financial burdens.

In looking over the sources of revenue of various countries, no conceivable method of raising money has been overlooked. Each European country grinds its subjects in a variety of ways—by direct taxes, custom duties, by stamps, by combination with subjects in building railroads, canals, telegraphs; or in running whisky, tobacco, or gunpowder factories, or lottery establishments; through fees in every imaginable form, by taxing the money one loans, and again the one who borrows it. In Europe, Russia and Turkey are the two countries not particular how they get money. Taxes are there apportioned among the various towns and districts, and the money must be

forthcoming, no matter who pays it, nor how unequally. One cannot travel far enough to avoid the tax-gatherer. He precedes the missionary, and is found wherever people exist, and there is a power to tax, and money to collect. Africa knows him as well as the citizens of Paris, London, New York, or Davis county. Except as to his existence, there is not much to be learned as to his proceedings in Afric's sunny land. Excepting in Liberia, and in the colonies, taxation is simply downright robbery. Asia being the oldest civilization in existence, ought to furnish the world some valuable ideas how to secure the largest amount of revenue from the fewest sources—with the fewest inequalities; but it does nothing of the kind. Every manner of tax is levied in the semi-civilized countries; while China presents the novelty of taxing *exports*, rather than imports. The financial condition of Asian countries, is more a matter of guess work than of certainty. The governments in some of these countries, as in some of those of Africa, send out the military to gather their revenue without the formality and delay of assessments, equalizations, and other elements of the civilized system. The island continent of Australia presents nothing new in methods; nor does South America, except some few hints might be gathered as to new things which might be taxed. The chronic revolutionary condition of affairs in the quasi-republics of Central and South America, renders anything like a correct statement of their finances and methods an impossibility. A study of financial affairs in our Southern sister countries will show how enormous debts are piled up, and immense revenues obtained by resorting to every possible form of taxation; and yet nothing comes of it except social disorder and bankruptcy. In the United States, the government income is derived from duties upon imports, and internal revenue; the latter including indirect taxes upon spirits and tobacco, and in addition, bank taxes, public land sales, fines and penalties, and consular, and other fees. The people of Davis county, however, contribute very little, if anything, to the national revenue, except as they indulge in luxuries. Our taxes are principally State county, and municipal. No country on the round globe is as free from oppression in every form, as the United States, and no State in this grand Nation of ours, has a better financial record, and lighter taxes, than Iowa. And, too, not one of her ninety-nine counties, can exhibit a higher, and better financial condition than can Davis in this year of 1881.

An examination of the condition of things in every other land than this, must lead the most discontented to soon become content—to become satisfied that the dwellers within this great commonwealth, which is washed on either limit by the two great rivers of the continent, the Mississippi and the Missouri, have cast their lives in pleasant places.

We now return from our general observations, to a review of the financial affairs of the county, showing the number of acres assessed, and the assessed value of the lands and town lots, and personal property; together with the amount and kind of taxes levied, covering a period of thirty years—from 1844, to 1882, as far as can be gleaned from the records.

The financial history of the county will not be found in very good shape, for the reason that no record has been made of any of it, and what we have succeeded in gathering together has been gleaned from the old original assessor's books (where they could be found), and from old papers stowed away in the auditor's office. These old books and papers have never been taken care of, and a great many of them are lost.

1845—Levies: For county purposes, five mills on the dollar. For Territorial purposes, one-half of one mill per cent, and a poll tax of fifty cents for county purposes.

1846—Levies: For county purposes, five mills, and a poll tax of fifty cents. For Territorial purposes, three-quarters of a mill per cent, and for school purposes, a tax of one mill on the dollar.

1847—Levies: For county purposes, four mills on the dollar, and a poll tax of fifty cents. For State purposes, two mills on the dollar, and for school purposes, one mill on the dollar.

1848—Levies: For county purposes, four mills on the dollar, and a poll tax of fifty cents. For State purposes, two and a half mills on the dollar, and for school purposes, one-half of one mill per cent.

1849—Levies: For county purposes, four mills on the dollar, and a poll tax of fifty cents. For State purposes, two and one-half mills on the dollar, and for school purposes, one-half of one mill per cent.

1850—Levies: For county purposes, four mills on the dollar, and a poll tax of fifty cents. For State purposes, two and one-half mills on the dollar, and for school purposes, one half of one mill per cent.

1851—Levies: For county purposes, four mills on the dollar, and a poll tax of fifty cents. For State purposes, three mills on the dollar, and for school purposes, one-half of one mill per cent.

Whole amount of tax collected.....	\$3,070.59
Solvent delinquent tax	499.65
Total expenses for the year ending July 1, 1852.....	2,123.40
Excess of revenue over expenses.....	1,446.84

1852—Levies: For county purposes, four mills on the dollar, and a poll tax of fifty cents. For State purposes, one and one-half mills on the dollar,

and for school purposes, one-half mill per cent, and for road purposes, one mill on the dollar.

Whole amount of tax collected	\$4,273.85
Whole amount paid out.	4,273.85
Amount of overplus of warrants.	200.46
Whole amount to be canceled.	4,407.80

1853--Levies: For county purposes three and one-half mills on the dollar, and a poll tax of fifty cents. For State purposes, one and a quarter mills on the dollar, and for school purposes, one-half mill per cent, and for road purposes, three mills on the dollar, and for bridge purposes, one-half mill on the dollar.

The population of the county this year, as returned by the assessors, was 9,784.

1854--Levies: For county purposes, three mills on the dollar, and a poll tax of fifty cents. For State purposes, one and one-fourth mills on the dollar, and for school purposes, one-half-mill per cent; bridge, one-half mill, and road, three mills. Personal property assessed, \$820,899.

1855--Levies for county purposes, two mills on the dollar, and a poll tax of fifty cents; for State purposes, one and a quarter mills on the dollar; school, one-half mill; road, three mills; bridge, one-half mill.

The report of the treasurer in July, 1856, is as follows:—

Amount of county revenue received.	\$4,576.02
Paid out on warants.	4,492.93
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury.	\$ 83.09
Delinquent tax of 1855.	438.60
Delinquent tax of 1853 and 1854.	600.00
Of this, estimated solvent.	319.30
State revenue collected.	2,481.54
Paid State Treasurer.	2,467.05
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury	\$ 14.49
Bridge fund collected.	1,239.15
Paid on warrants.	394.64
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury	\$ 844.51
School fund collected.	807.59
Paid school fund commissioner	523.96
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury	\$ 283.63

Cash road fund collected.....	1,100.50
Paid township clerks.....	889.92

Balance in treasury.....\$ 210.58

Certificates of labor received in payment of road tax, \$6,300.64.

This is the first report that can be found, in anything like decent shape.

1856—This year is found the first *abstract* of assessment of Davis county:

No. acres of land.....	270,378	value.....	\$ 1,008,302
No. town lots.....	451	value.....	10,772
Horses.....	4,006	value.....	226,961
Mules.....	171	value.....	7,905
Cattle.....	11,964	value.....	144,758
Sheep.....	13,347	value.....	13,722
Hogs.....	22,664	value.....	32,364
Merchandise.....		value.....	28,350
Manufactures.....		value.....	2,100
Carriages and vehicles..	1,516	value.....	140,487
Additional personalty.....		value.....	48,733
No. polls.....	2,200	value.....	75,118
Total.....			\$1,739,572

1857—Assessment: County fund, \$7,943.45; poll, \$1,182.50; State, \$7,943.45; school, \$1,985.85; bridge, \$1,985.85.

1858—Assessment, personal property, \$809,407. Levies: County fund, \$7,206.58; poll, \$1,249.00; State, \$5,404.94; school, \$5,404.94.

Tax collected for county revenue.....	\$6,961.49
Tax collected for State revenue....	6,114.58
Tax collected for bridge revenue.....	1,525.02
Tax collected for school revenue.....	1,527.13
Tax collected for road revenue.....	873.22

1859—Reports can only be obtained this year of Grove, Perry, Union, Fabius, Wyacondah, Marion, Fox River, Drakeville and Bloomfield townships, which show a total of acres assessed, 217,971; valued at \$1,428,237; town of Drakesville, value of lots, \$12,495; personal, \$42,688; Fox River, personal, \$66,852; Grove, personal, \$48,952. Levies: County revenue, \$5,638.15; poll, \$1,200.00; State, \$4,228.00; school, \$2,819.00.

1860—Levies: County fund and poll, \$6,655.08; State, \$3,409.42; school \$2,727.54.

1861—For this year only part of the assessment can be found, that of

Soap Creek, Fabius, Grove, Union and Fox River townships, showing a total of acres assessed, 125,390, valued at \$645,193; personal, \$268,594. Levies: County revenue and poll, \$3,534.27; State, \$4,868.54; school, \$2,434.27; bridge, \$1,217.14.

1862—Total assessment of personal property, for the whole county, \$666,045. Levies: County revenue and poll, \$3,329.00; State, \$4,657.00; school, \$2,329.00; bridge, \$1,746.00.

1863—Aeres assessed, 338,686; value of land, \$1,104,952; town lots, \$76,707; personal, \$717,809; total, \$1,899,468. Levies: County revenue and poll, \$7,848.31; State, \$4,580.59; school, \$2,490.29; bridge, \$622.57.

1864—Personal property assessed, \$821,196. Levies: County fund, \$6,476.90; State, \$5,183.35; school, \$2,591.14; bridge, \$2,591.14; relief fund, \$12,955.92; and \$2,000.00 was transferred from county to poor farm fund.

1865—Aeres assessed, 306,157; value of lands, \$1,515,181; town lots, \$68,697; personal, \$1,079,177; total value, \$2,664,055. Levies: County fund, \$8,532.18; State, \$5,688.12; school, \$2,844.06; bridge, \$1,422.03; relief fund, \$5,688.12; poor house fund, \$4,266.09.

1866—Personal property assessed, \$725,925. Levies: County fund, \$9,071.49; State, \$7,559.57; school, \$3,023.83; bridge, \$6,047.66; poor farm fund, \$4,535.74; \$4,095.70 transferred from relief fund, and \$446.53 from county fund to insane fund.

1867—Part of the assessor's books can't be found, those found, Salt Creek, Fabius, Lick Creek, Marion, Perry, Soap Creek, Drakeville and Fox River, report, acres assessed, 150,169; value, \$792,628; personal property, \$417,973; total, \$1,120,601. Levies: County fund, \$10,370.43; State, \$7,407.45; school, \$2,962.98; bridge, \$4,444.45; poor farm, \$2,962.98; \$1,133.53 transferred from county fund to insane fund.

1868—Assessment of personal property, \$1,052,843. Levies: County fund, \$10,580.27; State, \$7,557.34; school, \$3,022.94; bridge, \$4,534.39; poor farm, \$3,022.94; Bloomfield and Drakeville come in with tax collected, but no levy appears.

1869—Aeres assessed, about, 315,533; value of land, \$1,777,249; town lots, \$129,731; personal property, \$1,128,006; total, \$3,034,986. Levies: County fund, \$15,446.98; State, \$6,998.49; school, \$3,499.24; bridge, \$10,497.93; poor farm, \$3,499.24.

1870—Personal property assessed, \$1,302,640. Levies: County fund, \$12,367.79; State, \$7,16.52; school, \$3,582.26; bridge, \$3,582.26, and 5 per cent tax for B. & S. W. R. R. on Bloomfield township, amounting to \$38,142.09.

1871—Levies: County fund, \$11,530.89; State, \$7,950.31; school, \$3,975.15; bridge, \$3,975.15.

1872—Levies: County fund, \$11,982.03; State, \$10,355.53; school, \$4,142.48; bridge, \$4,142.48; poor farm, \$2,071.24.

1873—Acres assessed, 312,472; value of lands, \$2,419,497; town lots, \$202,670; personal, \$1,227,510; total, \$3,849,677. Levies: County fund, \$10,193.85; State, \$8,155.08; school, \$4,077.54; bridge, \$2,038.77; poor farm, \$2,038.77.

1874—Acres assessed, 312,472; value of lands, \$2,419,497; town lots, \$202,670; personal, \$1,101,045; railroad property, \$195,348; total value, \$3,955,072. Levies: County fund, \$13,516.21; State, \$7,910.14; school, \$3,955.07; bridge, \$1,977.53; poor farm, \$1,977.53.

1875—Acres assessed, 315,140; value of lands, \$2,414,483; town lots, \$260,513; personal, \$1,319,070; total, \$3,994,066. After changes by the board of equalization, the total foots up \$4,332,690. Levies: County fund, \$18,933.76; State, \$8,665.38; school, \$4,332.69; bridge, \$12,998.07; poor farm, \$2,166.35.

1876—Acres assessed, 315,140; value of lands, \$2,518,979; town lots, \$258,935; personal, \$1,278,773; railroad property, \$210,376; total value, \$4,267,063. Levies: County fund, \$17,068.25; State, \$8,534.13; poor house, \$2,133.53; insane fund, \$2,133.53; court house, \$17,068.25.

1877—Acres assessed, 316,238; value of lands, \$2,321,735; town lots, \$234,738; personal, \$1,061,005; railroad property, \$211,720; total value, \$3,529,198. Levies: County fund, \$15,828.08; State, \$7,914.04; school, \$3,657.02; bridge, \$7,914.04; poor house, \$5,935.53; insane, \$3,959.02.

1878—Acres assessed, \$316,238; value of lands, \$2,321,735; town lots, \$234,738; personal, \$920,610; railroad property, \$199,568; total value, \$3,673,816. Levies: County fund, \$14,706.60; State, \$7,353.30; school, \$3,676.65; bridge, \$5,514.97; poor house, \$1,838.33; insane, \$3,676.65; court house, \$18,383.25.

1879—Acres assessed, 314,318; value of lands, \$2,296,074; town lots, \$267,766; personal, \$975,605; railroad property, \$233,057; total value, \$3,772,502. Levies: County fund, \$16,254.24; State, \$7,288.62; school, \$3,644.31; bridge, \$10,011.85; poor, \$1,821.15; court house, \$4,555.39.

1880—Acres assessed, 314,318; value of lands, \$2,296,074; town lots, \$267,766; personal, \$926,851; total value, \$3,723,758, including railroad property, valued at \$233.07. Levies: County fund, \$16,081.21; State, \$7,168.86; school, \$3,584.93; bridge, \$10,754.79; poor, \$2,688.70; insane, \$1,792.46; war and defense fund, \$1,792.46.

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1881.

Lands exclusive of town property, 323,653 acres.....		\$2,262,739	
Town property.		Value.	
Floris.....	\$	5,210	
Belknap.....		2,660	
Drakesville.....		21,148	
Bloomfield.....		219,476	
Troy.....		7,269	
Pulaski.....		6,995	
Stiles.....		2,008	
Savannah and Springville.....		842	
Monterey.....		601	
West Grove.....		5,941	
Total.....	\$	272,150	272,150
Exemption for trees planted, \$455.			
Live stock assessed.		Value.	
Cattle.....17,891.....	\$	230,390	
Horses.....7,433.....		228,670	
Mules.....725.....		25,063	
Sheep.....15,543.....		30,774	
Swine.....18,007.....		61,791	
Total.....	\$	576,696	576,696
Other personal property.....			443,191
Railroad property.....			238,264
Total valuation of the county.....	\$		3,793,040
Levies: County fund, \$15,172.16; State, \$7,586.08; school, \$3,793.04; bridge, \$11,379.12; poor, \$2,844.78; insane, \$948.26; total, \$41,723.44.			

SWAMP AND SALINE LANDS.

The swamp land grant was created by an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850. This act gave to the various States the swamp and overflowed lands lying within their bounds, then remaining unsold, for the ostensible purpose of reclaiming them for agricultural uses. In pursuance of the act of Congress making these donations, the legislature of Iowa passed an act accepting the grant made to it, and provided for reducing these lands to the possession and ownership of the various counties in which they were found

to exist. This act was passed and approved February 2, 1853, and authorized the County Court to cause such lands to be selected and surveyed, and a return thereof made to the General Land Office at Washington City for approval and confirmation. The total number of acres of swamp land claimed by the State under this grant, were about four million, much less than in many other western States, which shows that Iowa has comparatively but little land that is not arable.

This swamp land grant has afforded opportunity for the perpetration of unconscionable frauds, not only upon the general government in the selection of the lands, but frequently upon the counties, to whom they were given by the State, through individual schemes. They have caused the State and the counties no little trouble and expense in their selection and disposition, by railroad companies, speculators, and others.

Davis county having more or less swamp and overflowed land within her borders, took steps in 1853 to select them, as shown by the record of the County Court of that, and subsequent years. As more or less difficulty, litigation and delay were caused by the swamp land affairs of the county, it is well to give the record as a verification to a comprehensive understanding of them.

On the 12th of October, 1853, Abram Weaver was appointed swamp land agent of the county, as follows:--

STATE OF IOWA,)
DAVIS COUNTY,) ss.

To all whom these presents shall come greeting: Know ye, that whereas, by an act of the legislature of the State of Iowa, which took effect on the 2d day of February, 1853, entitled, "an act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands within the State, and to pay the expenses of selecting and surveying the same," it is made the duty of the County Court, section 3 of said act, "to appoint some competent person" to examine said lands and make due report, and plats, etc., etc. To the end, therefore, that the provisions of said act may be carried out, and the examination of said swamp and overflowed lands may be made in the county of Davis, and State aforesaid, by an authorized agent of said county, the County Court having confidence in the ability and integrity of Abram Weaver, has this day appointed him agent for said county, hereby fully empowering him to do all acts now or hereafter necessary to a full and effective discharge of the duties devolving upon him by law, as agent of said county for the selection of swamp or overflowed lands within the limits of said county, as contemplated by the act of the legislature of the State of Iowa, authorizing the appointment of said agent.

[L. S.] Witness my official signature and the seal of said court, affixed at Bloomfield
this 12th day of October, 1853. S. A. MOORE, *County Judge.*

STATE OF IOWA,)
DAVIS COUNTY,) ss.

I, Abram Weaver do solemnly swear that I will faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon me by law, as agent for the county of Davis, for the selection of "swamp and overflowed lands" in said county, to the best of my ability. So help me God.

ABRAM WEAVER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of October, A. D. 1855.

S. A. MOORE, *County Judge.*

The next paper appearing of record, is Mr. Weaver's bill for services, as follows:

The county of Davis, Iowa, to Abram Weaver, Dr., for services as locating agent, appointed by the County Court of Davis county, to survey and locate the swamp and overflowed lands of said county, to make plats of the same, and to make a report accompanied by the survey plats and amount of acres selected, have reported the same to the Register of the State Land office, in amount 11,776.13 acres, for which service a charge of ten cents per acre is here presented to the County Court, making the sum of \$1,177.61, which sum I now ask may be paid him out of the county treasury.

ABRAM WEAVER, *Agent.*

October 15, 1857.

This bill the County Court declined to allow, because of its exorbitancy, whereupon Mr. Weaver submitted his claim for arbitration by agreement of parties, S. A. Moore, George Driffield and ———, being the arbitrators.

The following is his case:

<p>A. WEAVER, <i>vs.</i> S. W. MCATEE, <i>County Judge, etc.</i></p>	}	<p><i>Petition in Arbitration.</i></p>
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The plaintiff claims of the defendant eleven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-one cents, as justly due him from the defendant, and Davis County, Iowa, and for cause of said claim says, that he was legally appointed by the county judge of said county to locate the swamp and overflowed lands in said county, on the 12th day of October, 1853; and the plaintiff further says, that he did in pursuance of said appointment proceed and locate said land to wit: eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six acres and that he duly made out his report to the proper authorities of the State of Iowa, and county of Davis, as required by law, which reports were accepted. Plaintiff further says that he was employed in the locating of said lands one hundred and fifty-two days, and that he was employed in making out diagrams of said surveys twenty-four days, and that he was employed in making out blotters and maps to survey by, six days, and that he had to employ horses and teams to the number of twenty-seven days. Plaintiff further says that said sum above mentioned is still due and unpaid, all of which he says is true, and verifies the same under oath; and plaintiff hereby asks that the defendant may be compelled to answer, under oath, the foregoing petition.

A. WEAVER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of November, 1857.

N. W. COOK, *Clerk.*

The hearing being had before the arbitrators, they returned a judgment of \$400 in favor of Mr. Weaver, from which the county appealed to the District Court, where it was retried, before a jury, at the October term, 1858.

The following extract from the instructions of Judge Hendershott, then on the district bench, to the jury in the case, gives a clear exposition of the claims of both parties.

The plaintiff claims to have been appointed agent for Davis county to select the swamp and overflowed lands in said county. That he discharged said duties, and was engaged

therein a hundred and eighty-two days, and that he had a horse in use while engaged in making selections for twenty-seven days; that during said time he selected 11,776.13 acres of swamp lands, for which he claims to recover ten cents per acre.

To this claim the defendant says it is not true that plaintiff was legally appointed such agent, that he did not perform the number of days' services as claimed, and that the county is not indebted to plaintiff in any sum. You will first enquire, gentlemen, whether the said plaintiff was duly appointed by the county judge of Davis county, as claimed; if so, did he enter upon the duties of his appointment or office, and how much, if anything, is he entitled to for any services rendered to the county. He is entitled, if he has rendered any services to the county by virtue of his employment, to such compensation as his services are reasonably worth. Although you may find that plaintiff did not, in all things, fully and completely discharge all his duties, under and by virtue of his office or agency, yet, if he has performed services for the county, of which the county has received the benefit, it is responsible to plaintiff for reasonable compensation for such services received, deducting therefrom any damages the county may have sustained by reason of his failure to completely discharge his duties under his appointment.

Following this, the jury, November 2, 1858, returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$230, upon which judgment was entered.

On the 4th of November, 1858, H. B. Horn, as assignee of the above judgment received the amount thereof in full. Thus ended the first chapter in the swamp land affairs of Davis county; and thus they remained until 1870, when their consideration was renewed by the board of supervisors. Meantime, however, all the swamp land in the county had been entered by individuals as government land, which ended any farther contention over them. While agent Weaver had selected 11,776 acres as swamp and overflowed land, and reported the same with maps and plats thereof, yet the county had failed, through negligence, to report them to the General Land Office at Washington, with proof that such were swamp and overflowed lands within the terms of the swamp land act; hence, had received no pay therefor, in lieu of the lands which had been sold, as already noted.

At the June session of the board of supervisors, in 1870, the following action was taken to secure to the county indemnity for its swamp lands:

Resolved, by the board of supervisors of Davis county, that M. H. Jones and J. B. Weaver be, and are hereby, recommended and nominated as special agents to settle and adjust the swamp land account of said county, with the commissioner of the General Land Office, and Secretary of the Interior, with full power to act in behalf of said county; *provided*, that said Jones and Weaver shall not receive anything in compensation for their services unless they are successful in recovering the swamp land funds due said county, in which last event they shall receive for their services the sum of two thousand dollars, if they collect for 11,776.13 acres; and if not, in proportion to the amount collected at same rates; and it is understood that said agents shall defray their own expenses.

These new agents at once gave their attention to the work assigned them in behalf of the county, and in 1874 and 1875 secured the appointment of a

special commissioner by the General Land Office, who came upon the ground, examined the field, and took testimony in relation to the character of the lands which had been selected. The result was, that the new agents on the part of the county could only prove about *three thousand* acres, out of the former selection, to be swamp and overflowed lands. For this quantity the general government, in 1875, paid Davis county the sum of \$2,278.62, in cash, and about \$1,209 in United States land warrants. The land warrants, it is said, still remain at the General Land Office, never having been called for in behalf of the county. Thus ended the history of the swamp lands in Davis county.

SALINE LANDS.

The general government, several years ago, conceded the right of the States to the ownership of the public lands within their limits upon which salt springs existed. By act of Congress, approved May 27, 1852, the United States granted the land upon which these springs were found to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land lying adjacent to such springs, to be disposed of as the legislature of the State might direct. However, long prior to this act, Congress granted to the States the right to *use* the salt springs found upon any of the public lands within their borders, not exceeding twelve in number. This act of Congress was approved March 3, 1845.

The saline lands of the State being under the control of the legislature, it passed some eight or nine acts before it made a final disposition of them. The final act was that of February 24, 1857, directing the manner of their selection. The second act, approved February 5, 1851, provides that the Register of the Des Moines River Improvement should sell these lands, and the proceeds arising therefrom should constitute a fund for the founding and supporting of a State lunatic asylum. The third act, approved January 23, 1853, provided that these lands should be sold by the officer having charge of the public school lands of the State, and the proceeds arising therefrom should be paid into the State treasury. The fourth act of the legislature, concerning the saline lands, approved January 24, 1855, provided for their sale in connection with the school and State University lands by the persons in charge of these respective grants. The act also provided for the transfer to the treasurer of the State University, all moneys, books, notes, and other papers in the hands of the State treasurer, belonging to the University or saline funds. Again, by the act of the legislature, approved July 14, 1856 (extra session), the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated for the second time, to the State Insane Asylum. This act was repealed,

March 23, 1858. The seventh act of the legislature, approved March 26, 1860, conferred upon the county judge and treasurer the same authority to sell the saline lands that had been vested in the school fund commissioner. The next, and crowning act of the legislature, approved April 2, 1860, appropriated the saline lands and funds to the State University.

It will thus be seen that there has been a vast amount of legislation concerning the saline lands of the State, from first to last, resulting in no little confusion and conflict. In consequence of this, embarrassments arose between the State Land Office and the State University in relation to the administration of the saline grant, which caused the legislature, by act, approved March 25, 1864, to modify its act of April 2, 1860, and authorizing the trustees of the State University to sell the saline lands. The act also places the lands, and proceeds of the same, together with all the notes, contracts, and other securities therefor, under the complete control of the board of trustees of the University. The quantity of saline land thus secured to the State University, by the foregoing legislation is 46,101 acres. Of this, 640 acres lies in the northern part of Davis county.

THE RAILROADS IN THE COUNTY.

What a wonderful advancement the railroads make in the material development and general prosperity of a county, State or nation. As the pioneers look back to the early days of their settlements, they are amazed at the changes which these internal projects have wrought in their surroundings.

The anxiety for railroad communication in this county in its earlier days was earnest by those who foresaw the great advantages of them as instrumentalities in developing the population and material prosperity of their new county.

The first move made in this county, of which there is any record, to secure a railroad communication with the outer-world, was made on the 24th of December, 1853, as shown by the following record in the County Court.

Application was made by petition of H. Dunlavey, S. L. Carpenter, Allen Sawyer, J. I. Earhart, and others, and also other applications by means of resolutions of large and respectable meetings of citizens, setting forth that the interests of the county and the citizens thereof, require that the county judge should order an election specially for the purpose of voting "for" or "against" the county of Davis taking stock in the "Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua, and Bloomfield Railroad," and the extension of the North Missouri Railroad from the State line to Bloomfield, for the purpose of aiding in constructing of said roads within the county; and after due consideration of the matter, it is ordered that an election be held in each township in said county, at the usual places of holding elections therein, on the 4th

day of February next, for the purpose of voting for or against the following propositions, to-wit:

That the county of Davis, in the State of Iowa, will aid in the construction of the Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua and Bloomfield Railroad, and in the extension of the North Missouri road from the State line to Bloomfield, by subscribing the sum of \$150,000 to the capital stock of said roads, to be divided as the county judge may deem expedient to a speedy completion of said roads to Bloomfield.

That county bonds to said amount shall issue, bearing seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually, the county to pay no interest until the roads are completed. Bonds to be issued when the county judge is satisfied that the building of the road is secured. The county judge is to represent the stock of the county in the company. The ballots to be "for the county subscription," or "against the county subscription." The rules of the general election are to govern, all of which is more fully set forth in the proclamation issued therefor. Notice issued accordingly.

HENRY W. BRIGGS, *County Judge.*

The propositions were voted upon at the time, and in the manner provided in the foregoing order of the County Court, and were carried by a majority of three hundred and ninety-three votes, as shown by the following canvass and return of said vote:

The returns of an especial election held in Davis county, Iowa, for the purpose of voting upon the following propositions, to-wit.: That the county of Davis, State of Iowa, will aid within the limits of said county, in the construction of the Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua and Bloomfield Railroad, and in the extension of the North Missouri Railroad to a junction of said roads at Bloomfield, in said county, by subscribing the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the companies organized for the purpose of building said roads, said sum to be applied in such proportions as shall appear to the county judge of said county best calculated to effect a speedy completion of said roads to the point of junction. That county bonds for said sum (\$150,000) be issued by the county judge of said county, payable within twenty years from the date thereof, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; *provided*, that said county shall not pay any interest on said bonds until said road shall be in running order to said point of junction. That said county bonds shall be issued whenever the county judge of said county is satisfied that the said companies have secured said subscription to their capital stock as will enable them to contract with competent parties for the speedy completion of said roads. That, for the purpose of liquidating the principal and interest of said bonds, an annual tax, not exceeding one per cent upon the county valuation, may be levied in addition to the usual taxes, to be continued from year to year, so long as the same shall be required; *provided*, that no such tax shall be levied, unless it is found that said principal and interest cannot be paid by dividends from said stock or the sale thereof. That the county judge of said county aforesaid, shall, in person, or by proxy, represent the stock taken by said county in the company, or companies aforesaid.

Said election was held on Saturday, the 4th day of February, 1854, in conformity with a proclamation issued on the 26th day of December, 1853, and regularly posted in each township according to law; and at said election there were 1,271 ballots cast as follows; to-wit., "For the county subscription," 832 votes; "Against the county subscription," 439 votes. Said votes being this day fairly canvassed by Martin Snoddy and William S. Ficklin, justices of the peace, and the county judge, as county canvassers; it is found that there is a ma-

majority of 393 "for the subscription;" and it is considered that all the foregoing propositions are adopted, and it is ordered that notice be given accordingly.

There is a history connected with this railroad project, which the tax-paying people of this county should never forget. It was the first project of the kind ever inaugurated, and the result of it seems to indicate that it was a scheme, conceived as such. What are the facts? After this stock subscription was voted by the people, and before any other step had been taken, Col. Samuel A. Moore came to the helm of county affairs, as county judge. He was a young man, a farmer, unschooled in the arts of schemes, and none other than a determined zeal for the right, governed him in his relations with the affairs of the people. As soon as Judge Moore was installed in his new official position, the directory of the new Fort Madison railroad project, together with its officers and attorneys, came to Bloomfield, and presented to the judge the proposition, that inasmuch as the North Missouri road was a weakly, unreliable project, and theirs was "a dead sure thing," it was to the interest of the county, and hence his duty, to subscribe \$149,900 to their road, and \$100 to the North Missouri road. To secure the consummation of this proposition, the Fort Madison directory labored three or four days with Judge Moore, but to no avail. He finally told them that as soon as they completed their road up to the line of Davis county, he would then help them build it from that point to the town of Bloomfield; assuring them in unmistakable terms, that he did not propose that the people of his county should be taxed to build a railroad in Lee and Van Buren counties. This closed the interview, and the Fort Madison directory (on paper) returned home wiser, but not richer than when they came to consummate their scheme. This was the last of the "Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua and Bloomfield Railroad and its company.

The tax-paying people of Davis county are under a debt of gratitude to their ex-county judge, in thus shielding them from such an unwelcome burden, especially where the consideration for it was so chimerical and uncertain.

THE NORTH MISSOURI

Road came, however, through individual enterprise. No aid was extended it by the county, though it was the recipient of about \$100,000 secured by private individual subscriptions; and it traverses the county from south to north through its county seat, and has contributed largely to the development of the county. It was finished to Bloomfield in February, 1869, and to the north line of the county and Ottumwa in the year 1870.

The North Missouri, afterwards called the Kansas City, St. Louis & North-

ern, and now known as the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, has 25.38 miles of road in Davis county, of the value in 1872 of \$4,000 per mile, and of the total value of \$101,520.

THE BURLINGTON AND SOUTHWESTERN ROAD

Extends from Burlington, by way of Fort Madison to Bloomfield, crossing the St. Louis and Northern road at this point. To aid this road through Davis county, the township of Bloomfield voted, on the third of September, 1870, a five per cent tax on its assessed valuation, which produced \$44,449.55. The road was completed to Bloomfield in 1871, and is now completed and operating to Cameron in Missouri. It enters this county in the southeast corner of Prairie township, and leaves near the southwest corner of West Grove township. It thus extends 15.42 miles in Davis county, and in 1872 its value per mile was \$2,700, and its total value in this county was \$41,634.

THE CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN.

In January, 1870, the county resolved to quitclaim the public square, on which the court-house now stands, to the city of Bloomfield, to be divided into lots, the proceeds of their sale to be given to the Chicago and Southwestern Railway Company, if they would build their road to Bloomfield, the amount to be given to the railway company not to exceed \$40,000. J. W. Ellis, J. R. Sheaffer and William J. Law were appointed, and gave bond as trustees (in the penal sum of \$80,000), for the sale of the lots above mentioned.

But the company concluded not to come to Bloomfield, but went through the county five miles north, and thus secured no aid from this source. Whereupon the trustees quitclaimed the public square back to the county. This company, in the early part of 1871, laid its track through the county, depending on private subscription mainly for any aid they received, which amounted in the aggregate to quite a large sum. It enters the county in the northwest corner of Salt Creek township, and runs southwest, through Salt Creek, Lick Creek, Soap Creek, Drakesville, and Fox River townships, and leaves the county in the northwest corner of Fox River township. It has three stations in this county, Floris, in Lick Creek township, Belknap, in Soap Creek township, and Drakeville, in Drakeville township. The length of the road in this county, as reported by the Secretary of State in 1872 was 22.73 miles; of the value per mile of \$3,409. Total value in the county, \$77,280.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

This road runs diagonally, northwest and southeast, across the northeast quarter of section one, in Salt Creek township. The entire length of the road in this county being only three quarters of a mile, and having no station in the county, it can hardly be called one of the railroads of the county. It was one of the first roads ever built in the State; its length in this county, being reported by the secretary of state, in 1872, to be 75-100 of a mile, and valued at \$5,000 per mile, making a total valuation in the county of \$3,750.

The length and valuation of these railroads, as reported by the executive council, on the first day of January, 1881, differs slightly from that of 1872, as will be seen by comparing.

LENGTH AND VALUATION, JANUARY 1, 1881.

Burlington and Southwestern, length in the county, 15.40 miles; value per mile, \$2,500; total value, \$38,509. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, length in the county, 22.73 miles; value per mile, \$6,075; total value, \$138,085. Keokuk and Des Moines, length in the county, 0.75 of a mile; value per mile, \$3,500; total value in the county, \$2,625. St. Louis, Ottumwa and Cedar Rapids, number of miles in the county, 26.246; value per mile, \$2,250; total value in the county, \$59,054. This road is now a part of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and a feeder for Gould's great Southwestern trunk lines.

The total length of railroads in this county is 65.126 miles; the average valuation per mile is \$3,581.25; and the total valuation in the county is \$238,264.

THE PRESS OF DAVIS COUNTY.

The newspaper has arisen in this busy age to a position second to no other interest. It is the best and most valuable of libraries. Its cheapness is one strong point in its favor. It finds an entrance into homes, no matter how moderate—goes, as a rule, where books rarely do. It comes daily and weekly. It is read and loaned; caught up and read for a moment, giving knowledge to the reader; a single item frequently giving what pages of book-bound matter would have to be waded through to learn.

The newspaper, with the present facilities for almost instantly learning what is happening in every portion of the habitable globe, is the reflec-

tion of the hour equally as much as of past ages. By it, the north and the south, the east and the west, are brought together. We know of the crashing of the ice and of the curling heat of the sun; of the massing of snow, and of the rushing of great waters; we are with the daring explorer seeking for the north pole; travel through the jungles of Africa; have a bird's eye view of great battles; sail over every sea; dive with the whale in its fabulous depths; are present in the parliament of nations; listen to the last words of a dying potentate, and take by the hand his successor.

A wonderful, concise, most skillfully painted panorama of the affairs of the world, is the newspaper; a map of its busy life; a faithful reproduction of all its lights and shadows, and at the most nominal cost; at the merest bagatelle to books, even in these days of exceptional cheapness. Week after week, the paper comes filled with all that is rare, new, interesting and instructive. It is a history of nations in fifty-two volumes; an ever-continued encyclopedia of trade, science, biography, agriculture and the arts; is the "boiling down" of all books in so minute a form, that the mind can grasp at a single glance, and be saved the trouble of wading through ponderous volumes of uninteresting detail—to the great saving of time. It is, in fact, the grandest of all circulating libraries, at only a penny fee; the throwing open to the public of all the costly and exclusive archives of the world. The newspaper of to-day is a perfect *omnium gatherum*. Nothing escapes its notice. Every event of importance is instantly photographed upon its pages. The whispers breathed in every clime are caught and fixed. It is a marvel of intelligence; is the stereotype of every mind. We look back in wonder at the days when it was not, and human intelligence shudders to think of the barbarism and ignorance and superstition that would follow the blotting out of this, the sun of the solar system.

Much is said of the power of the press, of the privileges of the press, of the prerogatives of the press, and of the perfection of the press through a long catalogue of virtues. To earn these positions, the press has duties to perform. One is, to give the news, and to comment intelligently thereon. Second, to be truthful and unprejudiced. Newspapers have ceased to be private enterprises merely. The power they have attained makes them amenable to the same general laws as railroads and telegraphs. When the newspaper steps outside of its proper functions, and for personal spite, or greed, attains the character, life or service of any citizen, or assaults any interest of the community, it should be held to strict accountability by law, as well as by an enlightened public sentiment. Third, to suggest that which



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followed out will make news. For instance, thoughts concerning the development of business possibilities, the starting of factories, the building of railroads, the beautifying of the town, the improvement of schools, the bettering of public manners, and, if need be, of morals, also; the relief of the poor; as well as scores of other questions, in all the ramifications of events, political, industrial, commercial, social, religious and moral. It is not necessary that political events should come first (in a campaign sense) in a local paper. The term political should mean just criticisms or commendations of the government of the county and towns.

Next to the newspaper's duty of looking after, urging and defending good, civil government, law and order, is that of showing up the moral and religious influence of the community—noting church doings, not merely puffs of festivals and picnics, but reports of special services, sketches of sermons, containing more of love than wrath; of the clearing away of church debts, the prompt payment of the preachers, and of the growth, attendance and special doings of the Sunday-schools. The church plays an important part, as a teacher, in every community, and its work should have its proper place in the chronicles of the local paper.

Then, too, the schools should receive attention. The editor should take his own advice, and visit the schools, and extend to the teachers and pupils kindly words of encouragement in their work, encourage them in new efforts with the knowledge that the editorial eye is upon them, and would tell the world of the progress made by them. Besides thus noting the general progress, the newspaper should give reports of examinations, exhibitions, the closing exercises, tempering criticisms with a spirit of kindness and suggestions; commend faithful and efficient teachers, earnest scholars and worthy directors, and properly expose wrong and reckless doings regardless of where the guilt belongs. Reports, too, from the county superintendent concerning the schools in all parts of the county; of the interest manifested by teacher, pupil and parent; and last, but not least, concerning the financial management of the schools, the receipts and expenditures of the public money in this great work of educating the rising generations. This is of vital interest to the people who maintain this grand educational system of the State.

The doings of the social world demands impartial reports by the county press. The exercises of literary or debating societies, library and lecture associations, reading clubs, musical or other entertainments, and all other social gatherings for mutual improvement, should receive appropriate mention.

The people look to the newspaper in its making of the history of the

day or week, for the record of births, marriages and deaths; the transactions in real estate; the doings of the county and town officials; and the doings and decisions of the courts of law. Then, too, the industrial and commercial interests of the county demand prominent attention, and make interesting and valuable chapters in local history if followed up by intelligent explanation, and thoughtful and comprehensive comment. Everything noteworthy, as accidents, fires, and all the numerous incidents which go to make up every day life, should receive prompt and impartial attention, the editor bearing in mind that clear statements of *facts* serve a better purpose than the hair-raising, blood-curdling sensational style of the dime-novel. The election returns, complete down to the precinct officers; holiday anniversaries, and other days, the observance of which law or custom has sanctioned, should receive due attention. Neighborhood correspondence of local happenings, brief and crisp, should have regular appearance.

Then there are matters of personal history, which may be properly used by the editor, to the profit of his readers. For instance, sketches of business men, who have grown up in the community, and aided in its development, and illustrated the ways to prosperity through honorable and industrious means; men whose lives have been worthy examples of emulation by those who come after them; and men departing this life, leaving behind them memories bright with noble thoughts and deeds.

Petulance, grumbling and officiousness should never find utterance in newspapers; but fair comment, and unprejudiced criticisms, based upon knowledge and understanding coming from faithful, comprehensive study, and intelligent reflection, should always displace them. Extended arguments and lengthy clippings from metropolitan papers, rarely find acceptable place in local papers.

This summary of what the local county paper should be, reflects a fair average of what it is in Iowa to-day; of the character and range of the matter offered weekly, in ninety-nine counties within her borders; and it is but just to say that Davis county is well represented.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa, as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State, and the advancement of her material interests, than her editors. The number and character of the papers read and published in the State indicate the mental activity of the people, and their general intelligence and enterprise. *Hubbard's Record* for 1880, gives 510 as the number of newspapers published in Iowa, of which 30 are dailies, 462 weeklies, and 19

monthlies. The great continents of Africa and Asia, with European Turkey, Portugal and Norway and Sweden thrown in, possess barely more than half the number of papers issued in Iowa, a region in which fifty years ago no white man lived. And Iowa has more papers than the continent of South America and Mexico and the Central American states combined.

The states of Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, North and South Carolina are reported as having 447 papers, or 68 less than the goodly Hawkeye State. Politically, the republicans lead off with 226, followed by 83 democratic, 39 greenback and 87 independent and neutral sheets. There are 28 publications in the German, Bohemian and Norwegian languages. The educational papers number 7, religious 8, agricultural 3, and temperance 2. Society, literary, legal and miscellaneous publications complete the list. As to names, there is no lack of variety. Twenty-three indicate their political creed by sailing under the title of Democrat, and the cognomen Republican is found at the heading of 21 sheets. Twenty papers are called News, 17 Times, 13 Journal, 11 Independent and 9 Gazette, with 3 to 6 as Tribune, Herald, Union, Express, Register, Leader, Enterprise, Reporter and Hawkeye. Odd titles are not few, as Phonograph, Telephone, Eureka, Eclipse, Delta, Dial, Vidette, Signal and Kosmos all testify. There is the Sentinel and the Pilot, the Bugle and the Plain Talk, the Radical, the Liberal, the Conservative, and the Freeman, the Monitor, the Vindicator, and the Watchman. The Mirror reflects the sentiments of three communities, the Star twinkles for an equal number, the Eagle screams for two, the Sunshine for three, a Blade is wielded for one, and one has an Opinion. Then there is the Beacon, and the Beacon Light, the latter a greenbacker. Ordinary titles, by the way, do not seem to meet the views of the fiat-money people, and therefore we find such names as Greenback World, People's Dollar, National Advocate, New Era, and Independent American. Among foreign names we notice Volks-Zeitung, De Volksvreind, Beobachter, Slovon Americky, and Freie-Press, the latter representing three sheets. The Express, the Locomotive, the Onward, the Advocate, the Patriot, the Clipper, the Plain Dealer, the Telegraph, the Messenger, the Courier, the Ledger, the Review, and the Constitution all do duty as names for some of the good papers of Iowa.

The first paper ever issued in this State was the *Iowa Visitor*, at Dubuque, in 1834, since which time no doubt a thousand newspapers have lived and died in Iowa.

In the spring of 1836, John King purchased at Cincinnati, Ohio, and brought to Dubuque, a Smith press with the necessary type, and published a newspaper called the *Dubuque Visitor*. Wm. Cary Jones was foreman

of the office at a salary of \$350 a year and boarding. Andrew Kee-sicker was compositor. In 1842 this press and type were taken to Lancaster, Wisconsin, and on it was printed the Grant County *Herald*. Subsequently the same press was taken to St. Paul, Minnesota, and from it was issued the first paper printed in Minnesota Territory, called the *St. Paul Pioneer*. In 1858 the same press was taken to Sioux City Falls, in Dakota Territory, whereon to print the first newspaper published in that Territory, called the *Dakota Democrat*. In March, 1862, the Sioux Indians burned the town of Sioux City Falls, and this pioneer of American civilization perished in the flames.

It may not be uninteresting in this connection to give a few brief facts concerning journalism in the United States, as follows:

First newspaper—Colonial Press, Boston, 1690.

First political paper—Journal, New York, 1733.

First daily paper—Advertiser, Philadelphia, 1784.

First religious paper—Recorder, Chillicothe, Ohio, 1814.

First agricultural paper—American Farmer, Baltimore, 1818.

First commercial paper—Price Current, New Orleans, 1822.

First penny paper—Morning Post, New York, 1833.

First independent paper—Herald, New York, 1835.

First illustrated paper—News, Boston, 1853.

First religious daily—Witness, New York, 1870.

First illustrated religious paper—Weekly, New York, 1871.

First paper west of Mississippi—Republican, St. Louis, 1808.

First illustrated daily in the world—Graphie, New York, 1873.

First Woman's rights paper—Lily, Seneca Falls, New York, 1847.

The *Lily* was started by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, now an honored resident of Council Bluffs. The *Lily* flourished six years.

Iowa is the fifth State in the Union in the total number of publications. New York leading with 1,239, Pennsylvania 835, Illinois 832, Ohio 653, and Iowa 510. In the matter of subscriptions about 200 Iowa papers charge \$2.00 per annum, 200 \$1.50, and the rest divide up between \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

The total number of publications in the United States is placed at 9,723, representing politics, religion, science, commerce, the trades, finance, amusements, in short, every interest, occupation and profession has its organ. The oldest paper now extant in the United States is the *Mercury*, of Newport, R. I., which was established in 1758. The number of newspapers in the world is over 23,000.

There are seven newspapers published in the United States which are

now over one hundred years old. They are the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette*, Newport (R. I.) *Mercury*, New London (Conn.) *Gazette*, Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, New Haven (Conn.) *Journal*, Salem (Mass.) *Gazette*, Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*.

We are indebted to Col. S. A. Moore for the following information, prepared some years ago:

"The first newspaper published in the county was issued in 1854, and was called the *Western Gazette*. It was a six column paper, and owned and edited by George Johnson. It afterwards changed hands and was called the *Radiator*. Again there was a change; Harry Ober became the editor and proprietor, and it was called *Ober's True Flag*. In 1856, Elder Jesse Bowen started the *Democratic Weekly Union*. It was very short lived, and was succeeded by *Ward's Own*, with William G. Ward as editor. It had for a motto: "Ward Knows." Jones says: "As a newspaper, it was a rare joke." The next paper was the *Davis County Index*, edited by Hosa B. Horn, which ran well for a season, but its existence was brief. In 1858, Mr. A. P. Bentley started the *Democratic Clarion*, which he conducted until the spring of 1861, when it changed hands and was published by William G. Ward until 1863, when it suspended, but it again revived, and ran for a short time; but it died for the want of patronage in 1864.

In 1863 the *Union Guard* was started by a joint-stock company, with M. H. Jones and S. A. Moore as editors, and A. M. Karns, publisher. Gen. Weaver succeeded in the editorial department, and the paper continued as before until 1866, when M. H. Jones and Cyrus H. Young became proprietors, selling out to Mr. E. T. White in 1868, who changed the name to the *Davis County Republican*. Mr. White added much new material, including a power press, and continued its publication until his death in February, 1873. Mrs. White continued the publication of the paper until May, 1873. Captain J. A. T. Hull then purchased the office, and became its editor. Mr. A. M. Karns became associated with Captain Hull in the publication of the *Republican*, and continued in the office until June, 1876, when he was succeeded by Mr. C. B. Whitford. The *Davis County Republican* is now published and edited by the firm of Hull, Hamilton & Fortune.

In 1869, Mr. T. O. Walker commenced the publication of the *Bloomfield Democrat*.

Mr. J. B. King began the publication of the *Grangers' Advocate* in the spring of 1874, but sold out in a few months to Frederick W. Moore and Will Van Benthusen, who changed the name of the paper to *The Commonwealth*. Mr. Van Benthusen sold his interest in *The Commonwealth*, about the first of May, 1876, to Mr. Henry C. Ethel.

In October, 1874, Mr. J. B. King commenced the publication of the *Odd Fellows' Banner*. Mr. S. H. Glenn, purchased an interest in the paper, in January, 1876. The *Banner* was then published under the firm name of Glenn and King.

The *Teacher at Work* was also a monthly publication issued from the office of the *Davis County Republican*, and edited by the Faculty of the Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute.

The *Drakeville Sun* was started by Richard B. B. Wool, at Drakeville, in March, 1875, and suspended February, 1876.

There are at present three newspapers published in the county, all of them at the county-seat: *Davis County Republican*, *Democrat*, and *Legal Tender Greenback*. These newspapers are on a sound footing, ably con-

ducted, and wield an influence on the literary, moral, social, commercial and business interests of the country, that can be known only in the growth, prosperity and happiness of our children who, in the coming years, will meet as we have to-day, to review the history of the past.

From another source we learn the names of every newspaper ever published in the county, with the several owners of each, as follows: *The Weekly Gazette*, the first newspaper in the county, the first issue dated Saturday morning, May 13, 1854, owned and edited by Geo. W. Johnson; *The True Flag*, edited by Chamb. Ober; *The Radiator*, edited by Rev. J. B. Bowen; *The Bloomfield Union* and *The Davis County Democrat*, edited by Rev. J. B. Bowen; "Ward's Own," by W. G. Ward; *The Iowa Flag*, by W. G. Ward; *The Davis County Index*, by Hosea B. Horn; *The Democratic Clarion*, by A. P. Bentley and Amos Steckel, succeeded by W. G. Ward, then by Barr & Hamlin; *The Union Guard*, by Andy Karns, succeeded by Jones & Young; DAVIS COUNTY REPUBLICAN, by Edw. White, succeeded by J. A. T. Hull, then Hull & Fortune, then Hamilton & Fortune; THE BLOOMFIELD DEMOCRAT, by T. O. Walker; *The Granger's Advocate*, by J. B. King; *The Commonwealth*, by F. W. Moore, Henry Ethel and Will Van Benthusen; THE LEGAL TENDER GREENBACK, by C. F. Davis; *The Mercury*, by Henry Ethel; *The Odd Fellows' Banner*, by J. B. King, then Glenn & King; *The People's Journal*, by Mitchell Bros.; *The Vindicator*, by S. H. Horn; and the *Drakeville Sun*, started at Drakeville, in March, 1875, by R. B. B. Wood, and suspended in February, 1876. The papers above given in SMALL CAPS are the only ones of this long list now in existence.

The *Davis County Republican* is the oldest living newspaper in Davis county, having been started as the *Union Guard*, in August, 1863. It was first owned and operated by a joint stock company. At a conference of republicans held in Bloomfield that year, for the purpose of devising ways and means of starting a paper favorable to President Lincoln's administration, it was decided to issue 100 shares of \$5.00 each, and to limit all stockholders to one share each. Subsequently, owing to a desire to hasten the inauguration of the plan, several members were permitted to purchase three or more shares each. Col. S. A. Moore and Mr. John Drake, now of Albia, were appointed a committee to purchase material. They purchased a stock of second-hand material of Ottway Cutler, at Ft. Madison, and with this the first number of the *Union Guard* was printed, A. M. Karns being the publisher, and Col. S. A. Moore and Mr. M. H. Jones, editors. Mr. Karns soon became owner of all or most of the stock by purchase and donation; and under his management the foundation of the subsequent splendid pros-

perity of the paper was laid. In May, 1864, Col. Moore re-enlisted, and Mr. Jones also entered the army, Col. J. B. Weaver succeeding to the editorship. In 1868 Henry H. Jones and Cyrus H. Young became owners of the paper. In 1868 Mr. E. T. White purchased the office, and changed the name of the paper to the *Davis County Republican*, which has been its name ever since. Mr. White added a magnificent Taylor power press and much new material, and greatly improved the paper in every way. In February, 1873, Mr. White died. Mrs. White edited and controlled the paper until May of the same year, when it was purchased by Captain J. A. T. Hull. At one time Mr. A. M. Karns was associated with Capt. Hull in the ownership of the office, but soon disposed of his interest, Capt. Hull again becoming sole proprietor. Mr. C. B. Whitford became for some time associate editor in 1876, and Mr. R. L. Rowe had editorial control from January to March, 1879. In May, 1877, Mr. A. H. Fortune, a practical printer, entered the firm as a partner, the style of the firm being changed to Hull & Fortune. Under the editorial and business management of Hull & Fortune, the paper has grown and prospered as never before. In 1880 steam power was introduced, and large additions of stock purchased. Hull & Fortune are still proprietors, but the paper is published by Fortune & Hamilton, Mr. John J. Hamilton having leased Capt. Hull's interest in the spring of 1879. Mr. Hamilton took editorial charge of the paper March 31, 1879, and is still its editor.

The *Legal Tender Greenback*, was established in June, 1878, by C. F. Davis; stepping into the shoes of the *Commonwealth*, deceased. In six months he had the county printing, and did effectual work in the Congressional campaign of 1878. This paper started with about 300 subscribers, and when there were only 800 Greenback votes in the county. It has now reached a *bona fide* circulation of over 2,000, the largest ever attained by any paper ever published in the county; and the vote of the party has increased until at the last election, they elected every candidate on the county ticket. This paper is officially indorsed as the Greenback organ of Davis county, and the central organ of the national Greenback party. Their business and circulation have so increased that it became necessary to put in a steam power press.

The Bloomfield Democrat.—The publication of this journal was begun September 15, 1869, by T. O. Walker, its present proprietor, and has continued ever since under the same ownership. Assistance in placing the paper upon a permanent pecuniary basis was given by J. W. Ellis; William Hill and W. T. Leech. The *Democrat* was at first a seven column paper, but as business increased, it enlarged, in 1871, to eight columns, and to nine

columns in 1872; cutting off one column a year later, and has thus remained ever since. Politically it is in complete accord with the Democratic party. It was for Horace Greeley, as the best means to harmonize the North and South; and for Anti Monopoly in 1873, believing that the State has the right to regulate the corporations she has created. The *Democrat* has given sturdy support to every worthy public improvement projected in Davis county. It has proceeded upon the principle that a local newspaper must be, not only the reflex of public sentiment, but the director as well; and that a consistent, manly advocacy of local interests will in the end benefit paper and people alike.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

There is nothing more remarkable in our time than the great progress in the matter and methods of education. This has necessitated new modes of mental culture, and placed in the hand of the educator new material to aid him in reaching broader and grander results. Among the changes which the new education has wrought is the recognition of certain philosophical facts in the training of youth, the importance of due attention to the hygiene of school-room life and study, and the place of new studies in the educational curriculum of the common school. Time was, and not far back, when "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic" were deemed the only essentials of an education. But this has changed, and the history of the change is one of that long struggle against the prejudices in favor of the oldest methods of the old schools in which the early settlers had been educated, and to which they had become attached: a struggle in which the county is still interested; one that comes to it laden with the accumulated facts of ages, hoary with years, yet beneficent in influence; a struggle in which opinions and theories covered with honors have been marched off the stage of action and supplanted by facts and principles which it has cost years of toil to discover, and more years still to establish.

The result of all these is, that it is now not only conceded, but very generally demanded, that the teacher should be subjected to a thorough course of training before commencing to discipline other minds. To meet this end, not only have normal schools been established and normal courses added to the *curricula* of the colleges, but normal institutes, at the expense and under the auspices of the county, have been established to meet a demand ever growing greater. The reason is, that there is a need in popular education that may only be met by first meeting a like need felt by those who have that work in charge. The teacher occupies but partly, the high

place of an apostle of complete civilization—for nothing less is his task and that is his place—a preacher of complete manhood and womanhood. Instead of drilling boys and girls upon the multiplication table, he is to profoundly affect human destiny for good. That there is but a feeble demand for this highest type of teachers, arises not only from an unconsciousness of the immeasurable value they are to mankind, but also from the imperfect style of teachers that now stand before the public.

There is probably no question in which the citizens of a county are so directly interested as this one of teachers of known and tried ability. The time has long since passed when any person could teach school. The claims of to-day can no longer be met by the appliance of even a decade ago, for experience is beginning to show that teaching, like every other department of human thought and activity, must change with the changing condition of society, or it will fall in the rear of civilization and become an obstacle to improvement. The educational problem of the day, is how to get more meaning into the training of the schools; a meaning that shall excite the youthful mind to the highest type of intellectual activity and vigor; that shall educate for lasting national life. A nation's safety lies wrapped up in the intelligence of its people. And as the scope of human activity and thought is ever widening, so the claims of culture are ever increasing, and the State has the right to expect due attention to them from its constituency. By the general diffusion of knowledge only, is it possible to put wisdom at the helm of State; keep mediocrity out of responsible offices; remove corruption from places of trust; banish vice and peccation, and so sweeten the fountain of public morality, that justness and fairness shall be the condition between all classes of men in all the relations of life. To this is opposed, oftentimes, the foolish objection that "too much book learning is not to the best interest of individuals." Nothing is more foreign to a true spirit of culture and progress, or more fruitful of invidious results, than that the matter and aim of education are not akin to the most commonplace affairs of life. Education is intensely utilitarian, directly so; there is not an avocation to which it has not brought its benison by way of improvement or correction.

An illustration from that kind of labor to which our country owes its institutions and its perpetuity—husbandry—may be in point. In early ages the products of agriculture were thought to be the gifts of various divinities, who gave or withheld according to their caprice. The golden grain was the special bounty of Ceres—just as Minerva bestowed the olive, and Bacchus the wine. The seed grain did not quicken except by favor of the rural god, who kept watch and ward over this process; their sheep and their bees

were under the guardianship of Pan, and a troop of frolicsome fauns brought back life to the fields, and opened with their busy fingers the buds of spring. Over all the operations of nature was some presiding divinity, and, as they were prosperous or adverse, they inferred that the divinity was kindly or malignant. But since that time the physical sciences and chemistry have given to the farmer a new heaven and a new earth. The lightnings are no longer the manifestations of an angry divinity, but an indispensable agent in the scheme of vegetable growth and production. Noxious elements, once the source of untold miasm and death, are constantly eliminated from the air he breathes—taken up by the lungs of the vegetable system, and transmuted into valuable and useful forms. Now, his culture comes to temper the austere sky, his enterprise rolls back to the forest like a scroll, and there appears a more genial sun, until the frozen circle itself seems pushed northward, and abundance smiles where unassisted Nature was stern, and niggard, and unfruitful. The field of improvement is yet boundless, though the most beautiful of the sciences are his handmaids. A vast change in the direction and tendency of thought is that from the time when—

The sacred seer with scientific truth
 In Grecian temples taught the attentive youth;
 With ceaseless change, how restless atoms pass
 From life to life a transmigrating mass.

to that of to-day when men's thought are turned outward toward Nature, seeking the cause and explanation of its phenomena, *not* in the "influence of the gods who haunt the lurid interspace of world on world, where never creeps a cloud or moves a wind, nor ever falls the least white star of snow, nor ever lowest roll of thunder moans, nor sound of human sorrow mounts to mar their sacred everlasting calm—but in Nature itself. Men may question Nature, and where shall that questioning better begin than in the common school room, surrounded by proper and appropriate influences, and under the guidance of skilled and trained teachers. The work of such a teacher will be more than a mere perfunctory discharge of mechanical duties; such a teacher will never be content with the orderly management and systematic communication of other people's results. Agassiz recognized in 1871, the need of teachers, trained *not alone* in the common branches, but in science, for how else shall the attention of hundreds of thousands whose *alma mater* is the common school, otherwise learn to read the truths that lie like diamonds on every hand, or nod smilingly out from every flower? Said Prof. Louis Agassiz: "The time seems to have come when to the received methods and approved topics of popular education,

such branches of physical and natural science should be added as have acquired real importance for the business of life during the last fifty years. There is only one difficulty in the way of this most desirable result. There are no teachers to be had, whatever efforts might be made to introduce these studies at present, and the demand is likely to become more pressing every day. It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom to consider what may be done to prepare the way, and I hold it will be best to organize a special normal school for the training of scientific teachers. The world will require them everywhere before many years are past." It is the happy lot of the teacher of to-day, to live in one of those most eventful periods of intellectual and moral history, when these oft-closed gates of discovery and reform stand open at their widest. How long these good days may last, none can tell. It may be that the increasing power and range of the scientific method, with its stringency of argument and constant check of fact, may start the world on a more steady and continuous course of progress than it has moved on hertofore. It is for those among the teachers of this county, whose minds are set on the advancement of education and educational methods, to make the most of present opportunities, that even when in future years progress is arrested, as checked it may be, it shall be arrested at the the higher level.

Aside from the qualifications that should be required in teachers, there is another important feature of the common school system that should by no means be overlooked—that of the superintendency. It is now a recognized fact that a system, the workings of which are as complicated as is our common school system, needs some responsible head to which the teacher, in trouble or in doubt, may appeal. This is found in the highest school officer in the county—the superintendent of schools. The very nature of his task and the duties of his office, make it imperative that he should be a man of large experience and broad views, able both to advise and correct. It is an office indispensable to the workings of the system as now constituted, and is more effective, and *most* effective, when fitness is considered as the sole recommendation. It is not only a notorious, but a disgraceful fact, that the aims of the office are defeated by party ends, and its usefulness abridged by unwise partisan selection. From the school and its direction, its teaching and its teacher, all questions of a political nature should be banished. The school-room is not the proper place for their discussion, and the selection of a superintendent on a political basis alone, is a most flagrant error. To insure the efficiency of the office, men of sterling worth, tried in school methods and able to direct, should be selected, and the

choice ought to be unanimous, and made with a view to the highest interest of the patrons of the school.

Another feature of equal, if not greater importance, is the retention of good teachers. The educational interests of a county can usually be safely intrusted to the care of professional teachers. Their avocation makes them necessarily jealous of their reputation, and jealousy of this kind almost invariably leads to greater and more enduring successes. The earlier teachers, and this is not meant altogether disparagingly, *kept* school rather than *taught*, and even then, their duties were confined to a few months' task in winter or summer. Aside from the few paltry dollars they saw in it, they had no interest in their occupation, and were constantly leaving the teachers' ranks for other and more remunerative employment. It is a sad fact that this same evil prevails to-day, and the necessities of education demand that it should be remedied. Greater permanency in the vocation of teaching must be guaranteed, or talent and culture will be induced neither to enter or remain in the work. So long as this remains a prevailing neglect, the schools will be shorn of their greatest efficiency, and the development of youth into a nobler manhood prove a failure. After city and township districts select suitable men and women to take charge of schools, and find that they possess the requisite qualifications, let them allow no moneyed nor any other consideration to influence these successful teachers to withdraw from their tested positions. Unless this principle more commonly obtain, continual experiment must necessarily take the place of a true educational philosophy.

There is another feature rapidly becoming a part of the common school system which promises the greatest results. That feature is the normal institute work, now being annually inaugurated and conducted through a term of weeks in this county. The system has been tested in other counties, and with the most flattering success. The amount of work compressed into a short month's study in one of these normal trainings is truly astonishing. The county superintendent vigorously co-operates in this matter, and thus new life and enthusiasm is infused in the teachers present. To foster this new adjunct of popular education should now become one of the main self-imposed duties of school officials throughout the county, for thus will be given them the better classes of teachers—classes ever becoming stronger in their avocation from both study and experience. While a certain per cent of new teachers must continually be presented, it is not necessary that employment be given them because they are cheaper. The country districts especially suffer from this inimical policy, a policy which while it annually saves a few dollars, ruins *very often* the educational capabilities of a child. The school-room blunders of experienced teachers are

often grievous and many; it is hence the height of folly to subject a school to the immeasurably more disastrous ones of totally inexperienced teachers.

Passing from these general considerations to the purely historical phase of this chapter, it may be remarked that the progress in educational matters and interest has been commensurate with the material growth of the county in other respects. The attention of the reader is now invited to a summary of this growth.

It must not be supposed that while the pioneers, who settled these prairies, were busy redeeming their wildness and surrounding themselves with domestic comforts, they forgot to plant the seeds of those institutions among which they were reared. As soon as a sufficient number of children could be gathered together, the school-house made its appearance, rude at first, like the primitive houses of the settlers, but adapted to the circumstances of the people in those times. Pioneer school-houses were usually log structures, warmed in winter by fire-places similar to those in the pioneer houses. Slanting shelves were used for desks, along the walls, and in front of these were benches made of slabs. These were for the "big scholars." A row of similar benches stood in front of these, upon which the smaller pupils sat. The buildings were sometimes without doors, and paper was made to subserve the purpose of window glass. The books then in use were such as would not be tolerated now. They were well adapted to the capacities of those who had mastered the branches of which they treated, but not to those of beginners. The methods of teaching were then quite different from the present. The early settlers, as had been their fathers before them, were reared with full faith in the maxim, "spare the rod and spoil the child." The first teachers were usually anxious that pupils should not spoil on *their* hands, and many old men retain a vivid remembrance of what school discipline was in their boyhood.

An account of the exercises during half a day of school in the olden time would be amusing, though, in some respects, it is an open question whether modern customs are all great improvements. Many can remember that when word was passed around, "the master's comin'!" a grand scramble for seats occurred, so that every one was found in his seat, and a suspicious kind of order prevailed when the august dispenser of wisdom entered. It must be admitted, however, that notwithstanding the miserable text-books then in use, and in many respects, the awkward methods of teaching which prevailed, the schools of that period furnished some excellent scholars; perhaps, almost, a larger proportion than those of the present time. It is not meant that people then knew more; indeed, if the truth must be told, they knew far less. But ability to conquer intricate problems, and without aid,

is almost a thing of the past in the country school. More than is really necessary to, and applicable in life, is now taught, to be sure, and herein lies the great superiority of the common schools of to-day.

The chapter covering the history of "townships, towns and their growth," farther on in this work, will contain, in detail, so far as facts and tradition allow, much interesting matter in relation to the schools of the county in its early days—the first ones established, the first school buildings and how they were provided, the early teachers, etc. The experience of early day teachers is often interesting, and illustrate the progress which our educational system of to-day has made over that of years ago.

The following table shows the condition of the schools, in 1862. No records of the schools have been preserved, further back than that year, and some of the township reports of that year cannot be found.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of schools.		Average length in months.		Male teachers.		Female teachers.		AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY.		SCHOLARS.				Cost per pupil per month.		SCHOOL HOUSES.		Value of school houses.
	Number of schools.	Average length in months.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Between 5 and 21.		Enrolled.	Average attendance.	Cost per pupil per month.	Frame.	Log.	Value of school houses.					
							Male.	Female.											
Salt Creek	7	12	5	2	\$20.00	\$14.00	209	195	355	175	.84	1	6	505					
Soap Creek	6	12	5	5	22.00	12.80	210	221	417	189	.60	4	1	775					
Marion	10	7	3	3			181	181	427	116		2	3	515					
Fox River	13	7	7	5	15.00	14.00	253	279	415	198	.84	1	4	574					
Drakeville	6	2	4	4	24.00	10.00	99	123	277	162	.56	3		550					
Bloomfield	9	12	4	5	20.00	12.00	188	168	291	193	1.10	3		900					
Prairie	3	3	3	3	27.00	10.00	134	112	174	124	.76	3		1,100					
Roscoe	5	2	3	2	19.33	13.80	89	82	151	85	.88	5		1,240					
Grove	8	24	6	4	20.00	14.00	222	210	306	135	1.00	5	1	800					
Fabius	9	12	8	1	18.09	12.00	253	247	471	245	.52	1	5	710					
Bloomfield City	1	2 1/2	2	2	48.00	20.00	196	204	264	192	1.12			3,200					
Total	79		50	38			2064	2025	3548	1814		28	19	\$10,869					
Average	3				\$23.34	\$13.26					\$.82								

Bloomfield city had two brick school buildings.

The following table shows the condition of the schools in 1879:

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of schools.	Average length in months.		AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY.		SCHOLARS.				Cost per pupil per month.	Value of school houses.	
		Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Between 5 and 21.		Enrolled.	Average attendance.			
						Male.	Female.					
Salt Creek	7	7	2	5	\$23.68	\$16.70	225	234	379	189	84	3,655
Lick Creek	10	5	7	5	28.02	18.95	281	324	382	260	120	4,785
Soap Creek	9	4	2	13	22.00	20.18	220	185	332	198	1.00	2,730
Marion	9	6	6	6	23.72	17.70	200	201	356	174	.78	3,375
Fox River	4	7	2	6	27.00	20.00	146	145	177	76	1.19	1,110
Drakeville	1	6		1		20.50	17	21	38	18	1.50	460
Bloomfield	8	7	8	9	28.01	18.33	185	179	294	152	1.29	2,600
Perry	6	7	5	9	24.99	17.97	112	104	155	84	1.51	3,550
Union	9	6	6	13	33.83	18.08	233	251	419	194	1.05	4,075
Prairie	4	7	3	3	34.03	24.13	120	118	197	116	1.11	3,300
Roscoe	5	5	5	3	29.73	17.04	150	142	268	151	.82	2,175
Grove	8	6	1	5	28.07	17.63	232	217	355	188	1.38	3,145
Wyacondah	8	6	6	6	24.17	23.55	204	170	267	160	1.16	3,860
Fabius	6	6	3	3	24.55	25.33	232	207	349	175	.92	1,925
West Grove	7	6	3	9	25.89	20.08	214	211	286	220	.94	2,550
Bloomfield Independent	8	7	6	4	45.83	35.66	284	327	532	318	.86	25,000
Drakeville Independent	2	9	1	1	30.00	19.00	59	61	93	62	.80	2,000
Savannah Independent	2	6	1	1	32.50	28.16	67	62	104	50	.90	1,000
Total	112		82	108			3191	3162	4983	2785		\$71,235
Average		6.1			\$28.04	\$21.22				2785	\$1.07	

The condition of the schools in 1880 may be gathered from the following table by townships:

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of schools.	Average length in months.		AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY.		SCHOLARS.				Cost per pupil per month.	Value of school houses.	
		Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Between 5 and 21.		Enrolled.	Average attendance.			
						Male.	Female.					
Salt Creek	8	6	5	9	\$22.20	\$21.52	251	282	396	214	.92	3,600
Lick Creek	9	7	7	7	22.63	18.23	281	312	411	206	.90	5,025
Soap Creek	9	6	4	12	23.25	20.00	210	184	329	193	1.04	3,420
Marion	8	6	5	10	24.80	19.08	207	188	258	184	.82	3,640
Fox River	1	6	3	5	27.33	22.20	140	137	172	104	.89	1,400
Drakeville	1	6	1	1	25.00	18.00	18	22	24	15	1.43	400
Bloomfield	8	7	6	9	28.59	19.55	197	193	333	171	1.43	2,900
Perry	6	5	5	4	25.17	17.33	108	94	168	112	1.37	3,400
Union	9	6	3	10	24.24	16.44	210	212	358	189	.98	3,475
Prairie												
Roscoe	5	6	5	4	28.92	16.77	154	151	204	146	.87	2,185
Grove	8	6	6	8	25.95	17.64	218	217	259	171	1.32	2,915
Wyacondah	8	6	4	5	25.00	25.00	202	169	278	154	1.40	3,700
Fabius	6	6	2	5	24.00	22.50	239	201	289	190	.82	1,725
West Grove	7	6	5	4	27.18	24.50	203	206	420	230	.87	2,550
Bloomfield Independent	8	8	2	5	53.88	35.00	296	344	479	260	1.08	25,000
Drakeville Independent	1	9	1	1	35.00	21.00	52	62	96	61	.91	1,200
Savannah Independent	1	6	2	1	25.00	18.00	70	63	84	69	.50	1,000
Total	106		70	100			3056	3067	4468	2709		\$67,535
Average		6.5			\$27.54	\$20.75				2709	\$1.03	

These tables show the number of schools; average length of school, in months; number of teachers; average monthly salary; number of persons between the age of 5 and 21; number enrolled; average daily attendance;

average cost per month for each scholar, and the value of school buildings. In the next table will be found a complete showing of the schools, for the year 1881, from the very latest returns, showing the condition of each independent district and district township.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF DAVIS COUNTY SCHOOLS FOR 1881.

DISTRICTS.	SCHOOLS.		TEACHERS.				PUPILS.				SCHOOL HOUSES.			
	No. not graded.	Rooms graded.	NO.		PAY PER MONTH.		NO. BETWEEN 5 AND 21.		Enrollment.	Average daily attendance.	Cost per month per capita.	NO.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Frame.	Brick.	Value.
Bloomfield District Township.	8	6.5	5	11	\$ 27.98	\$ 32.92	177	177	292	153	4	1.41	8	\$ 2,740
Soap Creek District Township.	9	5.3	7	10	24 00	20 94	216	171	291	180	1	1.21	9	3,635
Fox River District Township.	4	5.8	2	5	30.70	23 22	151	141	179	97	1	1.04	4	1,300
Drakeville District Township.	1	6	2	2	25 00	25 00	18	24	38	21	1	1.05	1	460
Perry District Township.	6	5.5	5	5	24 91	17 66	113	104	165	92	1	1.45	6	3,750
Wyacondah District Township.	2	6.2	6	10	25 33	24 50	190	149	288	164	1	1.53	8	3,700
Bloomfield Independent Dist.	8	8	2	6	56 66	35 00	323	369	506	252	1	1.26	1	25,000
Drakeville Independent Dist.	2	9	1	1	40 00	26 67	53	83	96	39	69	1	1	1,000
Savannah Independent Dist.	2	0	2		25 00	56 61	141	40	65	1	65	1	1	1,100
IN SALT CREEK TWP.														
Iowaville Independent Dist.	1		1	1	25 00	25 00	6	3	9	191	1	1.29	1	1,000
Des Moines Independent Dist.	1	6	2		26.66	50	68	64	37	91	1	1	1	1,500
Salt Creek Independent Dist.	1	7	2			22 13	42	37	88	32	1	1.00	1	300
Bear Creek Independent Dist.	1	6	1	1	26 00	15 00	30	23	45	28	73	1	1	400
Eagle Independent District.	1	6	1	1	25 00	16 00	23	21	27	18	1	1.09	1	450
Center Independent District.	1	6	1	1	25 00	16 67	35	24	48	23	94	1	1	400
White Elm Independent Dist.	1	7	1	1	30 00	20 00	50	44	70	26	97	1	1	700
IN LICK CREEK TWP.														
Pleasant Grove Ind. Dist.	1	6	1		26 50		31	12	33	21.5	1	1.24	1	500
Pleasant Hill Ind. Dist.	1	6	1	1	33 33	20 00	26	34	50	32	1	1.31	1	450
Pleasant Ridge Ind. Dist.	1	6.5	1	1	43 74	19 00	41	44	75	21	74	1	1	500
Pleasant View Ind. Dist.	1	6	1	1	25 00	25 00	27	34	49	27	89	1	1	400
Florin Independent District.	2	7.5	2	2	32 00	30 00	58	72	96	47	70	1	1	1,500
Bunker Hill Independent Dist.	1	7	1	1	25 00	30 00	30	40	59	34	82	1	1	400
Liberty Independent District.	1	3		1		25 00	23	34	25	13	1	1.00	1	20
Franklin Star Ind. Dist.	1	6	1			21 66	34	26	42	19	1	1.12	1	600
Union Independent District.	1	6	1		25 00		17	19	30	12	1	1.92	1	500
IN MARION TWP.														
Ash Grove Independent Dist.	1	7	2		21 57		32	32	50	33	5	74	1	400
Fairview Independent District.	1	6	2			23 83	19	16	45	18	3	1	1	500
Albany Independent District.	1	6	1	1	25 00	20 00	15	17	39	19	59	1	1	300
Union Independent District.	1	6	2			22 00	14	22	30	17	1	1.15	1	200
Center Independent District.	1	8	2			20 25	10	14	20	12	1	1.66	1	200
Oak Springs Independent Dist.	1	6	1			19 00	2	20	14	23	80	1	1	600
Washington Independent Dist.	1	6	1			21 75	36	27	20	34	1	1.08	1	590
Black Hawk Independent Dist.	1	6	1	2	25 00		35	28	56	23	1	1.05	1	450
IN UNION TWP.														
Oak Hill Independent District.	1	6	1	1		20 00	18	32	35	18	1	1.14	1	400
Union No. 2 Independent Dist.	1	6	1	1	30 00	16 00	13	14	26	14	1	1.63	1	250
No. 7 Independent District.	1	6	1		28 33		29	25	42	35	81	1	1	500
Union Star Independent Dist.	1	6	2			22 50	23	21	41	21	1	1.07	1	400
Hickory Grove Ind. Dist.	1	6	2			20 00	26	39	44	30	67	1	1	400
O. K. Independent District.	1	6	2			19 50	15	15	39	28	70	1	1	500
Troy Independent District.	2	7	3			26 45	48	60	73	36.5	73	1	1	500
Walnut Grove Ind. Dist.	1	4	1	1		28 88	15	19	34	19	8	1	1	350
Stringtown Independent Dist.	1	7	1		18 27		8	12	22	12	1	1.52	1	40
Antioch Independent District.	1	9	2			21 00	15	8	29	24	3	88	1	200
IN PRAIRIE TWP.														
Prairie Independent District.	1	8	1	1	26 00	18 00	36	21	52	22	41	1	1	20
Fulaski Independent District.	2	8	1	1	47 22	34 17	54	56	94	52	1	1.58	1	1,300
Craven Independent District.	1	8	1			30 00	32	18	45	19	1	1.26	1	300
IN ROSCOE TWP.														
Atkins Independent District.	1	6.5	1	1	25 00	25 00	25	22	49	17	1	1.48	1	100
Pleasant Knoll Ind. Dist.	1	9	1	1	45 00	18 00	38	43	75	51	70	1	1	700
Round Grove Ind. Dist.	1	6	1		30 00		25	17	36	18	5	1	1	800
Brumler Independent District.	1	6	1	1	30 00	14 50	32	26	46	20	90	1	1	40
Union Independent District.	1	5	2			22 20	30	26	44	29	76	1	1	600
IN GROVE TWP.														
Pleasant View Ind. Dist.	1	7	2			21 50	26	27	32	19	1	1.10	1	460
Wyacondah Ind. Dist.	1	9	1	2	35 00	19 50	19	15	31	17	1	1.60	1	100
Newman Independent District.	1	6	1			23 00	32	24	56	29	1	1.79	1	400
Stiles Independent District.	1	8	1	1	30 00	25 00	35	23	45	24	1	1.17	1	300
Union Independent District.	1	6.5	1	1	37 50	15 00	26	18	30	8	3	1.60	1	125
Center Independent District.	1	6	1	1	30 00	15 00	35	36	67	35	85	1	1	200

STATISTICAL TABLE—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.	SCHOOLS.		TEACHERS.				PUPILS.					SCHOOL HOUSES			
	Nos. not graded.	Rooms graded.	NO.		PAY PER MONTH.		NO. BETWEEN 5 AND 21.		Enrollment.	Average daily attendance.	Cost per month per capita.	NO.			
			Male.	Female.	Males.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Frame.	Brick.	Value.	
	Nos. of school.														
Burr Oak Independent District	1	6	1	1	25 00	25 00	36	34	30	15	1 69	1		500	
Fabius Independent District IN FABIUS TWP.	1	6	1	1	30 00	16 00	32	44	43	24	1 96	1		600	
Franklin Independent District	1	9	1	1	30 00	22 00	29	29	55	21	1 14	1		350	
Jefferson Independent Dist	1	6		1	.....	25 00	40	29	36	25	1 00	1		300
Taylor Independent District	1	6		1	.....	22 50	34	28	62	27	1 81	1		300
Central Independent District	1	9	1	1	28 33	.....	47	46	57	23	1 23	1		300
Union Independent District	1	8	2		25 00	.....	34	32	29	18 3	1 60	1		500
Washington Ind. Dist IN WEST GROVE TWP.	1	6		1	.....	26 00	52	40	66	41	1 63	1		100
Harmony Independent Dist	1	4.5		1	.....	26 36	26	22	48	21	1 25	1		500
West Grove Independent Dist.	1	6	1	2	35 00	30 00	55	68	90	75	1 94	1		1,600	
Gordon Independent District	1	6	1	1	30 00	18 00	32	25	57	20	1 20	1		410	
Orange Independent District	1	6	1	1	20 00	18 00	30	30	60	34 4	1 85	1		200	
Carter's Creek Ind. Dist.	1	6		1	.....	27 50	17	24	32	19	1 45	1		300
No. 1 Independent District	1	6	1		31 65	.....	23	16	31	20	1 58	1		350
Prairie Independent District	1	6	1		33 33	.....	27	25	44	25	1 33	1		350
Total	98	16	465	874	117	\$ 1,409 69	\$ 1,288 10	3164	3103	4934	275 5	\$82.43	100	2	\$ 71,530
Average		6.56				29 37	22 21					1.15			

The value of apparatus is \$415, in the county. The bonded school debt is \$1,275, in West Grove independent district, and \$500 in Des Moines district, of Salt Creek township, making a total bonded indebtedness of only \$1,775; and we doubt if any county in the State can make a better showing.

RELIGIOUS ADVANCEMENT.

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
 To hue the shaft and lay the architrave,
 And spread the roof above them—ere he framed
 The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
 The sound of anthems—in the darkling wood,
 Amidst the cool and silence he knelt down
 And offered to the mightiest solemn thanks
 And supplications.—*Bryant.*

“No man liveth to himself alone.” So reasoned those God-fearing men of old, when first they came to Davis county. They came, not to old and well established towns, where are found the “lofty vaults,” but to regions sparsely settled; not among men accustomed to homes of luxury and elegance, but to farming districts, where now first were beginning to be heard the hum of honest industry and faithful toil. The men among whom they came had little in common with the object of their mission. They were

men whose sole thought was of broad acres, and material wealth. The travel-stained preacher of that olden time, strong in constitution and vigorous in mind, stronger still in faith and powerful in prayer, sought out these sturdy men and brought to their very doors, the consolation of the gospel. For these very messages hearts were aching, and many were the souls forced to cry out: "Oh that I knew where I might find him!" The seeds of virtue have been sown by a good providence in all hearts, and they will spring up everywhere to His glory, if carefully nurtured. They are not wholly the result of learning and cultivation, and it is not only in old and refined communities that the lovely flowers of an exalted morality shed their perfume. The early men of God knew this principle, and recognized, too, the importance of its culture, and so devoutly addressed themselves to the task. It is well nigh impossible to correctly estimate the value of the work of these men; to estimate their influence on the character of this growing county. Welcomed everywhere, for the news they brought from other homes, as well as for the "good tidings of great joy," they went from place to place, greeting with smiles and cheerful words the old; with counsel or reproof the young. Many and varied were the duties devolving upon them. A sermon here, a burial yonder; now a wedding, and then summoned to the bedside of a penitent, what wonder the coming of these men was attended with blessings.

It is the essence of Christianity that it be aggressive. It wars upon vice in all its forms, and brooks not even the appearance of evil. Cheeked, and for the time being thwarted in one direction, it only gathers energy for a greater onset in another, prepares and plumes itself for a more sublime flight. If men will not embrace its offered salvation, it goes to them with invitation and warning. This missionary element of Christianity alone enabled its propagation under circumstances so trying; and the men who were its ambassadors were thoroughly imbued with the same spirit that sent Paul into Asia, and Luke to the Gentiles. It was the same spirit that prompted those noble men of God to hie them away to the jungles of Asia, or brave the wilds of Africa—men whose names make bright the pages of the church militant, and will add a brighter lustre to the church triumphant. What though its story lacks somewhat of the tragic brilliancy of political intrigue and plotting; what though it has not startled the world by those grand discoveries that make science so great a power in the land—discoveries that enable us to tell the myriad stars that people space, that impress us with wonder at the power and greatness of the Infinite! What though it partakes of the nature of none of them? Has it not brought to bear on man's intelligence the highest motives to virtue? Let the records

of the past years testify to its power. Let the hallowed memories that stretch back down the years of the past, answer. This, too, was done when gilded churches were not; when the elect of God in the common-school room listened to the life-giving word from the lips of men imbued of God. And who were these men? Were they not morally brave to dare the scoffs of an untried and untempered west? Were they not men whose love for the fallen outweighed every personal consideration, so that they gave all for Christ? Where was their power? Was it not in that element of a truly noble character that men prize above all else—sympathy? Aye, and that was the principle which made the Son of God so welcome a visitant in the lowly homes of Palestine. It was a principle which bound their own hearts, as it did Christ's, to those in suffering or distress. Here in these scenes of toil and strife, afar from busy life of great cities, that mysterious power gave these holy men access to hearts and homes; an access that paved the way to conquests greater than an Alexander or a Napoleon ever achieved—conquests that marked their track, not with fire and blood and sword, but with tears, and vows, and resolutions which have culminated in many glorious lives. What was done, the old residents of this county know full well. What to do, the line of duty plainly indicates. How well their trust has been executed, how nobly their mission has been accomplished, none so well know as those still living who enjoyed their ministration. In view of the grand work so well done under the guidance of Providence, we may exclaim in the language of the great apostle Paul: "O, the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable *are* his judgments, and his ways past finding out."—*Romans vi*, 34.

Nevertheless, there were some distinctive features attaching to the preaching of the gospel in the early days. The work of the ministry was as much itinerant in its character as was ever the mission of Paul. There were painfully evident the want of the permanent and regular moral influence of settled religious institutions. Hence arose the necessity for annual demonstrations, or special efforts which are now denominated revivals, and which owe their origin both to the scarcity of places for worship, and the itinerant character of the preaching. The Methodists of that early day took advantage of this feature, and in establishing the circuit, laid the foundation for future success. The circuit rider has been made immortal by the writings of Eggleston, and however overdrawn his description may seem to be, they are faithful pictures of what has once been a real state of affairs. The men who thus presented the gospel had an eloquence all their own. Their fame traveled before them. The people, naturally sensitive and enthusiastic, were readily moved by the vehement declamations of these pioneer preach-

ers. There was a boundless field for strong, earnest and unlettered eloquence, and they improved the opportunity.

Amid such circumstances as these, did the religious history of Davis county find root. The names of those who early contributed to the organization of the moral forces of the county, will long remain in traditional history. Upon these men, and such as these, the religious interests of the county depended, and right well did they perform the task. Numerous churches have been founded in all portions of the county.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

There is a suggestion of the completest misery in the bare mention of the word. That not only men, but women, in an advanced period of civilization—men and women who not only profess, but very frequently act upon a high code of morals—should indulge in fostering a love for strong drink, with scarcely a protest against it, is one of the most startling facts in moral ethics. It is, however, perfectly normal and in no degree inconsistent with the doctrine of natural moral perceptions, while it opens out fields of ethical inquiry of very deep, though painful interest. It is here proper, perhaps, to explain more fully the meaning of this last sentence, but in its explanation is involved, in not a few cases, the cause of a life made unhappy by drink. By natural moral perceptions, are meant hereditary proclivities, hereditary tastes and distastes. If, in the modern psychology there is any one fact thoroughly substantiated, it is that mental habit and individual tastes not only *may* be, but actually *are*, transmitted through several or long lines of generations. And among these may be included diseases and the germs of disease, aberrant mental peculiarities and desire for sensual indulgences or enjoyments that are in themselves demoralizing and damning. From time immemorial men have indulged in the fruit of the vine or its product, have sedulously employed intoxicating beverages, first as stimulants, then for the mental pleasure or exhilaration they confer, and why? Oftentimes through hereditary desires, and then again from sheer determination to cultivate a taste for these beverages on the recommendation or example of others. And so the tide has ever increased, and it has increased the amount of human woe, wrong and crime. Vain have been all attempts to stay the tide; vain have been protestations and entreaties; vain has been prohibitory legislation; in the natural order of things the disease—for it is nothing else—has fastened itself upon the human race, and there is no outside power that can stay it.

Locked in the heart of the victim of strong drink is the only safe-guard, the only potent agency to stay the tide, and that agency is *self-will*. We may hedge the sufferer around with the arm of the law, may bring to his aid all the moral forces we can muster, may present the incentive of virtue or the example of pure living; all of these would be in vain until the man rises in his might and asserts his manhood, his power over himself. The mightiest barrier a man can oppose to the sway of passion, or to the bent of inbred desire, is self-knowledge. The old proverb, "know thyself," meant more than a mere index to a true philosophy of the mind; it pointed to the only sure safeguard within the possession of man against crime, and against self-abuse in any direction.

Sad, indeed, has been the temperance history of the human race. Who could tell the myriads of brave hearts and noble minds which have fallen as victims to its absence. Lives untold have been wrecked, possibilities unmeasurable have been defeated, promises without number brought to naught, hopes on which rested the joys of millions have been wrested away, claims which pure hearts only could meet have gone unsatisfied, and homes without number have been depleted of all that is bright or holy in life. There was little exaggeration after all in the beautiful hyperbole of Hume, when writing of this same topic, he said: "To tell the ravages of this curse, it would require the heavens for a canvas, the ocean for color, the forests for a pencil and Job for the artist."

To measure fully the value of an opinion or a system, it is not alone sufficient to examine the ideals of its originators; it requires rather a knowledge of how far those ideals have been realized among the people. Its value as a savior must be reckoned by the work done, rather than the good intentions or hopes of the founders. That trite old saying, that "actions speak louder than words," is beautifully exemplified in the steadfast purpose and determination with which the people of this county have set their faces against any recognition or permission of this evil in their midst. But this is one of the questions which, like Hamlet's ghost, will not down; it requires constant, unceasing vigilance to meet it; rising at periodical intervals, as it does, with all the strength of renewed youthfulness, it requires an equally combative resurrection of antagonistic force to stay it. Look at it in whatever light we may, it possesses a vast political importance in the sense of political economy. Where to engage it, and how, is a problem that can only be solved by concerted action.

CRIMINAL HISTORY.

There has been no part of the habitable globe free from crime since Cain murdered his brother Abel. Thus, it has been transmitted from age to age, from land to land, from generation to generation. Man is prone to evil, says some one, somewhere, and it is only through cultivated influences that this inborn evil is held in subjection. Laws, civilization, education, the church, and society are foremost among these influences who hold at bay, so far as may be, the evil in man, and cultivates his higher nature, gives scope to his nobler impulses. The more general, and the more thorough these moralizing influences are exerted, the less crime there is among us. Rare is the human being, however hardened he may have become, who has no tender spot in his nature. The most abject have sensibilities which are susceptible of being attuned for good or evil. Hence, where moral influences and restraint do not permeate and surround the human family, and influence their ways of life upon the higher and better plane of conduct, they will too often sink to the lower.

To show that Iowa has exerted these influences and restraints to a wholesome degree, it is only necessary to state, that out of a population of over a million and a half of people, from all nations and climes, there were only 1,446 convictions in the entire State, for all grades and classes of crime, during the year 1879. Of these 570 were for nuisance: 205 for larceny and burglary; 74 for burglary; 72 for selling intoxicating liquor; 65 for assault; 39 for assault and battery; one, only, for illegal voting; 41 for keeping gambling houses, besides for other minor offenses. For the higher crimes—felonies—there were 8 convictions for murder in the first degree, and 7 in the second degree; for arson 4; assault with intent to commit murder, 15; assault with intent to kill, 6; attempt to bribe a court, 1; forgery, 27; grand larceny, 25; perjury, 2; robbery, 12. This aggregate, of less than *fifteen hundred* persons convicted of crime, is a small per cent out of a population of more than a million and a half, and speaks highly of the good government of Iowa, and the moral, religious, and social influences of the people.

At the November term of the Board of Supervisors, 1864, is the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby offered and will be paid by Davis county, Iowa, for the apprehension of the murder[er] or murderers of Amanda Pitman and Lovina Margaret Pitman, at Springville, in said county, the night of 29th October, 1864.

They were never caught and it remains a mystery to-day.

At the February term, 1880, of the District Court, John L. Krewson was convicted of burglarizing T. F. Collins' store at Stiles, on the night of February 19th, 1879, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, dating from March 4, 1880.

At the September term, 1881, George Gibson and Robert Lambert, strangers here, stating they came from Pennsylvania, were convicted on two indictments each, for burglarizing the houses of A. R. Humphrey and Joseph Hammon, of Fox River township, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and six months on each indictment, to date from October 1, 1881.

At the February term of the District Court, 1880, Lewis Cassell was tried for forgery in signing the names of Joseph Roberts and John McCarty to a note for \$100 and discounting it for \$90 at Bradley's bank. He was arrested by constable J. M. Duffield, in Marion township, and his preliminary examination took place before Squire Horn, and at this term of the District Court he was sentenced to one year and six months in the penitentiary, to date from March 1, 1880.

Albert Lang was convicted at the September term of the District Court, 1881, of burglary, in breaking into Newton Johnson's store in Bloomfield, and getting away with \$14.25 belonging to the Odd Fellows Lodge, and a watch, two rifles, and a lot of revolvers belonging to Mr. Johnson. Lang was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, to date from October 1, 1881.

These five comprise all the prisoners now in the penitentiary credited to Davis county.

In September, 1880, D. W. Lowery, a lad eleven years old, was sent to the reform school at Eldora, on the petition of his mother, to remain there until he becomes of age.

Clay Bain was killed at the house of his father-in-law, David Glassbourne, six miles northwest of Drakeville, on the 27th day of July, 1880, by David Goodwin, a hired hand, working on the place. It seems to have been in the heat of a quarrel, and although Goodwin fired two shots, the fatal one, after Bain was running away, being unarmed; nevertheless, Goodwin was cleared by a jury of twelve men, in the February term, 1881, of the District Court.

Between seven and eight o'clock, Tuesday evening, August 23, 1881, George Brooks, an old resident, living near Floris, was fatally shot by his son Hiram, with a thirty-two caliber revolver. Hiram was arrested, and the case is now pending in the District Court.

As near as can be learned, Mr. Brooks and his wife got into a dispute

about milking the cow, he having told one of the children to do it, and she, another; Hiram coming to the help of his mother, and then shooting his father in self-defense.

In the issue of the *Democratic Clarion*, published in Bloomfield, August 18, 1858, is found a full account of the crime and hanging of William Hinkle, with the following heading:

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM HINKLE.

A brief account of the murder—The condemned man—The multitude assembled to witness his death—The gallows and the ground—Scene on his arrival at the gallows—His protestation of innocence—His "Profession"—Religious services—Breaking of the rope—and his final death.

The extreme penalty of the law was inflicted upon the ill-fated man Hinkle, last Friday afternoon (August 13), in Appanoose county, in accordance with the sentence of the District Court of that county. His family consisted of his wife, three children and a young woman, with whom it was surmised that Hinkle had formed a *liaison*. A short time after the confinement of the wife and their third child was born, Hinkle purchased some *strychnine* at S. B. Glenn's drug store in this city, alleging he procured it to kill rats. On his return home he said he would make some sling for the company; there being one or two neighbor women at his house. After they had drunk he then prepared a glass for his wife, and one of the ladies testified that she saw him take something like a small paper from his pocket, but as his back was turned towards her she did not see him put it in the glass. When the wife drank the sling she complained of its tasting bitter, and in a very few minutes was taken with convulsions, and shortly after died in great agony. At the funeral, Hinkle manifested unusual levity, and his particular attentions to the young woman before mentioned, attracted so much attention, that an investigation was set on foot, a coroner's jury was summoned, the body exhumed, and a post mortem examination ordered. The stomach was taken to Keokuk, and analyzed by competent scientific physicians, which resulted in the unmistakable fact that the woman died from the effects of strychnine.* * * Hinkle was committed by a magistrate, and indicted by the Grand Jury. His trial was postponed from time to time, and taken on charge of venue, first to Wapello county, then to Appanoose county, where his conviction, of murder, took place at the last April term of the District Court. He then appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment below was confirmed, and Judge Townsend, at a special term of the District Court, in Appanoose county, on the 8th day of July, 1858, fixed the day for his execution on the 13th day of August. * * * On the day fixed for the execution, at an early hour, a large concourse of people commenced assembling on the ground, and when the execution took place, at two o'clock, there were from 8,000 to 10,000 people present to witness it, one-third of which were women and children, the sun being intensely hot, thermometer ninety-four degrees in the shade. * * * The gallows was erected in a hollow on the prairie about one-half mile west of the town of Orleans. The gentle ascent of the hills on both sides, gave a very convenient opportunity for the vast multitude to witness the execution to the best possible advantage. The gallows was erected of frame

hewed timber, about ten feet square, with girths and a floor laid about six feet from the ground. Projecting from the outward edge of this floor was a deep platform on hinges, laid horizontally and sustained by a rope extending over a frame work above and coming down and fastened at the bottom of a piece of timber on the opposite side. Above the floor, the framework was continued to a height of about seven feet, across which was laid a piece of timber, the end of which extended over far enough to be above the drop platform, where an iron hook was fastened from which to suspend the fatal cord.

The sheriff did not arrive with the condemned man till one o'clock. He was escorted by a military guard of eighty horsemen, commanded by Judge Dudley and Col. McGowan, and about twenty foot guards. They were merely mustered in by the sheriff as special police. They formed a circle around the gallows, being a rather grotesque looking crowd, some armed with rifles, shot-guns, muskets, pistols, spears, and almost every other kind of a weapon. The wagon containing the sheriff, the prisoner and his spiritual adviser, Rev. William Smith, then entered this enclosure, in company with the prisoner's friends, the county officers of Davis and Appanoose counties, the foot guards, and editors and reporters for the press. The prisoner was taken from the wagon, and after taking leave of his friends was assisted upon the platform, and after prayers and singing the song, "There is a fountain filled with blood," the sheriff read the warrant of execution, which was in full legal form.

A short time before he had handed to Capt. Crawford a paper, reading as follows:

Profession: I do solemnly profess before God and this crowd assembled to witness my death, that I am innocent of the death of my wife. I never poisoned her. I know nothing of it. My life is sworn away falsely, and from the decision of all men I appeal to the judgment seat of Almighty God, who shall bring to light all hidden things. I now repent of all the sins I am guilty of before God. I appeal to Jesus Christ my Savior, for the remission of my sins. God so loveth the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish but have everlasting life. I die in peace with God and all mankind. Into thy hands, O God, I commit my spirit. I know Ed. Grinstead is the cause of my death. He swore lies willfully and knowingly against me. EDWARD HINKLE."

The rope prepared, was made of linen thread about one half of an inch in diameter, was placed around his neck, and he was lead out on the platform exhibiting a great deal of fortitude. The cord was then attached to the hook in the beam above, the death cap placed over his eyes, and precisely at two o'clock the sheriff cut the rope that held the platform. As the drop fell (the fall was about three feet), the sudden concussion of his weight snapped the rope, and he fell stunned and bruised to the ground. The scene was truly a horrifying spectacle, and the feelings of the mass of people at the sheriff were intense. The wretched man was then taken back upon the scaffold where a stronger rope was adjusted around his neck, the drop fell again and William Hinkle was in the throes of death. In thirty minutes he was cut down, dead, placed in his coffin and delivered to his friends. Thus ended this solemn tragedy.

A number of people still living in the county who were cognizant of all

the facts at the time, utterly disbelieve in his guilt. They call it a judicial murder.

The following is the amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury of Davis county for ten years up to August, 1881: For 1871, \$364; for 1872 \$516.40; for 1873, \$441.25; for 1874, \$286.35; for 1875, \$363.71; for 1876 \$330; for 1877, \$132; for 1878, \$215; for 1879, \$182.50; for 1880, \$49.50; making a total of \$2,880.71 for the ten years, all of which went into the school fund. The cost of criminal prosecutions and other criminal expenses which the county had to pay, from September 30, 1879, to September 30, 1880, amounted to \$1,943.68, divided as follows: Witnesses, \$910.05; prosecuting attorney, \$140; sheriff, clerk, constable, and justices' fees, \$859.63; attorneys for defendants, \$30; jurors before justice of the peace, \$3; and from September 30, 1880, to September 30, 1881, amounted to \$2,824.81, divided as follows: Witnesses, \$1,100.15; prosecuting attorney, \$100; sheriff and bailiffs, \$987.76; justices and constables, \$372.50; attorneys for defendants, \$40; jurors before justices, \$39.40; jail expenses, \$185.

Davis county has been exceptionally free from that bane of taxpayers, a criminal history; almost all of it being connected with disloyalty during the war. The crimes of incendiarism, burglary, robbery, and malicious interference with the rights of others, in any form, indicate by their scarcity a lack of that vicious material which is requisite for the commission of these offenses.

THE WAR RECORD OF DAVIS COUNTY.

The most formidable rebellion that ever tested the strength of a nation, was inaugurated in the southern portion of this union in 1861, the history of which is written in the blood of the country's patriots. It was the culmination of nearly a century of national discord between the two sections of the union, and the conflict of arms was the final arbiter as to whether the union of our father's should remain as one, or twain. The signal was sounded, and the flag over Sumter received the first assault on Friday, the 12th day of April, 1861. It was a grave period in the life of our young nation, one which tested the mettle, the patriotism of her people, unschooled as they were in the practice of war. But that signal gun sounded the alarm, and the fire of valor leaped from bosom to bosom, until the whole land was ablaze, and every strong arm of the lovers of their country and hearthstone, was quick to strike in their defense.

The stately monuments in national cemeteries, and the thousands of solitary and unnoticed hillocks beneath which rest the remains of armies of

heroes proclaim the cost at which the great rebellion which threatened the national life was subdued. This war, with all its vast and incalculable losses and sacrifices, formed a chapter in the nation's life not to be easily forgotten, and should be handed down to posterity.

The *first* proclamation ever issued for military forces to maintain our national supremacy from internal conflict, was that of April 15, 1861, by President Lincoln, as follows:

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been, and now are opposed in several states by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in an 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 combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens for State aid in this effort to maintain the laws, integrity, national union, perpetuity of popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned forces will probably be to repossess forts, places and property which have been seized from the union. The utmost care should be taken, consistent with our object, to avoid devastation, destruction and interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combinations 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 the public safety as its interests may demand.

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States.*

By W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

In pursuance of the foregoing proclamation of the president, the following proclamation from the executive of Iowa, Gov. Kirkwood, was issued April 17, 1861:

WHEREAS, The president of the United States has made a requisition upon the executive of the State of Iowa for one regiment of militia to aid the federal government in enforcing its laws and suppressing rebellion.

Now, therefore, I, Samuel J. Kirkwood, governor of the State of Iowa, do issue this proclamation, and hereby call upon the militia of this State immediately to form in the different counties, volunteer companies, with a view of entering the military service of the United States for the purpose aforesaid. The regiment at present required will consist of ten companies of at least seventy-eight men each, including one captain and two lieutenants to be elected by each company. Under the present requisition, only one regiment can be accepted and the companies accepted must hold themselves in readiness for duty by the 20th of May next at the furthest. If a sufficient number of companies are tendered their services may be required. If more companies are formed and reported than can be received under the present call, their services may be required in the event of another requisition upon the State. The nation is in peril. A fearful attempt is being made to overthrow the constitution and sever the Union. The aid of every loyal citizen is invoked to sustain the general government. For the honor of our State let the requirement of the president be cheerfully and promptly met.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

IOWA CITY, April 17, 1861.

The foregoing proclamation of the president was followed by another, dated May 3, 1861, calling for 42,034 volunteers to serve for three years,

unless sooner discharged, which was also followed by one from the governor of Iowa in response thereto, dated September 10, 1861. Again, July 2, 1862, the president called for 300,000 more volunteers, to which gallant Iowa promptly responded through the appeal of her executive of July 9, 1861.

To all these calls for aid to suppress the rebellion, Davis county responded with loyal valor and promptness, as shown by the war records of the State. Unlike some of the border counties, the war element was largely in the ascendant, with no very serious party conflicts to disturb the loyal spirit of the people; though some of the militia forces of the county were called upon in the years of the war to protect the people from the raids and murderous depredations of Missouri "bushwhackers."

These forces were under the command of Captain Hosea B. Horn, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel A. Moore, aid-de-camp to Governor Stone, and Colonel James B. Weaver. Full and interesting reports of the depredations on the Southern border, made by Captain Horn, and Lieutenant Colonel Moore appear at the close of this chapter. Following is the complete

LIST OF SOLDIERS.

furnished by Davis county, in the war of the rebellion, as shown by the adjutant general's reports of the State, showing the name, rank, time of commission and enlistment, promotions and casualties as far as shown by the record:

STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Cyrus Bussey, aid-de-camp to Governor S. J. Kirkwood, commissioned June 25, 1861, resigned March 19, 1862.

Samuel A. Moore, special aid to Governor William Stone, commissioned November 12, 1864.

SECOND INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

James Baker, colonel, commissioned captain, company G, May 28, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel, November 2, 1861, promoted to colonel June 22, 1862, died October 7, 1862, from wound received at Corinth.

James B. Weaver, colonel, commissioned first lieutenant, May 28, 1861, wounded at Donelson, promoted to major, July 25, 1862, promoted to colonel, October 15, 1862.

Thomas Andis, chaplain, enlisted as private in company G, August 26, 1862, commissioned chaplain, October 26, 1862.

COMPANY G.

John M. Duffield, captain, appointed second sergeant, promoted to first sergeant, September 20, 1861, promoted to second lieutenant, November 14, 1861, promoted to captain, September 14, 1862.

John A. Duckworth, captain, appointed first corporal, promoted to fifth sergeant, September 21, 1861, promoted to third sergeant, November 15, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant, November 12, 1862, promoted to captain, April 3, 1863.

Daniel H. Fleming, second lieutenant, commissioned April 3, 1863.

Alfred Rudd, first sergeant, appointed May 28, 1861, retired to ranks at his own request; taken prisoner October 5, 1862; Philip Q. Stoner, first sergeant, appointed fifth sergeant, May 28, 1861, promoted to second sergeant, September 20, 1861, promoted to first sergeant, November 15, 1861, wounded at Donelson, arm amputated, discharged, August 11, 1862; David Steele, second sergeant, enlisted May 28, 1861, appointed third sergeant, November 8, 1861, promoted to second sergeant, Nov. 15, 1861, discharged, April 2, 1862; Phineas Coliver, second sergeant, enlisted May 28, 1861, appointed May 28, 1861, retired to ranks on account of sickness, November 8, 1861, discharged, January 21, 1862; Thomas L. C. McAcheran, fourth sergeant, appointed May 28, 1861. Discharged for disability, November 5, 1861; John Dunn, fourth sergeant, promoted from sixth corporal, November 15, 1861, killed at Donelson; John A. Demuth, fourth sergeant, appointed musician, promoted to fourth corporal, October 9, 1861, promoted to fourth sergeant, June 26, 1862, wounded at Donelson, promoted to first lieutenant, December 12, 1864.

John Reagin, second lieutenant, enlisted May 6, 1861, appointed first corporal, September 20, 1861, promoted to second lieutenant, December 12, 1864.

James R. Grider, second corporal, appointed May 28, 1861, discharged, November 25, 1862; William Howlett, third corporal, appointed May 28, 1861, discharged, April 5, 1862.

Gabriel Johnson, seventh corporal, appointed Nov. 15, 1861, wounded at Donelson.

John N. Jones, eighth corporal, appointed October 9, 1861, died of wounds at Donelson.

Joseph N. Rhodes, eighth corporal, enlisted May 6, 1861, appointed November 15, 1861, killed at Donelson.

Joseph Z. Needy, musician, appointed May 6, 1861, killed at Donelson.

Privates—Allen T. Brooks, enlisted May 6, 1861, appointed wagoner;

Solomon Bunner, enlisted May 6, 1861, died October 22, 1861; Allison Brown, enlisted May 6, 1861, died November 28, 1861; John W. Brooks, enlisted May 6, 1861, died November 9, 1861; Francis A. Black, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged August 6, 1861; Wm. Buchanan, enlisted May 6, wounded at Donelson; Samuel H. Cheeney, enlisted May 6, 1861; George W. Cravens, enlisted May 6, 1861; A. J. Childers, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged November 9, 1861; Jos. W. Curle, enlisted May 6, 1861; S. H. Carlow, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged April 5, 1862; Geo. W. Cannada, enlisted May 6, 1861; Aaron Coliver, enlisted May 6, 1861; Joshua Cox, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged December 11, 1861; Wm. E. Conner, enlisted May 6, 1861; Wm. A. Duckworth, enlisted May 6, 1861; James M. Duckworth, enlisted May 6, 1861, killed at Donelson; John W. Dunn, enlisted May 6, 1861, killed at Corinth; Wm. H. Drake, enlisted May 6, 1861, killed at Donelson; Samuel Fouts, enlisted May 6, 1861, lost left leg at Donelson; Eph. Farrington, enlisted May 6, 1861, wounded at Donelson; Henry D. Grass, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged June 1, 1861; T. Gaddis, enlisted May 6, 1861; James H. Hamblen, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged December 5, 1861; Benj. Heady, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged November 4, 1861; Arthur Hathaway, enlisted May 6, 1861; H. H. Hendrixon, enlisted May 6, 1861; John W. Hurless, enlisted May 6, 1861, wounded at Donelson; Grafton B. Hales, enlisted May 6, 1861; Thomas Hale, enlisted May 6, 1861, died Sep. 6, 1861; H. H. Jones, enlisted May 6, '61, wounded at Donelson; John W. Johnson, enlisted May 6, '61; A. Knight, enlisted May 6, '61; Jos. M. Lepper, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged Nov 4, 1861; Carroll Lane, enlisted May 6, 1861, died October 15, 1861; Wm. G. Lane, enlisted May 6, 1861, died October 28, 1861; Aug. Longfellow, enlisted May 6, 1861; W. J. Medearis, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged February 9, 1862; C. McMickle, enlisted May 6, 1861, wounded at Donelson; John W. Medearis, enlisted May 6, 1861, died December 5, 1861; Jas. D. McAehran, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged November 25, 1861; Geo. A. Miller, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged November 25, 1861; John P. Marson, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged November 5, 1861; Wm. T. Noble, enlisted May 6, 1861; J. H. Patterson, enlisted May 6, 1861, wounded at Donelson; Edw. Powers, enlisted May 6, 1861; Geo. Patterson, enlisted May 6, 1861; John W. Pirtle, enlisted May 6, 1861, wounded at Donelson; Andrew Patterson, enlisted May 6, 1861, killed at Donelson; Marion Rayburn, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged November 14, 1861; Thos. W. Stewart, enlisted May 6, 1861; Eli L. Stuart, enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged November 14, 1861; Jas. H. Stevens, enlisted May 6, 1861, wounded at Donelson; James Shadle, enlisted May 6, 1861; Hiram S. Sloan, enlisted May 6, 1861,

wounded at Donelson; Peter J. Tharp, enlisted May 6, 1861; Thomas T. Tharp, enlisted May 6, 1861; George Wert, enlisted May 6, 1861, died of a wound November 15, 1862; Elisha Wallace, enlisted May 6, 1861, wounded at Donelson; Henry K. White, enlisted May 6, 1861; T. J. Burge, enlisted May 6, 1861; Thomas Colliver, enlisted May 6, 1861; E. A. Duckworth, enlisted May 6, 1861; F. B. Kinnick, enlisted May 28, 1861, wounded at Donelson; William L. Kinnick, enlisted May 28, 1861; Chas. F. Pirtle, enlisted May 28, 1861, drowned August 3, 1861; Chas. E. Dunn, enlisted May 28, 1861, wounded at Shiloh; John W. Box, enlisted August 26, 1862; Philip H. Cook, enlisted August 16, 1862; D. A. Duckworth, enlisted August 16, 1862; R. R. Gorman, enlisted August 29, 1862; Wm. W. Goodson, enlisted August 16, 1862; John F. Gorman, enlisted August 29, 1862; Henry Harward, enlisted August 29, 1862; Gideon Liles, enlisted August 13, 1862; Jacob G. Lumley, enlisted August 13, 1862; John L. Lyeon, enlisted August 29, 1862; Loudon McGee, enlisted August 30, 1862; Chas. McAvoy, enlisted August 30, 1862; John B. Morris, enlisted August 29, 1862; Amos Peacock, enlisted August 29, 1862; Josiah Peacock, enlisted August 29, 1862; Wm. C. Quigley, enlisted August 18, 1862; Thomas J. Riley, enlisted August 13, 1862; Lewis Rayburn, enlisted August 31, 1862; Dallas Scarborough, enlisted August 25, 1862; James W. Sutton, enlisted August 26, 1862; John W. Scott, enlisted August 16, 1862; Francis M. Schrofe, enlisted August 29, 1862; Joab W. Schiek, enlisted August 1, 1862; Edmond Smith, enlisted August 29, 1862; Nathan P. Tharp, enlisted August 16, 1862; James A. Thomas, enlisted August 13, 1862; James N. Watkins, enlisted August 29, 1862; James M. White, enlisted August 31, 1862; George W. White, enlisted August 13, 1862; Miles M. Wilson, enlisted August 30, 1862; John H. McGee, enlisted August 31, 1862; Joseph Rath, enlisted September 7, 1862.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Daniel Greenleaf, assistant surgeon, commissioned April 29, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Samuel L. Henry, enlisted July 15, 1861; John Marshal enlisted September 6, 1862.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

W. S. Lambert, assistant surgeon; commissioned October 22, 1862; promoted surgeon, December 30, 1864.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Julius F. Chaffee, enlisted October 11, 1861; John H. Evans, enlisted October 11, 1861; Adolphus M. Miller enlisted October 11, 1861; William H. Thompson enlisted October 11, 1861; John W. Pierson enlisted November 4, 1861.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates—William S. Bryant enlisted November 6, 1861; Abner Dewit enlisted September 26, 1861; John R. Butter enlisted September 26, 1861.

COMPANY E.

Privates—James Richardson enlisted September 24, 1861; Samuel Vaughn enlisted September 24, 1861.

COMPANY I.

George H. Logan, second-lieutenant, commissioned November 6, 1861; missing at Shiloh.

Charles W. Shaw, fifth corporal, enlisted October 1, 1861.

Privates—Noah Brittenham enlisted October 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh; William H. Brooks enlisted October 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh; Henry C. Beyer enlisted October 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh; Archibald R. Coyner enlisted October 1, 1861; John B. Conyer enlisted October 1, 1861; Benjamin F. Davis enlisted October 1, 1861; Meriad Foot enlisted October 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh; William Graham enlisted October 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Corinth, July 29, 1862; Jacob Grider enlisted October 1, 1861, discharged for hernia at St. Louis, January 25, 1862; F. C. Humble enlisted October 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Corinth, July 29, 1862; Samuel D. Lockman enlisted October 1, 1861, killed at Shiloh; George Nutton enlisted October 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh; Henry Nutton enlisted October 1, 1861; Milton F. Pottorff enlisted October 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Pittsburg, April 2, 1862; Grannison Rader enlisted October 1, 1861; Richard L. Roland enlisted October 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh; Augustus B. Saun enlisted October 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh; John Saun enlisted October 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh; Griffith Swinney enlisted October 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh; William F. Smith enlisted October 1, 1861, died March 14, 1862; John H. Sibert enlisted October 1, 1861, died March 3, 1862; John N. Vandine enlisted October 1, 1861; Charles C. White enlisted October 1, 1861, missing at Shiloh; R. F. Cloyd enlisted October 1, 1861; Hiram B. Lee enlisted October 1, 1861, wounded at Shiloh.



P. W. Pence

CAPT. CO. F. 30 IA. INFT.



FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

George W. Buchanon, captain, enlisted February 11, 1862; appointed second corporal, February 14, 1862; promoted to fourth sergeant, July 1, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant, December 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant, February 2, 1863; promoted to captain December 15, 1864.

William Fairburn, second lieutenant, enlisted December 1, 1861; appointed sixth corporal, July 1, 1862; promoted to fourth sergeant, July 11, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant, December 15, 1864.

Privates—Kees Clark enlisted October 15, 1861; Enoch Hastings enlisted October 15, 1861, transferred to company K, February 1, 1862; Daniel Monroe enlisted December 10, 1861, died February 6, 1862; John R. Rayburn enlisted October 1, 1861, promoted to fifth corporal; H. B. Shawl enlisted October 25, 1861, died January 12, 1862; Charles Smock, Saul J. Seaborn.

COMPANY E.

Privates—A. H. Johnson enlisted November 9, 1861; A. Y. Johnson enlisted January 13, 1862, died May 27, 1862.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Benjamin P. Pesie discharged June 14, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Privates—Levi Thorp enlisted March 4, 1862; B. Noel enlisted August 11, 1863.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Dennis A. Hurst, assistant surgeon, commissioned August 27, 1862.

COMPANY H.

Walter C. Ferguson, second lieutenant, commissioned August 21, 1862.

George A. Paxton, fifth sergeant, enlisted August 8, 1862.

Owen B. Miller, fourth corporal, enlisted August 4, 1862, wounded at Prairie Grove; William C. Anderson, eighth corporal, enlisted August 14, 1862.

William Kennion, musician, enlisted August 5, 1862, killed at Prairie Grove.

Abner J. Buekles, wagoner, enlisted August, 14, 1862.

Privates—Simon Botkin, enlisted August 14, 1862; William H. H. Clayton, enlisted August 14, 1862; Merritt E. Mooney, enlisted August 14, 1862; A. Ninceheler, enlisted August 14, 1862; Joseph P. Paxton, enlisted August 8, 1862; John H. Stone, enlisted August 14, 1862; Norval J. Utt, enlisted August 14, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Privates—John T. Barker, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; James M. Peters, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Jesse W. McMichael, first lieutenant, commissioned August 1, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Calvin Taylor, major, commissioned August 10, 1862.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Nathan L. Preece, surgeon, appointed hospital steward from private, October 1, 1862, promoted to assistant surgeon, March 7, 1863; promoted surgeon, February 27, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Ethan Millikin, captain, appointed seventh corporal, September 23, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant, December 14, 1863, promoted to captain, June 1864.

Charles Clark, captain, commissioned September 23, 1862.

Alvin S. Taylor, captain, appointed first sergeant, August 24, 1862, promoted to captain, May 30, 1863.

David Letner, first lieutenant, commissioned September 23, 1862.

James P. Millikin, second lieutenant, commissioned September 23, 1862.

Henry M. York, second sergeant, appointed August 24, 1862; Louis Burkhalter, third sergeant, appointed August 24, 1862; John R. Spencer, fourth sergeant, appointed August 24, 1862, discharged October 31, 1862; Thomas J. Stoner, fourth sergeant, appointed October 31, 1862; William

Van Benthusen, fifth sergeant, appointed September 23, 1862, died January 4, 1863.

Andrew J. Curry, first corporal, appointed August 24, 1862.

James M. Penny, first lieutenant, appointed second corporal, August 24, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant, August 15, 1864.

James M. Stubbs, third corporal, appointed August 24, 1862; John Batteredton, fourth corporal, appointed August 24, 1862; Robert M. Bryant, fourth corporal, appointed September 23, 1862; James P. Bryant, fifth corporal, appointed August 24, 1862; Adbell C. Truatt, sixth corporal, appointed Aug. 24, 1862; Francis L. York, eighth corporal, appointed August 24, 1862.

James P. Norris, musician, appointed August 24, 1862.

George Elliott, Wagoner, appointed August 24, 1862.

Privates—enlisted August 9, 1862: Delaney P. Andrews, George Adams, Charles H. Brookshier, William D. Bunch, Samuel M. Brown, Thomas Broughard, James Bivier, William Bell, E. R. Baldrige, David Bradbury, Hamilton Burks, James B. Coyner, Joseph Cheetham, George W. Childers, Oras A. Cunningham, James Conaway, Levi Dunlavey, Leander Elliott, Lafayette Edwards, Yelverton C. Ford, Barton S. Fleming, James E. Frady, David Fletcher, Joseph L. Fletcher, Charles Gibbs, James J. Galloway, William H. Haney, William B. Harris, Jacob Hockersmith, Joseph H. Hatch, Leonard E. Hotchkiss, Thomas Herbert, F. H. B. Jennings, Tobias L. Jones, James R. Kirkham, Elijah Knapp, John W. Lucas, Amos R. Lightfoot, William S. Lightfoot, Silas Matherly, Lyeurgus Minear, Thomas Main, John Merritt, Jr., Francis M. Morris, Isaiah Merritt, Jasper N. Miliken, Jason L. Lillsap, James W. Morrow, Samuel Moon, Jacob Mater, William P. Noblitt, Dean Ogden, Silas M. Piper, Joseph S. Pagett, Joseph Pope, John E. F. Patterson, Thomas Roberts, John N. Rector, George Rondebust, James H. Swiney, Gabrel Shadley, Lafayette Shadley, Isaac Stocker, Enoch K. Shuck, William J. Shuck, Simeon Sleath, Hiram Stocker, Henry Stocker, John Tarenee, J. M. Vannordstrand, William Wilson, J. W. Williamson, Albert G. Wright, James S. Wright, John W. Woods, enlisted August 9, 1862; Benjamin Botts, enlisted October 18, 1862, discharged November 18, 1862.

COMPANY F.

S. Woodson, captain, commissioned October 15, 1864.

Henry Mingee, captain, commissioned September 23, 1862, resigned December 29, 1862.

John E. Ford, second lieutenant, commissioned September 23, 1861, promoted to captain March 12, 1863.

David Richner, first sargeant, appointed September 26, 1862; George A. Miller, second sargeant, appointed September 26, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant March 29, 1863; Philip H. Bence, third sargeant, appointed September 26, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant March 29, 1863; James H. Russell, fourth sargeant, appointed September 26, 1862; H. C. Traverse, fifth sargeant, appointed September 26, 1862.

Thomas J. Toner, first corporal, appointed September 26, 1862; Enos Swan, second corporal, appointed September 26, 1862; John B. Wray, third corporal, appointed September 26, 1862; William H. Moore, fourth corporal, appointed September 26, 1862; Augustus E. Cary, fifth corporal, appointed September 26, 1862; Thomas J. Phelps, sixth corporal, appointed September 26, 1862; John S. Ballinger, seventh corporal, appointed September 26, 1862; Benjamin W. Sheurer, eighth corporal, appointed September 26, 1862, died October 1, 1862.

James Hendrickson, musician, appointed September 26, 1862, reduced to ranks November 1, 1862; Thomas E. Nichols, musician, appointed November 1, 1862, from private; Daniel Small, musician, appointed August 26, 1862, reduced to ranks November 1, 1862; John A. Rullman, musician, appointed November 1, 1862, from private.

John Dalton, wagoner, appointed August 26, 1862.

Privates—Enlisted August 13, 1862: Ezekiel Awalt, Charles Anderson, George Burton, John Bigley, Sidney M. Brown, Walker P. Brown, Charles Baughn, Henry B. Barnes, William Blything, John W. Barnes, Andrew J. Brooks, Jacob Bigley, Alexander Bigley, George W. Carter, David Carter, Joshua Carter, William H. Cruise, Alpheus Daughtery, William J. Duncan, Jason Daniels, Alexander Fox, James Grosvenor, William H. Gandy, John G. Glasgow, John R. Hill, Charles H. Hill, Lucien L. Hotchkiss, John H. Halbirt, Philander Inskeep, Oliver W. Inskeep, George W. Jarvis, Chester Jones, James T. Jarvis, Howard M. Lee, William J. Lawson, Ransom Longfellow, William A. Martin, William Macy, Henry McDonald, William McBride, John McCloskey, Samuel H. McMains, James B. Noble, James H. Phelps, Joshua Philips, Robert M. Pierson, Nathan L. Preece, John A. Rullman, John U. Kitts, William Sidwell, James B. Sample, Francis Spurgeon, William Taylor, Giles Tharp, William H. Taylor, S. J. Woodson; Charles A. Watson, W. B. Wayland, James Wells, Elijah Wells. David Wiley, Francis Worthington, David Wynn, and Joseph Walker, enlisted August 13, 1862.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

David B. Russell, quarter master sergeant; enlisted as private in company C, August 22, 1862; promoted October 4, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Lucius Bond, enlisted August 2, 1862; Samuel W. Fail, enlisted August 2, 1862; Peter Good, enlisted August 8, 1862; Mordecia, Seraggs, enlisted August 11, 1862; Daniel W. Williams, enlisted August 11, 1862; David E. Williams, enlisted August 11, 1862; E. J. Huddleston, enlisted November 22, 1862.

COMPANY C.

David Russell, private, enlisted August 22, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Privates—John Blanchfield, enlisted August 22, 1862, died at Keokuk November 17, 1862; John D. Boren, enlisted August 13, 1862; James M. Harward, enlisted August 18, 1862; John Pierce, enlisted August 19, 1862.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Benjamin H. Pearce, eighth corporal, appointed Nov. 1, 1862, enlisted September 18, 1862.

John Ray, private, enlisted September 25, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Stephen W. Sayles, seventh corporal, appointed November 4, 1862, enlisted September 23, 1862.

John J. Knapp, private, enlisted September 15, 1862.

COMPANY I.

William H. Taylor, fourth sergeant, enlisted September 25, 1862.

Henry Cameron, seventh corporal, enlisted October 15, 1862.

Alman Udell, private, enlisted September 23, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Isaac Van Ostrand, third corporal, enlisted September 22, 1862.

FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates—James Kelley, private, enlisted July 18, 1861; William J.

Smock, enlisted July 18, 1861; Lewis Smith, enlisted July 18, 1861; Samuel J. McCaulley, enlisted August 28, 1861.

THIRD CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Cyrus Bussey, colonel, commissioned August 10, 1861.

H. H. Trimble, lieutenant colonel, commissioned August 26, 1861, wounded in face at Pea Ridge, resigned, September 4, 1862.

George Duffield, major, commissioned captain, company E, September 4, 1861, promoted, September 5, 1862.

Enos T. Cole, quartermaster, commissioned September 10, 1861, appointed first lieutenant, company A, April 30, 1862, resigned July 27, 1862.

T. D. Johnson, quartermaster, commissioned October 3, 1862, from second sergeant, company E, enlisted August 17, 1861.

Cyrenius Schenck, hospital steward, enlisted private, company D, August 24, 1861, promoted, October 15, 1862.

George W. Johnson, B. S. M., enlisted company D, August 24, 1861, promoted B. S. M. September 15, 1861, wounded at Pea Ridge, promoted first lieutenant, company M, March 15, 1862.

William Wishard, B. C. S., enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed Q. M. S. company A, August 31, 1861, promoted B. C. S., September 20, 1861, discharged for disability, August, 1862.

James M. King, saddler sergeant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed saddler, company A, September 7, 1861, promoted, September 20, 1861, mustered out, November 30, 1862.

Allen J. Cobb, bugler, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed bugler, company A, wounded at Pea Ridge, promoted to bugler, September 10, 1861, reduced to ranks in company I, July 1, 1862, reinstated September 1, 1862, mustered out, November 30, 1862.

COMPANY A.

William Van Benthusen, captain, commissioned September 7, 1861, resigned March 24, 1862.

Morris Baker, captain, commissioned first lieutenant, September 7, 1861, promoted, March 24, 1862.

James M. Brown, first lieutenant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed fifth sergeant, September 7, 1861, promoted to quarter master sergeant, September 20, 1861, promoted to second lieutenant, April 30, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant, September 1, 1862.

David Letuer, second lieutenant, commissioned September 7, 1861, resigned April 26, 1862.

James Hanlin, second lieutenant, enlisted August 30, 1861; appointed fourth sergeant, September, 7, 1861, promoted to third sergeant, September 20, 1861, promoted to first sergeant, June 30, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant, September 1, 1862.

David Bradbury, first sergeant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed first sergeant September 7, 1861, wounded at Pea Ridge and reduced to ranks at own request June 30, 1862, promoted sergeant September 1, 1862, promoted first lieutenant December 20, 1864; Cyrus Cunningham, first sergeant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed first corporal September 7, 1861, wounded at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, promoted first sergeant July 31, 1862; Amos Chambers, second sergeant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed sergeant September 7, 1861, wounded at Pea Ridge; Charles B. Woodford, third sergeant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed sergeant September 7, 1861, reduced to ranks at own request, February 22, 1862; William Dodd, third sergeant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed third corporal September 7, 1861, promoted to third sergeant July 30, 1862; Robert T. Wishard, quarter master sergeant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed sixth corporal September 7, 1861, promoted to fourth sergeant September 20, 1861, promoted to quarter master sergeant June 30, 1862; William G. Wilson, fourth sergeant, enlisted private August 30, 1861, appointed fourth sergeant July 31, 1862, promoted captain September 29, 1864; W. O. Crawford, fifth sergeant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed sergeant September 20, 1861, killed at Pea Ridge; John W. Young, fifth sergeant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed second corporal September 7, 1861, promoted to sergeant July 31, 1862; Alexander Breeding, sixth sergeant, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed second corporal July 31, 1862, promoted to sixth sergeant September 1, 1862.

Eleazer Small, first corporal, enlisted August 30, 1861, promoted July 31, 1862; Jasper Bromley, second corporal, enlisted August 30, 1861, promoted to sixth corporal September 30, 1861, promoted to fifth corporal January 17, 1862, promoted to fourth corporal March 7, 1862, promoted to second corporal September 1, 1862; Evans Scott, third corporal, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed seventh corporal September 7, 1861, promoted to sixth corporal January 17, 1862, promoted to fifth corporal March 7, 1862, promoted to third corporal July 31, 1862, reduced to ranks; Daniel W. French, third corporal, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed eighth corporal January 17, 1862, promoted to seventh corporal March 7, 1862, promoted to fifth corporal July 31, 1862, promoted to third corporal September 1, 1862; William J. Elrod, fourth corporal, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed to fourth corporal September 7, 1861, killed at Pea Ridge; Albert Power, fourth cor-

poral, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed sixth corporal July 31, 1862, promoted to fourth corporal September 1, 1862; Harvey Mozingo, fifth corporal enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed September 7, 1861, discharged for disability at St. Louis January 17, 1862; John A. Burks, fifth corporal enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed seventh corporal July 31, 1862, appointed fifth corporal September 1, 1862; George W. Grosvenor, sixth corporal, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed eighth corporal September 7, 1861, appointed seventh corporal January 17, 1862, appointed to sixth corporal March 7, 1862, reduced to ranks at own request June 30, 1862; James Daniels, sixth corporal, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed eighth corporal July 31, 1862, appointed sixth corporal September — 1862; John Grinstead, seventh corporal, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed seventh corporal September 1, 1862; George E. York, eighth corporal, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed eighth corporal September 1, 1862.

Eli Dews, bugler, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed bugler September 7, 1861.

James E. Wetzell, farrier, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed September 7, 1861; James H. Stowers, farrier, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed September 7, 1861, deserted at Helena, Arkansas, October 26, 1862.

E. B. Townsend, wagoner, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed September 7, 1861, discharged for disability March 25, 1862; Charles R. Bell, wagoner, enlisted August 30, 1861, appointed May 1, 1862, reduced to ranks.

Privates—The following named privates enlisted August 30, 1861: Andrew Augdon, William Ankrum, David Bunch, Elbanan W. Burks, James F. Baldrige, Nathan Cash, James M. Clark, George W. Chatham, George Corner, died of fever; James Dodd, killed at Pea Ridge, scalped by Indians; John Elliott, Thomas Elliott, James T. French, Carroll Foster, killed at Pea Ridge, scalped by Indians; Daniel W. Gross, died at Helena, Arkansas; Isaae Griffith, George Hanlin, discharged for disability December 24, 1861; James A. Hickok, John Hazlewood, Elisha Ham, killed Pea Ridge, scalped by Indians; Louis Hesse, Ambrose H. Hill, W. M. Hardman, E. H. Israel, died in Missouri; James M. Legg, John M. Lane, discharged for disability May 27, 1862; Richard W. Lester, Emmitt Lister, Isaiah A. Lowe, Henry Lawrence, James S. Letuer, killed at Pea Ridge; H. B. Lines, John Maey, Perry Moore, died of consumption March 7, 1862; Andrew C. Marvin, taken prisoner at Pea Ridge, discharged at Memphis December 1, 1862; Alfred W. Mederas, James M. Nelson, A. G. Odell, Elijah Putnam, discharged for disability January 19, 1862; John S. Phye, William H. Pagett, Silas R. Rall, James D. Scoles, James E. Simmons, died of fever in Mis-

souri, June 21, 1862; George M. Snow, Edward Standiford, E. W. Tatlock, promoted second lieutenant December 20, 1864; Milton Townsend, died of wounds received at Pea Ridge; Benjamin H. Tompkins, J. Van Benthusen, died of fever in Missouri March 17, 1862; James Vanwey, Elijah Ward, killed at Pea Ridge; Robert Woodford, discharged at Memphis, December 1, 1862; Albert Wilson, James B. White, Mathais Werts, wounded at Pea Ridge; James M. Wray, Jr., John M. Wilkins, Andrew Yates, and Charles H. Yeldham, enlisted August 30, 1861.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Madison Townsend, August 17, 1861, from company E, killed at Pea Ridge; Hiram E. Pagett, December 17, 1861, died of fever in Missouri, February 21, 1862; R. B. Johnson, January 9, 1862; Emmett Lester, discharged for disability January 24, 1862; Alonzo B. Smith, discharged because wounded; Nathan Busley, August 17, 1861, from company E.

COMPANY D.

George Curkendall, first lieutenant, commissioned September 9, 1861, promoted captain June 15, 1863.

Fleming Mize, second lieutenant, commissioned September 9, 1861, resigned November 30, 1861.

J. W. Montgomery, first sergeant, appointed September 9, 1861, reduced to third sergeant November 26, 1861; Bryant O. Oliver, first sergeant, appointed January 1, 1862, appointed quartermaster sergeant, September 9, 1861, promoted second lieutenant June 15, 1863; Wm. C. Niblack, quartermaster sergeant, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed second corporal September 9, 1861, promoted to quartermaster sergeant January 1, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant June 15, 1863; Eli Stringer, commissary sergeant, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed third corporal September 9, 1861, appointed second corporal September 9, 1861, promoted commissary sergeant September 1, 1862; Andrew J. Ceil, second sergeant, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed fifth sergeant September 9, 1861, promoted to third sergeant March 7, 1862, promoted to second sergeant July 10, 1862; Alonzo Beaman, third sergeant, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed fourth sergeant September 9, 1861, promoted to third sergeant July 10, 1862, discharged October 1862; Thomas J. Miller, third sergeant, enlisted September 26, 1861, appointed fifth sergeant March 8, 1862, promoted to fourth sergeant July 10, 1862, promoted to third sergeant October 10, 1862, commissioned first lieutenant August 25, 1864; Andrew J. Dysart, fourth sergeant.

enlisted September 26, 1861, appointed eighth corporal, promoted to fifth corporal, promoted to fifth sergeant July 17, 1862, promoted to fourth sergeant October, 1862; John L. Morgan, fifth sergeant, enlisted September 26, 1861, appointed seventh corporal, promoted to fifth corporal July 17, 1862, promoted to sixth sergeant September 1, 1862, promoted to fifth sergeant October, 1862.

Joshua Wall, second corporal, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed fourth corporal September 9, 1861, promoted to third corporal January 1, 1862, promoted to second corporal September 1, 1862; Joseph Goodson, fifth corporal, enlisted August 24, 1862, appointed September 9, 1861, died at St. Louis, December 21, 1861; Wm. E. Cox, sixth corporal, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed eighth corporal July 17, 1862, promoted to sixth corporal September 1, 1862; James Collins, seventh corporal, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed September 9, 1861, transferred to company B, second Michigan cavalry, December 1, 1861; James W. Paxton, eighth corporal, enlisted September 26, 1861, appointed same time.

Wm. M. Green, bugler, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed September 9, 1861.

Frederick Morse, farrier, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed farrier September 9, 1861, discharged on account of disability, at Rolla, Mo., June 8, 1862; Richard H. Bowen, farrier, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed farrier September 9, 1861, discharged October, 1862.

Elias Sadduth, saddler, enlisted August 24, 1861, appointed September 9, 1861, reduced to ranks.

David L. Hannah, wagoner, enlisted November 19, 1861, reduced to ranks August 26, 1862, discharged December 18, 1862.

Privates—enlisted August 24, 1861: Alfred Bengé, Robert A. Buzzard, George P. Clark, Albert G. Clyman, Lewis G. Cyphers, John W. Clark, killed at Pea Ridge; Charles E. Dunn, transferred to company G, second infantry, November 30, 1861; Jacob Hughs, died of fever, November 5, 1861, William Hughs, Albert M. Harris, Isaiah Harris, Frederick Hesse, William C. T. Kurth, E. R. Kirkpatrick, John H. Lawson, taken prisoner at Pea Ridge, Samuel Losey, discharged for disability, December 10, 1861, Spence Miner, killed at Pea Ridge; John F. Niblack, discharged for disability, June 5, 1862; William H. Proctor, died at St. Louis, January '11, 1862, William R. Proctor, John Sater, Marion Taylor, discharged for disability, October 9, 1861; William C. Vandyne, died at St. Louis, January 1, 1862; Samuel A. Dysart, enlisted September 26, 1861, wounded at Pea Ridge, discharged for wounds, September 17, 1862; John Suter, enlisted September 8, 1861; Amon Waggoner, Jr., enlisted August 24, 1861, died December 16, 1861; John H.

Wheless, enlisted August 24, 1861, taken prisoner December 3, 1862; W. W. Wilson, enlisted August 24, 1861.

John A. Pickler, commissioned second lieutenant, August 25, 1864.

COMPANY E.

George Duffield, captain, commissioned September 4, 1861, promoted major, September 5, 1862

Horace A. Spencer, captain, commissioned second lieutenant, September 4, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant, April 3, 1862, promoted to captain, September 5, 1862.

John H. Easley, first lieutenant, commissioned September 4, 1861, mustered out, January 5, 1862.

Thomas C. Gilpine, first lieutenant, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed first sergeant, September 4, 1861, promoted to second lieutenant, April 3, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant, September 5, 1862, promoted captain, August 23, 1864.

Edmund Duffield, second lieutenant, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed quarter master sergeant, September 4, 1861, promoted to second lieutenant, September 5, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant, August 23, 1864.

Thomas H. Brenton, first sergeant, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed eighth corporal, promoted to first sergeant, April 3, 1862; Oliver McGee, commissary sergeant, enlisted August 17, 1861, died in Missouri, January 17, 1863; Joseph W. T. Denpres, commissary sergeant, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed January 28, 1863; George Hazlewood, second sergeant, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed third sergeant, September 4, 1861, appointed second sergeant, December 29, 1862; Newton Batten, third sergeant, enlisted August 17, 1861; appointed fourth sergeant, September 4, 1861, appointed third sergeant, December 29, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant, August 23, 1864.

William H. Neidigh, fourth sergeant, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed sixth sergeant, promoted to fourth sergeant, January 1, 1863; William H. H. Asberry, fifth sergeant, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed September 4, 1861, discharged for disability, January 22, 1862.

John Johnson, first corporal, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed September 4, 1861, discharged, January 20, 1863; John B. Aiken, first corporal, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed second corporal, September 4, 1861, appointed first corporal, January 20, 1863; John H. Sleeth, second corporal, enlisted August 18, 1861, appointed fourth corporal, September 4, 1861, appointed third corporal, appointed second corporal, January 20, 1863, Harrison G. Phelps, third corporal, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed

fourth corporal, and promoted to third corporal; Milton Batten, fourth corporal, appointed seventh corporal, January 20, 1862, promoted to fifth corporal, April 3, 1862, promoted to fourth corporal; Cephas M. Hurless, fifth corporal, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed eighth corporal, September 4, 1861, promoted to sixth corporal, promoted to fifth corporal, January 28, 1863; Michael Worley, sixth corporal, enlisted August 17, 1861; appointed seventh corporal, April 3, 1862, promoted to sixth corporal; George Reynolds, seventh corporal, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed sixth corporal, reduced to eighth corporal, and promoted to seventh corporal, January 20, 1863.

George L. McCullom, bugler, enlisted August 17, 1861, appointed September 4, 1861.

James B. Arnold, farrier, enlisted August 17, 1861; Marshall J. Clark, farrier, enlisted August 17, 1861.

William Edwards, wagoner, enlisted August 17, 1861.

Daniel Tinney, teamster, enlisted August 17, 1861; Simeon Decker, teamster, enlisted August 17, 1861.

Privates.—The following men enlisted August 17, 1861; William Brown, William Blackford, William L. Crumrine, Andrew J. Corick, Felix Cuberly, Henry Cassat, discharged for disability July 28, 1862; Jonathan Cary, James M. Cross, killed in Missouri July 28, 1862; John E. Conner, William Ernst, James M. Foster, Joseph D. Fountain, Alexander Fouts, discharged for disability December 25, 1862; Cammach Gregory discharged for disability January 26, 1863; Thomas G. Huff, died at St. Louis December 22, 1861; Richard Hendrixon, David Hardy, William Henderson, R. J. Harbour, S. V. D. Jones, discharged for disability January 26, 1863; Peter Lunsford, Harry M. Morris, William Miller, D. F. Marlow, J. J. Morgan, died of wounds July 29, 1862; B. S. Noaks, John H. Orr, F. A. Patterson, J. C. Patterson, J. L. Prince, James Peden, Enoch Randall, died at St. Louis December 14, 1861; Ludlow Reno, W. C. M. Reynolds, D. Railsback, Norman Reno, promoted to fifth sergeant; Eli Roberts, John L. Sawyer, James Smith, Alfred Spence, W. H. Shearer, Cornelius Squires, discharged for disability January 26, 1863; Stephen Sayles, William M. Sayles, John Shadle, B. R. Sawyer, Jacob Tharp, James H. Taylor, died at St. Louis, January 5, 1862; Lazarus Tressel, John T. West, Jacob M. Worley, David Worley, Renben Ware, James Ward, John C. Wilson, Robert S. Wright, George Weiney, John T. Wood, George Williams, Michael Zimmer.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

George W. Cheatham, enlisted August 31, 1861, from company A.; Enos J. Crumrine, enlisted October 4, 1861, B. F. Holland enlisted October 4, 1861, died of wounds July 29, 1862; A. Culbertson enlisted August 1, 1862; Elijah Clark enlisted April 30, 1862; E. N. Gilpin enlisted September 1, 1862; A. W. Garaly enlisted August 30, 1862; Rufus Hardin, enlisted August 1, 1862; James M. Jones enlisted August 30, 1862; J. K. P. McCullum enlisted September 1, 1862; Joseph McCaulley enlisted August 28, 1862; I. N. Phelps enlisted August 30, 1862; H. W. Riley enlisted January 1, 1862; Pardon Sayles enlisted August 29, 1862; Wesley Swift enlisted August 1, 1862; Felix Worley enlisted August 29, 1862; John Worley enlisted August 29, 1862; John Williams enlisted December 19, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Albert Alexander, seventh corporal, enlisted August 26, 1861, appointed October 3, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Samuel R. Snyder, first sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1861; Stephen J. Paris, second sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1861, died in Arkansas September 18, 1862; C. N. Udell, fourth sergeant, enlisted August 20, 1861, appointed fifth sergeant July 1, 1862, promoted to fourth sergeant.

John J. Veatch, fourth corporal, enlisted August 20, 1861, reduced to fifth corporal September 6, 1861; J. J. Pinkerton, seventh corporal, enlisted August 20, 1861, appointed September 1, 1862.

Wm. Helm, bugler, enlisted August 20, 1861, discharged for disability March 5, 1862.

Wm. J. Taylor, wagoner, enlisted August 20, 1861, discharged for disability February 20, 1862.

Privates.—The following men enlisted August 20, 1861: Marshall Clark, discharged September 29, 1862; Jeremiah Croner, Wm. Frazer, Henry Grages, transferred to company G; Jas. C. Hopkins, Chas. W. Paris, wounded in eye; Geo. W. Taylor, John Westerbarger.

COMPANY M.

Geo. W. Johnson, first lieutenant, enlisted August 24, 1861, commissioned March 15, 1862, from B. S. major promoted to captain, May 1, 1864.

List of recruits forwarded to this regiment from Davis county, not assigned to any company: George Parsons, enlisted September 15, 1862; Jos.

F. Robertson, enlisted September 11, 1862; John Shook, enlisted September 22, 1862; Green Cavender. Chas. B. McCormick, Wm. Hesse, enlisted December 2, 1862; Chas. H. Hatch, enlisted December 30, 1862; G. Hazlewood, enlisted October 16, 1862; E. C. Wagoner, enlisted August 30, 1862.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Edgar Allen, trumpeter, enlisted October 25, 1862; Clifford Wood, trumpeter, enlisted November 18, 1862.

Privates—Wm. F. Davis, enlisted October 25, 1862; Wm. F. Elrod, enlisted November 18, 1862; Wm. T. Fix, enlisted October 24, 1862; David Morrow, enlisted February 23, 1863; Wm. Phillips, enlisted October 22, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Jessey Akins, quartermaster sergeant, enlisted November 6, 1862, appointed December 27, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant November 29, 1864; David G. Rowe, fourth sergeant, enlisted November 6, 1862, appointed December 27, 1862.

Geo. W. Bivin, fifth corporal, enlisted November 7, 1862, appointed December 27, 1862.

Privates—Wm. C. Akins, enlisted January 25, 1863; David Glassburner, enlisted November 5, 1862; William Hanshen, enlisted January 25, 1863; John C. McClelland, enlisted November 7, 1862; Joshua Rhoads, enlisted November 3, 1862; Daniel Rhoades, enlisted November 5, 1862.

COMPANY C.

George M. Swain, first sergeant, enlisted December 6, 1862, appointed January 10, 1863, promoted to second lieutenant August 20, 1864; John V. Monroe, commissary sergeant, enlisted November 25, 1862, appointed March 1, 1863; Thomas J. Mathies, fifth sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1863, appointed April 10, 1863; John W. Campbell, sixth sergeant, enlisted February 17, 1863, appointed April 10, 1863.

John T. Perry, fourth corporal, enlisted December 14, 1862, appointed March 20, 1863; Thomas Hayes, fifth corporal, enlisted February 12, 1863, appointed sixth corporal April 25, 1863, promoted to fifth corporal June 23, 1863; Aaron Blair, sixth corporal, enlisted December 12, 1862, appointed seventh corporal March 25, 1863, promoted to sixth corporal June 23, 1863; Robert W. Herod, eighth corporal, enlisted March 13, 1863, appointed June 23, 1863.

John W. Foster, trumpeter, enlisted December 12, 1862, appointed December 17, 1862.

Jesse Guttery, farrier, enlisted February 2, 1863, appointed February 3, 1863.

Privates—John Anderson, enlisted December 10, 1862; James T. Cox, enlisted March 12, 1863; Francis A. Hunt, enlisted December 6, 1862; Wesley S. Monroe, enlisted February 1, 1863; Felix M. Monroe, enlisted November 25, 1862; William H. McCloskey, enlisted December 18, 1862; John Payn, enlisted December 6, 1862; William P. Pearson, enlisted March 9, 1863; Felix T. Smoek, enlisted November 26, 1862; Abraham Smoek, enlisted January 1, 1863, died of fever, June 3, 1863; John M. Wright, enlisted January 1, 1863; George Hart, enlisted March 30, 1864.

COMPANY D.

John W. Meek, quartermaster sergeant, enlisted March 10, 1863, appointed April 3, 1863.

James Varner, sixth corporal, enlisted March 15, 1863, appointed seventh corporal April 16, 1863, promoted to sixth corporal June 8, 1863.

Samuel S. Sanders, private, enlisted March 15, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Privates—N. B. March, enlisted May 6, 1863; Joseph Wheaten, enlisted May 15, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Charles Friend, fifth corporal, enlisted May 8, 1863, appointed May 11, 1863.

David Salladay, trumpeter, enlisted May 8, 1863, appointed May 11, 1863; Gideon S. Dysart, trumpeter, enlisted May 8, 1863, appointed May 8, 1863.

Thomas Moody, farrier, enlisted May 10, 1863, appointed May 23, 1863.

Privates—Samuel D. Bradley, enlisted May 10, 1863; John Botkin, enlisted May 10, 1863; James L. Graham, enlisted June 2, 1863; C. B. Herod, enlisted May 8, 1863; James M. Miller, enlisted May 10, 1863; John M. Tanahill, enlisted May 8, 1863; George W. Tittle, enlisted May 10, 1863.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates—John Smith, enlisted August 3, 1863; James H. Welker, enlisted July 29, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Edward D. Stoner, eighth corporal, enlisted June 24, 1863, appointed August 14, 1863.

Privates.—The following men enlisted June 24, 1863: W. T. Bryant, James Camron, Amos Collins, Dickson Green, John S. Hardy, James Hardy, Jacob Moss, James Paliner, John A. Sheerer.

COMPANY F.

Alexander Breeding, private, enlisted February 25, 1864.

COMPANY L.

Privates.—Thomas S. Fike, enlisted July 12, 1863; Harrison Lynch, enlisted September 4, 1863.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

William R. Bryce, first sergeant, enlisted October 1, 1863, appointed November 30, 1863.

James T. Roberts, second corporal, enlisted August 30, 1863, appointed November 30, 1863; Thomas H. Barton, sixth corporal, enlisted September 22, 1863, appointed November 30, 1863.

Alfred Braun, trumpeter, enlisted August 27, 1863, appointed November 30, 1863.

Privates.—John Braun, enlisted August 13, 1863; Leander Bonebreak, enlisted September 28, 1863; Leonard Bradley, enlisted September 26, 1863; Thomas Berry, enlisted September 26, 1863; George W. Conway, enlisted August 13, 1863; George W. Cossairt, enlisted August 27, 1863, from company G. fourth infantry; Lewis P. Craven, enlisted September 26, 1863, from company H. nineteenth infantry; James Childers, enlisted October 26, 1863; D. M. M. Dupree, enlisted September 25, 1863; S. C. Edwards, enlisted September 11, 1863; George W. Gibson, enlisted August 5, 1863; James Garnea, enlisted September 3, 1863; John G. Gibson, enlisted August 5, 1863; E. Hopkins, enlisted September 13, 1863; John G. Morris, enlisted August 13, 1863; William L. Vest, enlisted August 17, 1863.

COMPANY M.

Privates.—William N. Doyle, enlisted September 5, 1863; Noah Harbour, enlisted August 18, 1863; Robert Harper, enlisted August 31, 1863; Augustus Jennings, enlisted September 1, 1863; Caleb C. Wright, enlisted September 1, 1863.

FOURTH BATTERY.

Jonathan A. Wilkins, private, enlisted September 24, 1863.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

SECOND IOWA CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates—John Chatham, enlisted September 24, 1863; John Clark, enlisted October 20, 1863; William T. Hughes, enlisted September 24, 1863; Joseph Hughes, enlisted September 24, 1863; Benjamin R. Pierce, enlisted September 24, 1863; Horatio Parks, enlisted September 24, 1863; David White, enlisted October 7, 1863.

THIRD IOWA CALVARY

COMPANY A.

Privates—Eli Beals, enlisted September 1, 1862, died in Arkansas, March 17, 1863; G. Hazlewood, enlisted October 16, 1862; J. Shoemaker, enlisted August 28, 1862; John Shook, enlisted September 22, 1862; Jacob Sherwiek, enlisted September 30, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Privates—William Hesse, enlisted December 2, 1862; C. B. McCormick, enlisted December 1, 1862; E. C. Wagoner, enlisted August 30, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Samuel E. Gandy, enlisted April 7, 1863; William W. Graham, enlisted November 4, 1863; T. M. Goddard, enlisted November 4, 1863; William T. March, enlisted May 11, 1863; Thomas Spence, enlisted April 3, 1863.

COMPANY I.

John Davis, private, enlisted September 8, 1862, wounded May 1, 1863.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Privates—L. B. Cunningham, enlisted December 25, 1863; Joseph Casseet, enlisted January 5, 1864; Asa C. Farrington, enlisted January 5, 1864; R. H. Grinstead, enlisted December 19, 1863; John Howie, enlisted

December 15, 1863; Samuel Hutton, enlisted December 28, 1863; Oliver Joseph, enlisted December 15, 1863; George A. Martin, enlisted December 25, 1863; J. B. Montgomery, enlisted January 5, 1864; T. J. McConnell, enlisted January 5, 1864; A. L. Niblack, enlisted December 15, 1863; Samuel G. Toombs, enlisted December 19, 1863; J. W. Toombs, enlisted January 5, 1864; F. A. Woodford, enlisted January 5, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

B. Noel, private, enlisted August 11, 1862.

THIRTIETH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Joseph Brumley, enlisted October 1, 1862, died October 30, 1863; Robert E. Drake, enlisted September 1, 1862, died February 26, 1863; William Masters, enlisted October 13, 1862, discharged, November 26, 1862; R. F. Vanboskirk, enlisted October 25, 1862, died of wounds, May 31, 1863; John H. Walker, enlisted December 15, 1863; James H. Cox, enlisted December 14, 1863; William D. Masters, enlisted December 28, 1863.

FORTY-FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY.

(ONE HUNDRED DAY MEN.)

FIELD AND STAFF.

Samuel A. Moore, lieutenant colonel, commissioned May 25, 1864.
John M. Wilkins, chief musician, appointed May 25, 1864.

COMPANY D.

William Van Benthusen, captain, commissioned May 10, 1864.
Maston H. Jones, first lieutenant, commissioned May 10, 1864.
H. B. Kittleman, second lieutenant, commissioned May 10, 1864.
James E. Reed, first sergeant, appointed May 10, 1864; John Batterton, second sergeant, appointed May 10, 1864; William D. Wilson, third sergeant, appointed May 10, 1864; M. H. Kirkham, fourth sergeant, appointed May 10, 1864.

William W. Kittleman, first corporal, appointed May 10, 1864; D. N. Dooley, second corporal, appointed May 10, 1864; R. T. Goddard, third corporal, appointed May 10, 1864; C. M. Burgess, fourth corporal, appointed May 10, 1864; H. H. Moore, fifth corporal, appointed May 10, 1864; William S. Noble, sixth corporal, appointed May 10, 1864; Samuel

Y. Wood, seventh corporal, appointed May 10, 1864; Marion Taylor, eighth corporal, appointed May 10, 1864.

R. M. Barnes, musician, appointed May 10, 1864; John Housley, musician, appointed May 10, 1864.

S. D. Rall, wagoner, appointed May 10, 1864.

Privates—The following named privates enlisted May 10, 1864: Jacob Angst, L. Bennett, died of fever September 1, 1864; M. Baker, J. C. Baker, J. Battin, Elish Brown, E. P. Blankinship, Thomas H. Boas, John Cameron, B. Crosthwait, J. T. Coshov, John Clarke, J. W. Cline, Charles Dooley, R. H. Evans, James Fleming, Z. T. Foshee, died August 2, 1864; B. Fulton, George Galpin, W. Grimes, S. H. Glenn, H. S. Gilliam, C. S. Grinstead, David C. Hatch, Joseph L. Hill, J. M. Hardman, William B. Irvin, S. V. B. Jones, J. F. Jones, Silas G. Lee, Samuel E. Lowe, Thomas J. Lowe, James Lunsford, James Matherly, Allen Maey, Robert Maize, W. P. Monnett, William McVey, James D. McAchran, J. W. McCracken, S. J. Noggle, Amos S. Plank, George W. Post, John W. Proctor, William W. Power, Albert Petefish, Lorenzo Pagett, James M. Ralston, died August 30, 1864; O. B. Spencer, H. W. Scott, Samuel Scott, M. A. Shelton, Joseph Smith, William C. Smith, John J. Smith, George W. Stevenson, Jasper N. Smiek, Stephen Sayles, William G. Swinney, R. M. Sapp, James N. Sherman, W. B. Stark, James P. Toombs, Anderson Ward, B. F. Wright, F. A. Ware.

FORTY-SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Thomas Cheetham, private, enlisted May 7, 1864.

VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS.

THIRD IOWA CAVALRY.

George L. McCollum, trumpeter, enlisted January 1, 1864.

COMPANY A.

James Hanlin, captain, commissioned July 10, 1863, resigned September 28, 1864.

Daniel Bradbury, first lieutenant, enlisted January 1, 1864, appointed sergeant February 1, 1864, promoted to second lieutenant September 29, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant December 20, 1864.

Robert T. Wishard, first lieutenant, enlisted January 1, 1864, appointed sergeant February 1, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant March 1, 1864, resigned September 23, 1864.

Alexander Breeding, third sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864, appointed April 14, 1864; Albert Power, fifth sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864, appointed corporal February 1, 1864, promoted to fifth sergeant April 13, 1864.

James Daniels, corporal, enlisted January 1, 1864, appointed February 1, 1864.

Privates.—The following men enlisted January 1, 1864: James F. Baldridge, Amos Chambers, John M. Clark, William Centers, John Elliott, Thomas Elliott, died at St. Louis May 2, 1864; Joseph T. French, George W. Grosvenor, Wesley M. Hardman, John Hazlewood, Greenville Hazlewood, John M. Lane, James M. Legg, Alfred M. Mederis, James M. Nelson, John S. Phye, Benjamin H. Tompkins, James Vanwy, William G. Wilson, commissioned second lieutenant March 1, 1864, commissioned captain September 29, 1864; Matthias Werts, Andrew Yates.

COMPANY D.

George Curkendall, captain, commissioned June 15, 1863.

William C. Niblack, first lieutenant, commissioned June 15, 1863, resigned August 24, 1864.

Bryant O. Oliver, second lieutenant, commissioned June 15, 1863, died at St. Louis April 7, 1864.

Daniel S. Bell, sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864; Nathaniel Barnes, sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864; Isaiah Harris, sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864; John S. Morgan, sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Thomas J. Miller, first lieutenant, enlisted January 1, 1864, appointed sergeant February 1, 1864, promoted to second lieutenant April 9, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant August 25, 1864.

Benjamin B. Pearce, sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864.

John A. Pickler, second lieutenant, enlisted January 1, 1864, appointed commissary sergeant February 1, 1864, promoted to second lieutenant August 25, 1864.

Albert G. Clyman, corporal, enlisted January 1, 1864; John Reeder, corporal, enlisted January 1, 1864; John H. Wheelis, corporal, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Charles H. Hatch, blacksmith, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Privates.—The following men enlisted January 1, 1864: Alfred Benge, Robert A. Buzzard, killed October 25, 1864; Lewis G. Cyphers, Albert M. Harris, William Hughs, John J. Kelly, E. R. Kirkpatrick, William C. T. Kurth, Elias W. Luddeth, Merrill Morgan, James D. Montgomery, Daniel H. Murdock, William R. Proctor, John L. Wolf.

COMPANY E.

Horace A. Spencer, captain, commissioned September 5, 1862, resigned August 22, 1864.

T. C. Gilpine, first lieutenant, commissioned September 5, 1862, promoted to captain August 23, 1864.

Edmund Duffield, first lieutenant, commissioned second lieutenant September 6, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant August 23, 1864.

George Wainey, Q. M. S., enlisted January 1, 1864, appointed February 1, 1864.

Newton Batton, second lieutenant, enlisted January 1, 1864, appointed sergeant February 1, 1864, promoted to second lieutenant August 23, 1864.

J. W. T. Deupree, sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864; William H. Neidigh, sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864; Eli Roberts, sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864; Michael Worley, sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864.

George W. Reynolds, corporal, enlisted January 1, 1864; James Peden, corporal, enlisted January 1, 1864.

M. J. Clark, blacksmith, enlisted January 1, 1864.

E. L. Clark, teamster, enlisted January 1, 1864.

William Edwards, wagoner, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Reuben Ware, bugler, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Privates.—The following men enlisted January 1, 1864: William Blackford, Nathan Busby, William F. Craven, Felix Cuberly, E. G. Crumrine, John E. Conner, Simeon Decker, William Ernst, James M. Foster, J. D. Fountain, Amos J. Gandy, Samnel E. Gandy, Richard J. Harbour, William R. Henderson, James M. Jones, Peter Lunsford, J. K. P. McCollum, H. M. Morris, William Miller, D. F. Marlow, Joseph McCaulley, William T. March, Berry S. Noaks, John H. Orr, F. A. Patterson, I. N. Phelps, John L. Prince, William C. M. Reynolds, James Smith, Alfred Spence, Thomas Spence, William M. Sayles, Pardon Sayles, John Shadle, B. R. Sawyer, William H. Shearer, Lazarus Tressel, Jacob M. Worley, John T. Wood, George Williams.

COMPANY I.

John J. Veatch, private, enlisted January 1, 1864, promoted to commissary sergeant April 11, 1864.

COMPANY M.

George W. Johnson, captain, commissioned first lieutenant March 15, 1862, promoted to captain May 1, 1864.

Josephus Day, private, enlisted January 1, 1864.

SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

George W. Craven, sergeant, enlisted December 23, 1863; killed August 3, 1864.

Privates—Rebert B. Carson, enlisted December 23, 1863; Joseph W. Curl, enlisted December 23, 1863; William A. Duckworth, enlisted December 23, 1863, discharged February 3, 1864; Leander Jeffrey, enlisted December 23, 1863, killed August 4, 1864.

THIRTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

A. M. Miller, first lieutenant, enlisted January 1, 1864, appointed sergeant, promoted to first lieutenant November 11, 1864.

Privates—J. T. Chaffee, enlisted January 1, 1864; John H. Evans, enlisted January 2, 1864, wounded July 22, 1864; Sylvester D. Evans, enlisted February 19, 1864; T. H. Elrod, enlisted January 1, 1864; H. W. Garrett, enlisted February 19, 1864; William H. Thompson, enlisted January 1, 1864, killed July 22, 1864.

FOURTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Samuel Vaughn, private, enlisted December 1, 1863, wounded March 14, 1863.

COMPANY I.

G. Swinney, corporal, enlisted December 1, 1863; J. N. Van Dyn, corporal, enlisted December 1, 1863.

Privates—William Brooks, enlisted December 1, 1863; H. C. Boyer, enlisted December 1, 1863; B. F. Davis, enlisted December 1, 1863; John England, enlisted December 1, 1863.

FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

George W. Buchanan, captain, commissioned first lieutenant February 2, 1863, promoted to captain December 15, 1864.

Privates—L. H. Burkhalter, enlisted February 25, 1864; wounded July 14, 1864; Marion Rayburn, enlisted February 28, 1864, missing July 22, 1864; George J. Reynolds, enlisted January 22, 1863, wounded July 22, 1864; John B. Shaw, enlisted December 31, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

William H. Morgan, private, enlisted March 20, 1864.

The Second and Third Veteran Infantry, both containing Davis county men, were consolidated by order of Major General O. O. Howard, November 4, 1864.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

THIRD IOWA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates—Richard Alderman enlisted February 29, 1864; William O. Brooks enlisted February 29, 1864; O. S. Cumenius enlisted February 29, 1864; Jacob Clellan enlisted January 31, 1864; Andrew J. Childers enlisted February 13, 1864; L. B. Cunningham enlisted December 25, 1863; William Daniels enlisted February 22, 1864; J. B. French enlisted February 26, 1864; William H. Guyle enlisted February 29, 1864; Daniel Grafton enlisted February 22, 1864; Allen Grosvenor enlisted February 29, 1864; R. H. Grinstead enlisted December 19, 1863; John Howie enlisted December 15, 1863; Samuel H. Hutton enlisted December 28, 1863; Amos Jeffries enlisted February 26, 1864; Eli Joseph enlisted March 14, 1864; J. G. Kinney enlisted January 20, 1864; John M. Kinney enlisted January 30, 1864; James W. Lockman enlisted February 23, 1864; T. E. Moneret enlisted February 23, 1864; Lewis Myre enlisted February 3, 1864; Edward Moore enlisted March 14, 1864; William G. Myers enlisted January 24, 1864; William R. Piper enlisted February 25, 1864; George Roberts enlisted February 26, 1864; Cyrus Small enlisted February 29, 1864; Eli Truit enlisted February 25, 1864; Abram Wishard enlisted March 15, 1864; Thomas Walker enlisted March 15, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Privates—N. Backus enlisted February 17, 1864; Zadok Buckles enlisted February 9, 1864; George Baker enlisted February 24, 1864; John C. Christy enlisted February 24, 1864; Hugh Christy enlisted February 17, 1864; William H. Cox enlisted February 9, 1864; George Earhart enlisted February 15, 1864; James M. Fletcher enlisted February 26, 1864; Daniel Feagins enlisted February 20, 1864; Columbus Gaut enlisted February 29, 1864; John Gaut enlisted February 29, 1864; John C. Gristy enlisted February 27, 1864; William Guthrie enlisted February 15, 1864; George W.

Guthrie enlisted February 15, 1864; James D. Hamilton enlisted February 13, 1864; Isaac Hart enlisted February 24, 1864; B. Headley enlisted February 24, 1864; Edward T. Hubbard enlisted February 24, 1864; Clark B. Hunt enlisted February 16, 1864; M. J. James enlisted February 24, 1864; Green A. Jones enlisted February 8, 1864; William A. Kendrick enlisted February 12, 1864; Jacob Koons enlisted February 24, 1864; George W. Kemp enlisted February 12, 1864; E. B. Losey enlisted February 20, 1864; Samuel Lynch enlisted February 25, 1864; George C. Losey enlisted February 24, 1864; David A. March enlisted February 8, 1864; Robert B. Magee enlisted February 1, 1864; George W. Marsan enlisted August 3, 1864; W. M. Millsap enlisted February 16, 1864; David Meliza enlisted February 24, 1864; James E. Pottorff enlisted February 8, 1864; Silas P. Pottorff enlisted February 8, 1864; William D. Reeder enlisted February 15, 1864; A. S. Spurgin enlisted February 27, 1864; Daniel Smith enlisted February 20, 1864; Henry Snoddy enlisted February 15, 1864; Andrew Spence enlisted February 15, 1864; George Striblin enlisted February 13, 1864; S. Smith enlisted February 17, 1864; James F. Striblin enlisted February 15, 1864; S. H. Umphries enlisted February 8, 1864; Samuel Yoder enlisted February 11, 1864; Calvin Yoder enlisted February 22, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Privates—F. A. Alexander, enlisted January 20, 1864; John W. Awalt, enlisted January 20, 1864; P. M. Awalt, enlisted January 20, 1864; J. E. Atterbury, enlisted February 15, 1864; A. Boyd, enlisted January 30, 1864; H. Bruce, enlisted January 28, 1864; A. J. Corrick, enlisted February 17, 1864; H. G. Dooley, enlisted February 15, 1864; F. Draper, enlisted January 18, 1864; William E. Dabney, enlisted February 15, 1864; Ellett Goddard, enlisted January 20, 1864; B. R. Grinstead, enlisted January 20, 1864; Milton Hopkins, enlisted January 30, 1864; Hiram Jarvis, enlisted February 15, 1864; J. W. Jones, enlisted February 13, 1864; Joseph Knox, enlisted February 22, 1864; Robert McBride, Jr., enlisted January 25, 1864; John L. Magee, enlisted March 1, 1864; Charles A. Presson, enlisted January 26, 1864; Martin Pherigo, enlisted February 13, 1864; H. H. W. Rullman, enlisted February 24, 1864; William S. Skinner, enlisted February 19, 1864.

FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Thomas Brown, enlisted March 29, 1864; D. M. Johnston, enlisted March 28, 1864; James H. Reynolds, enlisted February 16, 1864.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Privates—F. W. Rachke, enlisted February 15, 1864; Charles A. Stadler, enlisted February 23, 1864; John W. Stadler, enlisted February 15, 1864.

SOUTHERN IOWA BORDER BRIGADE.

SECOND BATTALION.

COMPANY A.

Hosea Horn, captain, enlisted September 29, 1862.

William H. Hiner, lieutenant, enlisted September 29, 1862.

T. L. C. MeAehran, orderly sergeant, enlisted September 29, 1862.

James H. Cobb, enlisted September 29, 1862.

Privates.—The following men enlisted September 29, 1862: William C. Avery, A. W. Brown, P. W. F. Brown, Clever H. Brown, William Brown, Rosel Barton, William R. Brice, Alexander Boyd, John Cammack, William Coy, John W. Campbell, Thomas Duffield, Charles Davis, J. V. Evans, jr., A. D. Gibbons, George W. Good, William I. Hamilton, Alfred Hicks, Milton Hopkins, E. I. Hopkins, William W. Hopkins, William C. Johnson, Robert Kenneday, Thomas C. Kirkpatrick, Marshall Lock, William G. Myers, John W. Milligan, Wesley S. Monroe, Henry C. Nichols, N. H. Pitman, Albert Petefish, J. I. Plank, Amos N. Plank, Jacob Rown, James T. Roberts, George Roberts, Levrett N. Scott, C. D. Saunders, Amos Steckel, Samuel G. Steele, George W. Stober, Berryman Smith, Eli Smith, John Steele, Benjamin F. Swalley, Samuel Swartzendraver, I. N. Shelton, John W. Scarborough, John M. Smith, Joel H. Sharp, A. M. Spurrier, James M. Young, William H. Yates, Samuel R. Brown, William C. Corrick, John R. Latimer, Thomas B. Myers. The following men enlisted October 1, 1862: Samuel Busey, J. C. Brenneman, S. T. Ballard, Thomas F. Collins, Samuel M. Frady, Lewis Frank, Joseph Goodwin, R. H. Grinstead, Simon Kinney, William P. Mouner, John Morton, John H. Plank, William H. Penny, Jesse Petefish, Josiah Stark, Jacob R. Sheaffer, William B. Stark, Elijah I. Shelton, William Varner, Henry Wright, Chris. Boughman, E. S. Barnhart, Samuel F. Penny, John H. Pry, George I. Wade, Jacob W. Yoast. The following men enlisted October 27, 1862: Thomas H. Barton, Henry S. Foshee, James S. Prather.

Enlistments of Davis county men in Missouri regiments, as follows :

TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Samuel McAchrau, first lieutenant, enlisted July 25, 1861, commissioned August 22, 1861, died in Missouri, September 15, 1861.

Gilbert D. Gray, second lieutenant, enlisted July 25, 1861, commissioned second lieutenant August 22, 1861, promoted first lieutenant December 4, 1861, promoted captain company B, 10th Missouri infantry.

Daniel B. Friend, second sergeant, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed August 22, 1861, died in hospital, February 10, 1862; Francis M. Gray, second sergeant, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed third sergeant August 22, 1861, promoted second sergeant February 10, 1862, died March 13, 1863; David Yoder, fifth sergeant, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed August 22, 1861, reduced to ranks, deserted July 27, 1862; James Quigley, first corporal, enlisted July 25, 1861, promoted sergeant; John M. Cavitt, second corporal, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed August 22, 1861, discharged June 13, 1862; W. V. Sheaffer, third corporal, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed August 22, 1861, promoted sergeant; Isaac Flick, fourth corporal, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed August 22, 1861, reduced to ranks; John Trisler, fifth corporal, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed August 22, 1861, went into ranks; Caleb H. Bowles, sixth corporal, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed August 22, 1861; Greenup Snell, seventh corporal, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed August 22, 1861, deserted July 27, 1863; William B. Gee, eighth corporal, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed August 22, 1861, died in Missouri February 26, 1862.

William Young, wagoner, enlisted July 25, 1861, appointed August 22, 1861, promoted to corporal.

Privates.—The following named men enlisted July 25, 1861: George Bonebrake, died in Mississippi October 19, 1862; David Barkley, discharged March 20, 1863; John W. Berry, died in Missouri, April 20, 1862; Stephen Bunnell, died in Missouri, February 1, 1862, William A. Campbell, James Cassett, George W. Fletcher, George Henderson, Richard Merryman, David G. Maize, to company H, deserted, February 27, 1863; William R. Pipes, discharged June 13, 1862; Thomas Randolph, died December 8, 1861; Jerry Randolph, died in August, 1861; James H. Sailing, died in hospital, 1863; Asbury F. Salters, R. J. Holcomb, Stephen Holcomb.

TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates—David S. Fike, enlisted December 14, 1861, discharged April 1, 1863; James I. Fike, enlisted January 1, 1862, discharged October 25, 1862; Abram Holder, enlisted June 17, 1861, not heard from.

COMPANY F.

James W. Waldron, second corporal, enlisted November 15, 1861, appointed February 1, 1862, died from wounds at Shiloh April 8, 1862; William H. Fenton, eighth corporal, enlisted November 15, 1861, killed at Shiloh.

Privates—B. Johnson, enlisted December 3, 1861; James Kelley, enlisted November 15, 1861.

COMPANY G.

S. D. Nulton, musician, enlisted October 25, 1861.

Privates—Robert Barnes, enlisted October 25, 1861; George W. Clements, enlisted October 25, 1861, discharged April 2, 1862; Resin R. Commons, enlisted October 25, 1861; C. G. Dabney, enlisted October 25, 1861, killed at Shiloh; William M. Davis, enlisted October 25, 1861, discharged April 2, 1862; T. W. Figgins, enlisted October 25, 1861; James Locket, enlisted October 25, 1861; F. A. Massey, enlisted October 25, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Eli L. Stewart, third corporal, enlisted January 8, 1862, promoted to second corporal.

F. C. Humble, second musician, enlisted January 11, 1862, discharged April 4, 1862.

Privates—Eli Blaek, enlisted December 9, 1861; John W. Ferguson, enlisted October 25, 1861, discharged May 3, 1863; Chesley W. Jones, enlisted January 24, 1862; Isaiah Preston, enlisted October 25, 1861, wounded at Shiloh; Stephen Sage, enlisted January 20, 1862, killed at Shiloh; A. K. Shoemaker, enlisted January 24, 1862.

COMPANY I.

G. E. Nightengale, private, enlisted January 2, 1862.

SEVENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Alexander Downing, third sergeant, enlisted August 9, 1861.

James W. Sevier, fourth corporal, enlisted August 9, 1861, promoted to sergeant.

Alonzo Douglas, bugler, enlisted August 9, 1861, promoted to sergeant, deserted September 15, 1862.

Privates—William H. Craven, enlisted August 9, 1861, promoted to corporal; E. Campbell, enlisted August 8, 1861, discharged September 17, 1862; John M. Dehart, enlisted September 25, 1861; Isaac Lambert, enlisted August 9, 1861, discharged February 9, 1862; A. H. Lemmon, enlisted August 9, 1861; James Montgomery enlisted August 9, 1861, discharged; Harry Pittman, enlisted September 10, 1861, promoted to chief musician; Edward T. Rhodes, enlisted August 9, 1861, discharged September 17, 1862; John M. Rhodes, enlisted August 9, 1861, promoted to corporal; Woldy Gallady, enlisted August 9, 1861; James D. Youst, enlisted August 9, 1861, discharged September 17, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

COMPANY B.

Josiah Robertson, third sergeant, enlisted January 20, 1862.

David Sanborn, wagoner, enlisted March 1, 1862.

Privates—George Glasburner, enlisted March 1, 1862; Edward W. Grinstead, enlisted March 1, 1862; A. C. Kemp, enlisted January 1, 1863; John A. Spencer, enlisted March 2, 1862; Warren J. Terry, enlisted January 1, 1862.

COMPANY C.

John Van Boskirk, commissary sergeant, enlisted March 10, 1862, promoted first sergeant.

Richard Colliver, eighth corporal, enlisted March 10, 1862, promoted to sergeant.

Privates—Enlisted March 10, 1862: Alonzo T. Foster, Jesse W. Gray, Dixon Green, William Gregory, Jephtha G. House, James B. Hubbard, promoted to corporal; David Lazilier, Amos J. Losy, William Moore, David B. Pew, Posey H. Veach, Jackson Winn.

It will be seen that the volunteers of Davis county were distributed mainly in the Second Infantry, company D; Thirtieth Infantry, company B; and in the Third Cavalry, companies A and E, with squads in D and I, and also squads scattered in the various companies of the Fourth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Infantry, and First, Second, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Cavalry regiments. Besides these, there was a full company, D, in the Forty-fifth, the hundred day Infantry regiment; and nearly a full company, D, in the Tenth Missouri Infantry regiment, and squads in companies B,

G, H, and I, of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, and a squad in the Seventh Missouri cavalry regiments. Thus, in all, Davis county contributed nearly eight hundred volunteers, who did service in the defense of their country and their homes in the dark days of their peril.

HISTORY OF DAVIS COUNTY SOLDIERS.

The Second Infantry, to which company G, enrolled in Davis county, belonged, was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, May, '61, and had for its colonels from first to last, S. R. Curtis, J. M. Tuttle, Jas. Baker, N. W. Mills, J. B. Weaver and N. B. Howard. It was at the following points, and in the following engagements during the period of its career: It left Keokuk, when it was organized, June 13, 1861, when it left for duty, reaching St. Louis July 28, thence to Bird's Point, Mo., and August 27th it brought up at Pilot Knob, Mo. From thence to Jackson, September 1st, and on the 8th it reached Fort Jefferson, Ky., where it remained until September 23d. From there it made its way back to Benton Barracks, Mo., where it tarried from October 29, to December 23, where it assumed charge of the military prison in St. Louis, in which duty it remained until February 10, 1862, when it received marching orders for Fort Donelson, Tenn., where it remained from February 16, to March 6, 1862, and engaged in its first battle, the capture of the fort, February 15. The Second regiment made a brilliant record in this engagement, under command of Col. J. M. Tuttle. It was assigned the position of honor at the head of the column, which it led in the assault and capture, and was the first to ascend and plant the National emblem upon the embattlements of the rebel works, which they held until the surrender the next morning. It was its first, and a grand, undying achievement. The commanding Colonel, in his official report, complimented Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, Captain Moore, and Lieutenant Weaver, of this county, for the cool, brave and efficient manner in which they discharged their duty; as also did Major-General Halleck, commanding the western army, extend to the regiment a cordial compliment through the Adjutant-General of Iowa, under date St. Louis, February 19, 1862, as follows:

“ADJUTANT-GENERAL N. B. BAKER:—The Second Iowa infantry proved themselves the bravest of the brave; they had the honor of leading the column which entered Fort Donelson.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.”

The next point made by the Second regiment was Shiloh, Tenn., where it remained from March 19 to April 28, 1862; and, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Baker, engaged in the battles of that place on the 6th and 7th of April, and suffered severe loss. From Shiloh the regiment moved to Camp Montgomery, near Corinth, where it remained from June 15 to October 4, 1862. On the 3d and 4th of October it engaged in the fierce contest of Corinth in which Colonel Baker and Lieutenant-Colonel Mills were mortally wounded and other losses of officers and men were suffered, 108 in all. The command of the regiment now devolved upon Major James B. Weaver, who in his official report of its actions and casualties, speaks in commendable terms of the bravery of the command and especially of the intrepidity of Lieutenants DuHield and Duckworth, of this county. Following this the command moved to Rienzi, Miss., where it remained until May 31, 1863. During its stay at this point the regiment participated in encounters with the enemy under General Roddy at Little Bear Creek and at Town Creek, Alabama. Afterwards it went into camp at La Grange, Tennessee, from June 1st to November 1, 1863; and at Pulaski, Tennessee, from November 11, 1863, to April 29, 1864. Its next engagement was at Resaca, Georgia, May 14-15, 1864, under command of Colonel Weaver, to secure crossing of the river at that point. The Second was the first regiment to cross over the pontoons, which caused the enemy to evacuate Resaca the next morning. Following this the command in its "march to the sea" with Sherman engaged in the encounters and sieges at Rome Cross Road, Dallas, Georgia, now under command of Colonel N. B. Howard; Kenesaw Mountain siege, June 10-30, 1864; the engagement and siege of Atlanta, July 20 to August 27, 1864; in engagements at Little Ogeehee, Georgia, December 10-20th, arriving at Savannah, Georgia, December 21, 1864. Returning through Goldsboro, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, to Washington, it took part in such engagements as occurred, reaching the latter city May 24, 1865. From thence it went to Louisville, Kentucky, where it remained from January 6 to July 12, 1865, when it left for Davenport, Iowa; and thus it ended its grand and heroic career.

The next infantry regiment in which Davis county was represented with a full company—B. Charles Clarke, captain—was the Thirtieth, Charles H. Abbott, colonel, which rendezvoused at Keokuk and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862. The first engagement, shown of record, in which this regiment participated was at Haines' Bluff, December 28-9, 1862, near Vicksburg in which several were wounded. Its next engagement was at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, in which the regiment did

gallant service and first planted their colors on the enemy's works, and took charge of the prisoners captured. There were over forty killed and wounded in this engagement, including Lafayette Edwards, killed, and Sergeant H. M. York and Privates D. Edwards and T. J. Lyons, wounded. The next battle in which the regiment took part was at Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863, and the siege of Vicksburg, from May 18, to July 4, 1863. Then it took part in the engagement at Clinton, Mississippi, July 11, 1863; and again at Jackson from July 12 to 15, 1863. The two flags which the regiment carried through all of the above named battles, worn and blood stained, carried in its marches 5,700 miles, between October 1862 and October 10, 1863, were by an expressed wish of the regiment forwarded to the State Historical Society at Iowa City, for preservation. The regiment was next in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, Mississippi, which latter point it left for Cherokee, Alabama, October 20, 1863, where it was engaged with the enemy and suffered a loss of twenty-seven killed and wounded. Its next point was Tusumbia, Alabama, where it drove the enemy out and took possession of the town. It returned to Cherokee again and routed the enemy October 29 and then returned to Chickasaw, Alabama, October 31, 1863.

Its next campaign was in "Sherman's march to the sea." It took an active part in the engagements at Resaca, Georgia, May 13-14, 1864; at Dallas, Georgia, May 27; Kenesaw Mountain, June 15-30; Atlanta, July 22 to August 20; and at Jonesboro, North Carolina, September 1-5; in all of which battles the casualties of the Thirtieth regiment were severe, mainly by wounds. This regiment did fine service in the field, and was finally mustered out at Washington, D. C., on its return from its "march to the sea," June 5, 1855.

Davis county was also represented with small squads scattered through the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Thirty-sixth Infantry regiments, all of which were active in the field during the war. It also had a full company, D, in the Forty-fifth Infantry, known as the "hundred day" regiment, which rendezvosed at Keokuk, and was mustered in the United State service, May 25, 1864; and of which Samuel A. Moore, of Bloomfield, was lieutenant colonel. It did garrison and guard duty mainly, at Memphis and other points, and was mustered out of servics at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

The Third Cavalry regiment was largely represented by Davis county. It had two full companies—A, with William Van Benthusen as captain; and E, with George Dullield as captain, besides quite a representation in companies D and I. This regiment was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 14, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, then

of Bloomfield, this county, as its colonel. The regiment was ordered into the field in Missouri, and after a stay at Benton Barracks, the first expedition of the second battalion—companies E, F, G. and H,—was December 12, 1861, to Jefferson City, Boonville, and Glasgow, Missouri, in which it captured 173 kegs of powder from the enemy. On December 25, 1861, this battalion was stationed at Fulton, in Callaway county, Missouri, during the winter doing scouting, and rebel capturing duty thereabouts. It continued on duty in this section of Missouri during most of the following summer under the command of Major H. C. Caldwell.

On the 7th of March, 1862, the first battalion of the Third Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, moved forward in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas; and while Col. Trimble's command was executing a charge upon the enemy's line, in the face of a deadly fire from a superior force, many of which were concealed in the woods and brush, he was severely wounded in the face; besides, a large number of men and horses were killed and wounded. An open and running fight was kept up for some time, with a large loss to the enemy. The Third Cavalry did noble service in this fearful conflict. Colonel Bussey, in command of a brigade in this engagement, renders high tribute to the conduct of the Third Cavalry. Of the casualties, there were eight killed and five wounded in Company A, from this county. Eight of this battalion of the Third Cavalry, who were burned, had been wounded and killed by stabs through the heart and neck, as shown by examination, upon being exhumed for the purpose, as appears from Colonel Bussey's official report.

The next engagement was at LaGrange, Arkansas, May 1, 1863, by a portion of the regiment, in which it beat a superior force, with a loss of about forty of their number. Some eleven were from Company A.

On the 25th of the same month Company A, of this regiment engaged in a severe skirmish near Helena, Arkansas, in which the advance guard was commanded by Sergeant Wishard, of Davis county.

The next movements of the Third Cavalry were southward, in the expedition against Jackson, Miss., July 1863; after which it went into camp between Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., and remained until August 10, 1863, when it joined an expedition to Grenada, Miss., which it reached the 17th, and doing much skirmishing and destruction to the enemy, in this section. The regiment then went to Memphis, and on the 27th of August, 1863, it joined the 2d battalion, then on the expedition against Little Rock, Ark., at which point it remained performing scout and picket duty. In January 1864, the Third Cavalry reënlisted as veterans, were furloughed home. On the veteranized regiment's return to the field it joined Gen.



J W Young M.D.

Sturgis' expedition in Mississippi in June, 1864, under the command of John W. Nobel, colonel, in which it suffered a loss of seventy-one killed, wounded and captured. Subsequently it joined in another expedition, through Mississippi under Gen. A. J. Smith. This expedition traveled from 350 to 400 miles from June 24, to July 23, 1864, doing efficient service. During this period the Third Iowa Cavalry lost one killed and seventeen wounded. On its return to Memphis it remained in camp until September 2, 1864, when it left for Missouri to join in the campaign against Price. It reached and joined the command under Gen. Pleasanton near Independence, Mo., October 22, and participated in the engagement then progressing, where it lost five men. It was next engaged in the battle at Big Blue, Oct. 23, in which its loss was thirteen wounded. It was also in the battle of the Osage, October 25, in which it lost six killed and twenty-three wounded. This battle closed the campaign. The Third Cavalry marched during this campaign from September 2d to November 28, 1864, 1650 miles, traversing Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and participated in three general engagements. In the last engagement, the battle of the Osage, the enemy was routed, and many of his men were killed, wounded and captured; among the latter were two or three generals, including Gen. Marmaduke, who was captured by Private James Dnulavy of this county.

The regiment again returned to Memphis, and took part in Gen. Grierson's expedition, December 21, 1864, through Tennessee and Mississippi, in which he destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The regiment returned to Memphis through Okalona, which the expedition captured, reaching the former place January 11, 1865, and from there to Louisville, Ky., where the regiment was remounted with the Spencer carbine, etc. Here the command received orders to report to Gen. Wilson, at Eastport, Miss., which it reached February 11, 1865. March 18, they went into Alabama, thence to Georgia on an expedition under Gen. Wilson, which terminated at Macon, Ga., April 22—the close of hostilities. The regiment then went to Atlanta, where it was mustered out August 9, 1865.

Davis county, was represented in three Missouri regiments during the war, one full company, D, in the Tenth Infantry, some twenty men scattered through the Twenty-first Infantry, and ten men in the Seventh Cavalry. But no reports of those regiments were furnished this State.

SOUTHERN BORDER TROUBLES.

Davis county, was, more or less, the scene of raids by armed bands of guerillas and bushwhackers from Missouri during the war, who invaded the county to rob and murder peaceable citizens.

To protect the people along the southern line of the State, the legislature authorized the organization of the "Southern Border Brigade," composed of four batallions, the second of which was composed of a company raised in each of the counties of Wapello, Davis, and Appanoose. H. B. Horn, then of Bloomfield, was authorized by the Governor to raise the company in Davis county, which he did, and was appointed its captain, with William H. Hiner, as lieutenant, and Thomas L. C. McAchrau, as orderly sergeant. It was composed of seventy-seven men, and was mustered into State service October 20, 1862. It was the duty of this company to guard and protect the people of Davis county against the marauding and murderous raids of Missouri outlaws.

A few weeks after the organization of Capt. Horn's company, December 16, 1862, the board of supervisors of Davis county, adopted the following resolution, which speaks for itself:

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted; to wit,

Resolved, That the Border regiment now in the employ of the State of Iowa, on the southern border of the State, is an unnecessary and useless organization and one attended with a needless expense to the State, and we as the representatives of the several townships of Davis county, Iowa, respectfully represent that the company now in this county, of which Hosea B. Horn is captain is in *now* [no] manner necessary to the defense or protection of the people of Davis county and that to the best of our knowledge and information there has not been any necessity for the services of said company, and while we believe that the National Government needs the services of all the able-bodied men of the country that can be spared from the country, and all the money that can with justice be raised by taxation, we protest against a needless and expensive waste of money and men in a service that can result in no good to any one. We further represent that the keeping of the said regiment in service will operate unjustly and unequally over citizens in case there should be a necessity of drafting in Davis county; in as much as the men in such regiment will be exempted from the draft and will remain at home without any necessity for their services in this part of the State.

AMOS STECKEL,

Clerk.

J. M. SLOAN,

President.

Now follows the report of Captain Horn, or the essential parts of it, as to the occenrences in the county, made to the Governor, through the Adjutant General of the State, March 2, 1863, some three months after the adoption

of the foregoing resolution by the board of supervisors, and it tells the story:

On the 9th of February, 1863, citizens of the south-west of part our county, to the number of about fifty-four, met together (being partly armed, as I am informed), and repaired to the house of Mr. D. B. Pugh, a loyal and peaceable citizen, and forcibly abducted a man of color, and carried him to Missouri. These men having no legal authority, their acts caused considerable excitement, and on the 12th of the month I was called upon by Mr. Pugh and others, to take some action in the matter, as commander of this company.

The negro having already been driven beyond my reach, and the mob having dispersed and returned to their homes, I addressed a note to Governor Kirkwood in regard to it. This he referred to Attorney-General Nourse, who advised me as to the statute in such cases, and suggested that these men be indicted by our grand jury. There was no doubt that these men are liable for abduction, conspiracy and riot; but Davis county is not the place to punish men for such crimes; for the disloyal men among us have banded themselves together to resist the law, and the authority of those in power, and publicly proclaim the same to the world.

At a peace meeting of the self styled "Democracy" one William A. Rankin, of our county, offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, from which I take the following:

"4. We here deliberately and firmly pledge ourselves, one to the other, that we *will not* render any support to the present administration in carrying on its wicked abolition crusade against the South; that we will *resist to the death* all attempts to draft any of our citizens into the army, and that we will permit no arbitrary arrests amongst us by the minions of the administration.

"5. That while we regard the emancipation proclamation as the final blow that has destroyed all hope of a reconstruction of the Union as it was, we also view it as the entering wedge which will ultimately divide the Middle and Northwestern States from our mischief-making, Puritanical, fanatical New England brethren, and finally culminate in the formation of a democratic republic out of the Middle, Northwestern and Southern States, and for this we are thankful.

"6. That we will resist the introduction of free negroes into the State of Iowa—first, by lawful means, and when that fails we will *drive them*, together with such whites as may be engaged in bringing them in, out of the State, or afford them hospitable graves!"

From this, you will see that it will be almost out of the question to punish these men in our county. * * *

On the 15th of February, three armed men from Missouri came into our town and attempted to carry into slavery a colored man, who for some time had been employed at a hotel in this place. The negro refused to go with them, when one of the men fired on him with his pistol. This frightened the negro, and the three white men then seized him and started south. A writ was issued for their arrest, and they were pursued and brought back for trial. These proceedings caused intense excitement—some of our citizens siding with the Missourians, and some taking sides against them. My scouts were then in the south part of the county, but in order to prevent

any violence being done. I immediately called together a sufficient number of my company to maintain order. Those called together for that purpose were on duty one day, but having no authority to call them out, their services were volunteered for the occasion. * * *

On the 28th day of November 1862, I received orders to collect and take into possession the State arms, etc., in our country, and on the 6th day of December I procured a room where I deposited the same. * *

The prospect for peace in our county the coming summer is anything but flattering; and, if practicable, I would be much pleased if at least part of my company could be furnished by the State with suitable cavalry arms.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

HOSEA B. HORN,

Captain commanding company.

Border affairs in this county do not appear to have further required the intervention of the military forces, than shown by the foregoing report, until October 1864, when a raid of armed and mounted cut-throats from Missouri appeared in the southern townships, and carried consternation among the people, as shown by the following report of Lieutenant Colonel S. A. Moore, aid-de-camp to Governor Stone. The report tells the painful story fully and well:

BLOOMFIELD, IOWA, January 1, 1865.

GEN. N. B. BAKER, Adjutant-General of Iowa:—

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have collected together the main facts of the recent raid through this county by a band of guerillas, in the month of October last.

While the main features of the sketch are undoubtedly correct, I have, no doubt, omitted many incidents that would be interesting if collected and related as they occurred.

I have been unable to obtain the precise information at what point in our county the raiders first entered. I have conversed with many persons who saw them at different places along the route they traveled, but as their movements were rapid, and their stay to each house very brief, there is no one who is able to tell the whole story in detail. I am, therefore, chiefly indebted to Mr. Wallace Power, a young man who was taken prisoner and held during the entire route through the county, for the incidents here related.

Twelve young men, dressed in Federal uniform, mounted on splendid horses, and armed with from two to seven revolvers each, entered the county near the southeast corner on the morning of the 12th of October, 1864, with two prisoners, young men whom they had captured in Clark county, Missouri. Riding up to the house of Mr. Gustin, a part of their number dismounted, entered the house, robbed him of a gun, which they broke, a favorite watch—a gift from his father when dying—and about \$160 in money.

Another portion of the gang proceeded to William Downing's, broke his gun, robbed him of what money he had in his pocket, and took him prisoner. From Downing's they went to the house of Thomas Miller, from whom they took \$110. They next went to the houses of Neckadier and

Chris. Waggle, broke Waggle's gun and passed on to Blough's, where they made, as they supposed, a grand haul, in getting a purse of gold, but in reality it was a purse containing twenty-five copper cents and a very small sum in silver coin, belonging to a little boy; but they robbed the child of his pocket knife.

Here three of the gang were detailed to go to the house of Mr. William Power, a wealthy farmer living about a quarter of a mile south of Blough's and rob him. Mr. Power and his son Wallace were working near the road; the old gentleman remarked, as he saw them coming, dressed in blue uniform: "Wallace, there are some of your soldier friends coming to see you." The young man walked out to the gate to meet them; on riding up they drew their revolvers and ordered him to take off his pants. It was now apparent that they were not his friends, and being unarmed and powerless in their hands, he drew off his "soldier pants" and handed them over. By this time one of the gang was approaching the old gentleman, ordering him to halt and threatening to shoot him; but Mr. Power, remarkable for his quiet pleasant demeanor, not finding a convenient place to halt, kept on the "even tenor of his way," until, dodging behind an outbuilding, he broke and ran; the fellow fired at him, but missed.

Mrs. Power inquired of them who they were, and by what authority they came there. They claimed to be Union soldiers; but she told them that Union soldiers were good men, and did not behave in that way. One of them informed her that they were rebels and "bushwhackers," and asked her if she had ever seen any rebel bushwhackers before.

They now proposed to kill the young man unless his father was brought back, and to terrify the young man into compliance with their wishes, they told him they would kill him in the presence of his mother; he very quietly told them that they had the power to kill him, and if they intended to do it, he would rather be killed in the presence of his mother than that of any other person.

A younger brother ran down to the field where Mr. Power had gone, and told him that they would kill Wallace unless he returned; he then came back. They took Mr. Power's gun and broke it, compelled the father and son to both mount the same horse, without saddle or blanket, taking, however from them a saddle belonging to Albert Power, then in the Third Iowa Cavalry, which they carried with them, and started in pursuit of the others who had gone on from Blough's. They did not get Mr. Power's money; they were detained so long with the prisoners that they did not stop to search the house.

They stopped at the house of David Baughman, broke his gun, got some apples, and then visited Perry Brown, and broke his gun. They overtook James Brown, formerly of Company B, Thirtieth Iowa, and ordered him to "fall in," a term which he seemed to understand, as he obeyed, if not with cheerfulness, with alacrity. They then went to the house of William Millsaps. Some one of the party remarked: "From the appearance of things these are poor folks," and proceeded without stopping to disturb them.

They next went to the house of Mr. Rease, took a musket, broke it, and robbed him of \$26. They then went to Daniel Swartzendrover's, and robbed him of \$15, five dollars of which belonged to Mr. Millsaps, his neighbor, the one they had concluded not to disturb.

A great many of our citizens had gone to the fair. They arrested and took prisoner every man who crossed their path. Their movements were rapid as the wind, the main column halting rarely, and then but for a few moments, all the robbing being done by details under the direction of their Captain, who had perfect control of every member of the gang. You see how difficult it was to obtain any reliable information concerning them; the wildest rumors were current. Every prisoner taken was counted one of the gang. The distance to the county-seat from where they first commenced their depredations in the county was some sixteen miles. The rapidity of their movements, the terror they left in their path, the vague, uncertain rumors of their numbers, varying from fifty to two hundred, the wild, dashing novelty of the whole thing in a county where profound peace had always been, so startled and unnerved even brave men, that a considerable time elapsed before the news reached Bloomfield.

They next stopped at the house of Jacob King, whom they robbed of \$165, two watches and some jewelry. They inquired of Mr. King what kind of horses he had. He told them he had some very good ones at the stable, but they were becoming very much alarmed about pursuit, and did not stop to get his horses. One of them stopped long enough to adjust a lady's breast-pin before a looking-glass, and then rode off to Jeremiah Miller's, broke his gun, and robbed him of some \$12. David Gibson was at Mr. Miller's, working a short distance from the house, at a cane-mill. Mounting a horse, he came with all speed to town, and brought the first intelligence that we had received of the raiders. But yet he was unable to tell us anything with certainty about their numbers; he counted twenty persons. He was a reliable man, and we are sure that there were twenty; but we afterwards learned that Mr. Gibson had counted the prisoners with the raiders, not being close enough to distinguish them. Other persons came in and reported that there was one hundred and fifty of them. We then supposed the party seen by Mr. Gibson was only a detachment, that the main column was somewhere near. A courier arrived, who had seen them, and reported them 150 strong; another gave the name of a very reliable gentleman who had counted one hundred and forty of them in one detachment, as they filed around the base of a hill where he lay concealed.

The news soon reached the fair grounds; the fair was broken up, and men hurried to the town. The arsenal was opened, arms and ammunition distributed, companies were formed in line of battle, horses were cut loose from wagons and carriages without reference to who owned them, and mounted by armed men. Couriers were coming with fresh and startling news of robbery and murder. An attack on the town was momentarily expected, men were placed on the tops of houses as lookouts, to watch and warn us of approaching danger. Men, women and children were hurrying to and fro, some pale and thoughtful, some flushed and excited; mothers pressed their children closer to their bosoms. All was hurry, bustle and confusion; all were willing, and vied with each other in getting ready to meet the danger; all past differences were forgotten; a common danger united them. But there was no one to take command, and bring order out of chaos. The voice of a citizen was heard above the din and confusion proposing that Colonel J. B. Weaver, late of the Second Iowa Infantry, take command of all the militia, and that every man yield prompt and explicit obedience to his commands. A universal shout of approval rang out along the line, and confidence was seen and felt in the cheering obedience to every order issued.

A company of mounted men, led by Colonel Weaver, who was assisted in the organization and management of the raw militia by Colonel Trimble, started in pursuit late in the afternoon, leaving the command of the militia for the defense of the town to myself, in which I was materially assisted by Captain Gray, Captain Minge, and a large number of returned soldiers whose nerves had been trained to steadiness at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pea Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, and other fields, made glorious by their valor. Beside the farmer and mechanic, fresh from the plow and workshop, stood the heroes who had moved with eye undimmed and cheek unblanched through the smoke of battle and the valley of the shadow of death, and gave them words of encouragement and hope. The cavalry under General Weaver are in pursuit of the raiders as they move westward on their mission of pillage and murder, and we will return and trace these from the house of Mr. Miller, some nine miles distant from Bloomfield.

From Miller's they moved rapidly to the house of Mr. Rodgers, where they robbed Isaac Smith of \$40. Here they formed the prisoners in line, and commencing on the right, the captain asked each one separately if he did not want to join his company. They all declined to join him except one, whose name was Lewis, one of the prisoners they had taken in Clark county, Missouri. He signified his willingness to join them, and was at once clothed in federal uniform. The captain made young Power draw off his boots and socks, and give them to the new recruit. (I learned that Lewis deserted them in Chariton county, Missouri, and came home.) After seeing the recruit "properly clothed," he made a short speech to the prisoners, asking a pledge that they would never go into the Federal army, and then dismissed all of them except Wallace Power, who had been a member of Company D, 45th Iowa, James Brown, of Company B, 30th Iowa, and the other prisoner whom they had brought from Clark county, Missouri; these having been soldiers, they refused to release.

They then went to the house of James Paris, took one of his horses from the plow, searched his house, found a revolver and watch, which they appropriated. They took a gun belonging to Mr. Paris' father, who is quite old, and while in the act of breaking it, Mrs. Paris prevailed on them to spare it, as it belonged to a very old man, who used it for hunting, to amuse himself in his old age. Strange as it may appear, they spared the gun, the first instance of the kind, except one very fine German shot-gun, which they took with them.

We next find them at William Sterritt's, where they broke his gun, but refused to take his money because he had only sixty cents in his pocket book. They went to the house of some one, whose name I did not learn; but failing to find any money, they took an accordeon.

At the house of Loyal Hotchkiss they searched for money, but finding none, helped themselves plentifully at the larder, broke his gun, and departed for the residence of Frank French, who was absent from home, having gone to the fair. They compelled his little son, with pistols presented at his breast, to show them through the different apartments of the house in search of money; failing to find it, they broke his gun, took a military overcoat, dress coat, a pair of uniform pants, and some woolen shirts.

They then went to the house of Morris McCracken. His son was at home, formerly a member of Company D, 45th Iowa. They saw his uniform clothing hanging up in the house, and demanded whether he had been a sol-

dier. Making a virtue of necessity, he told them the clothing belonged to his brother, who had gone to the fair; and thus escaped being killed. After robbing the father and son of some \$80, and breaking a musket, they left for the house of Mr. Haney. Demanding his money, the old man told them he had none. They made a thorough search, tearing things to pieces, declaring that if they found one cent they would kill Mr. Haney. They failed to find his money, not having searched the old man's pockets, where his greenbacks were quietly resting; and left for the house of Thomas Hardy. When they arrived there, two of the gang went in, demanded the keys, and commenced a thorough search for money, but in their hurry they overlooked some eight hundred dollars, which had been placed between the leaves of a day book.

The remainder of the gang passed on south about one hundred and sixty yards, where they met Mr. Hardy and another person in a wagon. The captain ordered him to halt, and asked him the age of his horses. Hardy replied, "five years old." "Get out and unhitch them; I want them," said the captain. "I want them, too," replied Hardy; "you don't intend to take them without paying me for them?" "I'll pay you for them," said the captain, at the same time drawing a revolver and firing. The shot took effect near the right eye, and the wounded man fell out of the wagon apparently lifeless, but, partially recovering, he placed his hands over the wound, and, while the blood gushed out between his fingers, he exclaimed, "God have mercy!" "God have mercy!" The infernal fiend then dismounted, and drawing a small pistol from his belt, stood over the prostrate form of the dying man, and took deliberate aim. The shot from the small pistol not having the desired effect, he muttered, between his clenched teeth, a curse upon the weapon, replaced it in the holster, and drawing a "Colt's Navy," fired again. The life-blood spurted in purple currents from his mangled head, his warm heart ceased to beat, and the spirit of a good citizen, a kind husband and father, stood in the presence of its maker. After rifling his pockets, in which he found between \$300 and \$400, he remounted his horse, and ordered the man who was in company with Mr. Hardy, to unhitch the horses, which he did, but they did not take them. Some of his men, on coming up to the scene of the murder, inquired of the captain why he had killed that man. He replied, "because he did not mind me; I will kill any man that refuses to obey me."

Passing along the road a short distance, they met a man from Missouri with a span of horses and a wagon, robbed him of his money, nearly \$500, stuffed it in a cartridge box, and coolly asked the gentleman for some cigars. The one who received the money told the man the captain was coming up, and he must do whatever the captain told him, and do it quickly. The captain, on coming up, told the man to unhitch his horses. "Do they pace?" asked the captain. "No sir." "Then I don't want them; I have got better horses. Pull off that halter." "Which one?" inquired the man. "The one on the bay horse." He did it, handed it to the captain, who, after receiving it, told the man to hitch up his horses, drive up to the house, and take care of that dead man, and to not leave there until morning.

They next stopped at the house of Elizar Small, a soldier who had served his country faithfully as a member of Company A, Third Cavalry. Mr. Small, when coming from the barn, saw them approaching, and mistaking them for Federal soldiers, stopped to see them. The same soulless wretch,

whose hands were red with the blood of Hardy, rode up to him, asked him a few questions about his regiment, and drawing his revolver, shot him in the face. He threw his hands over the wound, and turning around, uttered a piteous groan, that would have touched the heart of a savage, and received two other shots, one in the neck, and the other in the breast. The proud form that had so often faced the enemies of his country in the shock of battle, and had been spared to return to the bosom of his family, fell lifeless at the feet of an assassin, who, coolly dismounting, robbed him of his money.

We next hear of them at Springville. Captain Phillip Bence, of the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, was at his home in Springville, enjoying the society of the "loved ones at home," and a brief respite from the toils and privations of camp life, on leave of absence. The guerrilla chief rode up to the residence of Captain Bence, and calling him out, spoke pleasantly to the Captain, and inquired about his regiment. The captain was dressed in full uniform. They compelled him to take it off, and put on a pair of light blue uniform pants and a jeans coat. They then robbed him of \$550 in money, and then proceeded to kill him. I have been informed that Captain Bence approached the guerrilla chief, and in a low tone of voice, that he might not be heard by his family, asked as a special favor that he would not kill him in the presence of his wife.

News of the depredations of this gang having a few moments before their arrival reached Springville, a number of the militia were engaged in getting their horses and equipments; three or four horses were already standing hitched to the fence. The guerrillas captured the horses, and took as prisoners Capt. Bence, William Hill, David Sanderson, Andrew Tannehill, and Joseph Hill. They asked Joseph Hill whether he had ever been a soldier; he said he had not, which was a slight equivocation; for I remember to have seen him performing duty as a faithful member of Co. D, 45th Iowa. They demanded his money, made him turn his pockets, and throw away his knife, and deliberated whether they had not better shoot him because he did not throw the knife further off; they took his horse, however, and mounted the prisoners, Captains Bence and Sanderson, on the same horse, and rode off.

They next went to the house of Frank Dabney, saw him near the door, and ordered him to halt. He refused, went into the house, tossed his pocket book on the loft, and passed out of the door. They failed to find him, but took his horses.

Not far from here they met William Losey, and inquired of him if he had heard of any rebels in the country. He told them he had, and was then on his way to Springville and Savannah to give the alarm and raise the militia. "We are the rebels," said the captain, "and do you fall in?" Losey was astounded, and was hesitating; but the click of a revolver and a word of advice from his neighbors, the prisoners, settled the matter in his mind, and he "fell in." They robbed him of \$64.

They now moved rapidly on to the house of Lieut. William Niblack, late of Co. D, 3d Iowa Cavalry, whom they robbed of sabre, uniform, and some \$30 in money. They inquired of the lieutenant if he did not think he ought to be killed. It was a grave question. I do not know how long the lieutenant was engaged in making up his mind; but I have no doubt he expressed his calm, deliberate judgment, when he replied, "No, I don't think I ought to be killed; I have done my duty to my country faithfully." His

life was spared; why, we cannot tell. The fiend, whose hands were reeking with the blood of Niblack's neighbors, turned away his hand and released its grasp on the deadly weapon at his side.

The guerrilla chief lingered, while the murderous gang passed on; soon, however, he overtook them, rode forward to the head of the column, and for a short time seemed absorbed in his reflections. The sun was sinking behind the hills; a day of carnage and blood was closing. The avengers of blood were on their track; men who had faced death in the marshes and trenches, in the tangled woodlands and open fields, and toiled and fought their way up the slopes of Lookout Mountain, above the clouds, were on the "war-path." Night was closing around them, the only safety was in rapid flight, aided by the darkness. The prisoners would encumber their march—they must be disposed of at once.

The chief reined in his horse, and dropped back to the rear of the column, and for a few moments rode in silence beside young Power who, suffering from recent sickness and chilled with the night wind, was scarcely able to ride. Soon, however, the chief brightened up and commenced whistling, drew his revolver, and riding forward, placed the muzzle near the head of Capt. Bence, and fired. Capt. Bence and Sanderson were both riding on the same horse; both fell off at the crack of the pistol. Sanderson, stunned by the concussion, supposed for the moment that he, too, was wounded. Bence rose up on his elbows, put his hands to his face, and uttered a piteous moan. The cowardly fiend again fired on the dying man, sinking to the earth in expiring agony. His bosom heaved a few convulsive throbs, and the beatings of his heart were hushed forever. The following inscription written in pencil, was pinned on his clothing:

"JAMES JACKSON, Lieut. commanding, Oct. 12, 1864."

I learn that a paper bearing the same, or a similar inscription, was pinned on the clothing of Mr. Small.

They now held a council to determine what should be done with the remaining prisoners; deciding to release them, they ordered them to dismount, and after extorting from them a pledge not to enter the Union army, and not to divulge anything that they had seen until they had reached Springville, they dismissed them. The prisoners reached Springville near midnight, fatigued and wore out with the exciting scenes through which they had passed. Young Power was almost exhausted, with nothing on his feet but an old worn out pair of socks which the raiders gave him when they took his boots and socks from him, without pants, sick and chilled with the night winds, he was near fainting when he reached the house of Dempson Hill, where he rested under the kind care of Mrs. Hill until morning.

The expedition under Col. Weaver struck the trail at Hardy's, and followed it with rapidity and unerring precision until they arrived at the place where Capt. Bence was killed. It was now 12 o'clock at night; they were in Missouri five hours behind the raiders, to whom every bridle path was familiar. It was impossible to track them.

Procuring a conveyance for the body of Capt. Bence, they reluctantly retraced their steps homeward. The scene at the residence of Capt. Bence, when his lifeless form was laid down at the feet of his wife and children, cannot be described. The bruised and mangled heart of his poor wife, who had so often leaned her head trustingly, like a weary dove, upon his manly bosom, sank beneath the shock, and she swooned away. The piteous wail

of his little children, as they cling to that lifeless form, and called it "father," moved the stoutest hearts to pity, and bathed the seared and bronzed cheek of the veteran soldiers in tears. God is just, and sooner or later the inhuman fiends, whose crimes of pillage and murder have spread the pall of universal mourning and woe over our people, will meet their just deserts.

Every preparation that could be made, with the means at our disposal, was made for the defense of our county seat. The army of Price was said to be on this side of the Missouri river; the valley of the Des Moines, with its immense supplies of provisions and forage, was surely his destination, unless met and driven back by the Federal army. The movements of our army seemed about this time shrouded in mystery. The approach of Price's invading forces seemed to many simply a question of time. Large raiding and foraging parties could at least be detached from his command, and in the absence of well drilled and organized troops, march through the border counties, carrying death and desolation to almost every hearthstone.

The inhabitants of the county were fully aroused to the importance of the occasion; companies, armed and unarmed, were called out, and performed cheerfully the guard and patrol duties assigned them.

An order was issued by Col. Viall, of Lee county, Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, and directed to Col. Weaver, instructing him to take command of the entire militia force of the county, and to put as many men on duty on the border as he thought the public safety required. One hundred mounted men and two commissioned officers were detailed by the colonel and assigned to duty along the south line of the county, with instructions to patrol the roads day and night. Twenty-five men were detailed to do duty in the county seat, and instructed to arrest every suspicious looking stranger that could be found in the vicinity. The same instructions were given to the troops on the border, and the number of arrests that have been made since the order was issued attests to the faithfulness with which it has been obeyed. Over one hundred persons have been arrested and turned back to Missouri at one post (Savannah). Ceaseless vigilance was the order of the day. A chain of couriers was appointed, reaching to every school district in the border townships, and every precaution taken to guard against surprise.

On the evening of the 21st day of October, 1864, a courier arrived at my place of business from Pulaski, with the intelligence that a body of twenty-five mounted men had been seen that morning, some three or four miles from Milton, in Van Buren county. Some forty men were immediately mounted on horseback. Many of them "pressed," for the occasion, and started in the direction of Milton, fifteen miles distant, under command of Colonel Weaver. On arriving at Pulaski, we learned that a scouting party had been sent out, leaving instructions to detain at Pulaski any forces that might arrive, until a courier should return from the scouting party with tidings from the scouts. This precaution was thought necessary, as the raiders might not be moving westward, but south of us. A scout soon arrived, bringing intelligence that they had encamped six miles south of Milton. We moved on rapidly to Milton, where we found the militia of Troy, Pulaski, and other posts of the county, with the forces in the vicinity awaiting our arrival. Here we found, and conversed with, a lady, at whose house they had taken breakfast that morning, who confirmed the statement of the number, but they had committed no depredations that we could hear

of, except that they had taken some man prisoner, whom they kept very closely, not suffering him to speak to the lady or any one else. We found other persons that had seen them and knew that they were encamped near the house of Mr. Billips. The column, being mounted again, moved cautiously south until within a quarter of a mile of Mr. Billips house. They dismounted, and groping their way through the thick brushwood, surrounded the house and barn. So quietly was the whole done that the dogs were not aroused until the men were at the doors. We aroused the inmates of the house, and learned from them that twenty-five men had encamped there during the evening, fed their horses and, after getting supper, left about 9 o'clock.

It was now nearly daylight. The command was again mounted, and started in pursuit; but with some nine hours the start of us, it was impossible to overtake them. Their tracks indicated that they had divided into small quads, taking as many different roads. We scoured the country for some twenty miles in Missouri, and failing to find them, returned "every man to his tent."

From that time until the 7th of November, we had comparative quiet; but the number of strangers passing and attempting to pass through the county kept our fears aroused, lest the southern fugitives from Price's army should concentrate somewhere near the border and make another raid for pillage and murder.

On the 7th of November, six persons came into the county seat from the east, traveling in pairs. Two of them stopped at the house of Mr. Hendricks, and in a rude, boisterous manner, demanded something to eat. The lady declining to get dinner for them, they helped themselves to what they could find in the cupboard, and left. They made their way to the house of Mr. Gore, and put up for the night. Thomas Duffield, William Wallace and his son, learning that they were suspicious looking characters, and that they had stopped at Gore's, resolved to arrest them. The militia at Troy had been apprised of the strangers' arrival, and was collecting for the purpose of arresting them; but Duffield and the two Wallaces believed that they could arrest them, and proceeded to the house. William Wallace entered the house, and leveling his gun, ordered them to surrender; the two men affected a willingness to surrender, and stepping into another room, almost instantly returned, and with a revolver in each hand, commenced firing. The elder Wallace was killed almost instantly, and the young man now rushed in and received some seven or eight shots. The men now attempted to run, but were met by Duffield, whom they struck a heavy blow with a pistol, knocking him down; they leaped over him, and after turning to fire on him, broke and ran.

Duffield was stunned with the blow, and young Wallace had fallen on him, which so encumbered him, it was difficult to return the fire; but disengaging himself as best he could, he drew up and fired at one of them. The fellow fell at the crack of the gun, but recovered and ran again. The militia from Troy arrived shortly after. Pursuit was made, but in the darkness the men escaped. Young Wallace still survives; his sufferings have been intense, but he bears them with the patience and fortitude of an old soldier. William Wallace was a good citizen, loved and respected by his neighbors. The lives of ten thousand such ruffians as those who killed him would not atone for his.

The militia captured their horses and equipments. Their saddle-pockets were filled with powder, balls, percussion caps, bullet-molds, horse-shoe nails. Everything about their equipage indicated that they were rebel bush-whackers, or confederate soldiers.

In the hat of one was found a recruiting commission, issued from the headquarters of Shelby's division of Price's army, and directed to Captain West, with instructions to enforce the conscript law in Audrian, Adair and Monroe counties, of Missouri.

The news of Wallace's death reached Bloomfield in a very short time after it occurred. The militia was called out, the roads were patrolled and guarded in every direction. Quite a number of strangers had been seen during the day in different parts of the county. Many believed that an attack was contemplated the next day—the day of the presidential election.

For the purpose of arousing the whole country to vigilance, in the absence of a piece of artillery, I ordered the firing of an anvil. Alfred Rudd, formerly of company G, second Iowa infantry, while discharging that duty, received a most dangerous wound by the bursting of the anvil. He will be crippled for many months, and perhaps for life. He has served his country faithfully, and it would be but just in the State to remunerate him, if not for suffering, for loss of time.

On the morning of the 7th of November two young men were arrested who, upon examination, confessed that they belonged to the gang of six men who came into the county the day before, and that the men who killed Wallace were also two of their number. They stated that they, with a number of others, had been conscripted by West; that they had attempted to get to Price, who was retreating; that West and his conscripts, being cut off by the Union forces, had disbanded; that afterwards, West, with six others, got together and determined to get out of Missouri, through Iowa; one of their number turned back in Missouri, the remaining six came to the Des Moines river and separated in pairs. West and his companion, Bob Clark, were going to winter near the city of Des Moines, Zach Poor and his brother were going to Texas, and these two (Mark Sharon and William Mason) were going to Nebraska.

Other arrests were made from time to time, until we had in jail at once, thirteen as villainous looking scoundrels as ever went unhung. Two U. S. detectives came along, and being arrested and confined with the prisoners, obtained much information of value to us in regard to the future movements in contemplation by the bands of scoundrels who have infested northern Missouri since the rebellion. The prisoners were all sent to Missouri, and placed in the hands of the proper authorities. Nine contraband horses, with their equipments, have been captured by the militia, and sold by your order.

The vigilance of the militia, stationed on the leading thoroughfares of the county, and the scouting parties patrolling in every direction, have had the effect to turn the travel east and west of our county. I have no doubt but large numbers of rebels are quietly wintering in Iowa with a view of recruiting their horses and recuperating themselves, preparatory to a concentration at some point in the spring.

Our people should not relax their vigilance because the danger has seemed to have passed by; but watch closely the movements of every stranger; we should know who they are and where they come from. A good,

loyal man will not take offense when he knows that our inquiries are intended for the public safety; and if he is not loyal to his heart's core, no matter if he does take offense. Every loyal man along the southern border, in addition to the arms distributed by the State, should have at least one good revolver, and have it always with him, so that he may be ready at a moment's notice. There is no safety but in "eternal vigilance."

S. A. MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and A. D. C.

Davis county contained two militia organizations—the "Bloomfield Blues," organized June 24, 1863, with Samuel A. Moore as captain; and the "Davis Regulators," organized June 27, 1863, with George M. Boal as captain. Aside from these, there were also two State militia regiments in the county—the eastern regiment organized November 10, 1864, with the following staff and line officers: Colonel David N. Stute; Lieut. Colonel, G. D. Gray; Major J. A. Russell; Adjutant John W. Young; Quartermaster Joseph V. Evans. Company A, Hiram Sloan captain; Co. B, Henry H. Cramer captain; Co. C, James W. Mulligan captain; Co. D, G. M. Garrett captain; Co. E, Jacob Christy captain; Co. F, W. W. Anderson captain; Co. G, Jesse P. Fortune captain; Co. H, John C. Seone captain; Co. I, James H. Beck captain; Co. K, D. W. French captain. The western regiment organized November 10, 1864, with the following staff and line officers: Colonel Jas. B. Weaver, Lieut. Colonel William Van Benthusen; Major, L. C. Thompson; Adjutant Enos T. Cole; Quartermaster J. W. Corner; Surgeon D. A. Hurst. Company A, J. H. Drake captain; Co. B, John B. Parris captain; Co. C, W. H. Wilson captain; company D, F. M. Hoekersmith captain; company E, David H. Fleming captain; company F, David L. Hannah captain; company G, A. King, captain; company H, John W. Ferguson, captain; company I, W. C. Niblack, captain; company K, T. L. C. McAchran, captain; company L, H. A. Wonn, captain.

These organizations did such service in the county and State as occasion seemed to require.

The record of the men who entered the military service from Davis county to suppress the rebellion, and thus preserve their country intact, is a good one—worthy of an intelligent, patriotic people; a record which history will keep bright through time to come.

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, AND THEIR GROWTH.

In the chapter entitled "Township Organizations," a brief sketch of the township system is given, in which its origin is shown to have been in Massachusetts as far back as 1635. As there noted, in several of the states, including New York and Michigan, the township system is quite independent in its organization and functions—as independent of the county as the county is of the State. They collect their own revenue; provide their own schools; take care of their own indigent; make and keep in repair their own roads, bridges, etc. Where this system prevails, it works well, and is more in consonance with our general form of government. The closer civic affairs are brought to the people, the more interest they take in them, the better they understand them, and the safer they are from the encroachments of the few, who too often seek, and do control them like commerce in the market centers, to their own advantage, and, not infrequently, to the detriment of the people. In England, where the local civic affairs are managed by a few—by the landed aristocracy of the shire or county, and where the masses of the people have very little to say or do, smaller sub-divisions would not work well, for the landed interests would rather endanger it, if they were permitted to have a voice in local matters. But in this country, under our republican form of government, it is different. Here there is no landed aristocracy; here the day laborer has a voice equal with the millionaire in the management of the political affairs of the country; hence, the closer these affairs are brought to the masses of the people, the safer they will be.

It will be observed that the growth of the various townships of the county since their organization, as shown in the chapter on "Township Organizations" preceding, and of which this is really a continuation, has been rapid and prosperous. From the wild prairie, as it was received from the red man, to fine farms, with their meadow land, blooming fields of grain, and herds of cattle, is the work of the toiling husbandman throughout all these townships, and in some of them, wherever the steam horse has made his way, thriving towns have grown up, as a result of this development, which the pioneers made an easy possibility.

BLOOMFIELD CITY.

Population in 1881, 1,545. It was named by the county commissioners. S. W. McAtee proposed *Jefferson*; Abram Weaver proposed *Davis*; and Samuel Evans proposed *Bloomfield*; and Franklin Street, the clerk, drew Bloomfield, out of a hat.

This, the county seat of Davis county, has an existence coextensive with that of the county itself.

The seat of justice of Davis county was laid off by three commissioners appointed by the Territorial legislature, John Brown, Thomas Wright and Charles H. Price. The following order is found among the very first records of the county: "It is ordered by the Board, that the county surveyor proceed to lay off the seat of justice on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1844, and that he be authorized to employ three hands as chain bearers and stake drivers at a price not to exceed one dollar a day. It is ordered by the Board that the blocks to be laid off in the above named town of Bloomfield be three hundred feet square, that there be four main streets each sixty feet wide, that there be an alley crossing each block of lots sixteen feet wide and that they cross the blocks at the middle and that the ends of the lots front the alley, that there be eight lots in each block, that each lot be one hundred and forty-two feet long and seventy-five feet wide, that there be a public square laid off in the center of the quarter of land selected for the town of Bloomfield, three hundred feet square, and that it be bounded on the east by one of the main streets, on the north by another, on the west by another and on the south by another, and that the main streets pass through town in the same direction and the same distance apart that they do when they pass the public square, that each block of lots shall be surrounded with streets at least sixty feet wide, that the streets pass through the town the whole length, crossing each other at right angles. It is ordered by the Board that the minimum price upon the eight lots cornering upon the public square be seventy dollars, that the balance of the lots fronting the square have a minimum price of fifty dollars, and that twenty dollars be the minimum price fixed upon the back lots. It is ordered by the Board, that the terms of the sale of lots be as follows, to-wit., one sixth to be paid in advance, the balance to be paid in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months by the purchaser giving notes of good security, the commissioners to give a bond for a deed to be completed when a good title is obtained from the government. The first payment to be dispensed with when a person builds a house in town. It is ordered by the Board, that a public sale of lots take place on the second Monday in July next in the town of Bloomfield, and that advertisements thereof be printed in handbills. It is ordered by the Board, that Franklin Street be appointed agent for the purpose of selling lots in the above mentioned town and be authorized to make bonds and sign them as such agent."

The name of the seat of justice was determined by lot, Bloomfield being

the name drawn. The following is the deed by which the county acquired title to the land which was laid out into lots, as the seat of justice.

JAS. H. COWLES
 TO
 WM. WALKER, ISAAC ATERBERY, WILLIS FAUGHT, THE
 BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF DAVIS AND
 TERRITORY OF IOWA. } Deed.

Know all men by these presents, That I, James H. Cowles, of the county of Davis, Iowa Territory, in consideration of the sum of one dollar in hand paid by William Walker, Isaac Aterbery and Willis Faught, as the board of commissioners of the county of Davis and Territory of Iowa, have bargained and sold and do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said William Walker, Isaac Aterbery and Willis Faught as the board of commissioners of the county of Davis and Territory of Iowa, aforesaid and their successors in office and assigns forever the following premises situated in the county and territory of Iowa aforesaid, and their successors in office and assigns forever the following premises situated in the county and Territory aforesaid and described as follows, to-wit., The north-east quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township number sixty-nine (69) north of range number fourteen (14) west. To have and to hold the said premises with the appurtenances unto the said William Walker Isaac Aterbery and Willis Faught as the board of commissioners of the county of Davis and territory of Iowa aforesaid and to their successors in office and assigns forever. And the said James H. Cowles for himself and heirs doth hereby covenant with the said William Walker, Isaac Aterbery and Willis Faught the board of commissioners of the county of Davis and territory of Iowa aforesaid, their successors in office and assigns, that he is lawfully seized of the above premises and that he will forever warrant and defend the same with the appurtenances, unto them, their successors in office and assigns, against the claims of all persons whomsoever.

Witness my hand and seal this second day of July 1846.

JAMES H. COWLES [SEAL].

Attest. I. Kister, Stiles S. Carpenter.

TERRITORY OF IOWA,)
 DAVIS COUNTY.) ss.

On this 2nd day of July A. D. 1846, James H. Cowles personally came before the undersigned, a justice of the peace in said county, and acknowledged the signing, sealing and delivery of the within conveyance to be his voluntary act and deed. The James H. Cowles is personally known to me to be the same person whose name is signed as a party to said deed of conveyance.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1846.

JEFFERSON EASLEY,
Justice of the Peace.

Recorded in Deed Record A, page 3.

James H. Cowles, the above grantor, entered this land June 26, 1846. Before this, the county gave town lot bonds, for deeds, through their town lot agent, when they sold any lots.

When the town was first laid off, by the surveyor and commissioners, they laid off eight streets running east and west, named as follows, commencing at the north: North street, Poplar street, Locust street, Jefferson street, on the north side of the public square, Franklin street, on the south

side of the square, Walnut street, Chestnut street, and South street. And they also laid off eight streets running north and south, commencing on the east side with East street, then Howard street, Dodge street, Washington street, on the east side of the square, Madison street, on the west side of the square, Columbia street, Davis street, and West street. The alleys running east and west. There were forty nine blocks, seven each way, and numbered, commencing with block one, in the north east corner, and running back and forth like sections in a township.

The original drawing of the town plat, made by Gabriel S. Lockman, county surveyor at that time, is still preserved in the recorder's office, with a smell attached to it, which nothing but antiquity can give.

On July 6, 1852, a petition was received in the County Court, from Thomas Davidson, S. W. McAtee, A. G. Doom, and thirty-seven other inhabitants of the town of Bloomfield, expressing their desire to be organized into a body corporate as a town, and the court being satisfied that the petition was signed by more than one fourth of the legal voters of said town, and that there are more than three hundred inhabitants in said town. It is ordered by the court that notice be given for an election to be held on Saturday, the 17th instant, at the court room in Bloomfield, the polls to be open from two to six o'clock, p. m., to decide upon the matter in question. It is further ordered that four notices of said election be posted in public places in Bloomfield, at least ten days previous to said election. Leroy Hagan, J. J. Carson and S. S. Phelps were appointed judges, and Andrew J. Lee and Harvey Dunlavy, clerks. There were forty-two votes cast for the incorporation, and seven votes against it. And it was then ordered by the County Court that another election be held on the 7th day of August, to elect three persons to prepare articles of incorporation, and the same judges and clerks were appointed to hold the election. David P. Palmer S. G. McAchran and Horace A. Spencer were elected, and after preparing a charter, or articles of incorporation, and filing a copy with the court, it was ordered that another election be held on Saturday, October 16, for the purpose of voting on the question "for the charter," or "against the charter," and further ordered that William S. Ficklin, Henry B. Roland and J. J. Carson be the judges, and William S. Stevens and Harvey Dunlavy, clerks. A majority having voted for the charter, the court declared it adopted.

February 19, 1855, there was a return made to the county of the result of an election held in Bloomfield on the 17th of February, for the purpose of electing one mayor, one recorder, one marshal and five councilmen; resulting in the election of William L. Oliver, mayor; James B. Weaver, re-

order, John Headrick, marshal; and J. P. Ford, Milton J. Erench, Calvin W. Phelps, John W. Vanhook and George Duffield, councilmen.

The next information obtainable is from an old file of the *Clarion*, which shows that at an election held on Monday, August 2, 1858, the following officers were elected:

William S. Ficklin, mayor; J. L. Young, recorder; J. W. Vanhook, marshal; councilmen, J. B. Glenn, Calvin Taylor, George Curl, S. G. McAchran, C. H. McBride.

The officers who were holding office at the time of this election, were: M. B. Horn, acting mayor and recorder; treasurer, Geo. Duffield; marshal, H. C. Benge; councilmen, H. A. Spencer, C. W. Phelps, W. E. Stevens, Geo. Duffield, and J. W. Vanhook.

At this time, 1858, the mercantile interests of the city were taken care of by the following :

Bank—Ellis and Pollard.

Hotels—"Martins," and the "American."

Newspapers—"Wards Own," W. G. Ward, editor, and "Democratic Clarion," A. P. Bentley, editor.

Attorneys—H. H. Trimble, A. Ellison, H. Dunlavy, M. H. Jones, Wm. Hamilton, J. B. Weaver, H. B. Horn, Jas. Baker, D. P. Palmer, J. Kister, S. G. McAchran, Wm. Ficklin, John N. Newcomb and John L. Young.

Physicians—John T. Druett, D. A. Hurst, J. J. Selman, John Trimble, Jr., J. G. Phillips, D. C. Greenleaf, Wm. McK. Findley, C. W. Phelps.

Schools—One high school, and four primary.

Churches—M. E. church, Rev. S. Hestwood; Christian, Rev. W. Hartley; Baptist, Rev. Lyon; Presbyterian, Rev. Asa Martin.

Lodges—Franklin, A. F. A. M., S. A. Moore, W. M. Bloomfield, I. O. O. F., and Davis I. O. O. F.

The earliest city record which can be found, bears date Nov. 1, 1863, and shows that just previously, the following persons were elected city officers and sworn in at this time: Mayor, Wm. S. Ficklin; E. T. Cole, recorder; and Wm. J. Law, Wm. C. Johnson, John B. Glenn, John M. Denney, and Amos Steckel, trustees.

There appears to have been another election in March 1864, as the record dated March 11th shows the following officers sworn in: Wm. S. Ficklin, mayor; E. T. Cole, recorder; Wm. C. Johnson, S. S. Carruthers, Amos Steckel, and John B. Glenn, trustees, and Martin Snoddy was elected marshal, by the board.

During the year 1865, the officers appear to have been the same, except that the recorder, E. T. Cole was acting mayor.

In 1866 the following officers were elected: H. C. Bengé, mayor; A. H. Hill, recorder; Geo. Duffield, A. D. Gibbon, and H. B. Kittleman, trustees.

In 1867—J. W. Scott, mayor; A. H. Hill, recorder; Geo. Duffield, A. D. Gibbons, Jas. Reagans, and H. B. Kittleman, trustees.

In 1868—F. C. Overton, mayor; A. H. Hill, recorder; Geo. Duffield, S. S. Carruthers, Amos Steckel, C. M. Burgess, and A. D. Gibbons, trustees.

In 1869—S. T. Ballard, mayor; A. H. Hill, recorder; J. B. Glenn, C. W. Shaw, J. W. Kittleman, R. Barton, and Amos Sleekel, trustees.

In 1870—F. W. Eichelberger, mayor; H. H. Jones, recorder; W. S. Stevens, assessor; J. B. Glenn, Geo. Duffield, John Duffield, John Headrick, and S. S. Carruthers, trustees.

In 1871—William J. Law, mayor; William S. Stevens, recorder and assessor; J. W. Ellis, J. B. Glen, J. S. McNair, S. S. Carruthers, and W. C. Johnson, trustees.

In 1872—M. B. Horn, mayor; F. W. Moore, recorder; Asa Willson, J. J. Winey, F. W. Eichelberger, J. S. McNair, and J. B. Glenn, trustees.

In 1873—M. B. Horn, mayor; F. W. Moore, recorder; Willson, Eichelberger, W. J. Law, Headrick, and J. W. Campbell, trustees.

In 1874—William Van Benthusen, mayor; O. Dockum, recorder, who resigned one month after, and W. S. Stevens was elected to fill the vacancy; John Baird, J. J. Winey, W. C. Johnson, J. M. Brown, and James St. John, trustees.

In 1875—M. B. Horn, mayor; W. S. Stevens, recorder; J. B. Kelso, assessor; J. W. Baird, James St. John, T. A. Dunlap, W. C. Johnson, and Asa Willson, trustees.

In 1876—I. Kister, mayor; W. S. Stevens, recorder; H. C. Traverse, N. Bennett, A. H. Hill, W. J. Law, and J. R. Newton, trustees.

In 1877—I. Kister, mayor; F. W. Moore, recorder; H. Mendenhall, John Law, J. D. Trebilcock, J. E. Cooper, and William McK. Findley, trustees.

In 1878—F. W. Moore, mayor; W. D. Leach, recorder; M. Snoddy, assessor; M. B. Horn, F. W. Eichelberger, T. D. Doke, H. T. Mendenhall, and J. H. Stevens, trustees.

In 1879—William Votaw, Mayor; J. Boyer, recorder; H. C. Traverse, J. M. Logan, A. H. Hill, W. H. Taylor, J. B. Kelso, and T. A. Dunlap, trustees; William S. Stevens, assessor.

In 1880—William Votaw, Mayor; J. Boyer, recorder; J. R. Newton, assessor; H. C. Traverse and J. M. Logan, trustees.

In 1881—William Votaw, Mayor; J. Boyer, recorder; J. R. Newton, as-

essor; M. B. Horn, and W. H. Taylor, trustees; and J. P. Toombs, trustee, to fill vacancy.

At a meeting of the City Council in February, 1879, the following resolution was passed, introduced by F. W. Eichelberger:

Resolved. By the Town Council of Bloomfield, Iowa, that from and after this date, farmers are requested to bring sheaf oats occasionally, instead of hay as heretofore, for the benefit of the town cows; also, that they bring a better quality of hay than heretofore; likewise, that no corn be brought in double box wagons as cows are apt to injure themselves in reaching it; and that people should keep off the sidewalks as they crowd the pigs into the gutter.

Bloomfield was laid off on the claim of Dr. Noble C. Barron, and the first settlers were Col. S. S. Carpenter, John Bonebreak, Dr. J. J. Selman, J. W. Ellis, J. Kister, John Fitzgerald, Dr. J. H. Boon, B. Colopy, F. Street, G. W. Kidder, Mr. Cocklerease, Capt. E. G. Reeves, and John B. Reeves.

The first addition to Bloomfield, was Peak's Addition, laid off May 30, 1856, by R. T. Peak, as guardian of the estate of Julia and James B. Edmonson, minor heirs of J. B. Edmonson, deceased, to whom the land belonged.

There was ten acres of it, off the north end of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$, sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 25, 69, 14.

The 2nd addition to Bloomfield, was Ellis's platted and recorded in September, 1869. It is located on the se $\frac{1}{4}$ of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$, and part of the east half of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, of section twenty-five. It was laid off by John W. and E. Jane Ellis.

The next addition was Kister's, laid off by Israel and Catharine T. Kister, in Sept., 1869, and is located in the ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of 25, 69, 14, and part of the nw of ne.

Peak's second addition to Bloomfield was laid off by R. T. Peak, April 2, 1869, being part of the ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of the se $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.

In October 1869, Jones' addition was laid out by M. H. and Emeline Jones. It is located on the east part of the north half of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.

In August 1870, Clayton's addition was laid off by J. W. Clayton and wife, being located on the east side of the south half of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.

Bennett's addition was also laid off in August 1870, by N. Bennett and wife, being located on a part of the south half of section 25.

Peak's third addition, was laid off in August 1872, and is located on the nw $\frac{1}{4}$, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25. It contains fifty lots. The Burlington and South-western runs through the north part of it.

Benge's addition was laid out by William Van Benthusen, I Kister and

J. R. Shaffer, referees, appointed by the Circuit Court. In December, 1875 on an order to plat and sell the interest of Henry C. Benge's heirs, to-wit: Olive J. Lambert, Rosa Skidmore, Cynthia A. Benge, Cora E. Benge, Mattie E. Benge, Frank H. Benge, Ralph T. Benge, Ruth O. Benge, Freddie Benge, Rosa Benge and Solomon Benge, in and to the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25. It is composed of thirty two lots.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Bloomfield, was organized by Milton Jamison, in 1844, in the store room of Samuel Steel. The original members were, Miles Tatlock, leader, Harvey Sloan, Polly Sloan, Catharine Tatlock, Mrs. New and daughter, Richard Rawlings, Elizabeth Nelson, and Mrs. Cole. The services were first held in the log court house, or in private houses, as occasion required. The church building was erected in 1852, a frame, at a cost of \$3,500, and was dedicated by Henry Clay Dean. The first parsonage was a log house of one room, afterwards sold to pay the debt on the church. The present parsonage is a new two story frame, valued at \$2,500. The present membership is 187. The names of the different pastors in charge of this church, are as follows; J. L. Bennett, J. F. New, H. Gibson, ——— Happy, M. S. Roberts, J. Say, A. W. Johnson, R. H. Harrison, Joel Arrington, F. H. Cary, G. C. Clark, Charles Woolsey, D. Dickinson, H. C. Dean, Frank Evans, J. Woodward, L. T. Rowley, A. Bussey, S. Hestwood, J. Burgess, J. B. Hardy, T. Andis, G. W. Byrkitt, R. B. Allender, M. Miller, J. H. Hopkins, J. W. McDonald, E. H. Coddington, W. Reinick, C. W. Shaw, Ira Kemble, E. L. Schreiner, J. W. Cheney and T. E. Corkhill.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church in Bloomfield was organized January 1, 1873, the original members being J. M. Mayfield, M. S. Mayfield, David Mendenhall, Eliza Mendenhall, M. J. Maskel, Mary A. Maskel, D. C. Van Duyn, M. P. Van Duyn, James C. Tarrence, Lizzie Tarrence, Greenville Hazlewood, Mary Hazlewood and others, in all forty-three. They erected a frame church building in 1875, at a cost of \$2,198, which was dedicated October 8, 1875, by Elder G. T. Carpenter. The different pastors have been, W. D. Swain, evangelist; A. H. Mulkey, G. T. Black, and the present pastor, H. A. Northcutt. They have a present membership of 225. The present officers of the church are, elders M. Downing, L. T. Hatton and E. M. Nelson, deacons Jacob Awart, Abram Wishard, S. B. Oneal and William S. Stevens.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield was organized August 21, 1864, by Rev. James C. Sharon with the following members: Mrs. Mary McGowan, Samuel Carpenter, Sarah E. Carpenter, Lydia McBride, Susannah Crawford, Mary J. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. William J. Hamilton, Maria Hamilton, Grace M. Willey, Jennie Willey, Harriett N. Tisdale, Mrs. Gilpin, Catharine Kister, Dorcas Lacon. This society erected a church edifice, a frame costing \$2175 which was dedicated in the fall of the same year by Rev. J. C. Sharon. They have a present membership of sixty and have had the following pastors in charge: Revs. J. C. Sharon, R. C. Dodd, J. W. Stark, C. K. Leighman, A. Axline, J. P. Rice and Henry Cullen.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Was organized in 1870, with the following members: Jacob Harris, Samuel Steel and wife, George Elliott and wife, Frank Elliott, Amos Stekel, Ellen W. Steckel, A. C. Brewster, and Nancy Brewster. They erected a frame church edifice in 1871, costing \$3,500. They have a present membership of thirty-one and have had the following pastors: A. Axline, Thomas Merrill, J. W. Horner, David Jenkin, Thomas Baskerville. Since their organization they have had altogether sixty members. This church requires no other qualification for admission than an earnest desire to follow Christ. Each member is allowed his individual opinion upon doctrine or creed, and a majority of all members decide all matters which require church action.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Was organized in this city January 23, 1872, with the following members: Asa Willson and wife, Israel Kister and wife, Jacob R. Shaffer, William McAchran, J. D. Hamilton, George W. Fletcher, H. G. W. Spencer, John Wilkinson and wife, Molly Findley, Henry Nutton, and Belle Nutton. They erected a brick church edifice in 1872 at a cost of \$2,100. It was dedicated April 6, 1873, by Rev. John Hughes. The following are the different pastors: Revs. John Hughes, T. H. Tabor, E. L. Briggs and the present pastor, one of the noblest of God's ministers on earth, Rev. Dr. Barry. They have a present membership of sixty.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1849, with the following members: R. T. Peak and wife, Mr. Pearson and wife, Mr. Kelly and wife, Mr. Carlow and wife, Mr. Frady and wife. They have a frame church edifice, erected in

1853, at a cost of \$3,000, and which was dedicated that year by Rev. William Woodward. They have a present membership of 74. The following have been their pastors: William Woodward, A. G. Doom, E. Kinman, — Paul, R. T. Peak, J. Jones, — Dunlap, S. Cox, J. B. Edmonson, D. S. Star, A. C. Edwards, T. M. Coffey. Dr. Fenton is the superintendent of the sabbath school, which has an attendance of fifty.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, COLORED.

This church was organized in February, 1878, with the following original members: Mrs. Caroline Diggs, Miss Mary Irwin, Nelson Brown, Rev. Brooker Fox, Samuel Prentiss, and Henry Woods. They have a frame church building, erected in 1877, at a cost of \$400. It was dedicated in 1879, by Rev. William Washington, and they have had the following pastors: J. H. Bandy and Mr. Osker McClellan. They have a membership of eight.

LODGES.

Bloomfield Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., located at Bloomfield, Iowa, and instituted by D. G. M. Thomas Evans, November 19, 1849.

Names of charter members—S. S. Carpenter, P. P. Herod, H. W. Briggs, I. A. Clark, J. P. Findley, L. A. Nelson, O. D. Tisdale, D. Ferguson, and W. S. Culver.

Officers elected—S. S. Carpenter, N. G.; J. P. Findley, V. G.; L. A. Nelson, Secretary; D. Ferguson, Treasurer.

Officers appointed—H. W. Briggs, Warden; W. S. Culver, Cond., Harry Ober, R. S. to N. G.; D. Mendinhal, L. S. to N. G.; J. J. Selman, R. S. V. G.; James Gleason, L. S. V. G.; J. R. Craig, I. S. G.; J. J. Shelton, O. S. G.; Riley Macy, R. S. S.; Arnold Childers, L. S. S.; Joel Arrington, Chaplain.

Finance committee—D. Mendinhal, Andrew Morgan and C. W. Phelps.

Trustees—S. S. Carpenter, L. A. Nelson and W. S. Culver.

Names of present officers—G. Hazlewood, N. G.; E. K. Shelton, V. G.; C. A. Presson, R. S.; F. D. Moore, Per. Sec.; N. S. Johnson, Treasurer.

Officers appointed—A. E. McNeill, Warden; J. M. Brouhard, Cond.; J. W. Campbell, R. S. to N. G.; H. P. Skinner, L. S. to N. G.; W. H. Dilliner, R. S. to V. G.; S. H. Curl, L. S. V. G.; George Henry, I. S. G.; J. W. Kennedy, O. S. G.; M. C. Moore, R. S. S.; S. B. O'Neal, L. S. S.; F. M. Fenton, Chaplain; J. B. Kelso, S. P. G.

Finance committee—J. B. Kelso, F. M. Fenton and W. S. Stevens.

Trustees—W. L. Kinnick, G. W. Curl and Jacob August.

The present membership is 127.

Bro. J. H. Plank, the only Grand Lodge officer, is G. H. P. of Grand Encampment, Iowa. There have been initiated and admitted by card, about 460 members, of whom a great many have withdrawn and formed the other lodges in the county, viz.: Troy, No. 27; Drakeville, No. 88; Stilesville No. 202; Floris, No. 272; West Grove, No. 237; and Mayo, No. 319.

In 1870, Bloomfield Lodge erected a three story brick building at a cost, of about \$8,000, of which they now own the two upper stories, being compelled by financial trouble a few years ago to sell the lower story and ground.

The lodge has, since its organization, paid about \$2,000 in sick and funeral benefits. The lodge meets in its hall every Monday night.

The following is an account of the First Rebecca Degree lodge in the world:

THE FIRST IN THE WORLD—REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE NO. 1, OF BLOOMFIELD, IOWA.

Bloomfield Legal-Tender Greenback, December 12, 1878.

By request we publish the following, by Colonel S. A. Moore, on the history, rise and progress of Bloomfield Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 1. It is taken from the Odd Fellows' Banner, of February 3, 1876, and shows that the Rebekah Lodge in this place was the first one ever organized in this or any other country:

BLOOMFIELD, IOWA, February 3.

To the Officers and Members of Bloomfield R. D. Lodge, No. 1—

BROTHERN AND SISTERS: In obedience to a resolution of this lodge, requesting me to collect and present the history of the organization and progress of this lodge, I present herewith such facts as I have been able to gather from the records and proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, and of our own lodge.

The resolution instructing me to collect and report the history, rise and progress of Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 1, at Bloomfield, Iowa, was no doubt prompted by a statement made by me in a short address to the lodge, "that we occupied the singular position of being the very first lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah organized on this continent. In point of date, we were the first in the entire world." I made the statement in good faith, believing the records would verify the assertion.

Prior to 1868, the Degree of Rebekah was conferred in subordinate lodges on the wives of Scarlet Degree members, and the widows of such Odd Fellows as were in good standing at the time of their death; but there were no separate independent lodges authorized to confer the degree.

I have not before me the proceedings of the R. W. G. L. of the United States, for 1867, but from a resolution offered by Rep. White, of New York, at the annual communication of the R. W. G. L., in 1867, asking for some legislation on the subject, and that the petition was referred to a special committee, of which Rep. White was chairman, on Monday, September 21st, 1868.

On Wednesday, September 23, 1868, Rep. White, from the special committee, reported the following resolution, which was laid on the table, under the rule:

RESOLVED, That the grand lodges, subordinate to this R. W. G. L., be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to institute Degree Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah, at such places as they may deem proper, within their territorial limits, to possess the powers and enjoy the privileges following:

Here follows an enumeration of the rights honors and privileges conferred upon the lodges by the R. W. G. L., which are too familiar to the members to require repetition.

On Friday, September 25th, 1868, the special order, the report of the special committee on the Degree of Rebekah, came up for consideration, and on a division of the question, the motion to accept the report and first resolution was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 69 yeas to 28 nays. The names of our representatives to the R. W. G. L.—P. G. M. Erie J. Leech, P. G. M. Thomas D. Evans, and our R. W. G. T., J. B. Glenn, are recorded as voting in the affirmative.

The question being on the adoption of the second, third and fourth resolutions, they were severally adopted.

The authority was fully and completely conferred upon the several State Grand lodges to grant, if they saw proper, dispensations for the organization of degree Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah within their jurisdictions.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa convened on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, 1868, and on Thursday, the 22d, Representative Hartman, from the committee on the state of the order, made the following report :

* * * * * "That whenever any lodge desires to organize a degree lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, ten members of said degree in good standing (five males and five females) may petition the M. W. G. M. for a dispensation to organize said lodge."

"Upon the presentation of such petition, it shall be the duty of the M. W. G. Master and G. Secretary to grant such dispensation. The petitioners, upon receipt of such dispensation, may at once proceed to organize a lodge of the Degree of Rebekah," which shall be so organized in accordance with the following constitution for lodges of the degrees of the Daughters of Rebekah.

Here follows the several articles of the constitution, adopted for the government of all lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa.

Within a few days after the close of the Grand Lodge, a petition signed by the following brethren and sisters was forwarded to Will P. Sharp, the Grand Master, asking him for a dispensation to organize Bloomfield Rebekah Degree Lodge of the State of Iowa.

J. B. Glenn, J. A. Hathaway, Sarah E. Price, N. L. Price, M. M. Hathaway, S. H. Glenn, Belle Glenn, W. W. Kittleman, M. A. Kittleman, Joseph Von Achen, Margaret Von Achen, E. P. Cole, Henrietta Cole, J. R. Sheaffer, Leroy Hagan and Jane A. Hagan.

The dispensation was granted and the lodge duly organized December 2d, 1868.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois met a short time before the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in the year 1868; hence some have inferred that the authority to institute separate lodges in that State would place Florence Lodge No. 1, of

Ottawa, Ill., in point of time prior to our own. Not having the records to refer to, I cannot state the date of the organization at Ottawa, Illinois, but from the report of the Grand Secretary of that State for 1875, I find that the first lodge of the Degree of Rebekah was organized only six years ago. He says: "After six years' trial of the experiment to sustain lodges of this degree under distinct charters, it has thus far proved a lamentable failure."

This lodge having been in successful operation over seven years, we can say, in view of the date before us, is the first in the State, the first in the United States, the first in the world.

And now, brethren and sisters, in view of our historical position, as the pioneer lodge of the world—the first to recognize the claim of the sisterhood to sit beside us and participate in our deliberations for the amelioration of our race, in our temples and halls dedicated to Friendship, Love and Truth, and to listen to her words of counsel and encouragement, and to recognize and appreciate her efforts to aid us in cultivating the fraternal relations designed by the Great Author of our being to make the earth, as the dwelling place of man, as grand and glorious as the Eden home where the flowers are fadeless and eternal. I say, in view of all this, and with a membership of one hundred and thirty-six devoted men and women laboring together in harmony and love to build up the cause of humanity at home and abroad, to cultivate the virtues that give grace and beauty to the character, let us labor earnestly and faithfully to perpetuate this branch of our institution and hand down to our children the records and seal of Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 1 without a wound or scar upon its name. And to this end let us so live with each other and the world at large, that when the summons shall come to us "to set our house in order," and journey onward to that land which the Master shall show us—we may be able to sing the rejoicing song which Miriam, the sister of Moses, chanted while the tones of her timbrel echoed o'er the wild waste of waters:

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea,
Jehovah has triumphed, his people are free.

FRANKLIN LODGE NO. 14, A. F. AND A. M.

This lodge was instituted by Ansel Humphrey, G. M., and its charter is dated June 7, 1848. The first officers were H. B. Horn, W. M.; J. J. Selman, S. W.; J. W. Ellis, J. W. The present officers are J. P. Toombs, W. M.; J. M. Logan, S. W.; L. L. Bingham, J. W.; W. J. Law, Treasurer; J. L. Allison, Secretary; D. R. Allender, S. D.; N. S. Johnson, J. D.; C. M. Burgess and J. M. Sloan, Deacons; and S. Hulet, Tyler.

The present membership is about 90. They have a fine brick hall, built in 1870, at a cost of \$2,500. They have no Grand Lodge officers now, although William J. Law has been P. Jr. G. Warden.

INFIRMARY.

Prominent among the notable institutions of Bloomfield is the infirmary of Dr. E. J. Shelton. The doctor, though in the prime of life, is an old resident of the county, and a practitioner of long experience, thorough training,

and extensive research. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1855-6, and at once began practice in this county. In 1863-4, he graduated from Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons; and in 1872-3 he took a course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. The infirmary was established in 1869. It was the natural outgrowth of the doctor's increasing practice and his reputation in the treatment of certain classes of diseases, and was designed to meet a want long felt in the circle of his practice; that is, better facilities for treating a class of patients that could not receive the proper treatment at their homes. As the doctor's success in this line of practice and the advantages afforded by the infirmary became widely known, the number of patients that came in from abroad, and the consequent demand upon his time and the capacities of the institution, continually increased. This necessitated enlargement of the building and increase of the facilities from year to year, until 1878, when a very large and elegant addition was made to the building, and improvements were made in every department. Since that time, the business of the infirmary has increased so much that another large two-story addition has been completed to accommodate the needs of the culinary department. For a number of years the doctor did not advertise; not so much as a card in a newspaper. But as his business began to increase, so as to take him from general practice, he began in a moderate way to advertise; first, by a card, and finally by a small circular simply announcing that he would treat cancer, in its various forms, hemorrhoids, fistula in ano, and nasal catarrh, and give special attention to all chronic diseases, and diseases of the eye and ear, curvature of the spine, enlargement of the bones, club foot, and the whole range of the deformities of the human figure are made subjects of special study and treatment at the infirmary. In 1875, Doctor Shelton employed Miss Sadie Toombs to take charge of the female department, which has been under her care ever since. This lady is thoroughly fitted by a long course of study for her position, and has proved an able and valuable assistant. In the past few years the surgical department of the infirmary has acquired a great reputation through the larger number of skillful and successful operations performed by the doctor, with the assistance of Doctors J. W. Caldwell, W. H. Shelton, E. K. Shelton and F. M. Fenton. The recovery of patients under surgical treatment has been greatly facilitated by their being constantly under the immediate attention of Doctor Shelton and his assistants. Doctor E. K. Shelton, son of Doctor E. J., is associated with his father in the practice. Great care and pains were bestowed upon the young doctor's education, and he entered upon the duties of his profession with a thoroughness of training and equipment which few physicians enjoy. The

following outline sketch of the course of study pursued by him will show the ripeness of his attainments and the manner in which he grew into the practice. He attended Cincinnati College of Medicine and surgery from October 1, 1873, to March 1, 1874; was under instructions at home until September 28, 1874; then attended the same college until March, 9 1875. From April 1 to June 18, was under private instructions in surgery and diseases of the eye in the City, St. Louis and St. Luke's Hospitals, St. Louis. From that time to September 15 was spent at home, in reviewing, with a little practice. Then he returned to Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated March 1, 1876. From that time until June 1 was spent in the hospitals in St. Louis, for the purpose of gaining practice and perfecting himself in surgery and diseases of the eye. Then he practiced at home until January 1, 1877; then remained in the different wards of the hospitals at St. Louis until the following July; then practiced at home until November 15; then took another course in the St. Louis hospitals, ending February 15, 1878.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first school in Bloomfield was taught in 1846, in a private house, west of the northwest corner of the public square. The teacher was Mrs. Mary Gibson, wife of Rev. Gibson. This was a subscription school, with an attendance of twelve pupils.

The first school house was built in 1849, at a cost of \$300, a frame building, 24x40. It was in the southeast part of town, and gave accommodation to fifty pupils. School was discontinued in this building in 1858, as the year before the district had been divided and two brick school buildings erected, one in the northwest part of town in 1857, and the other in the southeast part of town in 1858. They were 25x38 feet in size. The first teacher in the northwest building was Joseph McCarty. In 1858 Mr. and Mrs. McCarty kept a select school in Bloomfield, and from their published report, found in an old newspaper published at the time, we copy the following: "Whole number of scholars in primary department, 50—whole number in high school, 62—total 112—average attendance primary, 46—average attendance in high school, 55—average in both 101."

The magnificent school building of which the city is now so proud, is 74x83 feet in size, three stories in height with a basement containing the steam heating apparatus, and was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$22,500. It occupies, with the play ground, an entire square, and is located one block northwest of the court house. The first teacher who had the pleasure of teaching in it was Mr. S. T. Ballard. The number of pupils enrolled in 1876, was 426, the number now enrolled is 525.

SOUTHERN IOWA NORM SCHOOL.

This well known institution of learning was organized and the college building erected in 1874; 40x50 feet ground plan, and two stories high, containing six rooms. The cost of the building was \$10,000, raised by subscription. The number of pupils attending the first term was about 100. Thomas Eavis purchased the building in 1878 and sold it to Prof. Summers in April 1881. The school has six teachers, Jesse Summers, principal; Mrs. Rena Summers, S. H. Strite, Miss Sadie Gooding, O. H. Langwell, and Miss Bardu. The attendance at present is 125.

BANKS.

The banking house of Steckel and Overton was organized and commenced business January 1, 1879. They own and occupy the building formerly owned by the First National Bank, on the northwest corner of the square. They do business as a partnership, which makes all their private property liable for the debts of the bank. They also do a general law, loan and real estate business.

Bradley's Bank, located under the Trimble House, on the northwest corner of the square, was established March 1, 1877, by William Bradley, and has a capital stock paid in of \$25,000 and do a general banking business. The cashier, who has had entire control of the institution since its commencement, is William J. Law.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Bloomfield public library was organized in 1869, with the following members: R. W. Dodd, T. Holmes, S. T. Ballard, A. M. Post, A. Streckel, L. V. Foster, A. Dodd, M. T. Paxton, S. Rush, F. C. Overton, D. H. Payne, F. W. Eichelberger, J. B. Weaver, A. Plank, and J. A. Demuth. The library commenced with 200 books in 1869, and now contains over 300. It is steadily progressing in usefulness.

HOTELS.

The Wilson House, originally the "American," was built in 1853 by James Cobb, for a store room and private residence. It was changed into a hotel in 1856, and with the additions and other improvements it is now one of the best hotels in the county.

The Trimble House commenced business July 11, 1881, and is first-class in all its appointments.

The Eagle House, originally "Martins Hotel," was built in 1857 by Wm. Martin, at a cost of \$5,000. It now bears sad evidence to the power of time, wind and water.

FOUNDRY.

The only foundry this city ever had was built by S. H. Horn in 1876, but closed up the succeeding year, and is now used by Wallace & Langenstein as a

WAGON FACTORY.

They commenced business in January 1880, and have invested in their business a capital of \$5,000.

PLOW FACTORY.

Capt. Spencer built a plow factory and commenced business southeast of the square in 1850, and had an invested capital of \$1,000. But in 1861, finding the business unprofitable, he closed up.

Bloomfield is well laid with sidewalks to its remotest limits in several directions. The streets are also all planted with shade trees along either side, which gives the town a beautiful forest like appearance, and adds to the comfort and pleasure in warm weather.

All branches of mercantile pursuits are carried on and seem to be in an exceedingly healthy and prosperous condition, evidenced by the immense amount of building which has taken place in the past year. The trades and professions are all fully represented, and are handsomely supported by a magnificent agricultural and grazing country surrounding the city. This city is made up of an intelligent, moral and thrifty class of people, peculiarly healthy, handsome, and happy.

Another peculiarity, is the great eminence which some of her lawyers have attained, and the number of prominent offices in the State, which have been filled by her citizens. In regard to three of her prominent lawyers, we copy the following anecdotes from the *Burlington Hawkeye*.

LAWYER'S JOKES.

TWO GOOD ONES TOLD ON JUDGE TRIMBLE, GENERAL WEAVER, AND "MAS. JONES."

The *Hawkeye's* Keokuk correspondent is of a reminiscent turn of mind, and has unearthed the following good stories told of three eminent Iowans, one of whom has recently returned to Burlington:

And Hon. H. H. Trimble, an old-time resident of Bloomfield, Iowa, and the Nestor of the Davis county bar, has become, at least, a temporary resident of Burlington. Risking the charge of telling tales out of school, we

will venture at least a couple of jokes by way of introducing Judge Trimble at his new home, where he is already well known.

VANISHED SPIRITS.—Years ago, when there were not many railroads in Iowa, Judge Trimble and M. H. Jones, known as Mas. Jones for short, another Bloomfield attorney, had occasion to attend court in Keosauqua. The means of conveyance then was by stages, and it was nearly time for the vehicle to start, bearing the two Bloomfield lawyers to their homes. A particular friend of Judge Trimble, not finding him, saw Mr. Jones, and handing a half pint flask, filled with choice liquid, remarked courteously:

“Mr. Jones, you are going out with Judge Trimble, and I can’t find him, will you please hand him this bottle? It contains some very fine brandy.”

“With pleasure,” retorted Jones with one of his most significant smiles.”

“All aboard,” was the cry, and the two Bloomfield lawyers were soon rattling over the country road homeward bound as fast as the conveyance of that day would convey them.

Some distance out on the road Jones thought of the bottle he had promised to hand to Trimble, and taking it from his pocket he deliberately drew the cork, and just as deliberately emptied the whole contents down his throat.

With a look as sober as that of a total abstainer he handed the empty bottle to the judge, remarking:

“By the way, Judge Trimble, here is a bottle a friend of yours in Keosauqua requested me to hand to you.”

BUTTERMILK FOR TWO.—It was on another similar trip that a trio of Bloomfield attorneys were caught out on the road somewhat fatigued from traveling. These were Judge Trimble, M. H. Jones and Gen. James B. Weaver, late greenback presidential candidate. General Weaver is a great temperance man and a stringent abstainer.

Passing a farm-house it was suggested by General Weaver, we believe, that they alight and seek a glass of buttermilk. It happened that the lady of the house had just finished churning and that she was a whole souled hospitable Irish woman, but whose scanty surroundings showed that she was not able to contribute much and have anything left herself.

Jones didn’t want any buttermilk, so two brimming glasses were poured out for Trimble and Weaver. Smacking their mouths over the delightful beverage they pronounced it splendid, and insisted on Jones taking a glass, but Jones insisted on declining.

Finally, when the glasses were emptied, the lady was asked the price. She had never sold any buttermilk and didn’t have the slightest idea.

They insisted on her fixing a price, while she continued to avow her ignorance of the value of that quantity of the article.

At last, with the courtesy and dignity characteristic of lawyers of the hairy nation, one of the lawyers suggested that Mr. Jones kept a number of cows, being an amateur farmer as well as lawyer, and they would leave it to him, as he was certainly an expert in the price of buttermilk. To this the lady very pleasantly and readily assented.

“Well,” said Jones, looking out of the near corner of his left eye, “I guess it is worth a dollar a glass.”

The matter had been left to arbitration, the damages awarded in an agreed case, and of course no lawyer could go back on that, so each of the attorneys paid his dollar, but neither has ever since that time called in an expert to fix the price of buttermilk for him.



D. N. Dooley M. D.

SAYANNAH, IOWA

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 1,193.—This was originally, congressional township 69, range 14; but has now been cut up so as to be almost impossible to describe. First, Drakeville township has been formed out of the northwest corner; West Grove township has taken part of the southwest corner, and large pieces have been added to it from Perry and Grove townships. We shall, therefore, refer the reader to the chapter on township organization, for a history of these changes. It was named from the county-seat.

The following were the township officers elected in Bloomfield township in Oct. 1858, for the ensuing year: *Justices*—W. L. Oliver, Wm. Cameron, S. Greenleaf. *Constables*—H. C. Bengé, J. W. Vanhook, A. Morgan. *Assessor*—D. Sloan. *Clerk*—C. H. McBride. *Trustees*—E. M. Nelson, W. Peason, and H. A. Spencer.

The officers who were holding at the time of this election, were: *Trustees*—E. M. Nelson, Daniel Sloan, D. R. Reeves. *Clerk*—Richard Rawlings. *Justices*—Wm. L. Oliver, W. Cameron, R. T. Peak. *Constables*—H. C. Bengé, Jos. Willson, Jeff Easley. This township contains 26,104 acres of land, and is divided into nine school districts.

Among the earliest settlers were Charles and Leroy C. Evans, now in Missouri, who come here in 1840; Dr. Selman, who came in 1843, Noble C. Barron, John W. Ellis, Col. S. S. Carpenter, Samuel Seele, Mathias D. Ham, George W. Lester, Loyd A. and Ephriam M. Nelson, Reason Wilkinson, Israel Kister, John Baldrige, William T. Johnson, Frank Street and others. The original town plat is on the claim of Noble C. Barron. The settlement began in May, 1843, although some persons had been here selecting claims with a view to finding the center of the county, where they hoped to start a town that would be selected as the county-seat.

Captain Horn, in speaking of the early settlement of this township, says that Abram Weaver and others made a survey and determined the center of the county to be about two miles southeast of Bloomfield. Mr. A. D. Williamson, C. Dilliner and others also tried it, and located the center on the north side of Fox River, some two miles northeast of the present location of the county-seat. John W. Ellis, John W. Alley, Dr. Selman and others formed another party, and about the first of April, 1843, with compass and chain, made a survey for the purpose of finding the center of the county, and determined in their minds that the present location of the county-seat was the center of Davis county. Mr. Ellis and some others selected their claims, which they took possession of as soon as the Indians were removed, which took place some thirty days afterwards.

The first child born in this township was Mary Jane Evans, daughter of Leroy and Martha Evans, born January 1, 1842.

The first regular physician was Dr. J. J. Selman, who still lives in Bloomfield. The first weaving of cloth was done by Mrs. Jonathan Evans, deceased, mother of Charles Evans, who deceased in 1874. The nearest mill for this township was Keosauqua, twenty-five miles away.

DRAKEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, including town, 599.—This township is composed of sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, and 18, congressional township 69, range 14, and a part of section 31, township 70, range 14; more fully explained in the chapter on township organization. It was named for the Hon. J. H. Drake, now deceased, one of the early pioneers of the county, and whose name stands among the most prominent in its history.

Among the early settlers of this township were William Hawley, who came here about the year 1840, and settled on section nine; M. English, who came in 1841 and located on section nine; John A. Drake, who came in 1846 and located also on section nine; John Grady, William Seaman, Willis Faught, and C. C. Taylor, who came in 1846; Joseph Hole, who came in 1843 and located on section six; C. M. Jennings, in 1843; Thomas Lockman, A. V. Lockman, R. Housley, M. Childers and David Shields came in 1847, and A. J. Guile in 1848.

Drakeville township was originally a part of Bloomfield township, but those who settled in what is now Drakeville township were L. N. English, Linzy Towbridge, Ezra M. Kirkham, Joseph Vials, John Fitzgerald, Mr. Fitzpatrick and others.

A story is related of L. N. English, of this township, and the way in which his appointment as Territorial Justice was procured. It is stated that Mr. Van Caldwell had a claim in dispute, and ascertaining the opinion of Mr. English touching the validity of his claim, he went to Burlington to get Governor Chambers to appoint him. The governor had some personal knowledge of the unfitness of English for the position, and declared that he would not give him the appointment, as he was a notorious drunkard. Caldwell was willing to admit that his friend English drank some "sod-corn whisky," and that in case of emergency he would get drunk on "corn in the shock," but contended with the governor that there was but one other man in Davis county that was qualified for the position, and that he was liable to indictment for having two wives. English was appointed and Caldwell gained his suit.

The first death which occurred in the township, was a son of Silas Kirk-

ham, who died on section two in 1843, and is buried in the Breeding cemetery.

Dr. East was the first physician in the township. He came here from Muscatine, and died in Taylor county, Iowa, in 1867.

The first minister in the township was Levi Fleming, of the Christian church, and the first services were held in a log school house in Drakeville.

The first school in the township was a subscription school taught by Benjamin Cyler, in Drakeville. He had fifteen pupils. He is now living near Orleans in this county. The first school house was built of logs, in Drakeville in 1845, by donations.

The first weaving of cloth was done by Mrs. Trobridge, who died in Putnam county, Missouri, in 1879, at the age of 69.

The nearest mill in those early days, was at Bentonsport, forty miles away, and all supplies were hauled from Alexandria, Missouri.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church in Drakeville was organized in 1846; the original members were Hon. John A. Drake and wife, John Baldrige and wife, C. M. Jennings and wife, Ezra Kirkham and wife, C. Rall and wife, John Edwards and wife, Thomas Edwards and wife, Alexander Breeding and wife, Ephraim Nelson and G. W. Luster and wife. Their church building was erected in 1853, a frame, costing \$600. The different pastors have been Levi Fleming, who preached for the first twenty-seven years, having associated, with him Jesse Higbee for the last four years; Elder Thompson, Amos Buchanan, Leander Lain, H. Northcutt, Elder Stanley, A. Mulkey, D. Mor-Jr, and J. H. Hedricks.

LODGES.

Jefferson Lodge, No. 86, A. F. & A. M. was instituted by J. Sanford, Feb. 16, 1856. The charter is dated June 5, 1856, and the charter members were Wm. C. Johnson, W. M.; Alexander Gaston, S. W.; J. W. Baird, J. W.; Wm. Van Benthusen, secretary; A. J. Guile, treasurer; J. Hickman, S. D.; P. B. Marey, J. D.; Samuel Stackhouse, tyler. They being the first officers as well.

The present officers are Richard Calvert, W. M., Amos Williams, S. W.; Alonzo Hannah, J. W.; H. A. Wonn, treasurer; J. R. Shepherd, secretary; The membership June 1st, 1884, was 52. The lodge meets on Friday night on or before full moon of each month, in a rented hall.

Drakeville Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Drakeville, Iowa, Feb. 23, 1856, by D. D. G. M. Greenleaf, of Bloomfield, Iowa. The char-

ter members were John W. Baird, Thos. Hale, Amos Williams, E. S. Truett, A. C. Truett, F. M. Drake, W. Y. Jolly, Jas. M. King, H. B. Green, and S. W. Sayles.

The first officers were Thos. Hale, N. G., John W. Baird, V. G.; E. S. Truett, secretary; J. M. King, treasurer. Officers appointed: F. M. Drake, Cond.; W. Y. Jolly, warden; A. C. Truett, I. G.; E. S. Truett, R. S. to N. G.; J. M. King, L. S. to N. G.; Amos Williams, R. S. S. and L. S. V. G.; H. B. Green, L. S. S. and R. S. V. G.

Finance Committee: J. M. King, E. S. Truett, J. W. Baird.

Trustees: H. B. Green, W. Y. Jolly, Amos Williams.

This lodge was prosperous till the war broke out, when most of the members enlisted, and so depleted their ranks that they surrendered their charter; the last meeting being held Oct. 11, 1862. The charter, books, etc., were returned to Wm. Garrett, Grand Secretary, Burlington, Iowa, and soon after were destroyed by fire.

The lodge was again organized under a warrant issued in lieu of the charter, February 6, 1875, by D. D. G. M. J. B. Kelso, of Bloomfield. The charter members, on reorganization were: S. W. Sayles, A. W. Stewart, William G. Baldrige, Amos Williams and C. M. Hurless, William Truax, and L. T. Hatton, joining by card. Officers elected: William Truax, N. G.; Amos Williams, V. G.; S. W. Sayles, secretary; A. W. Stewart, treasurer. Officers appointed: Alexander Dawning, condnctor; Marion Taylor, warden; H. P. Sayles, I. G.; W. H. Lockman, R. S. N. G.; John Hously, L. S. N. G.; Samuel Latham, R. S. V. G.; William Crawford, L. S. V. G.; L. T. Hatten, O. G. Finance committee: S. W. Sayles, Marion Taylor, Amos Williams.

The present officers are Charles O'Neal, N. G.; L. A. Canady, V. G.; William Truax, secretary; Alex. Fouts, permanent secretary; Amos Williams, warden; Peter Rhodes, condnctor; A. W. Stewart, treasnrer; T. B. Jennings, R. S. N. G.; J. M. Kutch, L. S. N. G.; David Benyle, R. S. V. G.; George Hamilton, L. S. V. G.; E. L. Hotchkiss, I. G.; Josephus Hewry, O. G.; W. J. Coons, R. S. S.; Fielding Smith, L. S. S. The present membership is fifty. The lodge meets in a rented hall, every Saturday night.

Amos Williams is the only original charter member now belonging to the lodge; A. W. Stewart came in by card at its first organization and is still a member; S. W. Sayles, one of the original charter members, died in February 1881, they being the most active members of the lodge.

The C., R. I. & P. R. R., or Southwestern branch, was built through this township in 1871, and the first shipment over the road from Drakeville Station was March 20, 1871, being one piano and stool to William Clark,

Centerville. William Truax is the agent, and has held the office since the road was built.

This township contains 7,868½ acres of land, including the town of Drakeville, which is the only postoffice and railroad station in the township. The township has only two school districts, one being the town.

DRAKEVILLE.

The town of Drakeville is located on sections 4 and 9, township 69, range 14, west, on land originally owned by John A. Drake. It was surveyed by Thomas G. Given, county surveyor of Wapello county, on the 12th day of February, 1847, and in 1850 it contained 108 inhabitants. The town plat now covers forty-two acres. The general history of the town and township are so nearly synonymous, that we have given it all under the township.

FABIUS TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 1,061.—This is all of congressional township 67, range 15, north of the Missouri State line; and also three tiers of sections on the south side of congressional township 68, range 15, except a strip off the north tier of sections, now belonging to West Grove township. It was named from Fabius creek, which rises in the west side of the township, and flows easterly across it. This township contains 27,000 acres of land, and is divided into six school districts.

William Hensen, Levi Reeves, Archibald Toombs, Benjamin Ethell, Thomas Wisdom, William Eaton and the Veatch families were the early settlers of Fabius township. Samuel Russell, one of the early settlers in this township, is one of the heaviest sheep raisers in southern Iowa. See his biography.

MONTEREY.

The town of Monterey, in this township, was laid off and surveyed March 14, 1851, by J. W. Ellis, county surveyor, and is located on the nw qr of the ne qr of section 33, township 68, range 15; on land originally belonging to Daniel Moyer. It has a post-office, and does quite a large business, and is one of the oldest towns in the county.

The first child born in this township, of which any authority can be obtained, was John F. Wisdom, who was born in September, 1843, and deceased at the age of 21. The first female child born was Elizabeth Newton, born in 1845.

The first death was Mrs. Lorena F. Kelly, who died in November, 1843.

The first regular physician in the township was Doctor Warner, of Missouri.

The first minister was Rev. Dooley, a Baptist preacher.

The first school was taught by Emily Cartiss, in 1848 or 1849.

At the first election in this township polls were kept open in the same place for Iowa and Missouri.

FOX RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 755.—This is congressional township 69, range 15, with the exception of the south tier of sections, and a fraction of the next tier north, now belonging to West Grove township, more fully explained in the chapter on township organization. It was named from Fox River, which passes through the township from west to east. This township contains $17,093\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land, and is divided into four school districts.

Fox River township was first settled by Martin M. Jones, Joshua Patterson, Mark Noble, Conard Scott, William Crow, Joseph McCoy, Morris Geo. William Wilkinson, Matthew Noble and others.

Lucretia Downing, from the best authority we can find, was the first female child born in the county. She was born September 22, 1840, and is a sister of Hon. Sam Downing, of this township.

The first marriage in the county also took place in this township. It was between Thomas King and Harriet Downing, which was solemnized by Israel Kister, March 27, 1847.

The first birth in the township was Alexander Downing, a son of A. and Elizabeth Downing, born in October, 1843.

The first death occurred in June, 1843, Daniel Bane, who is buried in the Harvard graveyard.

The first regular physician was Dr. Selman, of Bloomfield.

The first school was a subscription school taught by Thomas King in a cabin owned by T. Junk, in the winter of 1844 and 1845; the tuition being \$1.50 per scholar.

The first school-house was built at Elm Grove, in 1846, by volunteer labor.

The first weaving was done in the winter of 1843, by Mrs. Margaret Gleason.

GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 1,000.—This is all of congressional township 67, range 13, north of the Missouri State line; and also congressional township 68, range 13, except the two upper tier of sections, and a part of others added to Bloomfield township. (See township organization.) It was named from the number of small groves scattered over it.

This township contains 25,985 acres of land, and is divided into eight school districts.

STILES,

Or Stilesville, as it was called, is a thriving little town located in the southern part of this township. It was named from Stiles S. Carpenter, a very prominent man in this county in an early day. It is situated on the ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, and the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3, township 67, range 13. In 1858, it had a population of 100.

STILESVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Was organized in August, 1850, with the following members: Henry Wright, Sarah Wright, Leonard York and wife, Elijah Warn, Irene Bumford, Nancy Bridewell, Jesse Hunt, M. York and wife, Jacob Martin, Emily Bumford. They have a nice frame church, erected in 1870, at a cost of about \$1,500, which was dedicated by J. C. Cevey. They have had the following pastors: Elder Foster, John Humphreys, Elder Wright, Samuel Jordan, Daniel Morris, S. B. Downing, J. C. Cevey, S. H. Hedrix. The present membership is 175.

LODGES.

Stilesville Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 6, 1870, by acting G. M., J. B. Glenn, with the following members: T. F. Collins, J. Petefish, F. M. Millihen, Levi Loyd, John Holt, G. W. Johnson, Marion Taylor. The names of the present officers are: T. F. Collins, N. G.; N. Fox, acting V. G.; A. G. Wright, secretary; H. E. Nemitz, treasurer; S. H. McLaughlin, R. S. N. G.; W. L. Beacham, R. S. V. G.; John Holt warden; N. Fox, conductor; Levi Loyd, I. G. They have a present membership of twelve, and have a nice frame hall, built in the spring of 1872, and costing about \$300.

Quitman Lodge, No. 217, A. F. and A. M. was organized with the following members: Anthony Rader, W. M.; J. J. Stokesberry, Thomas Wray, George Wray, Levi Blanchanp. The present officers are: James Stokesberry, W. M.; D. N. Dooley, S. W.; A. M. Longfellow, J. W.; J. A. Inskeep, secretary; T. F. Collins, treasurer; John McFadden, S. D.; William Penny, J. D.; D. Jiles, tyler. They have a present membership of twenty-two. In 1880, John W. Wright, a member of this lodge, was G. C. of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

LICK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 1,333.—This is congressional township 70, range 13. It was named from Lick Creek, a stream running through the township. A postoffice was established in this township in the year 1847, on the application of Dr. O. C. Edell and George Duffield, and called Floris, at the suggestion of the doctor.

In July 1854, J. W. Hoisington, owner of the land, had it laid off on the w. hf. of section 14, and e. hf. of section 15, township 70, range 13. Uncle Peter Hoobler, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, was one of the early settlers, and 'Squire Stont was one of the first justices in the township.

This township contains 22,418 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land, and is divided into nine school districts. Lick Creek township was first settled by D. P. Cummrine, Josiah Stark, Delaney and Elijah Swinney, William Garretson, S. C. Allen, D. Niles, Ranson Wooden, Robert Merchant, and others. These pioneers came here as soon as the Indians left, in 1843.

The first birth in the township was Thomas Wooden, born in the fall of 1844, son of Ranson and Elizabeth Wooden. He was drowned in the Mississippi at Burlington when three years old.

The first death was Mother Jones, mother of Michael Jones, who died in 1844, and was buried on Soap Creek, north of Floris, in Peytons burying ground.

The first regular physician was Dr. Phelps, who came from Agency City in 1844, and afterwards died in Texas.

The first minister was Rev. Gibson, a Methodist circuit rider, who traveled around preaching in private houses.

The first school was taught by Polly Throekmorton, in Jerry Starks' shop, in 1846; it was a subscription school with eight scholars. The first school house was built on section twenty-nine in 1847, by Jerry Stark, being paid for by subscription, and costing \$300.

The first weaving of cloth was done by Mrs. Lottie Stark and Mrs. Woodin.

There were only two roads in the township in that day, the "Bee Trace," and the "Mormon Trace." The bee trace being from West Point, in Lee county, to Chariton Point, now in Lucas Co., and settlers were compelled to go to the east line of Van Buren county for provisions, and further down the Des Moines river to mill.

In the spring of 1844, D. P. Cummrine, Josiah Stark and R. S. Rose, caught an enormous wolf, and the day after, the people gathered from all the surrounding country to see a great wolf and dog fight, which was a great sport in those days, especially for the dogs that got "licked."

The Chicago and Southwestern Railroad runs through this township in a southwesterly direction, and has one station in the township, which is also a postoffice, called Floris.

The first marriage in this township was between M. H. Rullman and Sally Harp, in the fall of 1844.

The first female child was a daughter of Mike Jones, born in 1844.

THE CHEQUEST UNION BAPTIST CHURCH,

Was organized in 1848, with the following original members: D. Swinney and wife; I. B. Stark and wife; Geo. Aldridge and wife; Thos. Richeson and wife; Isaac Swinney and wife; Wm. Baker and wife. Their church is a frame, erected in 1860, at a cost of \$500.

Their present membership is 145; and they have had the following pastors: Dr. Doom, O. Dooley, C. Woodward, A. M. Green, John Ferguson, Wm. MeEwen, F. MeEwen, F. Dickinson, John Pry, M. W. Akers, Wm. Beards and I. W. Seamster.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 847. This is congressional township 70, range 15. It was named after Gen. Marion of the Revolutionary war.

This township contains 22,237 2-15 acres of land, and is divided into eight school districts.

Marion township was settled first by David Wedmore, Obadiah Lowe, John J. Shelton, James Culbertson, Samuel T. and Benjamin Adams, Miller Shelton, Elisha B. Townsend, and others.

The Chicago and Southwestern runs through the south part of this township, east and west, and has one station, Belknap, which is the junction of that road and the Wabash, running north and south, from St. Louis to Ottumwa. It is quite an enterprising little town, and is quite an extensive shipping point. It is the postoffice for this township. Marion township has three postoffices, Albany, Ash Grove and Oak Spring.

The first marriage in the township was between William Shelton and Miss Melissa Lowe.

The first birth was Jesse, a son of Samuel and Ruth Robb, and the first female child born was Annie, daughter of Orange and Lydia Bailey.

The first death was Mrs. Bailey.

The first physician was Dr. Holliday, from Missouri.

The first ministers were Rev. Oekerman and Rev. Purse.

The first school was taught by Harriet Grant, with 25 pupils. A subscription school.

The first school-house was built by volunteer labor, in the fall of 1844, on the claim of George Moots.

The first spinning of flax was done by Mary Moots.

THE WESLEY CHAPEL

M. E. Church was organized in 1850, by Joseph Roberts, Sr., and wife, James Huff and wife, Abner Roberts, John Moore, G. A. Hart and wife, A. Roland and wife, J. Bartlett and wife, S. Adams and wife, and B. Adams.

Their meetings were first held in a log church, built in 1844. It burned down and a new frame church was erected in 1850, at a cost of \$400.

Their present membership is about 70.

The last of the debt on this church, \$65, was payed by a dying soldier, Eli Roberts, as his last dying bequest.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 703.—This is congressional township 69, range 13, except seven or eight sections in the southwest corner, added to Bloomfield township. (See chapter on township organization.) It was named after Commodore Perry, who fought the battle of Lake Erie.

This township contains 18,580 acres of land, and is divided into six school districts.

Among the earliest settlers in Perry township are mentioned the names of Samuel Mize, Wesley Young, Riley Macy, S. L. Saunders, C. Dillner, R. C. Miller, A. D. Williamson, G. S. Lockman, Samuel Evans.

To this township I have been correctly informed, belongs the honor of building the first house of worship in the county. It was owned by the Presbyterian denomination, and I have been told has never been closed against any religious denomination.

The first marriage in this township was between A. C. Brewster and Nancy Dilliner, February, 1844.

The first male child born was Allen Macy, son of Riley Macy.

The first female child was Nancy Williamson, daughter of A. D. Williamson.

The first death was that of a colored woman who came here with Samuel Evans, having formerly been his slave.

The first physician was William McK. Findley, from Ohio, who afterwards died in Bloomfield.

The first minister was Rev. Ewing, Presbyterian, who afterwards died at Winterset.

The first school was taught in the fall of 1845, in a log house on the farm

of Andrew Leach, by David Forsythe. There was an attendance of twenty pupils, and it being a subscription school, the tuition was \$1.50 a piece. This was also the first school-house.

The first weaving of cloth was done, among others, by Mrs. Mary Evans.

SHUNAM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Was organized April 2, 1844, with the following members; Samuel Evans, Elizabeth Evans, Matilda Evans, Mary Swanson, Samuel Swanson, Robert McEvans, William Shields, Mary A. Shields, John Taylor, Rebecca Taylor, and Ellenor Swainger. Their church is a frame, built in 1857 or 8, costing about \$900. They have a present membership of fifty-three. Their present pastor is Rev. Hugh Marshall.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 750.—This is congressional township 68, range 12, except a strip a mile and a half wide on the south side, added to Roseco township. It was named from the beautiful prairie of which the township is composed.

This township contains 17,358 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres of land and is divided into three school districts.

The first settler in this township was Z. S. Bryant, who settled on the sw. qr. of section two, in the year 1839; and the first frame house built in Davis county was built near his cabin on the same section, and is still standing.

The first female child born in the township, as near as can be learned, was Clarissa Fountain.

The first death, was William Hardesty, who died in the spring of 1842.

The first preacher was Rev. Kirkpatrick, a Methodist minister, who preached in the cabin of William Hardesty, in 1839 or '40.

It is also claimed that B. W. Craven and B. W. Redmon settled on section twenty-five, in 1838, which, if true, would make them the oldest settlers.

The first marriage was between James Gleason and Miss Sarah Downing.

The first birth was W. H. Craven, son of B. W. and Nancy Craven, *nee* Tracey, and born December 18, 1842.

The first physician was William R. Wallace, M. D., from Milton. He was probably the first Mason in the county.

The first school in the township was a subscription school, taught by Simon Fountain. It was taught in a log house, near where Wilson Jones resides, and was long since burnt up. The first school house was like other first school-houses, built of logs, with clapboard roof, puncheon floor, and

split logs hewn down for seats. All groceries and provisions were then brought by team from Keokuk and Alexandria and the nearest mill was at Waterloo, Missouri, and the settlers frequently had to wait two or three weeks for their turn after they got there.

A. Cochran was the first justice of the peace in the township. "Old Joe" Fountain at one time killed a wolf and took the scalp to Squire Cochran, who gave him an order for "two bits" on the county treasury, that being the bounty, and county orders being worth only 75 cents on the dollar at that time.

The only town in this township is

PULASKI.

It was surveyed and laid off October 12, 1856, by Thomas Duffield, county surveyor, on parts of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, township 68, range 12, owned by J. J. Plank, John Sauer and William Hill. Samuel Miller, deceased, built the first house in Pulaski, in 1855, and Jacob Stover came the following year and built a store and was followed the same year by W. Scarborough, who erected a blacksmith shop. Andrew Myers and A. Hopkins also erected houses in 1856. J. J. Plank had previously erected a steam saw mill, which was the "boom" which started the town. The town has been slowly and steadily growing ever since, and has now about 200 inhabitants.

The Burlington and Southwestern railroad runs through this township east and west and makes a station of Pulaski, from which more stock and grain is shipped to market in a year than from any other point in the county.

Pulaski was named by Columbus Hains, the first postmaster there, after the great Polish officer, who fought in our Revolution, Count Pulaski. This postoffice was established in 1850.

The different branches of mercantile enterprise are well represented here now, as the following list will show: J. W. Milligan, general merchandise; W. M. Brunk, the same; C. C. Hotchkiss, drugs, medicines, etc.; A. V. Smith, grocery; J. M. Smith, hardware; Kirk & Reed, agricultural implements; J. J. Plank, grist mill and saw mill; W. H. Shelton, physician and surgeon; J. E. Reed, justice of the peace; Smith & Hotchkiss, grain, lumber and live stock dealers; Misses Milligan & Taylor millinery and dress-making; Mrs. A. H. Griffin, the same; Cooner Bros., blacksmiths; D. G. King, wagonmaker; Weber & Shulte, harness and saddles; S. Rity, boot and shoe maker; J. E. Heskett, livery stable; James Muir, Pulaski House; J. M. Smith, Iowa House; J. Tutewilder, American House; Fryberger &

Elrod, carpenters and builders; A. J. George, the same; Stephenson & Masters, creamery.

Twenty-five new buildings have been erected the present year, among which is the finest flouring mill in the county, erected by J. J. Plank; a public hall, by Reed & Kirk, both filling wants long felt by the community. Also, a church by the Christian society. This burg can boast of two churches, a fine steam flouring mill, and the best school building in the State for a town of its size, graded in two departments.

This town is a station on the Burlington and Southwestern Railroad, and is one of the most wide-awake, enterprising little cities in southern Iowa.

The pastor of the M. E. church is Rev. Jesse Craig, and the pastor of the Christian church is Rev. James A. Shepherd.

LODGES.

Mayo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 319, was instituted in Pulaski, July 9, 1875, and its charter is dated October 4, 1875. The charter members were R. G. Conner, O. P. Lundy, J. W. Milligan, James H. Allen, and R. M. Maxwell. The first officers were R. G. Conner, N. G.; R. M. Maxwell, V. G.; O. P. Lundy, treasurer, J. W. Milligan, secretary.

The present officers are J. D. Hartzler, N. G.; W. T. Smith, V. G.; J. M. Smith, secretary, and C. C. Hotchkiss, treasurer. Their present membership is thirty, and they have a nice frame building containing their hall, built in 1879, at a cost of \$300. F. E. Wilson, P. G., has been D. D. G. M.

Elensis Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 358, was instituted September 4, 1875, by William J. Law, D. G. M., and their charter is dated June 7, 1876. The charter members were W. H. Taylor, W. W. Power, J. E. Reed, John Davis, J. H. Berry, A. S. Power, William Plank, D. L. Scarborough, S. H. Thomas, W. H. Shelton, J. W. Scarborough, P. W. Yost, A. V. Smith and J. W. Collins. The first officers were: W. H. Taylor, master; D. L. Scarborough, S. W.; W. W. Power, J. W.; P. W. Yost, treasurer; J. E. Reed, secretary; J. H. Berry, S. D.; A. V. Smith, J. D.; J. W. Collins, Tyler; and the present officers are A. V. Smith, master; J. W. Milligan, S. W.; A. S. Power, J. W.; W. H. Shelton, treasurer; J. E. Reed, secretary; E. L. Kirk, S. D.; F. E. Wilson, J. D.; W. W. Powers, tyler. The present membership is twenty-five, and they meet in the Odd Fellows' hall, which they rent at \$25 a year.

ROSCOE TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 668.—This is all of congressional township 67, range 12, north of the Missouri state line, and a strip of sections one and a half miles wide on the south side of township 68, range 12.

This township contains 16,355 5-6 acres of land, and is divided into five school districts. It is the southeast corner township of the county, and is settled with an extremely enterprising and intelligent class of people, who take a deep and lively interest in the prosperity and advancement of the general interests of the county.

The postoffice in this township is called Ajax, although a great many of the residents here get their mail at Pulaski, or Milton in Van Buren county. Some of the early settlers of this township were Frank Pinnell, W. Like, Geo. Like, Jas. Haney, Jacob Bromley, J. M. Moore, Garman and sons, Jas. Gleason, T. J. Wray, J. Hayden, D. Burns, S. L. Hubbard.

The first death was a daughter of W. E. Brown. The first physicians were Dr. Snodgrass, Dr. Bonner, Dr. Wm. A. Shelton, and Dr. Wallace.

The first ministers were Rev. Ballenger and Rev. Hotchkiss.

The first school was taught by Z. B. Rooker. The first school-house was built at Round Grove, a frame building, costing \$350.

Mr. Pinnell came here in 1837, and is the only one of the oldest settlers who are now living here.

It is claimed that James Hawley, a son of Wm. J. and Ellen Hawley, born in 1838, is the first person born in the township, and probably in the county. S. L. Hubbard was the first justice of the peace.

The first church was Round Grove, which was organized in Nov. 1856. It was a Methodist church. A rather laughable incident is related by Mr. Pinnell, which is too good to keep; a roving band of Pottawattamie Indians were camped where Drakeville now stands. Mr. Pinnell owned a large dog, in good flesh, which the Indians bought. It was customary in those days to visit the Indians and eat "venison" with them. On a certain Sunday, in company with Thomas, William and Sam. Downing, and Wm. Hawley, he went to the Indian camp, and took dinner with the chief, eating very heartily of what they supposed to be venison. Mr. Pinnell being the only one of the party who could speak "Injun," complimented the chief on the excellence of his venison. The reply came in deep gutturals: "*No Buck, Dog.*" The effect can better be imagined than described.

SOAP CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 997.—This is congressional township 70, range 14. It was named from Soap Creek, a stream flowing eastwardly across the township. This township contains 22,298 acres of land, and is divided into nine school districts.

Among the early settlers of this township were Elijah Putman, Jesse C.

Blankenship, Abram Weaver, W. W. Rankin, David Shoey, Joel and Jesse Harbor, Charles M. Jennings, Calvin Taylor, Thompson R. Crosswait, Patriek Dawson. William M. Morris, Evan C. Evans, and others. If correctly informed the first settlements were made in this township in 1843. Mr. Jesse Blankenship, who still owns and occupies the same place he first settled in this county, and Mr. George Lester, were elected delegates from this county to the first constitutional convention of Iowa, in 1844.

The first marriage took place in 1843, between Madison McIntyre and Harriet Martin; they were married by W. W. Rankin, the first justice in the township. *at the home of her father James Martin who settled here in 1839 He is 1840 Census at Iowa*

The first female child born in this township was Caroline Blankenship.

The first regular physician was Dr. Barron, of Bloomfield.

The first minister was William Brooks, of the M. Church.

The first school-house built was the Harbour school-house.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 1256.—This township is congressional township 70, range 12. It was named from Salt Creek, a stream flowing north through the township, into Soap Creek. This township is the northeast corner township of the county; it contains 22,625 acres of land, and is divided into seven school districts. The Des Moines River flows through the northeast corner of this township, in a southeast direction.

Salt Creek township was first settled by James H. Jordan, Van Caldwell, Jesse Testament, Job Carter, William Higgins, Henry Smith, John Tollman, Peter Woods, and others, in 1837 and 1838.

The first mill in the county was built by the government in this township, in 1837. It was destroyed by the flood in 1838, rebuilt in 1839, and was consumed by fire in 1840.

The first marriage in this township was between Daniel Woodin and Emily Paris.

The first birth of a female child was Sarah Conaway, daughter of Aquilla and Margaret Conaway, and who died three months afterward, and was buried in the Litner graveyard.

The first regular physician was Dr. Barron, the second was Dr. Finely, and the third was Dr. Greenleaf.

The first religious service was held in a log school-house near the Liten graveyard, by Franklin New, a Methodist minister.

The first school was taught by Grant Tousey; it was a subscription school with about fifteen pupils, at about \$2.00 a term.

The first school-house was built of logs, in district No. 5, in the year 1844.

The first weaving or making of cloth was done by a Mrs. Bigsby.

The hardships passed through by the early pioneers in this township were the same experienced by all early pioneers; going twenty five or thirty miles to mill and for provisions, and going without many things which are now considered necessaries.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Was organized in this township in the fall of 1850, and the original members were Henry Wright and wife, Leonard York and wife, A. Taylor and wife, A. Botts and wife, S. P. Penny and wife, and Mr. Andrews. A frame church was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$1,500, and dedicated by J. C. Cevey and Elder Wright. The names of the pastors are Cevey, Morris, Hedrix, and A. J. Shepard. The present membership is eighty.

The postoffices for this township are Eldon and Floris, neither of them in the township.

James H. Jordan is said to be the oldest living settler in the State, and is also in Davis county, of whom a more extended account is given in the chapter on pioneers, is a genius, preeminently the product of our western civilization. He came to this State in 1822, before it was even a territory, He settled in the northeast corner of this township in 1836, on the east side of the Des Moines river, on the richest land in the State, where he has lived ever since. Considering the hardships and disadvantages of their early life, the culture, refinement and intelligence displayed in Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, and the taste shown in their surroundings indicate a high natural order of intellect.

At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, Mr. Jordan received the first premium for the best corn grown in the United States, being a diploma and a medal.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 1,236.—This is congressional township 69, range 12. It was named from the union of States: emblematical of strength.

This township contains 23,314 acres of land, and was divided into ten school districts.

*Union township²² was first settled in 1840 along the Van Buren county line near where the village of Troy is situated. The earliest settlers were Fleming Mize, Samuel Evans, Samuel Swearingen, William McCormick, Joel Staley, B. F. Wilson, Tariton Elder, Peter Marson, Levi Pickens, William D. Evans and others.

*Col. Moore.

"The first sermon preached in the county, Capt. Horn tells us, was preached in this township by a pioneer of the Methodist church, Rev. Thomas Fitzpatrick, at the house of William McCormick, early in the year 1841. Rev. W. L. Rankin organized in the same year a church of New School Presbyterians. The Fox River church was organized in this township in 1842 by Elder Post, a Baptist minister. To this township belongs the credit of building the first school-house in the county. It was built in the spring of 1841 of hewed logs on the claim of Mr. Samuel Swearingen.

"The second mill built in the county was built in this township, near the county line between Davis and Van Buren counties, in the spring of 1841, by Peter Marson and a Mr. Brunelle, a Frenchman. It ran by horse power, and of course its capacity was not sufficient to supply the settlers with corn meal, especially if the story of the little mill's trials and besetments are true. It is related that the speed of the mill did not at all interfere with the usual avocation of the miller on his claim. That after carefully measuring the grist, and as carefully and honestly taking his toll, that he would start the horse to going, and would himself start to his plowing, leaving his little mill to the care of the ground squirrels that assembled, and placing one of their number at the shoe, would catch the grain as fast as it appeared in sight, and before it reached the eye of the stones. And when one got his jaws full he would fall back in good order, and another squirrel would take his turn at the mill. Candor, and a sense of justice to the memory of those who had enterprise enough in those early days to erect a mill of any kind compels me to say that this story does not come to me backed up and fortified by that amount of testimony that forces a conviction of its truth.

"While speaking of mills in this township, I am tempted to trespass a moment longer on your good nature to relate a story which was current, when I came to this county. My old friend, John Brown, the one I mentioned as keeping three yoke of oxen to haul his corporeal frame, owned a mill on Fox river, near Stringtown, in an early day. Mills were very scarce in the county, and, as a consequence, were over-tasked and crowded with work. Our old friend Brown was clever and in his anxiety to accommodate all of his patrons, sometimes failed to get the mill stones within speaking distance of each other, and the customer was sometimes at a loss to determine by the grist in his sack whether it had been through the mill or not. It is related that on one occasion a little boy came to old Brown's mill, and after his grist had been safely deposited and marked, he approached the old man, and in a pleasant, silken voice, said: "Mr. Brown, mother told me to ask you to grind this grist a little finer than you did the last one." "Tell your mother," the old man replied, "that I am so hurried with my customers that I can only promise to grind corn so fine it won't grow." "Oh!" replied the boy, "that's all mother expects you to do; but she mixed up some of the last grist and it sprouted before she could get it into the skillet."

The first orchard planted in this county was in this township. It was set out by Mr. Fleming Mize. And it is also claimed that the same gentleman sowed the first field of wheat in the county. May he never want for a loaf of bread, and may long life and health attend him to pluck the fruit of the first trees planted in this fruitful county by his hands in the days of his early, hopeful manhood. Others have followed his example until mansion

and cottage and cabin alike are surrounded with fruit-bearing trees, and shrubs and vines, and adorned with flowers, promising abundance and luxury.

The first marriage in this township was between Fleming Mize and Miss Harriett Briggs, which took place in 1840. This marriage, if we have obtained the correct date, was the first marriage in the county.

The first birth of a male child was to William Evans, in 1841.

The first female child was M. Victoria Rankin, born August 10, 1841.

The first death was Mrs. William M. McCormick, who died in July, 1841.

The first regular physician in this township was Dr. John D. Elbert.

The first minister was William Taylor, Methodist.

The first school was taught by Z. Bryant, who received fifteen dollars a month, to be paid in corn and coonskins.

The first school-house was built by volunteer labor, and built without nails or glass.

The first justice of the peace was W. W. Rankin.

CHURCHES.

Hickory Grove Baptist church was organized December 11, 1875, by Elder S. E. Nelson, with the following members: Martha E. Pherigo, O. P. Mongler, M. C. Mongler, Charles Mongler, William Mustard, Sarah Mongler, E. Powell, Peter Mongler, Nancy A. Mongler, Charlotte Mongler, Martha Vorhis, James A. Wise, J. F. Radcliff, and R. Hopkins, and they have a present membership of thirty-four. The different pastors have been S. E. Nelson, N. Hays, William Beard, and John Leamstie, the present pastor. They have no house of worship, but meet in a school-house, services being held the third Sunday of each month.

Bethel M. E. church was organized about the year 1846, with the following members: Samuel Mathew, Rachel Mathew, Caroline Mathew, Nathan Hall, Permelia Hall, Rev. William Taylor and wife, and some others. A frame church building was erected in 1863, at a cost of about \$1,000, and dedicated in 1864 by L. T. Crowley, P. E. The present membership is about thirty, and the following have been their pastors: William H. Harrison, F. H. Cary, I. P. Teter, C. Morey, G. W. Friend, — Waymon, — Lathem, C. W. Shepherd, — Cheney, — Dailey, — Adams, — Patterson, — Faweett, — Hurt.

LODGES.

Prosperity Temple, No. 21, was instituted by D. B. Bernard, of Kirksville, Missouri, and the present officers are, R. M. Pierson, M. T.; Ruth A.

McHugh, A. T.; H. M. Arney, L. T.; H. W. Rullman, chaplain; A. Pierson, T.; Z. L. Rullman, A. T.; C. W. Taylor, F. T. They hold their meetings in a school-house.

Union Star Grange, No. 1140, was instituted March 26, 1873, by J. M. Randall, of Ottumwa. The names of the present officers are: G. W. Tibbs, W. M.; J. Tharp, O.; J. Taylor, L.; D. H. Tayers, S.; F. Penrod, A. T.; W. Taylor, C.; J. A. Steele, T.; H. H. W. Rullman, secretary; J. T. Arney, G. K.; T. E. Tayres, Ceres; M. Johnson, Pomona; Z. L. Rullman, Flora; H. M. Arney, L. A. Steward. They have a present membership of twenty-nine.

STRINGTOWN.

This was the first town in Davis county. It was first called Harpersville then Dover, then Stringtown. The town was on land originally owned by B. F. Wilson, situated partly on the ne qr. and the nw qr. of section 35, township 69, range 12, about a mile and a half south of the present town of Troy. It was surveyed and platted February 8, 1848, by John W. Ellis, county surveyor. One of the earliest settlers was Berney Carter, a whisky seller, and the population in 1851 was thirty-two. This town is long since dead, and the only record of it is in the mind and recollection of the early settlers.

TROY.

The town of Troy was surveyed and platted by John W. Ellis, county surveyor, February 15, 1848, on land belonging to J. I. Earhart, James A. Sawyers, J. C. Ewing, and D. Haine, and named by J. I. Earhart, after Troy, Ohio, where he came from. The population of this town in 1851, was 101. Here is located the well known pioneer educational institution of Davis county,

TROY ACADEMY.

This school was commenced about the year 1853, and has now entered upon its twenty-eighth year with bright prospects for the future. A large number of the most prominent citizens of this and adjoining counties acquired their education within her classic halls. Prof. C. E. Foster at present has charge of the school. The trustees are B. F. Shreve, Pres. W. H. Rosser, W. M. Evans, W. Parks, and R. M. Lock, secretary.

WEST GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 1893.—This township lies partly in four congressional townships, and the reader is referred for a fuller description of its location, to the chapter on township organization. It was named from *Dead Man's Grove*, where the remains of a murdered man were found, in the

early settlement of the county. This township contains 23,187 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land, and is divided into seven school districts.

One of the first settlers in this township was Jeff Hockersmith, who settled here in the spring of 1848, and laid out a land warrant on section 25, where he has since resided.

The first marriage in the township was Roland Sont to Jane Beard.

The first birth was Grady Hockersmith, born September 5, 1848.

The first death was John Owens.

The first physician was Dr. Selman, of Bloomfield.

The first minister was Rev. Dooly, of the Baptist church.

The first school was taught in a log cabin, built by donation, by Jack Grady, J. Hockersmith and others. The first teacher was Dick Rawlins.

WEST GROVE.

The town of West Grove was surveyed by Major William H. Cheever, on the sw qr sw qr section 35, township 69, range 15, and nw qr nw qr section 2, township 68, range 15, on the 20th day of November, 1853. The land was owned by E. H. Sawyers, known as "Uncle Peck."

This town is located on the Burlington and Southwestern Railroad, about nine miles southwest of Bloomfield. It is now a thriving town and growing steadily, and is surrounded by a splendid country.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Of West Grove, was built in the summer of 1881. It is a good frame building, costing about \$1,500. It was dedicated by Rev. T. R. Lester, of Cedar county, and the pastor is Rev. H. W. Bryant. This church was organized in October, 1845. The present membership is about 118.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Of West Grove, was organized about the year 1870, with the following original members: I. N. Short and wife, E. L. Field and wife, E. L. Baldrige and wife, Joshua Eastburn and wife, and Mrs. Benjamin Morris. They occupy a nice frame church, built in 1873, costing about \$1,000. Rev. J. T. Black was the first regular pastor. The succeeding pastors are S. B. Downing, Moses Downing, M. M. Boyer, J. Northcut, Elder Carr, Elder Norton and Elder Samuel Jordan. The present membership is about 40.

WYACONDAH TOWNSHIP.

Population in 1880, 1228.—This is all of congressional township 67, range 14, north of the Missouri state line; and also congressional township 68, range 14, except six sections taken from the northwest corner, in forming West Grove township. It was named from Wyacondah Creek which

flows southeastwardly across the northeast corner of the township. This township contains 30,628½ acres of land, and is divided into ten school districts.

Wyacondah township had among its early settlers Henry Dooley, Joel Fenton, Samuel and Reuben Riggs, James Riggsly, Snow Sailing, Jonathan Riggs, Anderson Willis, Abner Tharp, Joseph Carter, Adam Smith, William Russell, John Bragg, David Howell.

THE HAIRY NATION.*

"The Hairy Nation originally was confined to what was known as the forks of the Wyacondah, embracing the settlements between and along the margin of two streams, and when anyone spoke of the Nation, its locality was understood as here described. But in process of time the whole of Wyacondah township was denominated the Hairy Nation; and for many years past persons at a distance have recognized anyone hailing from Davis county as a resident of the "Hairy Nation."

"Our senators and representatives from this county have always been recognized at the capital of the State, and hailed as representing in face, figure, language and garb the peculiar people whose fathers pitched their tents, erected the pole cabins and watched their flocks in the valleys and on the table lands of what was then known as the War-kin-daw.

"I am indebted to Judge McAtee for many incidents connected with the early settlement of the county, and for many humorous anecdotes illustrative of the times and of the people who first settled the Hairy Nation. I learn from him that somewhere in the mountainous regions of Kentucky or Tennessee there was a settlement of trappers and hunters whose wild, rude, mode of life, their fondness for the ruder sport of drinking, horse-racing and fighting, gave to that particular locality of their mountain home the name "Hairy Nation." And that some of the settlers, not all by any means, in their wild mode of life so nearly resembled the denizens of that hunting, trapping, drinking and fighting region that they assumed the name of "Hairy Nation." And with your indulgence I will relate an anecdote told me by the Judge as illustrative of the character of some of those who contributed to fasten the name on that beautiful part of our county, that has long since ceased to be the theatre of scenes like the one here described.

"The Judge tells me that on his first visit to the Nation, he was on horse-back, and was hunting for the blacksmithshop of one Jeff. Sailing, to get his horse shod. While riding along through the brush, and when near the place where Morris McCracken now lives, he heard a most unearthly thumping and stamping, accompanied with the wild "yip" and "war-whoop" peculiar to the "Ingin'" in those days. Bending down the bushes, and peering in the direction of the noise, he discovered a little cabin with the door standing open, and a tall man, bare-headed, with a shock of wild, shaggy, straggling hair, shirt collar and bosom open; the veins in his red, turkey-gobbler like neck distended like whip-cords, with no other clothing save his shirt and a primitive pair of breeches, swinging his hairy, naked arms high in air, and dancing a wild dance of triumphant joy, back and forth across the punchon floor. Discovering the Judge, he yelled out through

*Colonel Moore.

his iron lungs: "Hello, there; come in; you shan't be hurt; won't you wait? I'm old Dan Sailing. The boys in the Nation have been bantering me to come up and take a spree; said they would drink me blind. But come in, stranger. Look thar!" and at the same time raising a puncheon in the floor. "Look in thar, stranger; there they are, all three of 'em. I've drunk 'em dead drunk, throwed 'em in the tater hole, and I'm dancin' over their graves." The Judge failed to get his horse shod, for Jeff, the blacksmith, was dead drunk in the "tater hole."

I have been told that in the very early days of the settlement of the Hairy Nation good water was rather scarce; but whisky was cheap, and it was the custom to buy a barrel of that kind of moisture, and leaving it on the "liazrd," or "bob sled," in the brush, each man went on his own motion with his bottle, jug or coffee pot, and took what he wanted, kept his own accounts, and reported at the proper time to the owner the amount consumed, and that he was not required to specify and itemize the quantities used for medicinal, mechanical, culinary or sacramental purposes.

SAVANNAH.

The oldest town in this township is Savannah. As early as 1849, there was a post office established here, called "Tippo," from Tippo Williams, an old settler, and who became the first post-master.

October 7, 1851, John McCullough, the owner, employed John W. Ellis, county surveyor, to survey the present town, on the nw qr of the ne qr of section 10, township 67, range 14. The name was then changed to Savannah, and John M. Denny put up the first store in the town, and afterwards sold out to David Wells.

MARTINSVILLE.

This town was surveyed and laid off August 30, 1856, by Thomas Duffield, county surveyor, on the se qr of the nw qr, and the ne qr of the sw qr, of section 30, township 68, range 14, of which Ezra W. Martin and W. H. Bunch were the owners.

SPRINGVILLE.

This town, located at "Carters Springs," on the nw qr of the sw qr, of section 34, township 68, range 14, on land belonging to Mrs. Jane S. Barnes, was surveyed by Thomas Duffield, county surveyor, March 15, 1857.

The first marriage in Wyacondah township was between John Burton and Miss Sarah Atteberry, the exact date of which we cannot give.

The first birth was Wm. Fenton, born April 24, 1840. The first death was a child of Abram Mays, who died in February 1850.

The first minister in this township was Rev. J. Dooley, a Baptist preacher.

The first school was taught in a log school house; built on section 11, by volunteer work.

The first election held in this township was in the spring of 1844, being the first held in the county. It was held at Mr. Fenton's.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

All men cannot be great; each has his own sphere, and the success of his life is to be measured by the manner in which he fills it. But men may be both true and good, may be morally great, for in true living there are no degrees, there is no respect of persons. The word sketch, as here used, implies an outline or delineation of anything, giving broad touches by which only an imperfect idea, at the best, can be conveyed. It is not designed to include all the several and separate acts of a man's life, important or otherwise, for that would necessarily be both comprehensive and minute; nor is any single sketch purely biographical, which would imply a review of the life and character of each person. The design is to give the merest outline, with particular reference, however, to the public life of the persons named. To go into each man's private life, or into his home life, would be both unwarranted and valueless. Few care to know these facts, and many of them, perhaps, had best be forgotten. As a rule one's neighbors know full enough about him, and to afford them correct data for information may deprive them of the topic of quondam conversations.

Here will be found few, if any, who are not entitled to a place in public confidence. The names are, in great part, those of men who have been closely and for a long time identified with the interests of the county and their respective townships. If in their lives no mention appears of the hardships they endured in the early days of the county's history it is because these are the common experiences of pioneer life, were not exceptional in their character, and have already been referred to in other pages of this volume. A repetition here of individual experiences would be absolutely void of both interest and aim. To the residents of the county the names of none of its earliest settlers are without interest. So far as they could be gathered they illustrate quite fully the character of the early settlers; if the names of any such do not appear in these pages it is because facts were not accessible, or that an inauspicious destiny had arrested their career. Their place was already marked. To have obtained sketches of their lives at first hand, would have been, next to the consciousness of duty fulfilled, the highest of gratifications. Their lives would obtain, and justify all sympathy, and

even their names recall heroic examples of which the men of to-day, with better fortunes, though with less daring, are neither the companions, the rivals nor the masters. In the great majority of instances the battles in which many persons named have been engaged are suppressed, not because they are valueless, but because the engagements of the several Iowa regiments may be found elsewhere in this work. This has not been generally the case with regiments outside of the State.

BLOOMFIELD CITY.

ANDERSON, REUBEN W., County Superintendent, Bloomfield, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Pike county, Ohio, January 4, 1854. When three years of age he came with his father, Captain W. Anderson, to Roscoe township, this county, where he grew to manhood, helping his father on the farm and going to school; attending Troy academy four terms, taught his first school when fifteen years old; teaching six terms, then. In 1873, went to Ohio and taught two terms, then attended two terms at the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio; then, after teaching two more terms, attended the college at Delaware one year; then taught two terms at Picketon, Ohio, first as assistant, then as principal; then took charge of his uncle's farm one year, and, in 1878, returned to this county. Taught one term in his home district, then took charge of the Pulaski schools, as principal, for one year, and in the fall of 1879, was elected County Superintendent on the democratic ticket, by a majority over the greenback ticket of 114, and over the republican ticket of 222. He was elected principal of the Bloomfield schools in June, 1881, where they have one of the best graded schools in the State. He was married May 9th, 1877, to Miss Plana Hayes, of Ross county, Ohio, who died May 9, 1878, and he married again to Miss Celina C. Plank, daughter of J. J. Plank, of Pulaski, Iowa. Mr. Anderson is a mason, an odd fellow, and a member of the M. E. church.

Professor Anderson, though still young, has attained a proud position among the school workers of the State, and during the short time he has been connected with the Bloomfield schools, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of his friends. As an organizer he has few equals and no superiors. He owns a nice farm near town, and is making himself a home.

ALLENDER, REV. R. B., Bloomfield; one of the pioneers of the gospel in Iowa, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1816, where he lived till 1839. He united with the church August 25, 1837, and in the fall of 1839, came to Jefferson county, in what was then the territory of Iowa. He entered a farm of the government, where he lived till 1853, when he was ordained a minister of the M. E. Church, and sent to Monroe circuit, two years; Centerville circuit, two years; Agency circuit, two years; Oseeola circuit, one year; Knoxville circuit, two years; then the war coming on, he accepted the call of the Twenty-second Iowa infantry, Colonel Stone, as chaplain, and was out with the regiment eleven months. Then

resigned, and returned to Knoxville, then was sent to Atica, two years; Knoxville, one year; Albia district, two years; Ottumwa, two years; Agency, three years; then, in 1879, superannated, and came to Bloomfield. He was elected presiding elder, of Albia district, Iowa conference, Bishop Ames, presiding. Mr. A. has received into the church, 3,000 persons. He was married July 6, 1839, to Almyra Franzey, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and they have had eight children, D. R., John C., R. B., Emma J., Olive E., and three deceased; William H., of Third Cavalry, received a mortal wound at Jackson, Mississippi; Francis A., of Third cavalry, killed at Big Blue, Kansas. Rev. A. is located in this city, where he has spent nine years of his life.

ALLENDER, D. R., dentist, is a native of Iowa, born September 29, 1845, in Jefferson county. He commenced the study of dentistry in 1868, at Knoxville; after studying two years, he came to Bloomfield, and commenced practicing, which he has since continued. He was married in April 1872, to Miss Anna Clark of this city, and they have three children, May, Fred Clark, and Almy Mand. Mr. A. is a mason, and a zealous member of the M. E. Church.

AWALT, JACOB, blacksmith, Bloomfield, was born October 2, 1822, in Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he lived until 1849. He was raised a farmer, and at seventeen learned blacksmithing with William M. Hobbs, of Columbus Indiana, where he remained three years; then worked for himself till 1847, and then, after two years farming, he came to this county, and settled in Union township, where he worked at his trade till 1860. In the spring of that year he went to Pike's Peak, where he remained about eighteen months engaged in mining, then returned home and commenced working at his trade in Bloomfield, four years later going to Moulton, for seven years, in the hotel business. He then returned to Bloomfield, where he has since resided. He was married June 20, 1841, to Elizabeth Mickes, of Columbus Indiana, and they have nine children, all living, Mary J., P. M., Nanny E., Abby, Mattie M., Amanda M., William, Ella and Ida. Mr. A. does a large business at his trade, and is highly respected by the entire community.

BOYER, J., express agent and ex-post-master, Bloomfield; was born in Maryland, April 20, 1821. When quite young his father, Martin, moved to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of seven his father died, and his mother moved to Cumberland county. In 1832 they moved to Perry county, Ohio, where he spent his youth, receiving his education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he commenced to learn tailoring, as apprentice with Richard Collum, at Zanesville, Ohio, about five years; then working at different places. In 1848 he started for Iowa, spending the winter in Van Buren county, the next summer in Fairfield, and in August, 1849, came to this county where he has since lived, working at tailoring till 1861, when, on May 6, he was appointed post-master of this city, and served till February 12, 1879. In the winter of 1862 he was appointed express agent at this city, and has held it ever since, showing the confidence the company have in him. He was married in December 1843 to Miss Sarah Lisk, of Dankins Falls, Ohio, and they have had two children, Benjamin F. and Sylvester J. For the last forty years he has been an active worker in the cause of temperance, being once a member of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

BAER, FRANKLIN P., foreman in the clothing department for Hill, Herr & Co., Bloomfield; was born in Soap Creek township, in this county,

August 30, 1852, a son of David and Clarisa B., who still live on the old home farm. Mr. B. spent his early youth in agricultural pursuits, and at the age of nineteen entered the normal school at Troy, where he studied two years, then taught school for three years and in 1876 visited the Pacific coast with L. C. Baer, who was traveling for his health. Remained there one year then returned to this county and clerked eighteen months for John Blackmore at Drakeville, and accepted the position he now holds, in February, 1880. He was married at Drakeville December 25, 1879, to Miss Mary J., daughter of James L. Dysart, of this county. They have one child, Cleora, born March 14, 1881. Mr. B. is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Drakeville.

BROOK, ALLEN, foreman of the boot and shoe department, for Hill, Herr & Co., of Bloomfield, was born in Yorkshire, England, a son of Geo. and Eliza B. His parents dying when he was a small child, he was raised by his uncle, William Haywood. He came to America in 1878 with Ebb Hill, and was at once employed by the above firm. He was raised a leather carrier, and received a good common school education. He was married here in 1878, to Miss Augusta Rochlitz, a native of Germany, and they had one child, Clara, who died July 11, 1881. Mr. Brook is one of the finest salesmen in southern Iowa, and has built up a steadily increasing trade for his employers.

COLONEY, CHAS. E. J. P., Bloomfield, was born Oct. 29, 1830, in St. Albans, Vt. His parents came to Ackron, O., in 1833, and at the age of fourteen he went to Indianapolis, to learn the painter's trade, with his father, and remained there about a year. Then went to Memphis, Tennessee, for two years, then returned to Ackron, Ohio, and remained until 1854, when he went to Galena, Illinois, where he remained till 1856, and from there went to Chatfield, Minn., as chief clerk in the Register's department of the government land office, where he remained till 1860, when he moved to Preston, Fillmore county, to make an abstract of the title of lands in that county, and the same year was the democratic candidate for Register of Deeds of the county, and was defeated by 33 votes. In 1862 he moved to Winona, Minn., where he was burnt out, and moved to St. Louis, Mo., and in the fall of that year enlisted in Co. B. 40th Missouri Infantry, where he served as telegraph clerk at Gen. Rosencrans' headquarters. Before this, in May 1860, he had been Deputy U. S. Marshal for Southern Minn. In 1862, while on duty in St. Louis, he was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in Co. B. 5th U. S. infantry regulars, and ordered to Denver, Colorado, on Gen. Upton's staff as A. A. I. G. of Colorado. He remained there till May 21, 1866, when Gen. Upton was east, and then went to Fort Laramie, on the staff of Col. Magnadier; commanding as Provost Marshal, the district of the Platte, in which capacity he remained till June 30, 1866, when he resigned and went back to Ackron, Ohio, and worked at his trade until the fall of 1872, when he went to Detroit. In November 1875, he came to Milton, Van Buren Co., Iowa, where he opened a grocery store, and ran it till March, 1880, when he came to Bloomfield, and in November, same year, was elected Justice of the Peace. He held the same office while in Minnesota. He was conversant with all the Indian tribes of the west; was at the bogus treaty of July 4, 1866, and was the officer who took the notorious Capt. Jack Curtis of the 10th Kansas Regiment to the Missouri penitentiary. He was married in March 1872, to Miss Elizabeth N. Brainard, of New York. They have had two children, Jesse June, and one deceased.

CLAYTON, J. W., farmer, section 25, Bloomfield, is the owner of 410 acres, in this township, all in cultivation, and 200 acres of land in southwest Missouri. He has a splendid residence one-half mile due west of the court house. He was born in Shelby county, Indiana, May 28, 1828, and there grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a high school education. In February, 1865, he came to Tazewell county, Illinois, and in February, 1868, landed in this county, and settled on his present farm. He was married April 9, 1850, to Miss Martha Phelps, a native of Indiana, and by this union had three children, Flora, wife of W. H. McAchran, and two deceased. Mrs. Clayton died in February 1858; and he was married again November 30, 1858, in Davis county to Miss Eliza J. Van Benthusen, a native of Indiana, and they have had ten children, Tommy J., Mary E., Henrietta S., Kate, George S., Hallie G., Mattie L., John W., and two diseased; Wm. T., and Julia.

Mr. Clayton is the Secretary of the County Agricultural Society, which position he has held for three years. He was elected county auditor in 1873, and reelected in 1875; being in office at the time the new court house was built. He is serving his 9th year as school director. Mr. Clayton has a very fine property, and has an abundance in store, to comfort him in his old age.

CARRUTHERS, S. S., attorney, Bloomfield, was born August 20, 1837, in Wheeling, Virginia. In 1844, his parents moved to New Madrid Co., Missouri, now Pemiscot Co. And in 1847, they moved to Shelbyville, Indiana, and returned to Wheeling, Virginia, in 1853; and in July 1854, Mr. Carruthers came to Iowa, and located in Bloomfield. With a common school education, he commenced studying law with Trimble & Baker, in 1857; and in September 1860, was admitted to the bar, at Keosauqua, by Judge Townsend. He then began the practice, and in 1861, succeeded to the business of Trimble & Baker, they both having gone into the army. Baker, as Colonel of Second Iowa Infantry and Trimble, as Lieut. Colonel of the Third Iowa Cavalry. Mr. Carruthers continued to attend to this large business until January, 1867, when Judge Trimble retired from the bench, and they formed the firm of Trimble & Carruthers, which has continued to the present. In 1876, Palmer, a son of Judge Trimble, was admitted to the firm. They are the attorneys for the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Burlington and Southwestern, and have done the leading business in the county, which is evidenced by the large estates which they have accumulated. Mr. Carruthers has always been a staunch democrat, but never had inclination for office. He is now chairman of the democratic county committee. He was married Oct. 29, 1871, to Miss Lucretia Ann Kenaga, a native of Urbana, Ohio, and they have three children, Belle, W. K. and Iowa.

COFFEY, N. F. & J. H., grain elevators, Bloomfield. Mr. N. F. Coffey was born in Pike county, Illinois, August 31, 1848, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education at Griggsville, Illinois. He came to Bloomfield in 1871, and was married October 14, 1876, to Miss Ellen Martin, of this city, and they have two children, Anna E., and Earl. Mr. C. is a member of the Baptist church. He has a nice residence, and is surrounded with every comfort.

The firm have shipped in the last twelve months, from Bloomfield station, oats, 120,000 bushels; corn, 75,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; wheat, 1,000 bushels; timothy seed, 1,500 bushels; Hungarian seed, 1,000 bushels; hay, 300 tons. From West Grove they have shipped: oats, 33,000 bushels;

corn, 13,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; wheat 500 bushels; timothy seed, 1,200 bushels; Hungarian seed, 600 bushels; hay, 150 tons. From Belknap they have shipped: oats, 15,000 bushels; corn, 5,000 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels; hay 50 tons. This firm started in business in 1871. Since then they have rebuilt, and their trade has been increasing at the rate of 75 per cent. They draw their trade from all the surrounding country, from Van Buren county, and from Missouri. They are energetic men—the kind of men who always succeed.

DAVIS, C. F., editor and proprietor of the *Legal Tender Greenback*, Bloomfield; was born January 20, 1854, in Iroquois county, Illinois. He came to this county with his parents, J. R. and B. J. Davis, when he was eighteen months old, they locating on a farm in Perry township, where he lived for about seven years, coming then to Bloomfield, where he has lived ever since. He obtained his education in the Bloomfield common schools; when thirteen years old he commenced teaming between Ottumwa and Bloomfield until the railroad was built. After working in the post-office here for awhile, in 1872 he learned telegraphing, and entered the Wabash depot as assistant agent and operator, where he remained about a year. He then learned the printer's trade in the offices of the *Granger's Advocate*, *The Commonwealth*, the *Republican*, and *Democrat*, being only a short time in each, and then for awhile in the *Odd Fellows' Banner* office. In the spring of 1877, he began studying law with M. H. Jones, and the next winter taught school in Lick Creek, and the following April was admitted to the bar. In June of the same year he established the *Legal-Tender Greenback*, the organ of the Greenback party in southern Iowa, having purchased the material of the defunct *Commonwealth*. His paper has grown wonderfully, has now a circulation of over 2,000. He was married March 31, 1880, to Miss Mamie Hagan, a native of this city, daughter of Leroy and J. A. Hagan. They have had one child, Vallie M., born February 14, 1881, and deceased August 3, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the M. E. church, and he is an Odd Fellow and Good Templar. He was township clerk in 1877; was a delegate to the Pomeroy National Convention, held at St. Louis, March 4, 1880; was Secretary of the State Greenback Editorial Association for 1879, and 1880, and has attended all the State conventions of his party as a delegate. He obtained the county printing when his paper was six months old, and the first day he ever solicited subscribers he obtained 48. He possesses the prime attributes of success, and wields a powerful influence.

DOWNING, M., Bloomfield; was born January 19, 1833, in Fountain county, Indiana, and came to Davis county, Iowa, with his mother in 1848, his father having died while he was very young; they located in Salt Creek township, where he grew to manhood on the farm, being educated in the common schools. At the age of 20 he commenced teaching, and taught during the winter for 23 years, and farmed during the summer. In 1863 he began preaching in the Christian church, continuing it for fifteen years. In 1869 he was elected County Superintendent, and held the office one term. In 1878, he came to Bloomfield and accepted the office of deputy treasurer, where he remained two years; then taught one term in the city schools, after which he clerked in stores, being now engaged with Moore, Dilliner & Co. He was ordained a minister in the Christian church in 1863, and has performed more marriage ceremonies than any other man in the county, numbering 191; the first being February 22, 1863, Conrad Ritz to Miss

Ellen Bales. Mr. Downing was married May 28, 1850, to Miss Martha Robbins, a native of Indiana, and they have had six children: W. A., Augustus A., Elma C., O. M., and two deceased.

DUNSHEE, DR. J., furniture dealer, of the firm of Guernsey, Lloyd & Co., Bloomfield; was born July 10, 1823, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1832, he removed with his parents to Richland county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood on the farm, and received his education in the common schools, Milan academy, and Mansfield high school. At the age of 22 he began the study of medicine with Doctor Abernethy, of Lexington, Ohio, and attended the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, and graduated with credit. He began practice in Johnsville, where he remained four years; then moved to Albion, Indiana, where he remained till 1870, when he came to Iowa, locating at Bloomfield, and retired from practice. He was married December 2, 1847, to Miss Isabel B. Richie, of Richland county, Ohio, and they have had four children: Lillie E., R. R., Anna M., and one deceased in infancy. He became a member of the firm he is now connected with, in furniture and hardware, in October, 1881, using his own store rooms. Dr. D. also owns a nice residence, where he lives, surrounded with every comfort.

DAVIS, JOHN R., senior member of the firm of Davis & Son, manufacturers of well augers, Bloomfield; was born on the north shore of Lake Ontario, Canada, May 8, 1829. When nine years old he came with his father, S. Davis, to Benton county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, getting his education in the common schools of that time. In 1847 he removed to Chicago, where he lived four years, engaged in ship-carpentering. He then returned to Benton county, and worked two years. In August, 1855, he landed in this county, where he has since resided. He worked at carpentering and milling till 1863, when, April 16, he secured a patent on the American well auger. In October, 1878, he built his present shop, where he manufactures them. They are now in use from Manitoba to Texas, and from Indiana to Colorado. It is without doubt the best auger in use, the bore being from three to five feet in diameter. Two of his sons, W. S. and J. T., are partners in the business, and they employ from six to ten men. They also take contracts for boring for coal. Mr. Davis was married in December, 1851, to Miss J. B. Crawford, of Benton county, Indiana. They have had ten children: C. T., now editor of the *Legal Tender Greenback*, W. S., J. T., R. F., Jenny, Wilda, Ella D., Lorette, Maud, and Charles, deceased. Mr. D. is a mason, and in politics is a greenbacker.

DILLINER, W. H., merchant, Bloomfield, of the firm of Moore & Dilliner, was born June 27, 1848, in Davis county, Iowa. Here he got his education, and followed the plow until 1874, when he came to Bloomfield and bought grain for N. F. & J. H. Coffey one year, then clerked for George Duffield about two and a half years, then for Mendenhall and Oneal, two and a half years, and in February 1880, went into business for himself, with Mr. F. D. Moore, in dry goods and groceries, in which they are now engaged. They are doing a thriving business, much exceeding their expectations. He was married August 21, 1868, to Miss Olive L. French, a native of Indiana, and they have three children: Mary M., Lolie M., and Wilham Ellsworth. When he commenced his married life his capital stock consisted of one horse, one cow, and \$20 in cash.

DUFFIELD, CAPT. J. M., jeweller, and member of the firm of Burgess & Duffield, was born April 15, 1835, in Jefferson county, Ohio. In

1844 his parents came to Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1845 came to Lick Creek township, this county. He has lived in this county ever since, and every vote he ever cast, except while in the army, was cast here. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company G, Second Iowa Infantry, which was the first regiment to leave the State. He was promoted second and first sergeant, and in the fall of 1861 to second lieutenant. In the fall of 1862, he was promoted to captain, and in April, 1863, resigned on account of disability. He was in all the battles in which the gallant Second participated, (except Fort Donelson,) while he was in the service. In 1863, he went into mercantile business in Bloomfield with his brother, about two years, then engaged in the stock business for several years; then opened a drug store, and a few years later commenced farming and dealing in stock. In October, 1878, he opened his present jewelry house, which he has continued ever since. He has always been a strong republican, and a stalwart politician, always helping others, but never seeking office himself. He was married May 19, 1863, to Anna M. Findley, only daughter of Dr. William McKay Findly, a native of Henry county, Iowa. They have had three children: William, Findley, and Mary E., deceased.

DOOLEY J. C., A. M., county superintendent of Davis county, whose portrait appears elsewhere, was born in Wyacondah township, this county, May 3, 1860. His parents, Jesse and Mary E., settled here in 1840, and hence were among the very earliest settlers of that township. The Indian chief Keokuk then resided with his band on his grandfather's claim, now his farm. Here young Dooley was reared, taught to labor on the farm, and received the rudiments of an English education. In 1866, at the age of sixteen, he with his parents removed to Missouri, and a year later he returned, took charge of and conducted his grandfather's farm for several years. At the age of twenty-two he entered the North Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, leaving the farm under the immediate care of his brother, O. Dooley. He entered the school in 1872, took a complete course, besides extra studies, and taught as an assistant in the Normal every term while there. He graduated with the class of 1878. He then closed out his interest in the farm, and went direct from Kirksville to the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and there took a selected course, and after graduation took an advanced course in physics, chemistry and astronomy. He did three years of school work in two, in the years 1879 and 1880. He then took charge of the Bloomfield schools, which he conducted for one year to the satisfaction of everybody. On account of failing health he declined a re-election and accepted the greenback nomination for county superintendent. He was elected by a majority of 143 over the republican candidate, and 224 over the democratic candidate. Although he had been a voter for ten years, this was his first experience in politics. October 20, 1881, he entered on the duties of his office, filling out the unexpired term of Mr. Anderson, and January 1, 1882, he qualified for the term for which he was elected. He was married July 29, 1880, to Miss Emma Kinman, daughter of Rev. E. Kinman, of this county. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Dooley is a member of West Grove Lodge, I. O., O. F., and also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

DAVIS, JEHU, county sheriff, Bloomfield, was born September 4, 1836, in Monongahala county, Virginia. When about two years of age, his parents moved to Greene county, Pennsylvania, and there he grew to manhood, and was educated in the ancient log school house, with its slab seats, and

greased paper window lights. At the age of seventeen he commenced learning the saddlery and harnessmaking, with Mr. J. A. Billingsley, of Mt. Morris, Pennsylvania, after a three years apprenticeship, and one year more, he started a shop himself, for about five months, then moved to Davistown, in same county, and a year or two later, to Taylortown. In the fall of 1863, he came to this county, and farmed one year, then moved to Pulaski, bought a harness shop and carried on the business untill 1879, when he was elected sheriff, and moved to Bloomfield. He was married September 4, 1860, to Miss Rebecca L. Garrison, a native of Pennsylvania; they have had seven children: Arrie B., Annie V., Sarah E., Martha G., V. J. C., Gracie, and James C. deceased.

EICHELBERGER, FRANK W., of the firm of Payne & Eichelberger, attorneys, Bloomfield, was born August 7, 1841, in Piqua, Ohio. In 1844 his parents moved to Springfield, Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1854, and located in Muscatine, where he grew to manhood, being educated in the common schools. In 1862 he became local editor of *Muscatine Journal*, and continued till 1866, except a short time when he was city editor of the *Memphis Bulletin*, and army correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*. In 1866 he began the study of law with Judge Williams, of Ottumwa, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, by Judge Trimble, at Ottumwa, and began the practice of law. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Judge Traverse, and in 1880 formed the firm of Traverse, Payne & Eichelberger, and when Judge Traverse went on the bench, the firm became Payne & Eichelberger. He has been mayor and councilman of Bloomfield, and it was through him that the city ordinances were revised and made to hold water. He was married June 16, 1866, to Miss Ella A. Pratt, of Muscatine; they have had one child, May, deceased.

EPPLEY, SAMUEL M., county treasurer, Bloomfield; was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 14, 1830. In 1832, he moved with his father to Logan county, and in 1839, to Miami county, and in 1844, to Montgomery county, working with his father at the millwright business. In 1846 they came to Springfield, Ohio, where he went to school, working in a grocery evenings and Saturdays to pay his board. In 1847 he entered the foundry of Hatch and Ferrell as apprentice. In 1849 he went to Huntington county, Indiana, and assisted his father to build a saw-mill at Mt. Etna. In 1854 he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, and entered the foundry of Vail and Armitage, for about seven or eight years. In the fall of 1866 he came to this county and bought a farm near Stilesville; after meeting with many misfortunes he rented his farm, came to this city and took charge of the well auger foundry; losing a good deal of money, and his wife being in poor health, he had a hard time to make both ends meet. In the spring of 1879 he went to work in a sawmill with J. H. Plank, only working three days when he was accidentally caught on the saw, having his left arm cut off and his bowels cut open, which has disabled him for life; lying in the house for three months, during which time his wife died, which left him alone with his children. He was married December 3, 1850 to Miss Amanda J. Hoffman, of Ohio, and they had twelve children, nine now living. In 1879 he was elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket, and still holds the office. He was married again April 15, 1880, to Miss Eliza Ellen Bishop, of Champaign county, Ohio, and they have one child. Mr. E. was defeated for reelection as treasurer in 1881 by the greenback candidate by a very

small majority. He is a man of sterling honesty and leaves the office with a record to be proud of, and one that will be a heritage for his children.

EARHART, JOSIAH I., retired farmer and merchant, Bloomfield; was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and at four years of age came with his parents, Adam and Julia A. E., to Franklin county, Ohio, where he grew up a farmer, receiving a common school education. In 1841 he moved to Iowa, where he has since lived; has voted at thirty nine elections in this county, and has never lost a vote since the county was organized. He was in mercantile business in Troy for twelve years, and in the stock business at the same time, and about seven years was in the mill at Troy, and has been a farmer the rest of the time. He was one of the first justices elected in the county when it was organized. And prior to the adoption of the State constitution he was elected probate judge two terms. In 1870 he moved to Bloomfield and has been elected justice here. He was married in Ohio in 1839 to Miss Rebecca Wood, a native of Ohio, and they had seven children, Elizabeth, Malissa, George, Adeline, Julia, and two deceased in infancy. Mrs. E. died in 1854, and two years later he was married to Louisa Anderson, a native of Pennsylvania; they have three children, Fannie, Willie and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the Presbyterian church.

ECKARD, W. S., of the firm of Hill & Eckard, butchers, Bloomfield; was born April 29, 1844, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Here he grew up, being educated in the common schools, and learned the plasterer's trade. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in company D, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry and served in the Shenandoah valley, and was mustered out in March, 1864; again enlisting July 4, 1864, in company B, Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, in the ninth army corps, army of Potomac; with which he participated in the siege of Petersburg, in the charges on Fort Steadman, and fort "Hell;" being the first man into the works of Fort Steadman. Was in pursuit of Lee, and at the grand review, and mustered out in June, 1865. He returned to Pennsylvania, plastered a while, then, in 1871, worked as car inspector on the Pennsylvania Central R. R.; came to Iowa in 1876, worked at butchering at Grinnell till November, 1880, when he came to Bloomfield and engaged in the same business. He was married December 25, 1868, to Miss Mary Kennedy, a native of Pennsylvania; they have four children, Emma, Aldis, Eliza and Blanche. Since writing the above Mr. E. has sold out his business and is engaged in plastering. He is a man of energetic habits, and has a good record.

FINDLEY, DR. WILLIAM McK., deceased, was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 30, 1816. He was for more than forty years a medical practitioner in Iowa. His father, Rev. John P. Findley, was for years president of Augusta College, Kentucky, and his grandfather, Robert W. Findley, was a Methodist minister for sixty years, dying in his ninety-sixth year. The Findleys are of Scotch-Irish descent, pioneers in North Carolina, and a large number of them have been clergymen. The mother of William was Sarah Strain, her father being with Gen. Washington at the crossing of the Delaware. John P. Findley died in 1825, and Rev. Dr. Henry Hascom became guardian of William McK., who spent two or three years in the college, then spent two years with his uncle at the Wyandotte mission, studying with the Indian boys and becoming an interpreter. He read medicine with Dr. Sabin, of Troy, Ohio; attended lectures at Pennsylvania University, and graduated in 1837. After practicing one year in Shelbyville, Indiana, he came to New London, Henry county, Iowa, and in 1843, settled permanently in

Bloomfield, Davis county. Dr. Findley was one of the great pioneer physicians of the west, endearing himself to the early settlers by sparing no pains to respond to the calls of the sick. In 1863, he became surgeon of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and remained at his post of duty till the close of the war. Dr. Findley was anti-slavery in politics, and joined the republican party at its formation. He was a member of the M. E. Church. He was married October 3, 1839, to Miss Mary Bangs, in New London. She was the daughter of Captain John Bangs, of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Of seven children, the fruit of this union, only three are now living: Anna M., wife of John Duffield; John B., druggist, and Samuel P., a jeweler, all living in Bloomfield.

FINDLEY, J. B., druggist, Bloomfield, is a son of Dr. William McKay Findley, and was born September 1, 1848, in Bloomfield, Iowa. Here he has been raised and educated. In 1866 he went into the drug business on his own account, having clerked for J. B. Glenn and Gibbon for three years previous, and became master of the trade. He has continued in the business since. He is a K. P., and has made all his money himself. His father was surgeon of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and division surgeon during the war. He was married November 15, 1871, to Miss Mollie E. Moore, a native of Indiana, and they have had five children, Park, Olga, John B., and two deceased.

FINDLEY, S. P., jeweler, Bloomfield; was born April 28, 1851, in Bloomfield, and has since lived on the same lot on which he was born, growing to manhood and educated here, in the schools of the town. In 1871, he went into the drug business with his brother with whom he remained until 1876, when he bought out the jewelry business of J. R. Shaffer, and has continued in the trade ever since. He carries the largest stock of jewelry in the county, or southern Iowa, and enjoys a trade second to none. This he has accomplished through strict attention to business. He was married February 22, 1877 to Miss Ella Wray, of Oskaloosa. Mr. F. is a son of the well known Dr. William McKay Findley.

FENTON, F. M., M. D., Bloomfield; was born August 25, 1833, in Boone county, Missouri. When eight years old, his parents came to Wyacondah township, this county, where they entered the land they still live on. Here he grew up on the farm and was educated in the common schools and Troy Academy. In the spring of 1849, he caught the gold fever, and crossed the plains to California, where he remained two and a half years, then returning home the same way. He went to school one year, and taught six months, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. J. Shelton, and in the winter of 1857-8, attended the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, and returned to Pulaski and began practicing. In the winter of 1862-3, he graduated at Keokuk, and then practiced till March, 1871, when he bought a farm in Perry township, moved on to it, and practiced at the same time. In June, 1880, he sold out his farm and came to Bloomfield, where he has since devoted himself to his practice, which is now second to none in the county. He was married April 15, 1858, to Miss Sarah J. Shelton, whose father was one of the early settlers of Davis county. They have had eight children: Elizabeth, W. E., Joel N., and five deceased in infancy.

FORTUNE, W. F., of the firm of Fortune Bros. & Fryberger, Bloomfield; was born January 9, 1853, in Davis county, and here has grown to manhood on a farm and educated in the common schools. He farmed till

the fall of 1879, when he came to Bloomfield and went into the firm of Hill & Fortune, hardware, and has been in the trade ever since. They carry a large stock in their line, and sell their goods at bottom prices; this has secured them a large trade. He was married November 25, 1879, to Miss Laura Hill, of this county.

FORTUNE, C. D., of the firm of Fortune Bros. & Fryberger, Bloomfield; was born March 18, 1855, in Davis county. Here he grew up a farmer's boy, and was educated in the public school, and the habits of industry he learned on the farm are making his business life successful. He worked on the farm till the fall of 1880, when, after clerking in the clothing house of Guthman & Co. for a year, he became a member of the above firm in the hardware trade. He was married October 19th, 1881, to Miss Mary Taylor, a native of Davis county.

FRYBERGER, W. E., of the firm of Fortune Bros. & Fryberger, Bloomfield; was born November 30, 1854, in Wabash county, Indiana. His parents came to Fairfield, Iowa, in 1862, and there he grew up on a farm, and began to learn the printer's trade when he was sixteen, with J. B. King, of Bloomfield, and followed it six years. He finished his education in Axline's College, Fairfield. He came to Davis county in 1872, and located in Bloomfield, where he has remained. August 16, 1884, he became a partner in the above firm, of which he is now a member. He was married February 25, 1879, to Miss Belle Fortune, a native of Davis county, and they have one child, Blanche.

GIBBONS, A. D., druggist, Bloomfield; was born September 26, 1833, in Prince George county, Maryland, and while an infant his parents moved to Indiana, and in the fall of 1844 came to this county, and located about two miles north of Bloomfield. Here he grew to manhood and graduated from the log school house. February 14, 1856, he entered into partnership with Dr. Greenleaf in the drug business, on the southwest corner of the public square, in Bloomfield, and after about eighteen months sold out to Mr. Sloan, who sold to Mr. Denny, and in February, 1866, he bought out Mr. Denny, and has run the store ever since. He has been a member of the city council several times, and has always been a public spirited man. He was married November 10, 1860, to Miss Martha C. Spencer, who died July 4, 1877, and he married again April 7, 1878, to Josephine A. Welch, a native of Illinois, and they have had two children, both deceased. When Mr. G. commenced business, in 1856, he had \$425, and to-day he has a fine business, and owns his business house and a dwelling. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for 28 years, and is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges.

GOOD, W. H., deceased, was born in Halifax, Virginia, February, 23, 1798; where he grew to manhood, then emigrated to Kentucky. In 1850, he came to this county settling in Wyacondah township, being one of the pioneers of that township, where he lived till his disease; he was married July 29, 1860, to Mrs. Mary A. French, of Bloomfield, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and they had two children, Edward E., now a young man of 18, in Bloomfield; and Eva J., a young lady of 16, attending school. Mrs. Good has a nice farm of 124 acres, well improved, with fine brick residence, good barn, and one of the best orchards in the township. She lives in Bloomfield, owning a neat cottage, with every comfort. She has been a member of the Christian church since she was 17. Mr. Good was a man upright in

his dealings, and had the confidence and respect of everybody. He died trusting in the Lord.

'GREENLEAF, D. C., M. D., Bloomfield; was born March 21, 1823, in Switzerland county, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood and was educated in the log school house, and Greensburg Seminary. Began the study of medicine in 1844, with Dr. Wm. Armington, of Greensburg, and during his studies he taught school and took a trip through the South, and into Texas before the annexation; went to Galveston and enlisted in Co. D, First Texas infantry, for the Mexican war, under Gen. Taylor's call, and served about five months, when he returned home to his medical studies, began practicing in 1848, at Shelbyville, Indiana, and in 1850, went to St. Louis and graduated from the medical department of the University of Missouri. He came to Bloomfield in the spring of 1850, and began practicing. He opened the first drug store here, and in 1859, went to St. Louis, and when the war broke out, thinking the atmosphere not congenial, he returned. In May 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon, of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, and being promoted full surgeon, he remained with it till the close of the war, when he again returned to his practice. In 1855, he was elected to the legislature, as a Whig, and served his constituents with great credit, for one term. He was married in July 1852, to Miss Amanda Young, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1857, leaving two children, Stephen and Eugene Y. He was married again in Dec. 1858, to Augustine V., a sister of his first wife, and they have eight children, Horace C., Mattie, Della, Gertrude, Ruth, Edmund, Daniel and Inez. Ruth's life was saved at one time when she had the dyptheriac croup, by her father performing Tracheotomy.

HAMILTON, JOHN JUDSON, was born at Harrisville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1854. In the spring of 1866, his parents removed to Floris, in this county, having purchased a farm near that village. October 31, 1868, his father died, at the age of fifty years. January 3, 1871 he entered the State University of Iowa at Iowa City. In September 1873, he was appointed First Assistant Librarian of the University, which position he filled for five years. His first experience in journalism was acquired as associate editor and business manager of the *University Reporter*. In November, 1876, he represented the University as orator in the annual contest of State Inter-Collegiate Association at Cedar Rapids, being awarded the second honors. In June, 1877, he graduated, taking the degree of A. B. The next few months he devoted to sociological researches in the South, traveling nearly 1,000 miles a foot through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, giving especial attention to the condition of the freedmen. Returning north in the fall, he continued to act as Librarian of the University, and prosecuted the study of law, besides teaching in the Iowa City High school. In August, 1867, he went south again, and made an extended study of the condition of the colored people of Southern Virginia, remaining in Dinwiddie county, for the purpose until December. Returning to Iowa, he took editorial charge of the *Davis county Republican* March 31, 1879, and has continued to fill that position ever since. In June 1880, he took the degree of A. M. at the State University. In the fall of 1881, he was the republican candidate for the lower house of the State legislature from Davis county. He is a genial bachelor, and a prince of good fellows. His standing in this county, and State as well, is that of a cultured, intelligent gentleman.

HARTZLER, J. D., proprietor Bloomfield creamery; was born March 28, 1849, in Champaign county, Ohio, being there reared on a farm and attending school. At the age of twenty-one he went to Cass county, Missouri, for three years, then to Elkhart, Indiana, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and a year or two later returned to Missouri for a short time, then coming to this county, where he is now engaged in the creamery business. He was married on September 6, 1881, to Miss A. Stutzman, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, a lady of fine intelligence of character. Mr. H. is a man of very fine business capacity, and is bound to succeed.

HARWARD, L. S., general merchant, Bloomfield; was born June 17, 1842, in Van Buren county, Iowa. In 1843, his parents came to Davis county, and located in Salt Creek township, where they entered the land on which they still live. Here he grew up and finished his education in Troy Academy. At the age of twenty, he clerked two years for his brother at Floris, then taught school three years, and in 1872 formed a partnership with his brother at Floris, and two years later bought him out. In 1876, he moved his stock of goods to Bloomfield, and in January, 1880, took into partnership Mr. J. B. Young, but bought him out again in August, 1881, and has since been alone. He carries a large and well selected stock, and is making money, which shows what a live Hawkeye is capable of doing in the way of business, when he has a mind to. He was married, June 14, 1866, to Miss M. E. Jay, a native Hawkeye, born in Davis county, and they have two children, Edgar L. and George D.

HAZLEWOOD, GREENVILLE, proprietor of Hazlewood harness shop Bloomfield; was born in October, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia. At twelve years of age he went to Samuel Schoolfield as an apprentice for eight years. Then he came to Salem, Indiana, and for twelve years engaged in harness making. Coming to Iowa in the fall of 1849, he settled in this county. From 1849 to 1861 he was farming and milling in West Grove township, then coming to this city he has been in the harness business ever since. By good work and fair dealing he has acquired a large trade, amounting last year to \$10,000. He was married in June, 1832, to Mary Clare, of Virginia, and they have had ten children: Ann R., George C., Greenville, Jr., now in business with his father, Josiah C., Charles B., David and four deceased. Robert, Henry, John M., and Mary L. Mr. H. is a Mason and a worthy member of the Christian church. Three of his sons were in the army, Greenville, Jr., enlisted October 16, 1862, as bugler, company A, Third Iowa Cavalry, mustered out in August, 1865; G. C. enlisted August 1, 1861, as sergeant company E, mustered out in August, 1864; J. M., enlisted in August, 1861, bugler, company A, mustered out August, 1865.

HERR, B. F., of the firm of Hill, Herr & Co., Bloomfield, was born August 11, 1849, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. There he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen, went into the store of Henry Uhler, of White Horse, in the same county, and remained about five years. In 1868, he came to Iowa, then to Glenwood, Missouri, where he clerked for Newton Shelton about two years, then went to Stilesville, Davis county, Iowa and clerked for A. Brunk about two and a half years, when he came to Bloomfield and opened a grocery (where Welch now is), under the name of Herr & Co. He sold out in the spring of 1875, and bought an interest in the store of Hill, Myers & Co., the name being changed to Hill, Herr & Co., and now occupying the finest store room in southwestern Iowa, and carrying the largest stock. He was mar-

ried July 11, 1876, to Miss Ella, daughter of William Hill, a native of Davis county.

HILL, A. H., of Bloomfield; deputy county clerk; was born January 13, 1836, in Putnam county, Indiana. At the age of twelve his parents came to Iowa, locating in Wyacondah township, and there he grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools and Troy Academy. He farmed until he was twenty-two, then in August, 1861, enlisted in company A, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served until July, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of the loss of his left arm from a wound at the battle of La Grange, Arkansas, May 1, 1863. After returning home in this condition he did but little until 1864, when he was elected county recorder and reelected in 1866, holding the office four years, and in 1868 was elected clerk of the District and Circuit Courts, which position he held by reelection for eight years. Thus showing the high esteem in which he was held by his comrades, neighbors and friends. He has been deputy clerk ever since, a position he now holds. He was married in April, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Millsap, a native of Illinois.

HILL, EBB., of the firm of Hill, Herr, & Co., Bloomfield; was born in this county, two miles east of Bloomfield, April 26, 1856. He received a common education, his early youth being spent partly on a farm and partly in the store with his father, William Hill. For two years he was a member of the firm of Hill, Taylor & Fortune, hardware. He was married October 26, 1881, to Miss Emma Mutz, a native of Shelby county, Indiana, a daughter of Jacob Mutz. Mr. H. is of Yankee descent on his father's side, and English on his mother's. Mr. and Mrs. H. are starting in life with the brightest prospects before them, and the well-wishes of all their friends and associates. Mrs. Hill's father was elected to Congress in 1858, and again in 1862, from the Shelby county district, and his family consists of six children: Dr. Charles M., of St. Louis; Katie; Dr. Francis, of Indiana; Etoyle, wife of Dr. Pearson; Philo J., Oscar, and Emma.

HILL, ISAAC, farmer and stock dealer; postoffice, Bloomfield; is a native of Shelby county, Indiana; born December 4, 1848. When two years old his parents came to this county, lived here about a year, then returned to Indiana, where his father died, in 1851. Two years after, he, with his mother, returned to Davis county. At the age of ten he started in life for himself, and from that time since he has "paddled his own canoe." He has lived in Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana and Iowa. In June, 1880, he settled in his present business. He was married in Indiana, in 1871, to Miss Susan Davidson, a native of Indiana, and they have had four children: Cora F., Lorana, Nimia M., and Della E., deceased at the age of two years and eight months. Mr. H. is a member of the Baptist Church.

HILL, WM., senior member of the firm of Hill, Herr & Co., Bloomfield; was born November 20, 1829, in Warren county, Ohio. There he grew to the age of maturity on a farm, and has always owned and operated one or more of them ever since. He was left an orphan at the age of thirteen, when he was thrown upon his own resources, and began working on a farm at \$50 a year. In 1848, he came to Indiana, and there farmed for two years, and in 1850, came to Iowa, and located three miles east of Bloomfield, and remained there till 1857, when he moved to Pulaski, where he laid out that town in 1858, and bought out Mr. Miller, and went into mercantile business, which he continued about one year, when he again turned farmer, till the fall of 1862, when he came to Bloomfield, and again went into mercantile

trade, in which he has been engaged ever since. In 1863 he went to packing pork, and continued it each year till 1871. During all this time he has had several partners. He has now associated with him his son, D. F. Hill, and his son-in-law, B. F. Herr. They have a store at Stanberry, Missouri, where they carry a large stock, under the supervision of his son, D. F. They have the finest store room in Bloomfield, and carry much the largest stock, Mr. Hill being the oldest in the business of any man in the city. He owns his store building and six other business houses, which he rents, and several dwellings, besides a number of fine farms. He has always been identified with the railroad, and other interests for building up the county. He was married February 15, 1849, to Miss Emily Jones, a native of Indiana, and they have had twelve children. Mary A., wife of Wm. Holmes; Julia A., wife of Wm. M. Saunders; D. F., Lizzie, wife of Baptist Hardy; I. E., Laura, wife of Frank Fortune; Ella, wife of B. F. Herr; Sadie, wife of Stephen Hardy, Anna E.; Flora; Wm. Jr., and Thomas; all living.

HORN, M. B., Bloomfield; was born October 29, 1832, in Kentucky. In 1835 his parents came to Indiana, where he grew to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he learned the painter's trade, at which he worked about two years, when he again went to farming till 1853, when he came to Iowa, and located in Bloomfield, entering the store of Manning and Horn, as clerk, remaining with them till 1856, when he went into the drug store of Greenleaf and Gibbons, remaining about a year, and then went back to his brother's store, until 1860, when they opened a store at Newbern, Marion county, to close out some stock; from there, in 1862, he went to Chariton and clerked for O. L. Palmer about two years, then with W. H. Simpson a year, then with Beem and Wayniek for two years, and then went back to his trade, until 1870, when he farmed one year, and in 1871 returned to Bloomfield and bought out the abstract office of Shaller and Gibbons, and has since followed that and the real estate business. He has been mayor of Bloomfield three times, and justice of the peace three time, which office he now holds. He has also been twice elected conneilman, a position he now holds. He was married May 18, 1858, to Miss Josephine M. Custer, a native of Missouri, who died April 6, 1871, leaving four children: George P., Susan, Maud and Mary. He was married again, April 25, 1872, to Miss Virginia C. Custer, sister of his first wife, and they have five children: Lulu V., Martin B., Ella, Grace and a baby.

HULL, CAPT. J. A. T., present Secretary of State of the State of Iowa. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, where he was born in Clinton county, on the first of May, 1841, but while yet an infant his parents removed to Ross county, in the same State, and resided in that county until the year 1849, when his parents removed to Polk county, Iowa. He received his education at the Asbury University in Indiana, at the Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and graduated from the Law School at Cincinnati, Ohio, with the class of 1862, and immediately returned to his home in Iowa, and enrolled himself among the defenders of his country, enlisting as a private soldier, but before leaving the city of Des Moines, he received a commission of first lieutenant, and during the same year was promoted to captain of company C, of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, which position he continued to fill with great credit until the close of the war, and was engaged in some of the most hotly contested battles of the war, among which were Port Gibson, Magnolia Hill, Raymond, Jackson, Champion

Hill, and Black River Bridge, in which last engagement he was severely wounded (on the 17th of May, 1863), which disabled him for about five months; at the end of which time he returned to his post and continued until the close of the war, when he returned to Iowa and settled in Van Buren county, and commenced the practice of his profession and continued until 1873, when he assumed control of the *Davis County Republican*, at Bloomfield, which he managed with such skill as to attract universal attention, and bring its young and accomplished editor into universal notice and favor. And was undoubtedly the immediate cause of his nomination and election to the exalted enviable position of Secretary of the great and prond young commonwealth of Iowa. However, prior to this time by reason of his valuable service as a soldier, he had gained some notoriety, and as early as 1868, he was elected first assistant secretary of the senate; and in 1870 was re-elected to the same position, and 1872 he was elected to the position of secretary of the senate, which position he filled until 1878, never having one vote cast against him. In 1876 he aspired to the position he now fills, but was defeated in convention by Mr. Young, the then incumbent, by only 17 votes, in a convention numbering nine hundred votes. In 1878 he was nominated and elected without opposition, and in 1880 was re-elected and polled the heaviest vote ever received by a candidate on the Republican ticket. He was married on the 17th of July, 1868, to Miss Emma G. Gregory, a native of Fayette county, Ohio, who is a very intelligent and cultured lady. Their married lives have been happily spent, and their union blessed with four children, three of whom are still living, Annette, Albert G., and John A. Little Dazie is deceased.

HULETT, CHARLES E., blacksmith, Bloomfield; was born August 24, 1826, in Portage county, Ohio. At five years of age he came with his father, Francis, to Jackson county, Missouri, where they lived about five years, then went to Illinois, and in 1841 came to Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1849 came to this county. He enlisted in July, 1846, in the Mormon Battallion, and served one year. He began to work at his trade in 1847, and in 1849 came to Bloomfield. He learned his trade with L. Spencer, of Stringtown. He was married in July, 1853, to Miss Josie Waddle, of this county, and they have ten children, eight now living: Byron F., C. E., Allie, W. S., Fred, John C., Arthur, J. C. and two deceased, Pierce and Hattie. Mr. Hallett is situated south-east of the square, where he does a good business in blacksmithing and job work. He is a mason, and is a man highly respected.

HULETT, S., blacksmith, Bloomfield; was born in Portage county, Ohio, August 24, 1826, where he lived about five years, then, with his father, Francis Hulett, came to Jackson county, Missouri, and five years later to Adams county, Illinois, then to Hancock county, and then to Warren county. In 1841 he came to Van Buren county, Iowa. In 1846 enlisted in the Mormon battalion for the Mexican War, and after serving one year, he returned home and worked at his trade with L. Spencer at Stringtown. In 1849 he moved to this place and worked with H. Spencer three years, and then commenced for himself. He was married in July, 1853, to Jane Waddle, of this county, and they have had ten children: Byron F., C. E., who is now in business with his father; Allie, W. S., Fred, John C., Arthur, J. C., and two deceased, Percy E. and Hattie. Mr. H. is located south-east of the public square, where he is doing a good business at general blacksmithing and job work. He is a Mason, a member of Franklin lodge No. 14. In politics he is republican.

HUMPHREY, B. C., manufacturer and dealer in fire arms, Bloomfield; was born September 25, 1850, in Van Buren county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools of the county. At the age of thirteen he commenced to learn his trade, gunsmithing, with his father, who was a native of Virginia, and came to Iowa in 1838, where he married Miss Permelia Stanley, a native of Illinois. The subject of this sketch, being quick to learn, his father gave him the use of his tools at an early age, and at twenty he was master of his trade. At twenty-one he left it and went to blacksmithing for the next eight years. In 1879 he came to Bloomfield and resumed his trade, in which he has been very successful ever since. He was married March 28, 1879, to Miss Mary F. Giles, of Pulaski, this county, and they have two children, Earnest and Guy B. Mr. H. is a republican in politics, and is a whole-souled gentleman.

JOHNSON, NEWTON S., grocer, Bloomfield; was born October 4, 1843, in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. There he grew to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the common schools, in Milwaukee Academy, and in Beloit Hall, Beloit, Wisconsin. He enlisted May 17, 1861, in company B. First Wisconsin Infantry, three months men, and enlisted again, in October, 1861, in company E, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and in the spring of 1863 was honorably discharged for disability, returned home until fall, when he clerked in a dry goods store in Raleigh, Illinois, about a year, then formed a partnership with Mr. Hale in the same business, and was also appointed postmaster, receiving his commission unsolicited and without his knowledge until it came. In the fall of 1866, he sold out and returned home to Wisconsin, on account of his father's death, and three months later came to Bloomfield, Iowa, December 8, 1866, and clerked for M. Monheimer for about eight months, when he went into a commission house in Keokuk, where he remained till May, 1868, and then returned to Bloomfield, and soon after went into the grocery business, and has remained in it ever since. His is the oldest grocery house in the county, although he has occupied different buildings. He owns his store building and a nice home, as the result of industry and perseverance, although at the time of the panic he lost from five to six thousand dollars, by the banks and other sources. He is president of the school board, and always takes a lively interest in education, and the general upbuilding of the community. He was married September 27, 1867, to Miss Galena Jones, a native of Springfield, Mo., and they have four children: Edgar B., Marian B., Ivy E., and Daisy E.

JONES, M. H., reformed attorney, Bloomfield; was born January 7, 1828, in Putnam county, Indiana, (no milk sickness,) and there grew to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the fence corner and in the highway, except what he received at Asbury University, at Greencastle. In 1849 he began the study of law, with Deane B. Eckles, of Greencastle, and was admitted at Terre Haute, in 1851, by Judges Eckles and Naylor. He came to Iowa in 1851, taught school one year, and starved out. Then began the practice of law, with Harvey Dunlavey, until they dissolved in 1856; he then formed a partnership with William J. Hamilton until 1861, and from 1866 to 1869 it was Jones & Traverse. He was then alone until 1872, when it became Jones & Moore, until 1874; then alone until 1878, when he took his son into partnership until 1880, when he retired, and turned the business over to his son and Steel. He was township clerk, member of the board of supervisors, and was district attorney from 1870 to 1874, and declined a renomination. He was married June 17, 1852, to Miss Emeline Spencer.

a native of New Hampshire, and has four children: Charles B. S., Samuel, Alice, and Maston A.

JONES SAMUEL, attorney, of the firm of Jones & Steele, Bloomfield, was born in Bloomfield, May 10, 1857, and has lived here all his life. He was educated in the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mt. Pleasant, from which he graduated in 1877. At the age of seventeen, he began studying law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1878, by Judge Sloan of the Circuit Court, and at once commenced practicing in Bloomfield, and is now associated with Mr. Steele, under the firm name of Jones & Steele. Although a young firm, they already stand high in the confidence of the people, and bid fair soon to outstrip some of their older colleagues. Mr. Jones was married August 11, 1881, to Miss Sarah Young, a native of this county.

KELSO, J. B., carpenter and contractor, Bloomfield; born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1825. When six years of age he moved with his father, William, to Richland county, Ohio, where he resided till 1850, his early youth being spent on the farm and attending the common schools. In 1845 he commenced to work at carpentering with Samuel Beaty of Mansfield, Ohio; worked there two years, then one year with O. Black, after which he worked at different places. In 1850 he started for California, overland, and remained two years engaged in mining, then returned to Richland county, Ohio, and soon after, went to Noble county, Indiana, where he worked at his trade three years, then in the fall of 1866, came to Bloomfield. He was married March 11, 1855, to Miss Catharine S. Bonar, of Noble county, Indiana, and they had five children, Effie J., Emma, William C., James E. and Mary V. Mrs. K. died July 17, 1866, and Mr. K. married again March 20, 1868, to Miss Josephine Elms, of this city, and they have had three children, Ama M., Katie, and Winnie. Mr. K. is a member of the Presbyterian church, and an Odd Fellow. By good work and honorable dealings he has secured the confidence of the entire community.

KINNICK, ELIJAH B., stock dealer, Bloomfield; was born in Davis county, North Carolina, and at the age of about ten years, he came with his parents, John and Sarah K., to Johnson county, Indiana, and four years later, they came to this county; was born January 25, 1839; was raised a farmer, receiving a common school education. He now owns a fine farm six miles southwest of Bloomfield, all in cultivation, except thirty acres of timber. He was married in this county in 1860, to Miss E. E. Carson, a native of Indiana, and they have had twelve children, Amanda A., May C., Etta O., Minnie E., Ida, Jennie, Robert B., Lovey and Lewie, twins; John, Agnes B. and Carie, his eldest son, deceased at the age of sixteen months. Mr. K. enlisted in in 1861, in company G. Second Iowa Infantry, and served nine months, being discharged, on account of gun shot wound in the head and shoulder, received at Donelson. He was also in the battle of Shiloh. Mr. K. is a member of the Bloomfield Masonic Lodge No. 23.

LAW, WM. J., cashier of Bradley's bank, Bloomfield, was born March 19, 1826, in Frederick county, Virginia. When three years of age, his parents moved to Perry county, Ohio, and there he grew up and received his education. At ten, he went into the saddler shop of his father to learn the trade. In 1845, he went into the tanning business with his father, and learned that and followed it until 1855, when he came to Fairfield, Iowa, and went into the Jefferson house as proprietor. In the fall of 1857, he came to Bloomfield, and went into the American House (now the Wilson),

which he ran till 1862. In 1864, he was elected clerk of the courts, and served two years, and in January 1867, he was appointed by Gen. Weaver, chief clerk of Internal Revenue Assessor's office, which he held until it was done away with in 1872. He then went into mercantile trade until March 1877, when he assumed control of Bradley's bank, which position he now occupies. It has a capital of \$25,000. He married Miss C. C. Bruner, Oct. 16, 1845, and they have had six children, Florence M., wife of C. L. Pennington, Effie C.; W. J., Jr.; and three deceased.

LESTER, A. C., county recorder, Bloomfield; was born July 6, 1847; in Pike county, Illinois. At the age of nine, his parents came to Bloomfield, and here he has grown to manhood; educated in the public school, and teaching for ten or twelve years, mostly in this county. In the fall of 1876, he was elected county recorder, and reelected in 1878, and also in 1880. He was married June 16, 1878, to Miss Linnie Corrick, a native of Ohio. They have one child, Eva L. Mr. Lester is highly esteemed by every one, and has the respect and confidence of all political parties.

LOGAN, J. M., station agent, Bloomfield; is a native of Connellsville, Indiana, born in November 1850. When two years old he came with his father to Hancock county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood, on a farm, and attended the common schools. Then in the telegraph office at Lomax, Illinois, some nine months. Then employed by the C. B. & Q. for two years and five months, then returned to Lomax, about eight months, then to Lee county, Iowa, about eighteen months, then came to this city with the Burlington and Southwestern; four years and eleven months, as agent, then taking charge of the Wabash office, June 21, 1881. He was married in February 1873, to Anna McDair, of Ursa, Illinois. She died March 6, 1874. He was married again April 11, 1875, to Levina J. Simmons of Dallas, Illinois. They have had two children, Edgar Harris, and Andrew Wesley. Mr. Logan is a mason, and belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Knights of Pythias. He was elected a member of the city council, on the temperance ticket, in March 1879, for three years. Mr. Logan is one of the most obliging agents on the Wabash road. Mr. Logan is also a member of the M. E. Church.

MCCARTY, J., of the firm of Higbee & McCarty, dealers in hardware, implements, stoves and tinware; was born February 3, 1826, in Morgan county, Ohio. There he grew up and was educated in the common schools and Alleghany College, Meadville Pa., where he graduated in 1854 after which he taught one year in Marietta, Ohio. In 1855 he came to Iowa and located in Drakeville, where he taught about two years and a half, when he came to Bloomfield and taught four years, and then six months in Agency City, and then went to Oskaloosa, where he took charge of the public schools about four years. In 1866 he went to the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant where he taught two years, and in 1868 was appointed to take charge of the State Reform School in Lee county, which was moved to Eldora, Hardin county, in 1873, and he was continued in charge until 1875, when he resigned and returned to Bloomfield, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Higbee in the hardware business, which they have continued since. In 1867 he was elected county superintendent of schools but resigned the position. He was married July 7, 1856, to Miss Mary B. Lockman, a native of Indiana. They have no children.

MCCORMICK, W. F., teacher room No. 5, Bloomfield high school; was born January 16, 1858, in Bloomfield, Davis county. Here he has grown

to manhood and received his education in the public school, graduating in 1878. He has since taught three terms of school, one in Bloomfield township, one in Wyacondah township, and is now teaching in the Bloomfield high school. He was brought up a brick maker, which business he has followed a number of years. He owns half of a nice tract of land on the north side of the city. He was married on the 6th day of March, 1880, to Miss Dora E. Mendenhall, of Bloomfield, who was also educated in the same school. They have one child, Grace Elinore. Mr. McCornick has been obliged to give up in a measure his brick business, by reason of an injury received from a runaway team. He is a fine educator and has the confidence of the entire community.

MENDENHALL, A. W., of the firm of Mendenhall & O'Neal, merchants, Bloomfield; was born November 20, 1841, in Indiana. In 1843 his parents came to Fairfield, Iowa, and in 1844 came to Davis county and located about two miles north of Bloomfield where they still reside, and here he grew to manhood on the farm. At the age of eighteen he went to Fairfield and clerked in a store about two years, then he went to California where he freighted for two years, and then went into the dairy business for three years. In 1869 he returned to Bloomfield and followed the brokerage business until 1872, when he went into mercantile trade, in which he still remains. He was married, February 22, 1871, to Miss Ella M. Hawkins, a native of Indiana. They have had five children, Charles, Nellie, Willie and two deceased. This firm carry a heavy stock of goods and enjoy a good trade, which they have established by strict integrity and square dealing with their customers.

MILLER, JOHN A., insurance agent, Bloomfield; was born August 26, 1852, in Mechanicsburg, Ill., and there grew to manhood on the farm, and was educated in the common schools, Mechanicsburg Academy and Rutledge & Davison's commercial school, at Springfield. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, and followed it most of the time till 1879, since when he has worked at insurance, and is now considered a boss insurance man. He came to Iowa, and located in Adams county in May, 1874, and was married in June, 1874, to Miss Margaret E. Prather, a native of Marion county. They have three children: Eustice M., Julian A., and Rose E. His father-in-law, Pleasant Prather, was shot down near his house in Adams county, in February, 1864, by a copperhead neighbor, on account of politics. The assassin was taken from jail and hung to a tree, by an infuriated community. Mr. M. came to Davis county in 1879.

MOORE, F. W., deputy auditor, Bloomfield; was born December 13, 1846, in Bartholomew county, Indiana. In 1854 his parents came to this county, locating in West Grove township, and here he grew to manhood, educated in common school and Troy Academy. He learned the printer's trade while a boy, and in 1866 he worked in the *Register* office in Des Moines about nine months, then on the *Gate City* at Keokuk a while, then in St. Louis on the *Evening Despatch*, and in other offices. He came home in 1869 and worked on the *Bloomfield Republican*, and in the fall of that year commenced the study of law with M. H. Jones; was admitted to the bar in May, 1870, by Judge Williams, and formed a partnership with M. H. Jones, which was continued till August, 1874, when he bought a half interest in a paper called the *Granger's Advocate* which he changed to the *Commonwealth*. In March, 1877, he rented his interest to his partner and about a year later sold it and entered into the practice of law. In January

1880, he was appointed deputy auditor. He was mayor of Bloomfield in 1878 and has been town clerk three terms, and recorder and attorney for the city. He was married August 27, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Wallace, and has three children, Nora, Eva and Wm. W.

MOORE, COL. SAMUEL A., postmaster, Bloomfield; was born in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Ind., December 16, 1821. The oldest of three children; his father dying in August, 1827; at the age of eight years, he was apprenticed to David V. Culley, editor of the *Indiana Palladium*, to learn the printer's trade; served four years, and then ran away because overtaxed and abused by older apprentices. Worked in a store, and at type-setting, till March, 1835, when he moved with his mother, who had married again, to Bartholomew county. Worked one year in an office in Columbus, Ind., and then went on a farm till the spring of 1849, when he started a whig newspaper, called the *Spirit of the West*, which he continued until appointed postmaster, at Columbus, by President Fillmore. Was a member of the Indiana legislature, session of 1850-51. Resigned the postmastership and came to Davis county, Iowa, in March, 1853, where he farmed until he was elected County Judge, in August, 1855, which office he held two years, and then went back to the farm, where he ran a small saw and grist mill in connection with it. Being afflicted with ophthalmia, and fearing total blindness, he sold the farm and moved to Bloomfield and purchased a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., and was running the store when the war broke out. He enlisted April 20, 1861, in Company G, Second Iowa Infantry, and was mustered in as second lieutenant of the company; was promoted captain November 25, 1861; was in command of the company at Fort Donelson, and in storming the rifle pits, February 15, 1862, and at Shiloh, April 6, until late in the afternoon, when he was shot three times, two wounds being very severe, totally disabling him. He was carried off the field to the hospital at Pittsburg Landing, and arrived home thirteen days after. Was ordered to the hospital at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1862, and returned to his regiment in August, 1862, at camp near Corinth, Miss., on a crutch and a cane, wholly unfit for duty. He resigned September 15, 1862, and returned home, his family having continued his mercantile business. In 1863 he was elected senator from this county, and served in the Tenth General Assembly. May 10, 1864, he assisted in the organization of Company D, Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry, one hundred days men, and was elected captain, and was mustered into the United States service, May 25, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel, and served with the regiment until mustered out of service. When he accepted his commission in the Forty-fifth Infantry, his seat in the Senate became vacant, and a special election was held to fill it. He was elected again a member of the Eleventh General Assembly. January 20, 1868, his store and dwelling were consumed by fire, and many things of great value to him, which money can never replace, were destroyed. He rebuilt his store in October, 1868, and his dwelling in 1869. He carried on his store, selling goods, till 1873. Was appointed postmaster, at Bloomfield, in January, 1879, and took the office February 11, 1879, still holding the position. Mr. M.'s full name is Samuel Alphonso Moore. He is a Universalist in faith, and a republican in politics, being one of the wheel-horses in the party in southern Iowa. No man ever lived in Davis county who so completely has the confidence and love of the people, regardless of sect or politics, as Col. Moore. He was married in Shelby county, Ind., March 14, 1844, to Miss Ellen Clark, and they have raised a family of

six children: Mary E., wife of J. B. Finndly, Fred. W.; Laura F., wife of J. E. Cooper; Thomas Dick, Henry C., and Emma, at home.

MYERS, T. B., merchant, Bloomfield; was born May 30, 1843, in Washington county, Ind. In 1852 he came to Iowa with his grandmother and uncle, his parents having died when he was quite young. They located in Henry county, and in 1855 came to Davis county, in Roscoe township, and in 1857 he went to Pulaski, where he remained till 1864, when he returned to Roscoe, and soon after went to school at Troy Academy, and after teaching a short time, in April, 1866, came to Bloomfield, and clerked for Hill, Duffield & Co., till September, 1868, when he became a member of the firm of Hill, Myers & Co. until March 1, 1875, when he sold out to Mr. Hill, and then took nearly a year traveling over the country, visiting the centennial and other places of interest. In January, 1876, he opened a new store, under the name of Myers & McConn, which continued till February, 1880, when he bought out Mr. McConn, and has since run it himself. He carries a large, well-selected stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., and has a good trade. He was married October 3, 1872, to Miss Mattie T. Paxton, of Van Buren county, a native of Virginia, who died September 15, 1873. He married again November 24, 1878, to Miss Belle Walker, a native of Des Moines county, and they have one child, T. B., Jr.

NELSON, E. M., retired farmer, Bloomfield; was born October 22, 1809, in Henry county, Ky. At the age of thirteen his parents moved to Bartholomew county, Ind.; there he grew up and was educated in the old log school house. In 1841 he came to Iowa, in Van Buren county, and in 1843 to Davis county, locating on a farm in Bloomfield township just as soon as the Indians left, making a claim on section twelve about two miles north of town, and entering and living on the land until 1873, when he sold out his farm and retired. He helped lay out the town of Bloomfield, and was at the raising of the old log court house and many of the first dwellings. Has been township trustee several times.

NULTON, HENRY, of the firm of Nulton & Presson, dealers in groceries, northwest corner of the square, in the Nulton block, Bloomfield; was born in Morgan county, Ohio, January 26, 1842; and at the age of eight years came to this county with his parents, James and Lucinda Nulton, who are now residents of Hardin county, Iowa. In this county Mr. N. grew to manhood on a farm, receiving his education at Oskaloosa College. In September, 1861, he enlisted in company I, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry and served three years, participating in the battles Fort Donelson, Shiloh, with Sherman to the sea, and was wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill in the Red River expedition in A. J. Smith's command. He was struck with a shell on the left arm, which was amputated at the shoulder. He was married in this county in 1868, to Mrs. Isabel M. Kerr, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. N. is a charter member of the Universalist church. He was elected county treasurer in 1867, and was reelected in 1869, 1871, and 1873. While holding this office he gave complete satisfaction to everybody.

OVERTON, F. C., attorney, Bloomfield; was born September 22, 1844, in Fulton county, Ill. While an infant, his parents moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, on a farm, educated in the common schools and Oskaloosa College. He is enlisted in company C, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and served to the close of the war. Was with Sherman, to the sea, and was never off duty a day during his service. He was a non-

commissioned officer, and was taken prisoner at the assault on Atlanta, July 22, 1864, but in about an hour, succeeded in making his escape. In February 1866, he came to Davis county and located in Bloomfield, where he began studying law with Trimble & Carruthers, and was admitted in November, 1868, by Judge Tannehill, but has never entered actively into the practice. In 1867, he was principal of the public schools in Bloomfield, and has once been mayor of the city. In 1868 he took up fire insurance, in the capacity of general adjusting agent. In 1874, he formed a partnership with Mr. Steckel, in the loan and real estate business, and in a general banking business on January 1, 1881, which they still continue. He was married in July 1866, to Miss Mattie J. Hardin, of Oskaloosa, a native of Indiana. They have two children, Fred H. and Harry C. Mr. O. was appointed A. D. C. in 1880, to Gov. Gear, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. His mother died in 1853, and lies in the Quaker Cemetery at Oskaloosa. His father is still living in Arkansas.

OWSLEY, M., wholesale and retail grocer, Bloomfield; was born November 18, 1834, in Indiana, and at the age of eight years, his parents moved to Pike county, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. When about eighteen he went into a sawmill, where he worked seven or eight years, and in 1856, he moved to Macon county, Missouri, where he remained till 1861, when he located near Ottumwa, Iowa, for two years, and then in Soap Creek township, this county, where he ran a saw and grist mill, until 1867, when he went back to Macon county, Missouri, and went into the grocery business till May 1879, when came to Bloomfield and opened out a wholesale and retail grocery house, which he is still running. He has just completed and moved into the finest store room in the city, being on the southeast corner of the public square, where he carries by far the largest stock of groceries in the city, which he always sells at the lowest cash prices. Here can be found everything in the grocery and provision line, and gentlemanly clerks to attend to your wants. Mr. O. was married July 4, 1859, to Miss Amanda White, who died in April 1864, leaving three children, all now deceased. He married again April 13, 1866, to Miss Synthia Lester, and they have had three children, John R. living, and two daughters deceased.

PAINTER, J. V., M. D., physician and druggist, Bloomfield; was born February 11, 1820, in Ohio; attended the common schools, and at the age of fourteen went to learn the tailoring business with Joseph Repler, in Urbana, Ohio, and followed it until 1842, studying in the meantime, while plying the needle. In 1839 he commenced learning the drug business also, staying in the drug store in the summer, in tailor shop in the winter. In 1842 he went into the drug business, as clerk for Henry Wheeler, of Kesauqua, Van Buren county, Iowa, and after working a few months with Dr. Loring, druggist in St. Louis, he located at West Point, Iowa, in the practice of medicine, tailoring some at the same time. In February, 1847, he commenced clerking in Hamlin and Ayers drug store, in Keokuk, and studied medicine about two years with Dr. Knowles. In 1852 he located in Farmington, in the practice, and in 1864 came to Bloomfield, and clerked for J. B. Glenn, for Glenn Brothers, and for Mitchell Brothers, until December 25, 1877, when he put up his present building and commenced the drug business for himself, which he still continues. He was married September 7, 1854, to Miss Polly Stare, a native of Indiana, and they have three children: Emma V., Francis F., and Joseph M.

PAINE, J. N., proprietor of Paine's book store, Bloomfield; was born in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, July 12, 1849, where he resided for sixteen years, receiving his education at Charlestown, Mass., and in 1865, came to Linn county, Iowa. In December 1869, he went to California, and remained three years, engaged in mining, and in the fall of 1872, returned home, then went to St. Louis to attend telegraph school for three months, then came to Bloomfield and took charge of the telegraph office, a situation he still holds. In 1874, he bought the news business of A. Johnson, and now carries a large stock of books, stationary and notions. Feeling the need of more room, he is now building a fine brick store on the east side of the square, which he will occupy as soon as completed. He was married December 13, 1876, to Miss Ella Hagan of this city, and they have two children, Edith Jane and Della Kate. Mr. P. is a worthy gentleman, deserving of success.

PALMER, WM., carpenter and contractor, Bloomfield; was born in New York, September 11, 1828, where he grew to manhood, educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen, learned carpentering with D. D. Adams, in Sharon, where he remained three years, he then worked as millwright about three years. In 1853 he moved to Ypsilanti, Michigan, and lived there about twelve years, engaged in carpentering, then moved to Missouri, where he lived till the fall of 1869, when he came to Bloomfield, where he has since resided. He was married December 15, 1857, to Miss Imogene Hamlin, of Michigan. They have had ten children, Bessie, Hamlin, Luella, Henrietta, Arthur, Sylvanus, Willard, Mary, David, and a babe. Mr. P. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Since coming here, by doing good work and by fair dealing, he has secured a large trade, and is well worthy of it.

PARKER, JOHN, Bloomfield; was born in Park county, Indiana, in 1846, where he lived till he was seventeen, then went to California; arriving there without money, he worked on a farm at fifteen dollars a month for a while, then mined, and soon after purchased a team, and commenced teaming, being quite successful. In 1857 he went to farming for himself, which he has since continued. He owns 310 acres of land in California, and 260 acres in this county, all under fine cultivation, besides one of the finest houses in Bloomfield. He was married in 1869, to Miss H. E. Jones, a native of Ross county, Ohio, a daughter of John Jones, one of the early settlers of this county. Mr. Parker makes periodical trips to California to look after his large property there.

PATTERSON, J. J., postoffice, Bloomfield, was born in January 1814, in North Carolina. When quite young his father, Joseph E., moved to Overton county, Tennessee, and when he was sixteen, came to Sangamon county, Illinois. In the spring of 1837, coming to Van Buren county Iowa, then known as the Black Hawk Purchase. In the spring of 1851, he came to Wyacondah township, this county, and in 1879, coming to Bloomfield. Mr. P. owns two fine farms, consisting of 700 acres, with a nice residence, good barns and orchards. Mr. and Mrs. P. live in this city, in a nice cottage, where they enjoy every comfort. Mr. P. was married in December, 1840, to Miss Frances E. Taylor, of Lee county, daughter of J. Taylor. They had eleven children, Harriet V., Angeline F., John T., Kate, L. T., Jesse, Jehu, Frank, Albert, and two deceased, Alfred and Louisa. Mr. P. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

PAYNE, D. H., attorney, of the firm of Payne & Eichelberger, Bloomfield, was born August 7, 1847, in Wappello county, Iowa. In 1854 his parents moved to Henry county. Here he grew up and finished his education in the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, where he took a full classical course, and graduated in 1869 receiving the master's degree in 1872. He began reading law immediately after graduating, with General Weaver, and was admitted to the bar in 1870 by Judge Williams, and after spending one year in Little Rock, Arkansas, he returned and formed a partnership with General Weaver, July 4, 1871, which continued till 1879. The firm then changed to Traverse, Payne & Eichelberger, which continued till January, 1881, when Mr. Traverse went upon the bench, leaving the firm as it now is. While in Little Rock, Arkansas, he was appointed deputy State School Superintendent. Was the candidate of the anti-fusion ticket (greenback) in 1880, but failed of an election, on account of a lack of votes. He was married October 17, 1877, to Miss Susie, daughter of Abram Weaver, one of the oldest settlers of the county, and who was long identified with its interests. They have two children, Larue and Pauline. His father and grandfather came from Virginia, and located in Henry county, Iowa, and entered their land as soon as the Indians left them. His father died when he was one year and a half old, and his mother when he was seven.

PLANK, JOHN H., general insurance agent, Bloomfield was born September 14, 1833, in Wayne county, Ohio. There he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. While yet a boy, he learned cabinet-making with his father, at which he worked about five years. He then ran a steam saw-mill for several years. In 1856 he came to Iowa and located near Pulaski, in this county, where he ran a saw-mill, and worked at carpentering for several years. In 1874 he went into the insurance business in this county, and has done more or less of it ever since. In 1877 and 1878 he was salesman in Higby and McCarty's hardware store, but for the last three years has devoted his entire time to the insurance business. He was married April 4, 1858, to Miss Lydia L. Sauer, a native of Stark county, Ohio, and they have had four children, Curtis E., Elva A., Mary L. and one deceased.

PRESSON, CHAS. A., of the firm of Nulton & Presson, Bloomfield; was born in Massachusetts, August 9, 1847. His father, Wm. B., died when he was about one year old, and at the age of three, he moved with his mother, Sarah A. Presson, to this county. He has grown to manhood here, his early youth being spent mostly on a farm. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. He was married in 1870, to Miss Mary E. Robbins, a native of this State, and they have had four children, Grace, Otis, Burt and Winona, deceased at three of age. Mr. P. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Bloomfield Lodge No. 23. Mr. P. is a fine business man, and has been wonderfully successful; having now entered the field for himself, with Mr. Nulton, they have before them a bright future.

PRIEST, G. AND SON, millers, Bloomfield. Mr. Priest, Sr., was born in 1820, in Norfolk, England; was raised there and educated in a select school. While a boy he learned the miller's trade and has followed it ever since. In 1844 he came to New York, and in 1857, came to Davenport, Iowa. He went to Cuba in 1858, in the employ of the government, and in 1861, came back and located in the milling business, in Washington county,

Iowa. In 1872 he and his son came to this county and rented the Cook mill, and in July, 1875, built and equipped their present Bloomfield mills, which they are still running. Mr. Priest was married in 1845, to Jane Ridulph, a native of Ireland. They have had five children, Samuel J., Mary, Elizabeth, Jennie, Sophia, and one deceased.

PRIEST, S. J., miller, Bloomfield; was born January 8, 1847, in Medina, New York. He was raised mostly in the State of Iowa, and while young he learned the miller's trade with his father, and has always followed it since. He was married in February, 1874, to Miss Mary McAttee, a native of Davis county. They have had four children, George, Bessie, Samuel, Jr., and one deceased. The mill owned by Priest and Son was built July 3, 1875, and has three run of burrs. They do a custom trade and run a store in connection.

PUGH, DAVID B., retired farmer, Bloomfield, was born July 4, 1820, in Shenandoah county, Virginia. In 1824, his parents moved to Hampshire county, where he grew to manhood on a farm, and never went to school until nearly grown, when he determined to educate himself, which he did to a liberal extent. In 1846, he came to Iowa and located in Van Buren county, and came to Davis county in the spring of 1847, and taught school that winter at West Grove, being the first school taught in the township. In the spring of 1848, he enlisted as a recruit for the Santa Fe Battalion, and went to Santa Fe, where they were detailed as escort to Gen. Price, and after a service of eleven months, was discharged and came home. With the money earned in the army, he entered a half section of land, in sections 28 and 34, in West Grove township, where he has lived ever since, until January 1, 1881, when he moved to Bloomfield, to spend the remainder of his days. In 1861, he enlisted in the Second Iowa, but was rejected, and in 1862, he went into the Missouri State Militia, and furnished the same horse "Grackus," that he rode in the Mexican war, to a young man who went with him, but poor old "Grackus" never got back again. Mr. Pugh was married in June 1849, to Mrs Sarah W. Traverse, a native of Kentucky, and they have one child, Bush. His wife had four children by her first husband, Nancy J., wife of James Hunt, of Illinois; Jas. J.; H. Clay Traverse, now circuit judge, and Louisa, wife of Geo. W. McMurray, of this county.

RANDOLPH, F. M., city marshal, Bloomfield; was born January 14, 1827, in Shelby county, Indiana, and there grew to manhood, educated in the common schools, and following the plow, until the war broke out, when he enlisted, March 6, 1862, in company G., Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and served till March 6, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and never missed a days duty on account of sickness. Since returning home to Bloomfield, from the army, he has been engaged in public duties, as constable and city marshal, the latter he is now holding, in his sixth term, which shows how he is estimated by his neighbors. He was married in October 1851, to Miss Ruhanna Owens, of Indiana, who died October 9, 1856, leaving him three children, Nathaniel F., and two now deceased. He married again December 24, 1865, to Miss Hettie E. George, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Francis M. On November 15, 1880, he met with the misfortune of losing his right eye, by being shot with a shot gun, while out turkey hunting with Mr. Daniels, who mistook him for a turkey.

SAUNDERS, WM. M., livery and transfer, Bloomfield; was born January 4, 1848, near Pulaski, Davis county, Iowa, and here he grew to manhood. After he grew up he farmed and clerked in a store; then became a partner in the drug business with his brother, and at the same time was dealing and trading in stock. In 1877, he opened out a new livery stable in Bloomfield, and has continued in the business ever since. He also runs a transfer, doing most of the freight and dray business of the city. He is a man of great perseverance and untiring energy, and by close attention to business has acquired a good deal of property. He was married January 17, 1867, to Miss Julia Hill, a native of this county, and they have three children: Olive, William and Eddie.

SELMAN, DR. J. J., was born January 17, 1818, in Franklin county, Alabama, and there grew to manhood on a farm, and was educated at Perryville Institute, near St. Genevieve, Mo. In 1834 he began to study medicine with his brother, Dr. S. H. Selman of Columbus, Ind., and graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1837. In July, 1838, he began the practice of his profession at Rushville, Ind., where he remained three years, in 1841 coming to Jackson township, Van Buren county, Iowa. In 1844 in the spring, he came to this county and located a claim about three miles west of Bloomfield, and went to practicing, which he has followed ever since. He is the oldest resident physician now living in the county, and has seen the ups and downs of pioneer life. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1846, and in 1848 was elected to the State Senate from Davis and Appanoose counties. He drew the short term and was reelected in 1848, and was elected president of the Senate. He was also elected one of the presidential electors and cast one of Iowa's four votes for General Cass, for president. Although this was about the last of his political career, he has always been closely allied with the public interests of the county. He was married in 1840 to Miss Mary A. Morris, a native of Indiana, who died a few months after their marriage. He married again April 17, 1844, to Clarissa Cassady, a native of Indiana; they have had fourteen children, Sarah, wife of W. E. Forker, Mamie, wife of Stock Hubert, of Des Moines; Andrew J., Cora, wife of John Frazier, of Keokuk; Thomas, John J., Benjamin F., Samuel H., William, and five deceased.

SHELTON, DR. E. J., Bloomfield; born October 20, 1831, in Decatur county, Ind., and there he was raised on a farm and educated in common schools. In 1849 he commenced studying medicine with Dr. Wood, of Milford, Ind., and in 1856 he graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and in 1864 from the Keokuk Medical College, and in 1874 from Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. In 1869 he established his infirmary in Bloomfield, which he now runs. In 1877 he associated with him his son E. K., who had spent four years in the study of medicine, and graduated in March, 1876, at Cincinnati, O., in the College of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. E. J. S. was married March 4, 1853, to Miss A. J. Fenton, a native of Columbia, Mo.; they have six children, Dr. E. K., Lucy, wife of Dr. J. W. Caldwell, Eddie, Charley and Mand. For a description of the doctor's infirmary, see Bloomfield, in the chapter on township history.

SHELTON, DR. EBERLE K., of the firm of Shelton & Son, Bloomfield; was born in Davis county, September 10, 1854. He has been reared in this county and attended the public schools of the county until 1869, when he entered Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., where he attended till June

1872, then went to the College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1876, and then going to Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and the three following winters he spent there and at the St. Louis Hospital, where he studied surgery and diseases of the eye, which he now makes a specialty. He has been associated with his father since 1876. He was married in this county April 23, 1880, to Miss Kissie S., daughter of Anson Hayes, of Allen county, O., and they have one child, Helen E., born October 8, 1881. Dr. S. is a member of Bloomfield lodge No. 23, of Odd Fellows; K. of P. Calantha lodge, and Franklin lodge A. F. and A. M. For a particular description of Shelton and Son's Infirmary, see Bloomfield city in the chapter on township history.

SLOAN, JOHN M., retired farmer, Bloomfield; was born March 2, 1833, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and was there raised on a farm, and educated in common schools. While a young man he taught school a short time, but has made farming his business all his life. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1853, and located in Salt Creek township, where he has lived ever since, till the fall of 1875, when he was elected county treasurer, on the democratic ticket, and reelected in 1877, holding the office four years. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors in 1861, and held it till 1866, and again in 1870, during which time he was president of the board four years. He has held the office of justice about eight years, and town assessor one term; showing the high estimate that has been placed upon his ability as a business man, and the confidence reposed in him by his friends and neighbors. He was married January 29, 1857, to Miss Mary E. McClure, a native of Indiana, and they have seven children: Nancy J., wife of Rev. J. B. Edmondson; Henry A., Harvey S., Robert F., Charles S., Mary A., and J. A.—all living. Mr. S. owns a fine farm in Salt Creek township, of 270 acres.

SPENCER, CAPT. H. A., Bloomfield; was born in New Hampshire, in May, 1813, where he lived sixteen years. At an early age he commenced to learn blacksmithing with his father, Benjamin, near where the city of Manchester now stands. He then worked in the shop of Dan. Moak for two and a half years, then moved to Springfield, Erie county, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1838, to Pittsfield, Illinois, and three years later to Mt. Sterling. In 1849, he came to Bloomfield, and built two blacksmith shops, and the first frame building east of the square, and engaged in making plows. He enlisted August 17, 1861, in Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, went out as second lieutenant. Was at Tupelo, Mississippi, and Little Rock; was taken prisoner at White Water river in Missouri, held a month, then paroled; returned to Benton Barracks, was taken with inflammatory rheumatism, and came home on a furlough. Was promoted first lieutenant, April 3d, 1862, and captain, September 5. Resigned August 31, 1864, and returned home on account of disability. As soon as he could, he took charge of the shop, and carried on an extensive business till 1880, when he retired from active business. He was married in Springfield, Pennsylvania, to Miss Eveline Rudd, of that place, and they have had eight children; O. B., born in Pennsylvania; Theresa, born in Illinois; Louis, born in Illinois; Emma; Clarence A.; Ella, and two diseased, Mary and Estevilla. Mr. Spencer has been a Mason since 1838, and has been master in the lodge. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is an active worker in the greenback party; being one of three who organized the first Greenback club in the county, organized in captain Spencer's shop in the summer of 1876. He comes of

good stock, his great grandfather being Brigadier General Spencer, in the revolution, and his grandfather being an aide on his staff. Two of his uncles were killed in the war of 1812; his son O. B., was one of the 100 day men in the late war.

STARK, JOSIAH, retired farmer, Bloomfield; was born January 28, 1819, in Henry county, Ky. When eight years old he moved with his parents to Decatur county, Indiana, where his father died. He obtained a little education in the subscription schools, and in the fall of 1843 he came to Lick Creek township, Davis county, Iowa, and bought the claim of Daniel Woodin, in section 20, of 160 acres. Lived on it seven years, and then moved down Chequest creek, on the ne qr of section 29, where he farmed and ran a carding machine for six years, using a small steam engine, which was the wonder of the whole country. He then moved over into Perry township, in January, 1853, and bought the sw qr of section 2, from Benjamin Brooks, where he lived until August, 1881, when he came to Bloomfield, and bought a nice residence and a fine, large lot, where he intends to spend the remainder of his days. Mr. S. has been a farmer and stock raiser all his life, coming to this county when "Injuns" and deer and wolves were plenty. He has a tame red fox, which is quite a curiosity. Mr. S. passed through all the privations and hardships of the pioneer life, and knows how to appreciate the comforts and pleasures he is now enjoying. He was married August 17, 1840, to Miss Charlotte D. Rose, of Henry county, Ky., born June 17, 1817, and they have had two children, daughters, one the wife of J. N. Rector, of Perry township, and the other the wife of T. B. Turpin, of Bloomfield township.

STEEL, SAMUEL, Sen., retired merchant, Bloomfield, was born in Greene county, Indiana, January 1, 1814; at the age of seven, his parents, Samuel and Sarah Steel, moved to Park county, Indiana, where he was raised a farmer and miller, receiving a common school education. His mother died there, and he with his father moved to Warren county, Illinois, in 1835 or 1836. From there to Van Buren county, Iowa, settling in Keosauqua, in mercantile business with his father. In June 1845, they came to this county where he has lived ever since. About fourteen years of that time he was engaged in mercantile trade, the balance of the time farming. He was married in Illinois in 1840, to Miss Stratton, and they had six children, one living, William, of Bloomfield. His wife died in 1876, and he married again Oct. 12, 1877, to Isabella Brewster, whose maiden name was Framo; a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in 1831; she had six children by her first husband; Ellen, wife of Wm. Rhinebarger; Amanda, wife of Thos. Robb; Alice, wife of Osear McCrary; Julia, wife of Jesse Patterson; Jennie June; and Lena Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Steel are members of the Congregational church.

STEELE, S. H., attorney, of the firm of Jones & Steele, Bloomfield; was born September 23, 1852, in this county, about five miles northeast of Bloomfield, and was educated in the public schools. In December, 1875, he began the study of law with M. H. Jones; was admitted to the bar in February, 1877, by Judge Knapp, and went to David City, Neb., and practiced there till September, 1880, when he sold out, returned home, bought out the business of M. H. Jones, and associated himself with Samuel Jones, his present partner. They are a young and rising law firm, who are destined in the near future to stand high, if not at the head of the profession in Davis coun-

ty. They merit the confidence of the general public. Mr. S. is unmarried.

STECKEL, AMOS, banker and attorney, of Bloomfield; was born July 20, 1833, in Lehigh county, Pa., and there he grew to manhood and finished his education in a select high school. At the age of fourteen he went to learn the tailor's trade with John Neleigh, of Allentown, Pa., and worked at it about four years, and then taught school about three years. When about twenty-one he began the study of law with James S. Reese, of Allentown, and in November, 1856, was admitted by Judge McCartney, and soon after came west and located in Council Bluffs in the printing business with A. P. Bentley. In the spring of 1858 he located in Bloomfield, this county where, in connection with Mr. Bentley, he published the *Democratic Clarion* he being the editor. In 1861 he severed his connection with the paper and was appointed deputy clerk of the District Court, and in the fall of that year was elected clerk. Soon after the expiration of his term he began the practice of law, which he has continued since. He has been mayor of Bloomfield one term, and member of the city council. In 1874 he formed a partnership with F. C. Overton, under the firm name of Steckel & Overton for the purpose of conducting a loan business, and soon after added real estate. In January, 1880, they established the present banking house of Steckel & Overton, and began a regular banking business. In 1878 he was appointed by Gov. Gear as one of the commissioners to the Paris exposition, which he attended. He was married August 13, 1861, to Miss Nannie H. Druet, a native of Ohio, by whom he had one child, W. J.; his wife died of consumption in 1867, in Indianapolis, and Mr. S. married again January 27, 1870, to Miss Ellen V. White, a native of Vermont, by whom he has four children, Helen W., Stell M., Edith A., and Mildred. Mr. S. began a poor boy and has now by hard work and industry secured a competency for his declining years.

STEVENS, WM. S., county auditor, Bloomfield; was born in Vigo county, Indiana, April 12, 1824. While very young, his parents moved to Fountain county, Indiana, and there he grew up on a farm and was educated in the common schools and Franklin College, Indiana. He followed farming and teaching, until 1846, when he came to Davis county, and located on a farm one mile east of Bloomfield, until 1850, when he moved into town and has lived there since. In August 1847, he was elected county treasurer and recorder, which office he held eight years. In 1856, he commenced clerking in the store of Calvin Taylor, and in one year went into partnership, the firm being Taylor, Stevens & Co., in which he remained three years. In 1861, he sold out. He then clerked for Mr. Woodward, and then for Mr. Johnson. In 1863 and 1864, he was appointed deputy treasurer, which office he held two years, but only worked about two months during the winter seasons. In 1867, he again went to clerking for Mr. Taylor, where he continued for several years. In 1870, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which he held four years. Was secretary of the school board several years, in the early days. In February 1876, he was in charge, for the assignee, of Mr. Taylor's business, until a settlement was made. In 1879, he was elected county auditor, and reelected in 1881. He is one of the oldest settlers in the county. He was married April 21, 1850, to Miss Margaret Evans, a native of Indiana, and had five children, Harry C., and three deceased. His wife died August 5, 1848, and he married again May 6,

1860, to Catharine Evans, a sister of his deceased wife. They have had four children, Mary Effie, and three deceased, in infancy.

SWIFT, FREEMAN, school-teacher, Bloomfield; was born in Liek Creek township in this county, March 16, 1861, a son of Washington S. Swift. His early youth was spent in agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the normal school at Bloomfield. He is now teaching his first school in district No. 1, Roscoe township. He will finish his course and graduate in 1882. He is a young man of great energy, and has laid the foundation in his character for a useful and happy life. His pleasant manner will make friends for him wherever he goes.

TAYLOR, WM. H., clerk of the courts, Bloomfield; was born in Deatur county, Ind., February 8, 1847. At the age of eleven his parents came to this county, and located in Pulaski in the spring of 1859; there he grew to manhood. At the age of thirteen, his father died and left him to care for and support an invalid mother and three sisters. This he did by farming and teaching. He began teaching at the age of eighteen; soon after, his mother died, which left him the sole care of his sisters, whom he has lived to see educated and occupying honored positions in society. He was a member of the State militia during the war, and in 1879, he began merchandizing with Z. Cannon. In 1872, Cannon sold out to Mr. Milligan, who is still in business in Pulaski. They built a fine store building, a half interest in it still belongs to Mr. T. In 1876, he was elected clerk of the courts, a position which he still holds. He was married at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 21, 1871, to Miss Sarah L. Truitt, a native of Van Buren county, and they have two children, Alma Pearl, and William Bert. Mr. T. has twice been a city councilman, and city treasurer, in Bloomfield, and now holds those offices, and is also a member of the school board. He owns a fine residence where he resides, and a house and lot of seven acres, which he rents, and also a half interest in a fine brick block being built on the south side of the square. All of which he has made by hard work. He was one of the organizing members of the Masonic lodge at Pulaski, and was chosen W. M.; was also the first master on charter organization. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., at Pulaski. Mr. Taylor has the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

TOOMBS, J. P., blacksmith; was born in Davis county, December 21, 1845, and educated in the Bloomfield public school. When the war came on, though only 18, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry. After going through the war, he was honorably discharged, returned home, and attended school for a time, and then farmed for two years, after which he went into the shop of O. B. Spencer to learn blacksmithing, and after working two years as apprentice, he remained three years longer as a journeyman, then started in business for himself, and being industrious, and a good workman, he has gained a large patronage and the confidence of the community. His place of business is located near the southwest corner of the public square, in a large two story brick shop, where he is assisted by the best of workmen. He is an active and zealous worker in the temperance cause, being for two years elected a member of the city council by the temperance party. He was a candidate for sheriff, on the republican ticket, in the fall of 1881, and received more votes than any other candidate on that ticket, being defeated by only three votes.

TOWNSEND, ELISHA B., retired farmer and mechanic, postoffice Bloomfield, was born in Virginia, May 10, 1812; and at the age of five, moved

with his parents, Enoch and Hannah T., to Franklin county, and soon after to Johnson county, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1847 he came to this county, where he still resides. In 1853 he went to California, and returned in the fall of 1856. He learned the carpenter's trade in 1845, and followed it off and on for twenty-five years. He was married in Indiana in 1835, to Miss Sarah Fix, a native of Ohio. They have had nine children, Caroline, wife of Jesse Akin; Antha, wife of Albert Smith; Aaron and William, twins; Alexander, Millard, and three deceased, one in infancy, and two, Milton and Madison, of company A., Third Iowa Cavalry; Milton dying from gunshot wound at Pea Ridge, and Madison, murdered by bushwhackers at same place. Mr. T. was teamster in the same company, and was allowed to come home, by Gen. Curtis, after his sons were killed. Mr. T. is a member of the Christian Church, and has been a Mason for sixteen years.

TRIMBLE, HENRY HOFFMAN, is of remote German descent, his parents, John Trimble and Elizabeth Hoffman, having Teutonic blood in their veins. His grandfather was a soldier of the revolution. During his boyhood, his father, who was a carpenter and farmer, lived successively in Rush, Decatur and Shelby counties, Indiana, where Henry farmed until sixteen years old. He received his education in Franklin College, in the State University at Bloomington, and in Asbury University at Geencastle, graduating from the last named institution, July 24, 1847. He defrayed all his own expenses, by teaching and other work. From college he went directly into the Mexican war, serving one year in the Fifth Indiana Volunteers, James H. Lane, Colonel. On his return he read law, first with Eden H. Davis, of Shelbyville, then with Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks. His father came to Iowa in 1848, and he followed, a year later, coming to Bloomfield, and was admitted to the bar April 29, 1850, by Hon. J. F. Kinney, at Keosauqua, and in a very few years taking a high position in the profession. He was county attorney from 1851 to 1855, and State Senator from 1855 to 1859, being at the last session held at Iowa City, and the first held at Des Moines. In July 1861, he entered the army as lieutenant colonel of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and served till the 9th of September 1862, when he was discharged on account of wound in the face, at battle of Pea Ridge. In October 1862, Colonel Trimble was elected district judge of the second district, and served four years. Judge Trimble was president of the St. Louis and Cedar Rapids R. R. Company during the building of the road north to Ottumwa, and also assisted in building the Burlington and Southwestern. Judge Trimble has a National as well as State reputation, as a democratic politician. He was twice a candidate for the Supreme Court, once before the legislature, and once before the people, in 1863. Was a candidate for congress, in the first district, against Gen. Curtis, reducing the usual republican majority more than 1,200 votes, and in 1872, ran for the same office, against Wm. Loughridge, and ran 5,000 votes ahead of Horace Greeley, presidential candidate. Judge T. has been president of the State Bar Association, and stands at the head of the profession in Iowa. He was the democratic candidate for governor, in 1879, against John H. Gear, republican. The Judge is a member of the Masonic order, and is a believer in christianity, although not belonging to any church. He was married at Shelbyville, Indiana, April 5, 1849, to Miss Emma M. Carruthers, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia. They have five children, all living, Palmer, the eldest, is married, and a member of the firm of Trimble,

Carruthers & Trimble. Mr. Carruthers being a brother-in-law of the Judge, and his partner since 1867. The second son, Frank K., is studying for the profession.

VAN BENTHUSEN, JUDGE WM., Bloomfield; is a native of Orange county, N. Y.; born August 30, 1813. At the age of six, his parents, James and Susan Van Benthuseu, moved to Clermont county, Ohio, and in 1828, to Shelby county, where he grew up and received his education. His father was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851, and died with cholera, while serving as such, at the age of seventy-three. His mother died in 1862. In 1853, he settled on a farm near Drakeville, until 1865, when he was elected county judge and moved to Bloomfield. He enlisted, September 22, 1861, in Company A, First Cavalry, and was elected captain of that company. He resigned in 1862, on account of failing health, and in 1864, enlisted again, in Company D, Forty-fifth Infantry, and was elected captain. Served four months; was in the battle of Pea Ridge. He now owns 500 acres of land, and lives in Bloomfield, having one of the finest residences in the city. He was married in Indiana, May 6th, 1831, to Miss Francis Clark, a native of England, and by this union had fifteen children; four are living, Eliza, wife of J. W. Clayton; Barbary, wife of John Curl; Frank, wife of John Demuth; and Will, now editor of the *Leavenworth Times*. Mrs. V. died July 24, 1871, and he again married, September 10, 1872, Mrs. L. E. Watson, whose maiden name was Merritt; a native of Posey county, Indiana. Judge V. is a member of the M. E. Church, is also a Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of St. John's Commandery, K. T., at Centerville, Iowa.

WALKER, T. O., editor and proprietor of the Bloomfield *Democrat*; was born June 3, 1844, in Claremont, Sullivan county, New Hampshire. In the spring of 1859 his parents removed to Iowa, settling near Mitchelville, in Polk county. Two years later young Walker was teaching school in Greene county, and the two following winters in Polk and Warren counties. In 1863 he entered the preparatory department of the State University, completed a two year's course in one, and until 1866 pursued an elective course in that institution. Forced to abandon the completion of his collegiate education through lack of funds, he studied law in the office of J. V. Blackwell doing clerical work meanwhile for his board, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In December of the same year he began journalistic work upon the Iowa City *State Press*, continuing here until January, 1869, when he took the position of city editor of the Des Moines *Daily Statesman*, now *Leader*. In the following July he severed his connection with the *Statesman* to arrange for the publication of the *Democrat* in Bloomfield, which was begun September 15, 1869. In October, 1870, he married Miss Henrietta A. Hoyt, of Koshkonong, Wis. The remarkable voice possessed by Mr. Walker led to his selection as secretary and reading clerk of the Democratic State Convention of Iowa in 1868, and for each succeeding year since. It also secured for him the position of reading clerk at the National Democratic Conventions of 1876 and 1880, where at the former he earned his national *sobriquet*, "Alabama." In 1880 he was made the nominee of his party for the State senate from the district composed of Van Buren and Davis counties, and in 1881 was nominated for the lower house of the legislature. In both these contests he was unsuccessful, the opposition polling more votes than his own party. In October, 1881, he was offered and accepted the position of editor, of the Burlington *Daily Gazette*, retaining,

however, editorial control of the Bloomfield *Democrat*. In January, 1882, he was tendered the managing editorship of the Ottumwa *Daily Democrat* which place he now holds. Mr. Walker is essentially a self-made man, one of the representatives of our western civilization. His education gotten in the intervals of hard work, has been largely supplemented by an exhaustive reading, for he is still a student, and his pleasing address, genial manners and musical voice cause him to be in frequent demand for lectures and public addresses. For the last twelve years no man has done more to make history for Davis county than T. O. Walker.

WALLIS, J. D., of the firm of Wallis & Laugenstin, wagon and carriage makers, Bloomfield; was born in Indiana, in November 1839. When three years of age he came with his father to Van Buren county, Iowa. His fathers' name was Logan L. Wallis. Mr. Wallis grew to manhood in Van Buren county, and after receiving his education, he went into mercantile business, which he continued for eleven years, at Milton. In January 1880, he came to Bloomfield, and in company with his son-in-law, Laugenstin, started the shop where they are now doing business. They employ ten good workmen, and turn out wagons, buggies and phaetons, that can't be beat. His sales last year amounted to \$12 000. They have a demand at home for all the work they can turn out. Mr. Wallis served in the army, in company K, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, being in all of Sherman's campaigns. JOHN LAUGENSTIN was born in Germany in September 1855, and came to America in 1867, settling in Fort Madison, Iowa; receiving his education in Germany and in Fort Madison. He commenced to work at blacksmithing in 1870, with C. Baker, as apprentice, for four years, then as journeyman then went to Burlington for a season, then to Milton, where he worked till January 1880. He is an expert workman and oversees all the work of the shop. Mr. Wallis was married March 3, 1859, to Nancy Swiney, of Troy, Iowa. They have one daughter, Flora F., now Mrs. Laugenstin. Mr. Laugenstin was married September 12, 1878, to Miss Flora F. Wallis, and they have two girls, Hattie E. and Augusta.

WEINY, J., contractor and carpenter, Bloomfield; was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1832. When two years old he came with his father, John, to Franklin county, Ohio, at the age of fourteen, he commenced working at carpentering with his father, which he continued most of the time till 1852, when he came to Van Buren county, Iowa, and in October 1854, came to Bloomfield, which he has since called home. In the spring of 1864, he went to Montana, and for three years engaged in mining, then returned home, then went to Drakeville a few years, and then settled here. He was married in March 1856, to Mandy Lane of this county, and they had one child, Cordelia. Mrs. Weiny died in 1862, and he married again in October 1868, to Mary E. Klingler of this county. Mr. Weiny is one of the pioneer mechanics of this county. By doing good work he has secured the custom of the best city and country trade.

WILKINSON, JOHN R., lumber dealer, east of northeast corner square, Bloomfield; was born in New Jersey, January 13, 1830; and at the age of twelve, came with his mother to Lee county, Iowa. He came to this county about April 1, 1869; his early youth was spent on the farm, and acquiring a common school education at the age of sixteen, commencing life for himself, with a mother and sister to support; he farmed till he came to this county; since when he has been engaged in the lumber business. His father died in Louisville, Kentucky, when John was only six years old. His

mother is now living in this city at the age of 77. Her name was Rogers, descended from Wm. Rogers, who came to America with Wm. Penn. Mr. Wilkinson was married in Lee county, in 1860, to Miss Louisa A. Anderson, and they have two children, Fannie and Stellie. Mr. Wilkinson is an Oddfellow, member of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 23.

WILSON, ASA, retired farmer and merchant, Bloomfield; is a native of Oneida county, N. Y., born in 1811. Here he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. At the age of twenty he commenced house joining, which he followed about twenty years. He came west in 1863, landing in Bloomfield the last day of that year. He is now the owner of 203 acres of improved land in this county, besides very valuable town property. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Catharine Morgan, a native of Germany, who died in Bloomfield June 28, 1878. He married again June 12, 1879, to Eliza Baer, a native of this county; they have one child, Asa L., born April 9, 1880, being nearly seventy years younger than his father. Mr. W. is a member of the Universalist church.

YOUNG, DR. J. W., Bloomfield, was born June 21, 1841, in Bartholomew county, Indiana. In the spring of 1843, his parents came to Davis county and located where they now live, in Prairie township. He was developed on the prairies, and was educated in the common schools. In 1865 he commenced teaching, and after teaching three years, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Greenleaf of Bloomfield, and attended the Medical College at Keokuk, from which he graduated in 1871, and the same year formed a partnership with Dr. Greenleaf, which continued for five years, and he has occupied the same office ever since. In 1868 he was elected county superintendent, and held it one term. He enlisted in the fall of 1861, in company A, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served three years; was private secretary to General Bussey for two years. He was slightly wounded in the head, at Sylamore, Arkansas, and had his horse shot from under him at Pea Ridge. Was assistant adjutant in the State Militia, at the close of the war. He was married, March 11, 1865, to Miss Eliza Ferguson, a native of Van Buren county, and they have three children: Lillie, Clay and Wray. He owns the mineral spring known at Forest Home, which he intends to improve soon.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

BALDRIDGE, JOHN., retired, was born in Murray county, Tenn., February 20, 1800. He was there reared and educated in the subscription schools. At the age of thirteen, he was appointed drum major under the late Gen. Reynolds, then colonel in the recruiting service, for the war, in 1813. His father was a native of Pennsylvania. Being driven out of Pennsylvania by the British, he joined the Continental army under Gen. Green, and served till the war was over. Quite a romance is connected with the marriage of his parents, his mother having also fought in the war of the revolution, was driven from home by the British, and took refuge in the American forts, where she remained during the war, and in action would load while the men fired. At the age of nineteen, the subject of this sketch became apprenticed to the blacksmith trade, and served three years. In

1840, he came to Van Buren county, Iowa, and became a resident of this county in 1843, and has lived here ever since. He worked at blacksmithing four years, and the rest of the time has been a farmer. During the war, though an old man, he went to Keokuk and Davenport, and helped recruit for the army, beating the drum in camp for the boys. He was married in 1825, to Miss Rebecca Puckett, a native of Virginia. They have raised a family of eight children; Martha J., Edward L., Wm. T., Michael K., Ebenezer K. (died in the service, in Company D., 30th Iowa Infantry), John A., Belle, Eliza. Mrs. B. died, July 25, 1874. Mr. B. lives at present with his son-in-law, John Bronghard. He has in his possession a casket brought from Scotland by his great-grandfather, which has been in the family 200 years.

BARKER, J. S., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Bloomfield, was born November 7, 1845, in Van Buren county, Iowa. His father was one of the pioneers of that county, where he still lives at the age of eighty-one. Here Mr. B. grew up and acquired his education. He visited the Black Hills, Dakota, in 1877, but not being satisfied, returned to Iowa, and bought the farm he now owns in this county, consisting of 120 acres, with good buildings and bearing orchard. He keeps enough cattle to feed all his crops. He was married November 21, 1867, to Miss Artie Johnson, who died May 17, 1875, leaving two children, Harvey M., and Archie J. He was married again January 21, 1879, to Miss Sarah E. Franklin, of Bentonsport, Van Buren county, and they have one child; Katie F. Mrs. B. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

BELL, D. H., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap, was born, November, 1825, in Trumbull county, Ken., where he grew up on the farm, and was educated in the subscription school. While quite young he moved with his parents to Hendricks county, Ind., where he lived till the fall of 1840, when he came to this county and entered the farm he now lives on containing 240 acres, with good buildings and a nice orchard. He was married December 6, 1842, to Miss E. Ellis, a native of Ohio, and they have nine children, Cashur, Celantine, Ahminta, Parker, John, Walter, Orine, Cora and Victor. Mr. B. and family are members of the M. E. church, and in politics is a Democrat.

CAMMACK, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 21, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Park county, Ind., October 24, 1825, where he grew to manhood and acquired his education, and helped his father on the farm. In 1849, he came to this county and intended to settle here, but returning home, he caught the gold fever, and started for California, by the overland route, being five months on the way; he mined one year, and then returned home by way of Panama and New Orleans. He became a resident of Davis county, April 7, 1852, and located where he now lives. His farm consists of 282 acres, well improved, with a good orchard, well watered by a living spring. His farm is fenced in lots for stock management. He feeds, and puts on the market annually, three car-loads of stock. He also owns thirty-two acres of good blue grass woodland pasture. He was married April 1, 1844, to Miss Catharine Hawkins, a native of Indiana. She lived but three years after their marriage, dying, January 1, 1847, leaving one child, now deceased. He was married again, March 20, 1848, to Miss Nancy High, also a native of Indiana. She lived one year after their marriage, dying, March 9, 1849, leaving one child, Tilman A., now a resident of Kansas. He married again March 1, 1853, to Miss Albina French, a native of Indiana.

This marriage proved unhappy, and they separated four months after, and obtained a divorce. One child was the result of this union, born after the separation, of whom Mr. C. granted her the custody. He was married the fourth time, April 29, 1854, to his present wife Miss Nancy Hale, a native of Illinois. They have two children; Anna, wife of Miles Shown; and Francis M., of this county. Mr. C. has been a Mason for sixteen years, and an Odd Fellow for twenty. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county.

COY, DANIEL, farmer, stock-raiser and brick-maker, section 26, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Greene county, Ohio, in February 1823. He was there reared to manhood and received a limited education. He came to Bloomfield in 1851, and bought the farm he now occupies, in 1853, consisting of 200 acres, 120 in cultivation, balance in blue grass pasture. In 1878, he engaged in brick-making. He was married in 1841, to Miss Sarah Morgan, of Ohio; they have five children, Mary C., wife of Henry Smith; Susan, wife of John Neal; Martha J., wife of Wm. Haines; Samuel L. and Milton C., all married except Samuel. Mr. Coy has been an Odd Fellow for twenty-five years, and is a man highly respected by the community.

DAVIES, WM. G., farmer and stock-raiser, section five, postoffice Bloomfield; was born August 30, 1830, in Dearborn county, Indiana, of Welsh parents. Here he grew to manhood, and received a common school education, while assisting his father, William Davies, a pioneer of that county, and also assisted in erecting the first brick building in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1856 he visited Missouri and Iowa, and bought his present farm, through his brother, the same year. He settled on it in 1862, and the next year returned to his native place, and married, February 28, 1863, Miss Hannah F. Emerson, and brought her to the home he had prepared. He was in the stock trade about twelve years, had stock in the Union stock yards in Chicago at their opening, also at St. Louis and Cincinnati. At present he is farming and feeding; he has a fine farm of 227 acres, well improved, with eighty acres of permanent grass pasture; good buildings and orchard, the farm fenced all around with osage hedge. Mr. D. has a family of six children, Jennie S., Emma C., Lizzie L., Thomas, Willie G. and Charles J.

DEVAULT, JACOB, farmer and stock raiser, section 12, postoffice Bloomfield; was born June 12, 1820, in Harrison county, Ohio. Here he grew up and was educated, learning blacksmithing, which he followed many years. In 1850, he went to California, where he remained two years, mining and traveling, then returned to Ohio, and farmed two years, then worked at blacksmithing till 1872, when he came to this county where he now owns a nice farm of 260 acres, 200 in good cultivation, and is well fitted for stock-raising. He was married April 3d, 1844, to Miss Margaret Gotschall, a native of Ohio, and they have had seven children, Louisa, deceased, Hiram, A. J., J. E., G. W., Mary E., wife of Frank Rankin, and Isabelle D., wife of Henry Wishard. Mr. Devault is a self-made man, having commenced with nothing except a trade and a strong constitution. He has given his children a good education and also a substantial start in life. They are gitted with all the elements of success.

DEVAULT, HIRAM, farmer and stock-raiser, section 42, postoffice, Bloomfield; was born August 5, 1847, in Vinton county, Ohio. Here he grew to manhood, and attended the common schools. He enlisted in the 194th Ohio Infantry when he was 17. He served in the Shenandoah valley,

and was discharged in November 1865, when he returned home and worked at blacksmithing in his father's shop. Removed to Harrison county in 1869, bought a small farm, built a small shop, and combined the two trades. He has a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved. His entire farm is pasture and meadow, and he keeps on an average 80 head of stock. He shipped two car loads this year, graded as export cattle A No. 1, and fed 4,000 bushels of grain. He was married Sept. 14, 1869, to Miss Mary J. Miller, a native of Ohio, and they have two children, Florence D. and Rollie H. M. Mr. Devault makes a specialty of stock-raising.

DODGE, JOHN W., farmer and stock raiser, postoffice, Bloomfield; was born August 8, 1843, in Posey county, Indiana. He came with his parents to McLean county, Illinois, when ten years old, where he was reared and educated. During the war he served in company C, Forty-fourth Indiana Veteran Infantry, being in the army of the Cumberland; was discharged in September 1865, and returned to Illinois, helping on the farm. He married February 20, 1868, Miss Sarah J. Owens, a native of Indiana, and came to this county, buying a farm in Wyacondah township, which he sold in 1874, and bought the one he now owns, consisting of 160 acres. He has a family of six children, Clara May, Elsie B., Effie L., Ida May, John W., and Sarah J. Mr. D. has been township trustee, in Wyacondah township.

DOKE, T. D., farmer and stock raiser, section thirty-one, post-office, Bloomfield; was born May 6, 1837, in Logan county, Ohio, and while an infant, his parents moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and obtained a limited education at the common schools. During the war he served in company B, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, enlisting in August 1861, and serving in all the great battles of the western army, from Fort Donelson to Chattanooga, being promoted to first lieutenant, and then doing provost duty till discharged in September 1865; when he returned to Indiana, engaged in the livery business, in Pierceton and Warsaw. He came to this county in 1869, and opened the livery stable where William M. Saunders now keeps, in Bloomfield. In 1879 he purchased a farm of 362 acres, and is making for himself a beautiful home; being nicely situated one and a half miles from Bloomfield. He was married March 12, 1867, to Miss Tillie E. Keefel, a native of Ohio, and they have four children, Odel C., Edith M., David E. and Albert T.

ELROD, ELL, farmer, carpenter and builder, section 11, postoffice Pulaski; was born December 7, 1824, in Jackson county, Indiana, where he grew up and received his education. He came to Iowa in 1845, and located in Lee county, and came to this county in 1850, located land, built a small house, and in 1851, went back to Lee county and married Miss Sarah Scott, and with his young wife, returned to his claim. He for many years worked at carpenter work, in the meantime improving his farm. His wife died in 1873; she was the mother of six children, three now living, Ophelia, Rachel, and Grant. He married again in 1872, Mary Jennings, who lived but nine months. He was married in 1878, to his present wife, Miss Nancy E. Branghead, a native of Indiana, and they have two children, Alma E. and Adelbert J. His farm consists of eighty acres of improved land and fifty acres of timber. Mr. E. has no doubt put up more buildings than any other man in the county.

FRANKLING, MRS. MARTHA (colored), farmer, section 12, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in slavery on the plantation of William Grimes, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, about the year 1826, and at the death of her old

master, she became the property of Blackburn McElroy, of Missouri, by foreclosure of mortgage, and lived in Missouri till the emancipation. She was married there to Jacob Johnson, also a slave, owned by one Merritt, and they lived together three years, when he with twenty-five others escaped to Canada by the underground railroad, and was never heard of afterward. They had one child, since deceased. She was again married, after emancipation, to John Frankling, having previously given birth to five children, by John Coleman, also a slave, deceased, Scott, Annie, Joseph, Harry and Charlie, who adopted their mother's maiden name, Lewis. She has been a resident of this county since 1879, and in Iowa, thirteen years. She owns a nice little farm of seventy acres, in good cultivation, and is industrious and prosperous. She was burned out in 1880, losing everything in the house, but has since rebuilt and is now well fixed.

GARVER, JACOB S., farmer and stock-raiser, section two, postoffice, Belknap; was born January 30, 1830, in Montgomery county, Ohio; and at the age of seven, moved with his parents to Wabash county, Ind., where he grew to manhood, and received a limited common school education, working on the farm, and driving stage. He came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1857, and came to this county in 1865; lived four years in Soap Creek township, then moved to his present farm, consisting of eighty-three and a half acres, all under cultivation, nicely situated, with natural timber on three sides. He was married January 22, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Smailes, a native of Virginia, and they have two children, Hattie J. and Sarah M. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the United Brethren Church, and he has been one of the trustees.

GOOD, JOHN, deceased, was a native of Ireland, born in County Cork, February, 1817. In his youth he assisted on his father's farm, and received a limited education at the parochial schools of his native land. He was married, February 8, 1849, to Miss Frances, youngest daughter of John and Mary Battimer, of County Cork, and six weeks later took shipping at Queenstown for America. Landing at New York, they went to Dayton, Ohio, where they made their first home. From there they went to Wisconsin, and bought a farm, on which they lived three and a half years, then went back to Dayton, and seven years later, in 1859, came to this county, buying a farm and being quite successful. October 12, 1878, Mr. Good passed away, in the sixty-first year of his age, highly respected by every one. He was a man of great energy, was a member of the Episcopal Church, and died in the hope of a better world. He left a family of seven children: Mary, wife of William Stack; James A., John R., Benjamin F., Miriam A., wife of F. Bussell; G. W. and W. H., twins. The farm now consists of 204 acres, of splendid land, besides twenty-five acres timber. Mrs. G. manages the farm with the assistance of four of her sons. They live on section 34.

GORE, JAMES W., stock-breeder, Bloomfield postoffice, is a native of Decatur county, Indiana, born April 18, 1837. He was raised a farmer, and went to the common school. In 1852 he came to this county, where he attended Troy Academy, remaining in this county till 1863, when he went to Central California, and three and a half years later, returning to this county, he went to breeding fine stock, and has followed that ever since. He owns a farm of 130 acres. He has some of the best brood mares in this county, and a horse that took the premium at the county fair, in 1881; also a Jack and Jennet that took first premium and diploma at the same time.

He was married in August, 1858, to Miss Margaret A. Vaughn, a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky. They have had ten children, six now living; Elijah F., Willie A., Addie, Lulie, John M. and Mary A.

GRANT, GEORGE L., farmer and stock raiser, section 7, postoffice Bloomfield; was born June 13, 1835, in New Brunswick. He came to Iowa, with his parents, at the age of thirteen, locating in Perry township, having previously lived in Ohio eleven years. He attended school in Ohio, finishing here, where he has since lived, farming, and teaching school several winters. He located where he now lives, in 1879, and has a nice farm of 175 acres; eighty, in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, orchard and surroundings. He was married, October 28, 1862, to Miss Evaline Childers, a native of Illinois, daughter of Abraham Childers. They have six children; Andrew W., Olive, Homer, Grace G., Annie B. and Edith E.

GRAFTON, THOMAS, farmer, section twelve, postoffice Pulaski; was born October 9, 1826, in Champaign county, Ohio. Here he spent his youth, assisting on the farm and attending school. He came to Iowa in 1851, locating in Union township, this county, near Gospel Ridge, where he lived thirteen years, and came to his present farm in 1866. He was married November 19, 1846 to Miss Eliza A. Long, a native of Virginia, born November 20, 1824; her parents coming to Ohio, when she was quite young, where she was educated. Mr. G. has reared and educated a family of eight children, six now living; D. S., Wm. S., Mary E., wife of James Anderson, Kate, Julia F. and Joe Austin; two deceased, Margaret E., died June 18, 1876, aged twenty-two, and Hester J., died February 26, 1870. D. S. served in company A, Third Iowa Cavalry during the war, and Miss Kate is a school teacher, having been educated at Bloomfield Normal School.

HAM, MATTHIAS D., farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, postoffice Bloomfield; was born May 13, 1817, in Harrison county, Ind., and there grew to manhood, obtaining a liberal education in the subscription schools. He came to Fulton county, Ill., in 1835, and six years later came to this county and bought the claim on which he now lives, of Stephen Saunders, before the land came in market or was surveyed, and built a cabin which still stands on the place. He now owns 269 acres, 200 acres well improved, with good buildings, orchard, and two miles of osage hedge. He was married in November, 1835, to Miss Margaret Ann Reeves, a native of Virginia; they have had nine children, Elisha, deceased, member of company A, Third Iowa Cavalry, and killed at Pea Ridge; Nancy A., wife of J. M. Bell; Mary M., wife of V. H. McLean; Wm. J., Elijah B., the only one at home, and John L., Fidelia Rhoda, and David Ray, deceased, leaving only four living. Mr. H. and wife have lived together happily for forty-five years, and have been members of the United Brethren church most of the time. He has neither sued nor been sued by any one in his life.

HAMBLETON, A. H., farmer, section 19, postoffice Bloomfield; was born November 9, 1814, in Fleming county, Ky. His early life was spent assisting on the farm and acquiring a limited education. His parents were Daniel and Martha. At the age of eighteen he moved to Hendricks county, Ind., where he lived until 1848, engaged in farming. In October of that year he arrived in this county and has remained ever since. He is located on a good farm of 180 acres, with a comfortable home, good barn and orchard and is engaged in stock-raising to quite an extent. He was married

February 1, 1838, to Miss Dorinda Bunteu, of Hendricks county, Ind., and they have been blessed with nine children: Melvina, Wallace, Geo. S., Ellen A., Nancy E. and four deceased. By economy and industry Mr. H. has become quite prosperous. In politics he is a Greenbacker. Mrs. H. is somewhat noted for her fine butter.

HILL, JAMES A., farmer and stock-raiser, and house carpenter, post-office, Bloomfield; was born January 29, 1834, in Barron county, Kentucky. When one year old he came with his parents to Tazewell county, Illinois, and three years later to Knox county, and four years later, in 1841, they came to Wyacondah township, in this county, where he was reared and educated. His father died March 29, 1870, and his mother died ten days after, both at an advanced age. They were well known and highly thought of in this county. Mr. H. was married May 5, 1854, to Mary A., daughter of Joseph and Anna Carter, who were among the first settlers of this county. They have had seven children, William D., Henry T., Martha A., wife of Moses McClure; Isabelle, Emeline, Leonard F. and Eva D. Mr. H. has seen the rise and progress, and improvement of this county as boy and man. He is a good citizen and reliable mechanic.

HOCKERSMITH, LEWIS F., carpenter, builder, and brick manufacturer, Bloomfield; was born April 23, 1851, in this county, his father, John, being one of the first settlers of the county. Mr. H. was reared on the old homestead in Fox township, assisting on the farm and attending the common schools. At the age of nineteen he bought twenty-five acres of land in that township and has since added steadily to his wealth, having bought and improved several farms, and picked up the carpenter's trade in building on them. In 1871 he bought a farm in Lucas county and engaged in stock-raising three years. In 1876 built and kept a hotel in Bloomfield a few months, then sold out and went to farming. In 1881 he engaged in the making of brick; has all the facilities for making the best sand brick. He was married October 1, 1869, to Miss Emma E. Clemens, daughter of Wm. Clemens of this county; they have two children, Alice and Eva B. Mr. H. has been county collector, and was reelected, showing the esteem in which he is held by the people. His home is in the suburbs of Bloomfield, where he enjoys all the comforts of life.

JENNINGS, DAVID, farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, postoffice Belknap; was born July 2, 1851, in Morgan county, Ohio, where he was reared and received a common school education. At the age of eighteen he came to Iowa with his mother and five sisters and brothers, his father having died when our subject was an infant. They located in this county, where he has since resided. He located where he now lives, in 1881, his farm consisting of eighty acres of well-improved land. He also farms eighty acres of rented land. He was married September 20, 1879, to Miss Ida Wilbur, a native of Indiana and daughter of Garret Wilbur, of this county; they have one child, Horatio O. Mr. J. is well known as an industrious young man and will trade for anything he sees a dollar in. He is a member of the Masonic order.

JENKINS, ISRAEL F., teacher and ex-county superintendent, postoffice Bloomfield; was born June 19, 1841, in Boone county, Mo., and in December, 1845, he came with his parents to Davis county, Iowa, and located in Wyacondah township, where they still reside. Here he grew to manhood, and received his education in the common schools, Burlington University, and Normal Department of the State University. When he was

eleven years old his right arm was taken off in a threshing machine, which incapacitated him for farming, and at the age of twenty he had fitted himself for teaching, and has followed that profession ever since. In 1871 he was elected county superintendent of public instruction, which office he held for eight years, and had been deputy two years before his election. Since retiring from office he has been in the dairy business. He was married December 22, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Kelsey, a native of Indiana, and they have one child, Ora C.

LUCE, W. O., farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, postoffice Bloomfield; was born December 29, 1852, in Warren county, Ohio. His father, Daniel, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, Minerva, of New York, her maiden name being Lewis. When four years old he came with his parents to Wyacondah township, this county, where he grew to manhood, and obtained a common school education. His father died October 21, 1865, aged 36. He was an energetic and good citizen; his mother followed her husband, five years later; she was an upright christian lady, a member of the M. E. Church. They left six sons and one daughter. Mr. L. was married October 22, 1876, to Miss Anna E. Wray, daughter of Jas. M. Wray, of this county. His farm consists of 40 acres of well improved land, and he also owns 40 acres of improved land in section 33, Bloomfield township, and 10 acres of timber in West Grove township.

McAVOY, JAMES, deceased; was born January 9, 1809, in County Down, Ireland. His father was a sea-faring man, and gave his son a thorough education. At the age of 18 he came to America, and went to Washington, D. C., and soon after secured a contract on the national pike; but lost his earnings by the failure of the chief contractors. He then went to Greencastle, Indiana, and then to Stilesville, Indiana, still working on public works, canals and railroads. During the Mexican war he enlisted in Capt. Crawford's company, Second Indiana Volunteers, and served till the regiment was disbanded. He came to this county in 1850, and located where the family homestead now is; consisting of 327 acres of improved land. He was married December 2, 1833, to Miss Jane Cunningham, a native of North Carolina, born May 19, 1811; the marriage taking place at Stilesville, Indiana. Mr. McAvoy after living an active and useful life, passed away September 27, 1872, much regretted by all. A man of brilliant education, ready wit, and thorough knowledge of the world. He was a war democrat and visited the army several times during the rebellion. He left a family of four children, Charles J., Larissa A., and Lewis C., living at home, and Christopher C., married, and John F., deceased in 1858, aged 19. Charles J. served during the war, enlisting in August 1862, in Company G, Second Iowa Infantry, and was in the battles of Bear Creek, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, and was with Sherman through Atlanta and Savannah; and then to Washington, being in the grand review, and mustered out June 14, 1865. Since which time he has been engaged in farming.

MERIDETH, ANDREW F., farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, post-office Pulaski; was born December 16, 1841, in Van Buren county, Iowa. His father, Andrew M., being one of the pioneers of that county, where he still lives, hale and hearty. There Mr. M. grew to manhood, and received a common school education. He became a resident of this county in 1867, when he bought a farm of 100 acres, partly improved. It is now in good

cultivation. He was married October 5, 1865, to Miss Mary Wolfe, a native of Ohio. They have six children, Osceola S., Charley A., George L., Carrie Belle, Walter, and Bertha.

MERRY, NICHOLAS E., farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Erie county, N. Y., July 1, 1838, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty he learned the milling business, and followed it four years when, that not agreeing with his health, he went to farming. In January, 1860, he went to Texas, working at the cooper trade till the war commenced, when he was conscripted into the rebel service, and attached to the Second Texas Infantry, and sent to Vicksburg, and from there to the Yazoo, to fight General Quinby, where he deserted and came into the Union lines, never having fired a gun at the old flag or its defenders. He then came north, and enlisted in company F, One hundred and forty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and did duty in the defenses near Washington, till the close of the war. In September 1869, he came to this county, where he now owns a farm of 120 acres, well improved. Mr. M. makes a specialty of fine stock, and breeding and improving it. He was married June 10, 1867, to Miss Maria Howell, a native of New York, and a graduate of Gainesville Female Seminary. Mr. M. is a jovial, good natured citizen, and self-made, having earned all he possesses by hard work.

MOORE, EDWARD W., farmer, stock-raiser and fruit-grower, section 1, postoffice Belknap, was born September 5, 1844, in Vermillion county, Ind., and at the age of ten came with his parents to this county, and here grew up and was educated. He served in the army in company A, Third Iowa Cavalry. Went to Memphis; was at Tupelo, Oldtown, the Wilson raid, Macon, Selma, and at Columbus, Ga., was severely wounded in the hip. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and returned to this county and engaged in business at Drakeville four years; then, in 1869, sold out and commenced farming on the old family homestead, consisting of 189 acres, with a bearing orchard of 13 acres. He was married May 12, 1869, to Miss Tamer A. Elliott, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of George Elliott, of Bloomfield. They have three interesting children: Florence, Frank and Horace. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Congregational Church, and they take an active interest in education. He is at present president of the board of education. He is engaged in wool growing and finds it profitable.

MORRIS, HARVEY M., farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born June 18, 1842, in Van Buren county, Iowa, and at the age of five returned with his parents to Indiana, their native State, and four years later came to this county. He enlisted August 17, 1861, in company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, and the first year fought bushwhackers in Missouri and Arkansas, and then Price, Marmaduke and Kerby. He veteranized in 1864, and while home on furlough, March 6, 1864, he married Miss Sarah Shadic, and six days later rejoined his regiment, and was ordered to the front; being in seventeen battles; wounded once; struck twice with bullets, and mustered out August 9, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. M. have had four children, Ida E., Mary M., William F. and James N., an infant, deceased. Mr. M. is a carpenter by trade, and highly respected.

MURPHY, JOSIAH, farmer and stock-raiser, sections one and two, postoffice Pulaski; was born March 14, 1814, in Loudon county, Virginia, where he grew up and received a common school education. He came to Ohio in 1839, and lived in Muskingum county twenty-eight years. He was

married October 11, 1838, to Miss Permelia Huff, of his native place. They have reared a family of ten children: Nancy E., John W., Jennie, Sidney A., Thornton, Susan, Charles H., Mason, Nelson A. and Julia, deceased March 25, 1873, wife of Allen Johnson, leaving two children, Eliza A. and Franklin, who live with their grandparents. Mr. M. came to Iowa in 1867, locating where he now lives, and owns a fine farm of 176 acres, well improved. His son, C. H., is a graduate of the Kirckville Normal School, Missouri. Mr. M. has traveled a good deal, but thinks this county suits him better than any other.

NESMITH, ELIJAH, farmer and stock-raiser, section 31, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Perry county, Ohio, February 1, 1827; and came with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1843. Here he grew up, assisting his father on the farm and attending the Winchester select school. He became a resident of this county in 1875, and now owns a fine farm of 120 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, orchard, a grove of maples and walnut, and a beautiful yard adorned with evergreens. He was married June 6, 1858, to Miss Mary J. McSurley, a native of Ohio, daughter of Miles McSurley, of Van Buren county, and they have seven children, Margaret C., Dora, Mary A., Cora A., Eliza J., Ella and Bertha. Mr. N. takes an active interest in educational matters. He is a good neighbor and worthy citizen.

NORRIS G. W., farmer and stock man, sections 20 and 29, postoffice Bloomfield; was born April 19, 1835, in Clark county, Ohio. There he grew up, and was educated at the Sturgis Academy, at Charlestown, Indiana. He spent his youth assisting his father on the farm. He came with his parents to this township in 1857, and lived with them till thirty years old, then engaged in the live stock trade for ten years, bought the farm he lives on, in 1874, consisting of 240 acres of well improved land, with a good orchard, and buildings. He is now making a specialty of fine stock, and has a herd of finely graded short-horns. He was married February 4, 1876, to Miss Salena Coliver, a native of Indiana, daughter of Andrew Coliver, of West Grove. They have had three children: Doretta, born December 18, 1880, and two deceased in infancy. Charles Norris, his father, was a native of Indiana, born September 16, 1805, and died in this county September 21, 1876, his mother is still living at an advanced age, hale and hearty. Mr. N's. two grandfathers, and maternal great grandfather, Gen. Bartholomew, were at the battle of Tippecanoe. He is one of this county's solid citizens, and has a nice home, finely furnished.

NORRIS, JAMES T., farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, postoffice Bloomfield; was born July 4, 1837, in Clark county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood and received his education. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1857, and located four miles west of Bloomfield. He enlisted in August 1862, in company B. Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. Was in the battles of Yazoo Pass, Arkansas Post, capture of Vicksburgh, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and with Sherman to the sea; was at the grand review in Washington, and was discharged June 15, 1865, came home and commenced farming. He bought the place where he now lives, in 1881, consisting of 130 acres. He was married October 30, 1873, to Miss Orietta Turner, a native of Indiana, and they have four children, Charles C., Harry E., James R. and Guy. Mr. N. was under fire in the army twenty-two times, but came out without a scratch; although hurt slightly in a railroad accident coming home.

PALMER, HON. DAVID P., attorney and counselor at law (retired); was born November 29, 1812, in the Empire State, where he was reared and educated. He moved to Brown county, Ohio, in 1836, and commenced studying law in the office of Andrew Elison, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practiced in Georgetown, Ohio. Then came to Iowa territory, locating in Linn county, and in 1847 came to this county, locating in Bloomfield; then a town of very few houses, court being held in the old log court-house. He was once a candidate for State senator against S. G. Mc-Achran, and was defeated by twenty-eight votes. Afterwards ran against the same man for member of the constitutional convention, which formed the present constitution, and was elected by 280 majority. He has also been prosecuting attorney, both in this and Linn counties. He was married January 3, 1858, to Miss Allie L. Lakin, a native of Ohio. They have seven children, Arthur G., Nellie, wife of C. O. Edwards; Oscar, Fred, Mabel, Herbert and Philip. Mr. P. was a war democrat during the war; was at one time a law partner with H. H. Trimble, and can lay claim to being the veteran attorney of this county.

PETTET, J. W., farmer and stock-raiser; was born January 28, 1823, in Clark county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the subscription schools. He came to Iowa in 1844, and after remaining about ten months, went to Kentucky, where he was engaged in the wood business for six years; then coming back to Iowa, stopping in Van Buren county till 1864; then going to Jefferson county, where he farmed till 1877, when he came back to Van Buren, for nearly three years; then came to Bloomfield, this county; remained during the winter, then moved on the farm where he now lives. He was married November 3, 1853, to Miss Naomi Ferrel, a native of Harrison county, Ohio. They have five children: Victorine C., Elmer E., James R., Brice H., and Charles F., and one deceased. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

PLANK, WM. J., farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Lee county, Iowa, October 1, 1848; at the age of four his parents came to Davis county and he has lived here ever since. His father, J. J. Plank, is the pioneer of Pulaski, where he located, and built and run a saw mill. Mr. P., Jr., bought the farm he now occupies in 1874, consisting of 160 acres, now well improved, with good buildings and orchard. He is a systematic farmer, never having missed a crop. He keeps enough stock to feed it all. He was married in Lee county, January 4, 1874, to Miss Anna Klopfenstein, a native of Ohio. They have three children: Aaron D., Minnie M., and Harry.

RAWLINGS, RICHARD, farmer and stock-raiser, sections 33 and 28, postoffice Bloomfield; was born April 23, 1823, in Prince George county, western shore, Maryland. His father, being a school teacher, early instilled in his mind the advantages of an education. His father dying when he was eight years old, in 1834, the family sold their interest in the State of Maryland and came to Indiana, where he worked on the farm and attended school till 1844, when he came to this county and entered the land on which he now lives. By hard work and diligent effort, he has attained quite a large property. He now owns 280 acres of well improved land. He was married December 11, 1851, to Miss Henrietta L. Roland, a native of Kentucky, born August 29, 1830. They have had three children, John F., Etta M., and the eldest, Andrew C., deceased August 8, 1867, aged fourteen. Mr. R. taught school in his young days, both in Indiana and Iowa. He is a

Mason, and himself and wife have long been members of the M. E. Church. He has been a local preacher in that church for many years.

ROMINGER, HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, sections 21 and 22, Bloomfield postoffice; was born in Stokes county, N. C., March 14, 1813. There he grew to manhood, being educated in the subscription school. In 1834, he came to Indiana, and settled in Bartholomew county, where he lived till 1863, when he moved to Indianapolis for three years, then, in 1866, came to this county and located on 138 acres of land he bought in an early day. He was married May 22, 1837, to Miss Anna K. Miller, a native of North Carolina, born in Davidson county, January 3, 1819, who came with her parents to Indiana in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. R. have four children, Williamson A., who served in the Union army during the war, in the Thirty-third Indiana Infantry; Charlotte C., wife of J. W. Conden, of Bloomfield; Abbie J., wife of A. Breeding, of Fremont county; and Miss Emma F., the only one at home with the old folks. The family are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. R. has always been a strong temperance man, and has taken an active interest in the cause.

ROYER, DAVISON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 29, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Lancaster county, Penn., September 18, 1821. In 1832, his parents came to Indiana, and in 1858, he came to this county, and located where he now resides, on 40 acres of well improved land, with orchard and good osage orange fence. He was married November 27, 1851, to Miss Sarah E. Norris, a native of Indiana, and they have three children, Charles B., Emily M., wife of Albert Hamilton, and Laura A., wife of John Bloom. The parents of Mr. R. were natives of Pennsylvania. His mother is buried in Clark county, Indiana, and his father at Fairfield, Iowa. Mr. R. has given his family a good education, and they are members in good standing of the Christian Church.

SAUNDERS, C. D., farmer, stock and horse dealer; postoffice Bloomfield; was born April 25, 1846, in this township, and here he has grown to manhood, receiving a limited education, his youth being spent assisting his father on the farm. He located on his present farm in 1865; he has a fine farm of 560 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, with three good houses, two barns, three bearing orchards, three miles of Osage hedge, and his fields are divided into eighty acre lots. He feeds on an average about 100 head of stock. He served in the Border Brigade, during the war, and is now a half owner with Dr. J. W. Young in the Forest Home Mineral Spring, and 70 acres of land. He was married February 9, 1855, to Miss Rachel E. Young, and after living happily together for ten years, she died March 7, 1865, regretted by all her friends and acquaintances, at the age of twenty-seven; she was a daughter of Ephriam Young, of Bloomfield. Mr. Saunders married again November 18, 1879, to Miss Belle Brown, his present wife.

SAUNDERS, STEPHEN L., farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, postoffice Pulaski. A pioneer of Bloomfield township; was born February 14, 1813, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and became a wanderer from home at the age of nine, since which time he has traveled extensively. He made his first stop at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained twelve years, there being but one house there when he arrived. He then went to Michigan, and two years later to Indiana, where he was married in 1836, to Miss Sophia Lattimer, who died thirteen months after, leaving one child, Matilda. In 1837 he came west, and after crossing the Mississippi, a "York sixpence" was the extent of his wealth. He stopped in Van Buren county one year,

then with a party of seven, including Father Clifford, a Christian preacher, went to Council Bluffs, and worked for the government, in building and running a mill for the use of the Indians; then returned to Van Buren county, where his parents had located; sold out their claim, and came with them to Davis county, and staked out his claim, where he now lives, in the fall of 1840. He surveyed it by pacing off a square mile, and only missed his present lines a few rods. The same year he engaged in making rails on other claims, which he had staked out for *friends* in Ohio, and was arrested by the United States marshal for trespassing on Indian lands, and fined \$500, and ordered under guard till the fine was paid. He describes his confinement as being rather pleasant, the United States officers being genial hearty fellows, and were talented drinkers. They offered to let him go for his rifle, but he refused that, and many opportunities to escape till they finally ran away from *him*, and he returned to his cabin. In 1844 he married Miss Emily Waterman, daughter of William Waterman, now of Washington territory. They have eight children, Columbus D., William M., Lyman S., Millard F., Cleveland E., Laura E., Flora B., and Lincoln. Mr. Saunders has amassed quite a fortune, the home farm consisting of 430 acres, well improved, with good buildings and orchard; and other lands, making in all about 1,200 acres.

ST. CLAIR, WM. A., farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 30, 1830. There he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of 24, he anticipated Horace Greely's advice, and came to Linn county, Iowa, and remained there till the spring of 1853, when he went to California and mined two years; then worked two years for a flume and mining company; then returned to Linn county, Iowa. In 1857, he bought a farm, and has since followed farming. In 1879, he became a resident of this county, and owns a nice farm of 80 acres. He was married in March 1859, to Miss Celestia Dille, a native of Indiana; she lived but one year. He married again in January, 1863, Miss Mary Bassett, a native of Indiana. They have three children, Fannie M., wife of C. S. Painter; Jesse F. and Mary. Mr. St. Clair and family are members of the Baptist Church, and he has been superintendent of the Sabbath school for fifteen years, and takes great interest in educational matters.

SWANK FARMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Bloomfield postoffice; was born in Morgan county, Ohio, February, 14, 1834. There he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1862 he came to this county. He owns a nice farm, consisting of 37 acres, well improved. He was married at the age of twenty-one, to Miss Susanna McBride, a native of Ohio, who died November 17, 1871, leaving four children, Augusta, wife of Thomas Harbin, of Missouri; John W.; Emma, wife of Holla Blackford; and Mariette. Mr. S. married again February 10, 1873, Miss Minnie Hamilton, also a native of Ohio, reared and educated in Noble county, where the marriage took place. They have three children, Lorren, Harvey and Roy. Mr. S. has been for 18 years an Odd Fellow, and was deputy sheriff under Sheriff McKibbin. He has a pair of trained ferrets, recently imported from Ohio, probably the only pair in the county.

SWIFT, ANDREW M., farmer and stock-raiser, section 34, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Putnam county, Ind., March 12, 1843, a son of Curren E. and Anna Swift, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee. He is one of a family of nineteen, fifteen living; all grown and living in Iowa but

one. He came to Iowa, with his parents, in 1847, and settled in Perry township, this county where he grew to manhood, receiving his education at the Bloomfield schools. In 1875 he bought the farm he now lives on, consisting of 92 acres, well improved, well watered, and in good cultivation, situated three miles southwest of Bloomfield. He was married February 13, 1867, to Miss Elmyra, daughter of William and Elizabeth Gibson, of this county. They have six children, Hattie A., Retta E., Leonard D., William M., David R., and Mary.

THOMPSON, JOHN M., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice, Bloomfield; was born in Clark county, Missouri, May 6, 1858, where he lived till the breaking out of the war, when he and his mother came to this county, his father being in the army, in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. After the war they returned to Clark county where he lived till maturity, assisting his father, running a ferry across the Des Moines river, and carrying the mail from Croatens to Athens. He was married December 24, 1880, to Miss Hattie N. Wood, a native of Ohio. He has been living for the last five years, on a farm belonging to John Hiller. He is an Odd Fellow, member of Drakeville lodge No. 88, and a member of the Christian Church; and his wife, of the United Brethren. Mr. Thompson acquired his education in the common schools, and is an enterprising young farmer.

TURPIN, THOMAS BENTON, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice, Bloomfield; was born November 3, 1843, in Missouri. His father, Thomas M. Turpin, was a native of the "old North State." While a youth he came to Indiana and then to Missouri, and became a resident of this county in 1850, and died October 23, 1880. The subject of this sketch, came to this county when seven years old, and acquired an education in the common schools. When seventeen, he engaged in the stock business, being quite successful. In 1866, came home to the death bed of his mother, and in 1867, bought the "old homestead" from his father, who continued to live with him. He owns a fine farm of 225 acres, with a fine house, barn and orchard. He was married March 19, 1868, to Miss T. J. Stark, a native of this county. They have had four children, Della A., Ada S., Elsie M. and Stella, deceased, February 18, 1880, aged six years and fifteen days. Mr. Turpin is a representative citizen, an energetic business man and a successful farmer.

VAUGHT, AMOS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Johnson county, Ind., April 16, 1846. He was there reared to manhood and educated in the common schools. In August, 1861, he enlisted in company I, 18th Indiana Infantry; was in the campaign against Price, in Missouri, being in Pea Ridge, and all the other fights and skirmishes; he was also at Vicksburg under Gen. Grant, where he was wounded on the back by having his knapsack torn off by a piece of shell, leaving several ugly scars. He was then sent to Texas under Gen. Lawler, where he veteranized with the regiment in June, 1864, and was attached to the 6th Army Corps, in the army of Virginia; was at Winchester and Cedar Run, then went to Georgia, where they served till August, 1865, when they were mustered out, and he returned to Indiana, and was married February 14, 1867, to Miss Amanda Kelley, a native of Indiana. They have five children; Lena, Nellie, Minnie, Effie and Fred. Mr. V. became a resident of this county in 1872. His farm consists of 120 acres of well improved land.

YOUNG, JAS. M., farmer, section 10, postoffice Bloomfield; was born, January 2, 1843, in Bartholomew county, Ind. His parents came to this county

when he was a year old, and here he has spent his life, in his youth helping on the farm and attending school. He now owns a nice farm of 180 acres, in a high state of cultivation, and well fitted for stock-raising. He was married in December, 1864, to Miss Emily Vaughn, a native of Kentucky. They had one child, Molly E. Mrs. Young died in October, 1869, and Mr. Y. married again in March, 1870, Miss Jennie Murphy, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Charles and Etta May. Mr. Y. has seen the rise and progress of this county almost from its birth.

DRAKEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

COOPER, R. P., farmer and stock-raiser; postoffice Drakeville; was born, March 4, 1840, in Washington county, Penn.; was reared a farmer and received a common school education. At the age of five, his mother having died, he went to live with his uncle, Richard Pogue, where he grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-one, he entered the sheep business, which he continued successfully for twenty years. In May, 1880, he came to this county, where he now lives on a nice farm of 103 acres, well improved. He was married October 3, 1865, to Miss Lydia Melvin, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had three children; Mary E., Lawrence M. and Wm. H. Mr. C. is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church.

DYSART, JAMES L., blacksmith, Drakeville, is a native of Marshall county, Tennessee, born February 2, 1829, educated in subscription schools, and raised a farmer; at the age of twenty-two, went to learn blacksmithing with George Coffee, his brother-in-law, where he worked two years; then, going to Madison county to work three years, then farmed three years in Marshall county. When the war broke out, being a union man, he had to keep out of the way of the rebels, the hardest work he ever did in his life. On the 9th of June, 1863, he came to Troy, Iowa, and the next February to Unionville, working at his trade. May 2, 1864 he enlisted in company B, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and did guard duty till the close of the war. He then went back to Unionville a short time; then to Marion township, this county, about a year ago; then coming to Drakeville, where he has since lived. In February, 1859 he married Miss Maxey; they have had six children, four now living, Milton B., Mary J., George B. and James K. Mr. D. and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

EDWARDS, DR. E. S., physician and surgeon, Drakeville; was born in Tennessee, April 16, 1839. At the age of twelve, his father removed to Illinois, and one year later to Davis county, Iowa, where he has lived ever since, except a few years spent in Wappello and Van Buren counties. In 1859 he commenced the study of medicine, and commenced practicing in Wapello county in 1862, and a few years in Van Buren county; then came to Drakeville in 1871, and has remained there ever since. The doctor is pre-eminently a self-made man, and self educated. He was married in this county, in 1874, to Miss Mattie Brown, a native of Indiana, daughter of Vol. Brown, of Hendricks county, and born March 20, 1853. They have had three children, Charley, four years old; Prince, two years old, and Clyde, deceased. Dr. E. is a member of the M. E. Church, and his wife, of the Christian Church.

ELLIOTT, JOHN, lumber and grain dealer, Drakeville, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born September 30, 1837; where he lived until fifteen years of age. His parents then moved to this county, where he grew to manhood, a farmer's son, receiving a common school education. He enlisted, in 1861, in company A, Third Iowa Cavalry and served four years, being mustered out at the close of the war. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, the White River campaign, Vicksburg, Wilson's Cavalry raid through Alabama and Georgia, and in all the battles with his regiment in that campaign. He was married in this county, in 1866, to Miss Nannie Morgan; they have had four children, Allie, George C., Stella, and the oldest, Jennie, deceased, in September 1873, aged six years. Mr. E. is a member of the M. E. Church.

FOOTE, T. J., of the firm of Foot & Guile, dealers in general merchandise, Drakeville; was born in Montgomery county, Ind., January 9, 1833, where he lived until nineteen years old, receiving a common school education. His parents, Wm. and Elizabeth Foote, then moved to Iroquois county, Ill., where he lived till 1864, when he came to Davis county, Iowa, where he has since resided. His early life was spent in agricultural pursuits, and for the last twelve years he has been dealing in stock and farming, until about two years ago, since when he has been in mercantile business in connection with stock. He was married in Illinois in 1859, to Miss Sarah McClure, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of two daughters, Floy V., aged seventeen, and Ruby L., aged fourteen. Mr. F. is a Mason, being a member of Jefferson lodge No. 86, at Drakeville.

HIGBEE, REV. JESSE, Drakeville, Iowa; was born near Pittsburg, Pa., where he lived till the age of twenty-four. His early youth was spent on a farm. He was the first child of Obediah Higbee, who was of English descent and his mother of Welch. In 1832 he came to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and two years later to Richland county, where, in 1834, he made a settlement in the woods and cleared seventy-seven acres of heavy timber in eight years, having only a few dollars when he settled there. In 1849 he came to Jefferson county, Iowa, and bought 800 acres near Iowa City, improved 480 acres, and built five houses. He sold out there about seventeen years ago and came to this county, where he has since lived. While in Johnson county he sacrificed \$15,000 worth of property to pay a security debt. He has been a Christian minister since 1832. In Richland county, O., he organized a church at Wilson-school house and preached there for thirteen years. He had a number of debates with Thomas Moffitt, a Baptist minister, Moffitt being converted to the Christian faith through the preaching of Mr. H. and bringing eight members with him, helped Mr. H. organize his church, with thirteen members in all. Mr. H. organized the church in Iowa City and preached there fourteen years. He has had five debates with Adventists, one with an Atheist, at Mansfield, O., two with Infidels and one with a Dunkard. He was married in 1832 to Susan Newmyre, of Ohio; they have eight children, Sarah, wife of Jos. Luse, David, Joseph, Jane, wife of John Blackmore, Edmund, Eliza, wife of Samuel A. Dysart, Newton, and Arthur C. Mrs. Higbee has been an invalid for eight years.

HOTCHKISS, E. L., principal of public schools, Drakeville, and lumber dealer. He is a native of this county, born October 30, 1856. His early youth was spent on a farm, and he received a normal education. He is now teaching his 30th month. He was admitted to the bar in this county in the

spring of 1881. He was married in Davies county, Missouri, July 25, 1880, to Miss Ella Hill, a native of Missouri, born March 16, 1856, and they have one child, Aurora, born August 5, 1881. Mr. Hotchkiss is a member of the Christian Church, is a Mason, and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Hotchkiss is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was educated in the College at Cameron, Missouri.

JENNINGS, C. M., dealer in hardware, Drakeville; was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, March 25, 1808, being a son of Jos. Jennings. The subject of this sketch remained there until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Philadelphia, and in 1834, to Rushville, Illinois, and four years later to Fort Madison, Iowa. From there to Burlington, then to Tipton, and in 1843, came to this county, and has lived here ever since. For seven years he kept hotel in Drakeville, and the balance of the time has been in mercantile business. He was married in Philadelphia, in 1829, to Miss Hannah Glover, a native of New Jersey. They have had eleven children, Mary, wife of A. W. Rankin, of this county; Joseph, Thomas, M. D., Augustus C., Adda, wife of Charles Wilson, and six deceased, mostly in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have been members of the Christian Church for 37 years.

JENNINGS, M. D. T. B., physician and surgeon, Drakeville, Iowa, was born in Cedar county, Iowa, February 20, 1843, and when six months old his parents came to this county where he has grown to manhood, being educated at Oskaloosa College. He commenced studying medicine in 1871, with Prof. J. C. Hughes for his instructor; for two years before his graduation he had charge of the hospital of the Keokuk Medical College. He graduated from this college February 18, 1873. Returning at once to Drakeville, he commenced practicing. He was married in this county, in 1864, to Miss Julia Nightingale, a native of Iowa, they have three children, William, Augustus and Katie.

LOCKMAN, J. B., farmer, section nine, postoffice Drakeville, is the owner of 1,020 acres of land, all in cultivation. He was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, March 8, 1826. At the age of four years, his parents, Thomas and Mary Lockman, settled in Hendricks county, Indiana, and here he grew to manhood, a farmer; receiving a common school education. In 1847, the family settled on the present homestead in this county. His father died here, May 20, 1863, and his mother, September 21, 1877. He was married in Drakeville, September 24, 1852, to Nancy M., daughter of Hon. John A. Drake, founder of Drakeville. They have had twelve children, William, Etta, Thomas, Mary, John, Nancy, Francis M., Eva, Kate, Caroline, and two daughters deceased. Mr. L. is a Mason, and a member of St. John's Commandery, No. 21, K. T. Mr. L. sold goods for twenty years.

MOORE, JOHN, druggist, Drakeville, is a native of Brown county, Ohio, born April 23, 1813, where he lived until nineteen years old, when his parents, Jonathan and Nancy Moore, moved to Vermillion county, Indiana, where he lived until April, 1854, when he came to this county, where he has since lived. He was married in Indiana, in 1835, to Elizabeth Williams, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had eight children, William H., Edward W., Eliza A., Sarah C., John W., and three deceased, Oliver W., James S. and Mary. Mr. M. is a member of the M. E. Church. He owns 189 acres of land two and a half miles north of Bloomfield.

PURNELL, MAJ. W. J., attorney at law, Drakeville; was born in Maryland January 2, 1842, and grew to manhood on a farm, which continued to be his home until he came to this county. During the war he raised company C, "Purnell Legion," Maryland Cavalry, and he became second lieutenant. In 1863, promoted first lieutenant, and in 1864 became captain of company H, Eighth Maryland Infantry. Three months later he was promoted to mustering officer, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. He was brevetted Major for gallant services at Five Forks, Va. He was married in Baltimore, Md., in 1867, to Miss Lora V. Jiles, a native of that State. They have six children, Washington L., Helen A., Chas. A., Laura M., Grace and Wm. F.

STEWART, A. W., blacksmith, Drakeville; was born in Brown county, Ohio, May 7, 1828. At an early age his parents moved to Clermont county where he lived until he was eighteen, going to school until he was fifteen, then went to learn blacksmithing with his brother James, where he worked three years as apprentice and two years as journeyman; then went to Hamilton county, and one year later to Indianapolis, Ind., where he worked in a machine shop six years; then came to Ottumwa, Iowa, in June, 1855, and two years later came to Drakeville, and one year later went to Blakesburg for two years; then returning to Drakeville, where he has since lived. He was married March 26, 1853, to Miss D. Hopkins, a native of Belmont county, Ohio; they have had three children, John M. and two deceased, Mary E. and Jas. W. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masons.

TRAX, WM., station agent, Drakeville; was born in Pennsylvania, September 22, 1832. His early life was spent on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. He came to Monroe county, Ohio, in 1851, and five years later to Appanoose county, Iowa. In September 1871, he came to Drakeville, and took charge of the station for the Chicago and Southwestern railway, and the express office, positions he still retains. He was married May 3, 1855, in Ohio, to Miss Mary C. Cline, a native of that State. They have had three children, Carry H., Franklin E. and Alonzo R., killed May 24, 1876, while breaking on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., near Platt City, Mo. Mr. T. is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge No. 88, Drakeville.

FABIUS TOWNSHIP.

ALDRIDGE, J. H., farmer, postoffice Moulton; was born January 23, 1835, in Orange county, Indiana. At the age of eleven, he came with his parents to this county, settling in Perry township, where he resided till his father's decease. He was raised on a farm and received his education in the common schools. In 1868 he engaged in mercantile business about eighteen months in Monterey, then returned to Perry township, for four years, then came to this township, where he has since resided, excepting one year in West Grove township. He was married September 3, 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Mayer; they have been blessed with seven children, four now living, Emma, John T., George D. and Mary P. Mr. and Mrs. A.

are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in politics he is a democrat.

BARNES, MOSES, farmer, section 34, postoffice Monterey; was born in June 1817, in Fayette county, Kentucky. Here he grew to manhood on the farm, acquiring a limited education. In April 1850, he came to this county, and settled in Fabius township on land he obtained from the government, where he has since resided. He was married March 17, 1836, to Miss Isabelle Wiseman, of Kentucky. Mr. B. had previously moved to Estelle county, Kentucky, where he was married. They have been blessed with ten children, nine now living, Joseph J., Henry B., A. W., Daniel W., Sarah E., A. F., Eliza J., Mandy, Martha L., and John W., who died in the army, in company F. Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. Mr. B. is located on a fine farm of eighty acres, highly improved. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church.

BLOSSER, D. B., county surveyor, postoffice, Monterey; was born April 29, 1843, in Hawkins county, Ohio. In 1855, his parents, moved to Allen county, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. October 1, 1869, he came to this county and settled where he now resides. In 1865, he commenced to work at blacksmithing with J. W. Heisler, of Allen county, Ohio, and a year later worked with R. Herring, near Allentown, for a year. In October, 1877, he was elected county surveyor, on the democratic ticket, and was reelected in 1879, filling the office to the satisfaction of everybody. Mr. B. is located in Monterey, engaged in the hardware and machine trade, and also owns a fine farm of improved land in West Grove township. He was married April 8, 1869, to Miss D. Looney. They have had six children, William L., Emma C., Nanny A., Effie B., and two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the West Grove lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 239. He has served four years as justice of the peace.

COLTON, G. W., farmer, section 25, postoffice, Bloomfield; was born April 13, 1857, in Dane county, Wisconsin. He lived in Dane county about ten years, then went to Stevenson county; in 1869 he moved to Dallas county, and in the fall of 1876, came to this county, and settled on his present farm, consisting now, of 220 acres, well improved, with good buildings, and an orchard of 150 trees. He was married March 31, 1879, to Miss Susan Kinnan; they have been blessed with two children, Ida Zoe, and Ada Zella. In politics Mr. Colton is a republican, and is one of the most successful farmers in the county.

ELLIOTT, JOHN, farmer, section 13, postoffice, Coatsville, Missouri; was born in November 1840, in Antrim county, Ireland. When quite young his father, James, died and his mother, Jane, came to America with her three children, first settling in Jefferson county. In 1862, he went to Morgan county, Illinois, and May 10, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, 145th Illinois Infantry for one hundred days; returned home, and February 10, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Tenth Infantry, Colonel Gillaspv. He came to this county, July 4, 1865, and settled in Perry township, where he resided for five years, then sold out and bought his present farm, consisting of 80 acres of land. He was married April 29, 1866, to Mrs. Cynthia Ann Freeman, of Van Buren county. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and of Sincerity Lodge, No. 317, A. F. and A. M. at Moulton. In politics he is a democrat, and has held the office of township trustee two terms, and has also been township clerk.

HALE, A. J., M. D., Monterey; was born October 8, 1834, in Ripley county, Indiana, and when about three years old came with his parents to Greencastle, Indiana, where he grew to manhood and received his education. He enlisted December 25, 1861, in company I, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was discharged September 4, 1864, at Vicksburg, and came direct to Davis county, Iowa, settling in West Grove, where he lived two years; then lived two years in the old town of Chequest, near Belknap; then removed to Monterey two years, then to Belknap two years; and in August, 1876, returned to Monterey, where he has since resided; engaged in the practice of medicine ever since he came to this county. He was married May 5, 1859, to Miss Emma Southern, of Indiana. They have been blessed with five children, Carrie, Eddie E., Minnie, Jessie B., and George W. The doctor has a good practice and is eminently worthy of it. He is a member of Jefferson lodge A. F. and A. M., No. 86, at Drakesville, and in politics is a greenbacker.

HENDERSON, J. J., farmer, section 27, postoffice Monterey; was born April 6, 1839, in Putnam county, Illinois, and at the age of two years his parents, William and Elizabeth, formerly of Tennessee, moved to Cass county, Missouri, and in the fall of 1849, he came to this county, settling on the same section where he now resides. He now owns a good farm of 223 acres, with a fine residence, good barn, and an orchard of 100 trees. He was married January 23, 1859, to Miss Emily Huddleson, of Appanoose county. They have had five children, Robert A. and Joel, and three deceased. Mrs. Henderson died September 11, 1870, and Mr. Henderson married again, February 14, 1871, Miss Mary E. Lawson, of this county, and they have been blessed with four children, James S., Calvin L., Emily E., and Ollie Belle. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a democrat. He is now quite extensively engaged in stock-raising.

HENSON, JOHN H., farmer, postoffice Monterey; a son of William Henson, deceased, was born in this county February 28, 1846. He acquired his education and graduated at the Kirksville Normal School, and in 1870, commenced teaching, part of the time at his *Alma mater*. He is now located on a good farm of 150 acres of finely improved land. He was married July 19, 1868, to Miss Letitia H. Wotan. They have four children, Samuel S., Mary E., Julia A. and Laura A. Mr. H. has been township clerk for seven years, he is a Mason, a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a democrat.

HENSON, WILLIAM (deceased); born, September 23, 1817, and was the first settler in Fabius township. He was a native of Kentucky, and the eldest son of the family. When quite young his parents moved to Howard county, Mo., where he grew to manhood. He then went to Boone county, Mo., and July 4, 1840, arrived in what is now Davis county, Iowa, and settled in Fabius township while the Sac Indians were yet living in the neighborhood, and often had dealings with Keokuk and two of Black-Hawk's sons. He was married October 12, 1843, to Miss Emily Johnson, and they were blessed with ten children, Francis M., born September 16, 1844; John H., Wm. W., Mary E., Sylvester, Samuel E. and Sarah E., (twins), Robert L. and a brother twin (deceased), and a babe (deceased), not named. Mr. H. located on the home farm in 1842, having obtained the land from the government. At the time of his decease he was a worthy member of the Christian Church.

HOLSTEIN, J. A., farmer, section twenty-four, postoffice West Grove; was born December 18, 1822, in West Virginia. At the age of

nine years he moved with his parents to Washington county, where he lived till October, 1849, when he came to this county, first settling in Wyandah township, and in 1870 came on his present farm where he has since resided. His farm consists of 165 acres of well improved land, in good cultivation. He was married in September, 1870, to Miss Nancy Toombs, and they have been blessed with two children, Gracie and a babe. Mr. Holstein in politics is a republican, and deserves the confidence and respect in which he is held by the community.

HORN, JOHN, farmer, section 29, postoffice Monterey; was born April 23, 1832, in Estelle county, Ky., and there grew to manhood. He was the seventh child in the family, and lived at home on the farm till he was nineteen. In the fall of 1849, he arrived on his present farm, which was then owned by an uncle. In the fall of 1860, he returned on a visit, and in the spring of 1862, started overland to California with a cattle team and was on the road about five months. After spending some four years in that State and Nevada, engaged in fishing and teaming, returned home in 1866, arriving in this county, July 26, where he has since resided. He owns a fine farm of 315 acres, in a good state of cultivation. He was married October 17, 1869, to Miss Margaret E. Orr, of this county. They have seven children, Jas. P., Minnie, Sam. J., Laura, Henry H., John B. and Wm. F. Mr. H. is a greenbacker in politics.

JOHNSON, JEREMIAH (deceased), was born in Kentucky, in January, 1836. When six years old, he came with his parents to this county. He was reared a farmer, and acquired his education in the schools of the early day. He engaged in farming until about 1877, when he went into the milling business. He passed away, to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, on the 22nd day of August, 1881. SUSANNAH H., widow of the above named, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, and at the age of fifteen, came with her parents to this county, where she has since resided. She was married December 11, 1856, to Jeremiah Johnson, and they were blessed with eight children: George, James W., John H., U. Grant, Emma B., Sherman, Mary E. J. and Samuel. Mrs. Johnson is located on a good farm of 1,000 acres, mostly in cultivation, and the children all reside at home except the eldest. Mrs. J. is a worthy member of the Christian Church, and is surrounded with all the comforts of life.

McFADDEEN, D. M., farmer, postoffice West Grove; was born July 19, 1847, in Clinton county, Ohio. When eight years old, his parents, Fairfax and Sarah Ann, came west and settled in Grove township, this county, near Stiles. When about seventeen, he commenced teaching, and after teaching three years, he engaged as salesman with T. F. Collins, in Stiles, for three years. He then located on a good farm of eighty acres, in this township. He was married in December, 1868, to Miss Nancy Meklin, of West Grove township, who died September 10, 1869. He married again, July 13, 1871, Miss M. J. Shook. They have had four children, Jennie A., Rosa A., Samuel H. and James H. Mr. M. is a member of Franklin lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 14, and in politics is a democrat.

McKENZIE, RICHARD, farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born November 26, 1840, in Fulton county, Illinois. Here he grew to manhood, on the farm and acquired a common school education. In 1860 he came to this county, settling in Bloomfield township, and in September, 1862, enlisted in company K., Seventh Illinois Cavalry. He was in the battles of Corinth, Baton Rouge, Nashville, Grierson's raid, etc., and was dis-

charged, and returned home in 1865. He has a good farm, with comfortable surroundings. He was married in February, 1867, to Miss Mary Paull, of Fulton county, Illinois. They have three children, Frank, Robert and Dellno. Mr. McKenzie is a republican in politics.

PEDEN, ORRIN, farmer, postoffice West Grove; was born November 30, 1854, in Lick Creek township, this county; is a son of James Peden, who came to this county, when a boy, with his father, who was in the Third Iowa Cavalry for about five years. Mr. Peden was married February 29, 1880, to Miss Annie E. Bell, daughter of Joshua and Mary E. Bell. They have one child, Effie Bell. Mrs. M. E. Bell was born in Noble county, Ohio, daughter of Greenup Hopkins, who came to this county in 1847, and was one of the earliest settlers of this township. They are all members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; and Mrs. Bell is the owner of a splendid farm of 187 acres, with good house and orchard. **JOSHUA BELL**, deceased; was born in February, 1841, in Greene county. He went to this county when a boy; and during the war, was in company A., Fourth Iowa Infantry, about nine months, then returned home and died from the effect of exposure. He died October 5, 1865, a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a man respected and beloved by all who knew him.

RUSSELL, SAMUEL, farmer, sheep-raiser, and dealer in Spanish Merinos, Fabius township, postoffice West Grove; was born August 7, 1836, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. At three years of age he moved with his parents, William and Charlotte, to Athens county, Ohio, where he lived about fifteen years; then in the spring of 1854 he came to this county, and settled on the farm he stills lives on. At that time it had only forty acres broken, with a log cabin on it. He now owns 1,000 acres of the best land in the county with a fine residence on the home farm, with good barns and orchards. He is very extensively engaged in the sheep business, and his sales of wool and sheep during the last year amount to about \$4,000. He was married March 5, 1857, to Miss Virginia Tucker, daughter of Ira and Elizabeth Tucker, of Appanoose county, Iowa. They have been blessed with five children: W. W., aged 23; Elizabeth, Cassie C., attending school at Lincoln, Illinois; Ira T., aged fifteen; and James L., aged twelve. Mr. Russell is a zealous and worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and one of its most liberal supporters. He has been county commissioner, and filled the office with credit. In politics he is a democrat and is one of the most enlightened and progressive men in Davis county. Mr. Russell's grandfather, **JAMES RUSSELL**, was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was married in 1796, to Rachael Frazier, and died of yellow fever in New Orleans, leaving two sons, James and William, the latter being the father of the subject of this sketch.

STOFFLE, ISAAC, deceased; was born in October, 1800, in Maryland; and while quite young his parents moved to Tennessee, where he resided till 25 years of age; he then moved to Washington county, Indiana, where he lived till 1849, when he came to this county, settling on the present homestead, then only slightly improved, where he resided till his decease, October 4, 1877. **MARINA K.**, widow of the above named, was born July 22, 1817, in Washington county, Indiana. She was married January 29, 1846, to Isaac Stoffle and came to this county in 1849, where she still resides. She is the mother of eight children, William F., L. R., Ezra A., John J., Anna E., Eliza J., Mary C., Rachel, and one deceased, George I. L. R.

STOFFLE is a young man of 26, resides at home, having charge of the home farm. He is a genial young bachelor, and is eminently qualified for business by his good habits and strong mental capacity.

STÖBER, JACOB, farmer, section 30, postoffice Moulton; was born November 20, 1823, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Here he lived till he was fourteen, when his parents moved to Richland county, Ohio, being among the earliest settlers in that county; in 1849 he moved to Hardin county, Ohio, and five years later, October 25, 1854, he arrived in this county, first settling within a mile of where he now resides. In the spring of 1863, he bought the farm he now owns, consisting of 473 acres: on this farm is the "Stöber Spring," the best spring in the county, throwing a constant stream of water. He is engaged in stock-raising and has some fine short-horn stock. His sales of cattle, hogs and farm produce in the last year amounted to \$2,800. He was married May 18, 1847, to Miss Sarah Grimes, of Wayne county, and they have been blessed with ten children, Philip, Jacob, Markard, May E., Sarah A., George, W. T., Adeline, Margaret, and Minerva. In politics Mr. Stöber is a greenbacker, and is a whole-souled gentleman.

THARP, W. D., farmer, postoffice Monterey; was born December 23, 1832, in Lewis county, W. Va., where he resided till he grew to manhood. His early life was spent on the farm and in acquiring an education. He taught school several terms in his native State. In the fall of 1853, he came to Iowa, settling first in Van Buren county, for one year, then came to this county in October, 1854, and settled on his present farm, which then had only ten acres broke. He now has a fine farm of 480 acres, all in a body, except a timber lot of thirty-one acres. Mr. T. is also engaged in stock-raising. He was married September 15, 1856, to Miss Sarah Standley, daughter of Wm. and Unity Standley, of this county, formerly of Indiana. They have seven children, Emma V., Wm. T., Unity L., Jas. G., Henry W., Essie May, and Jenny June. Mr. T. is one of the most substantial farmers of this township, and is highly esteemed by those who know him.

WAGGONER, W. T., farmer, Moulton; was born July 3, 1850, in Virginia, and at five years of age moved with his parents to this county and settled in Fabius township. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education, and at nineteen commenced teaching, and taught about ten terms. He is now the owner of 120 acres of highly improved land. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a greenbacker. He is a hearty, genial bachelor, very intelligent and enterprising.

WISAMAN, JACOB, farmer, section 26, postoffice Monterey; was born in January, 1811, in Estelle county, Ky. When five years old, he moved with his parents, Abner and Isabel, to the west. He was reared a farmer and received a common school education, and was engaged in mercantile business about five years. He arrived in this county October 7, 1853, and in the fall of 1854, he moved on his present farm where he has since resided. He is located on a good farm of 219 acres, well improved. He was married June 4, 1840, to Miss Sarah Ann Hamilton, of Kentucky. They have had seven children, Jas. D., Ann E., Louisa, Sarah E., Thomas J., Emma J. and Henry B. Mr. W. is a Mason, and a member of the M. E. Church; in politics a democrat. He is a man very highly respected by everybody.

WISDOM, T. W., (deceased), was born June 6, 1822, in Clark county, Ky. When he was two years of age, his parents moved to Howard county, Mo., where they resided till he was nineteen. Here he passed his early life

on the farm and attending the common schools. After living in Schuyler county for some time, in 1842, he came to this county, and settled in Fabius township, about two miles east of Monterey, and came to the present homestead in 1850, where he lived until his death. He was a minister of the gospel for many years, and was licensed to preach by the Baptist Church in 1860. He died May 15, 1873.

WISDOM, MARGARET R. HULLETT, was born March 6, 1823, in Clark county, Ky., and at eleven years of age came with her parents to Boone county, Mo., where she resided till July 16, 1841, when she married T. W. Wisdom, by whom she has had seventeen children, eleven now living, viz: Wm. W., Emily E., Sarah F., Levina J., George W., Thomas G., Rosanna, Mary A., Frances B., Oliver W. and Andrew J. Mrs. Wisdom resides with her two youngest sons in a comfortable home, situated on a fine farm of 245 acres.

FOX RIVER TOWNSHIP.

CLYMAN, ALBERT G., farmer, section one, postoffice Drakeville; is the owner of 120 acres of land, all under fence and in cultivation. He was born in Illinois, September 8, 1842, where he lived until 1847, when he came to this county, where he has since lived. He enlisted in Company D, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served four years, being mustered out at the close of the war. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, and was wounded at Helena, Ark., by a gun-shot wound through the right lung. He was married March 7, 1866, to Miss Martha A. Humble.

COONS, RICHARD P., farmer, section 14, postoffice West Grove, or Drakeville; was born in Shelby county, Indiana, February 25, 1843. In 1851, his parents came to this county, where he grew to maturity on a farm, receiving a common school education. He now owns 121 acres of land, all under fence and in cultivation, on which he moved in the spring of 1866. He was married in Missouri, in 1863, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Pile, a native of Indiana. They have had eight children: Martha A., Adeline G., Harriet A., Clara M., Emma F., Walter N., John M., and one deceased—Nancy E., at the age of five.

COONS, W. J., postoffice Drakeville; was born December 30, 1833, in Shelby county, Ind.; his father being from Virginia, and his mother from Kentucky. His early life was spent on a farm and in acquiring a common school education. In the fall of 1854, he came to this county, settling in Fox River township, adjoining the place where he now resides. Here he engaged in farming till October 5, 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and took part in the battles of Columbia and Bentonsville; was in Sherman's army from Atlanta to the sea; was in the grand review in Washington; was discharged at Davenport, and returned home to this county, and for two years engaged in railroad bridge building. In 1871 he returned home, where he has since resided, mostly engaged in carpentering. He was married October 23, 1856, to Miss Julia Wallace, of Indiana. They have had seven children: Mary Jane, Martha O., Thomas, William W., Nettie E., Charles H., and one deceased. Mrs. C. died February 23, 1871. Mr. C. is an Odd Fellow, and in politics a democrat.

DOWNING, ION. SAMUEL B., farmer, section 11, postoffice Bloomfield; is the owner of 600 acres of land, nearly all under fence. He is a native of Venango county, Penn., born February 4, 1825. At the age of twelve, his parents, Alexander and Elizabeth Downing, moved to Van Buren county, Iowa. In 1840, they came to this county, and settled in Roscoe township, where Mr. D. grew to manhood, receiving a common school education, and spending his youth on a farm. He enlisted in the Mexican war, in 1846, in Company E, Third Missouri Cavalry, and served two years, being mustered out at the close of the war. He was in the last battle of the war, March 16, 1848, fourteen days after peace was declared. He returned to Davis county, and was married in 1849, to Telitha Stark, a native of Kentucky, and relative of Daniel Boone, the Indian fighter. They have had twelve children: John W., Abner A., Temperance E., Indiana, L. V., Wm. L., Sherman G., Ida L., May L., Lillie J., and two deceased, Roanna and Rosetta. In 1860, Mr. D. was ordained a minister in the Christian Church, and for a number of years devoted himself exclusively to the church; has not depended on the church for a living, but has always made his farm support himself and his family. He was one of the early advocates of the abolition of slavery, and voted for John C. Fremont, in 1856, when only five votes in his township were cast for him. Until six years ago, Mr. D. was a republican. He was elected a member of the Eighteenth General Assembly from this county, and re-elected to the Nineteenth, in 1881, on the greenback ticket.

DOWNING, THOS. B., farmer, section 17, postoffice Unionville; was born in Pennsylvania in 1822, and there grew up, receiving a common school education. From there he went to Indiana, and two years later, in 1841, came to the southeast part of this county, where he remained till May 1, 1843, the day the Indians gave possession, when he came to this township, where he has lived ever since. He was married in this county in 1845, to Elizabeth Stofflobeam, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Elizabeth K., and James H. When Mr. D. came to this county and commenced the life of a pioneer, he started with nothing, and now, by economy and hard work, he has accumulated an abundance. During his residence here he has made over one hundred and fifty thousand rails for the people of Fox River township. He has a nice farm of 180 acres.

GASTON, JAMES, farmer, section 23, postoffice West Grove; was born in Indiana, in 1833, and at the age of twelve, he, with his parents, Charles and Hannah G., settled in Van Buren county, Iowa, where he remained until coming to this county, in 1858. His early youth was spent at hard work on a farm, earning by day labor the money to buy his land. He now owns 208 acres. He was married in this county in 1857, to Ellen Clay, a native of Virginia. They have nine children: Elsbury, Amyra, William, Francis V., Lucinda, Rosa, Alexander, Alphens, and Sylvia.

HENRY, JOSEPHUS W., farmer, section 13, postoffice Drakeville; was born in Hancock county, Indiana, in 1842; and raised principally in Johnson county. In the fall of 1855, he came to this county, where he has since lived. He has a nice little farm of 110 acres, under a high state of cultivation. He was married in this county, January 18, 1866, to Miss Margaret C. Atwood, daughter of Mason and Catharine A., born in 1844. They have had seven children, Samuel M., James W., Mimie B., Joe Frank, Katie J., and two deceased, Ulysses C. and Thomas B. Mr. H. is an Odd Fellow, a member of Drakeville lodge, No. 88.

HOCKERSMITH, SYDNEY B., farmer, section 13, postoffice Drakeville; was born in Randolph county, Va., June 18, 1844. When a child, his parents, John and Lucinda H., moved to Davis county, and here he has grown to manhood on a farm, being educated in the common schools. He now owns a nice farm of 160 acres, all under cultivation, which he bought on time, as he had no capital, and has it now all paid for. He was married in this county in 1872, to Miss Rebecca J. Alexander, a native of Indiana, and they have three children, Mary L., James T., and John A. Mr. H. is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

HUMPHREYS, A. R., farmer, section 2, postoffice Drakeville the owner of 183 acres of land; was born in Madison county, Kentucky, July 12, 1817. At the age of seven, his parents, Patrick H. and Sarah, moved to Jefferson county, where he was raised on a farm. At the age of twenty-eight he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, ship building, which he followed about twenty years. In 1864, he came to this county, settling on his present farm. He was married in Indiana, March 26, 1846, to Miss Hannah Hicks, daughter of Lewis and Mary Hicks, a native of England, born March 14, 1826. They have had seven children, Lewis H., Alford H., Augustin' R., Charles, Sarah A., and two deceased, Mary J., and Edgar A. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Regular Baptist Church. Mr. H. is a self-made and self-educated gentleman.

JONES, WILLIAM A., farmer, section 13, postoffice Drakeville; was born in Missouri, in 1822, and raised in that State, receiving an ordinary education. He came to this county in 1843, where he has since lived; making all his property by farming. He was married in this county, in 1846, to Miss Mary J. Tigart, a native of Missouri. They have had nine children: Robert C., William A., Julia C., Mary M., Martin M., Nancy J., Henry C., Ulyses S., and one deceased, James Wesley. Mr. J. is a Mason, a member of Jefferson lodge, No. 86.

McCONNELL, DAVID J., farmer, section 1, postoffice Drakeville; is the owner of about 1,200 acres of land. He is a native of Dearborn county, Indiana. When a child, his parents moved to Johnson county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a common school education. He was born April 8, 1822; at the age of twenty-seven, settling on his present farm. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors in 1875, the court house being built and completed during his administration. He was married in Indiana, in 1845, to Miss Sarilda Beard; they have had seven children, Sarah M., now Mrs. Reynolds; Jesse W., William W., James H., John D., Mary A. and Seymour B., deceased. Mr. M. is a member of the Masons, Jefferson lodge, No. 86, at Drakeville.

McCRACKEN, WM., farmer, section 12, postoffice Drakeville; was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, December 26, 1843; and at the age of five, came with his parents, Isaac and Susan M., to this county. Here Mr. McCracken grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a good common school education. He owns a good farm of 320 acres, in section twelve. He was married in this county, September 16, 1866, to Miss Lizzie Riley, a native of Warren county, Indiana. They have had six children, John W., James H., Mattie, Osear, Eddie, and Ralph, deceased at the age of two years. Mr. McCracken is a splendid specimen of the western farmer and is highly respected by those who know him.

MINEAR, MOSES, farmer, section 14, postoffice West Grove; was born in West Virginia, April 10, 1814, where he grew to manhood on a farm,

and received a common school education. In 1834, he moved to Indiana, and one year later to Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1846, to his present home in this county, where he now owns 180 acres of land, all under fence and in cultivation. He was married in Van Buren county, in 1843, to Margaret Gaston, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had nine children, William, Volney, Jasper, Melgar, Oliver, Mary, Melvina, and two deceased, Lycurgus and Cyrus. Mr. M. is a member of the United Brethern Church. When he came to this county he was without means, and has accumulated his property by hard work and economy.

RUNKLE, PETER, farmer, section 23, postoffice West Grove; was born in Virginia in 1823. When a child, his parents, Lewis and Mary R., moved to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, receiving a farmers' education. In 1853, he came to this county where he has since lived. He owns 250 acres of land, and has a nice home. He was married in Indiana in 1849, to Savila A. Pile, a native of Kentucky, born in 1823, and died August 24, 1881, leaving a family of six children, Nancy E., wife of G. W. Terrance; James L., Martha J., wife of Albert McFarland; Margaret C., wife of Alford Humphrey; Wm. S., Sarah F., and two deceased, Mary C. and Becca A. Mr. Runkle is a Universalist. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors, in 1873. Is a Mason, a member of Jefferson Lodge, No. 86, Drakeville.

GROVE TOWNSHIP.

BEAUCHAMP, LEVI, section 36, has a fine farm of 480 acres, most of it under cultivation. He was born in Kent county, Delaware, January 6, 1825, and when eleven years of age, his father moved to Madison county, Indiana. He received a good common school education; came to Iowa in 1846, stopping two years in Van Buren county; then came to this county. He taught the second school in Union District in this township. Mr. B. was married June 26, 1851, to Miss Mary Jane Price. They have nine children, J. W., W. T., J. H., C. D., Robert S., Emma J., Sarah E., F. L., and C. E. Mr. B. is a Mason, and his postoffice is Stiles. He has in his possession an English Gondr, brought from England by his ancestors, which was used to carry shot in by his grandfather, and has been in the family for over one hundred and twenty-five years.

BRUNK, AMON, farmer and stock-raiser; dealer and shipper of poultry, butter and eggs; postoffice Stiles; was born August 22, 1832, in Grayson county, Kentucky; at the age of fourteen he came with his parents to this county. Here he grew to manhood, acquiring a limited education on the farm. In 1856, he engaged in business at Springville where he remained till 1858, then engaged in farming till 1863, when he engaged in the cattle business in Missouri. The next year he farmed, and the next engaged in business at Savannah. In 1866 he sold to Mr. Hardy, and farmed again; in 1867, he and brother brought out Mr. Hardy in Stilesville, and a year later he bought out his brother. In July 1869, he removed his stock to Glenwood, Missouri, until November 15, then returned to Stiles, and continued business till July 1873; then moved to Schnyler county, Missouri;

built a hotel at Lancaster, and this, with other reasons caused his failure in 1876. Settled with his creditors and continued till 1878, when he sold out to his father and brother, and returned to his farm, where he has since remained. He owns 314 acres, near Stiles. He was married May 20, 1855, to Miss Maria J. Lunford, and they have eight children: Wm. M., Alfred, Benj. F., Peter, Hugh, Charles, In'z May, and Graceie, and two deceased, Amon and Henry.

BRUNK, SALEM, a farmer and stock-raiser, owns a nice farm of 448 acres, in section 30; was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, November 12, 1834; and, when twelve years old, his parents moved to this county, settling in Perry township, and four years later to Wyacondah, and in 1862, came to this township. Mr. B. was married to Miss Turner, a daughter of James Turner; they had five children, J. W., Martha Jane, J. H., Ella, and Philip, deceased, who was the oldest, dying at two years of age. Mrs. B. died February 17, 1874, and he married again, marrying a sister of his deceased wife. They have two children, Bertha and Ira. Mr. and Mrs. B. are worthy members of the Christian Church.

BRUMLEY, JASPER, farmer and stock raiser, postoffice Stiles; was born April 24, 1840, in Ohio, living there till 1853, when his parents came to Iowa and settled in Roscoe township, this county. Here he grew up to manhood and received a limited education. He learned to labor on the farm, where he remained till the war broke out, when he enlisted in company A, Third Iowa Cavalry, and went with that regiment through most of its hardest fights. At the battle of Lorange, Arkansas, he was dangerously wounded, the ball passing through his right arm and entering his right side, passing through the point of the right lung, and lodging in the front part of the abdominal cavity, near the point of the breast bone, where it still remains. He then went to the hospital at Keokuk, but rejoined the regiment in the fall; was sick in hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, when Forrest made his raid into the city. He was discharged October 19, 1864, and returned home, bringing with him a gentle reminder that he had fought and bled for his country. He was married in 1866, to Miss M. A. Foshee; they have two children, Zora K. and Lucinda. After his marriage he purchased his present farm containing 132 acres, in fine cultivation. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church at Stiles.

COLLINS, T. E., is one of the early settlers of this township, born in Caroline county, Maryland, October 3, 1818. When seven years of age his father moved to Kent county, Delaware, where he resided until 1836, when he came to Madison county, Indiana, and in 1842, to Ross county, Ohio, and three years later came to Iowa, Van Buren county. In 1851 came to this township, entering 100 acres of his present farm. For a while he sold goods in Stiles, and built up a good trade; he sold out that business in October, 1880. He married Louisa Beauchamp, of Hancock county, Indiana, June 10, 1841. They have had six children, four living, Mahala Ann, Mary E., Imogene, and Louisa, and two deceased, Sarah Jane and Thomas. Mrs. Collins died August 13, 1881. Mr. C. is nicely located in the village, with a good house and barn, his farm contains 485 acres of good land in section three. He has served several terms as justice of the peace, and as post-master at Stiles since 1851, except eighteen months. He is a member of the M. E. Church and the Masonic order, Lodge No. 217.

COSSEL, MICHAEL, farmer and stock-raiser, owns a fine farm of 340 acres. He was born March 4, 1829, in Washington county, W. Va. When

seven years of age his father moved to Illinois where he lived thirteen years, then coming to Des Moines county for one year, then to Jefferson county until 1853, when he came to his present home. He was married January 1, 1844, to Miss Martha McCord, a native of Indiana. They have seven children, Thomas, Isaac, Rachel, William, Asa, Sarah, and Rebecca, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. C. went to school in his life just nineteen days. He stands high in the neighborhood. His post office is Stiles.

DOYLE, WM. H., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Stiles; was born January 30, 1845, in Manchester, Ind. His parents soon moved to Decatur county, Ind., and lived till he was eleven years old, then moved to Warren county, Ill., for one year, then came to this county. He enlisted in company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, September 9, 1861, and served with the regiment three years and four months and twenty-seven days; was first engaged in a battle at Helena, then at Little Rock, Pea Ridge, Hot Springs, and in fights with bushwhackers too numerous to mention. At the close of the war he returned home and has engaged in farming ever since. He was married September 10, 1868, to Miss Fanny Conaway; they have had eight children, Harry D., Margaret M., Artie E., Frederick L. and four deceased.

DUNLAVY, JAMES, M. D., of Stiles; was born February 4, 1844, in Decatur county, Ind. When four years old his father moved to this county. He attended the common schools and graduated at the Keokuk Medical College. Enlisted in the fall of 1863 in company D, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served two years. He has a gold medal presented to him by Congress, for capturing the rebel general Marmaduke at Osage, Kansas, also a gold mounted revolver presented by the ladies of Kansas City. He was wounded in the wrist by a piece of shell at the battle of Osage, October 25, 1864. Was married March 24, 1870, to Miss Letitia C. Von Achen, and has a family of four children, C. A., S. W., H. D. and M. E. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1870, at Stiles, and has a good practice. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Mason and a member of the Des Moines Valley Medical Society.

FOSHEE, H. S., owns a good farm of 300 acres, in section 6. He located on this land in 1845; he entered the land from the government, built a good house, and barn, has a fine orchard and surroundings. He was born, December 26, 1819, in Chatham county, North Carolina, near Pittsborough. His father died when he was three years old, and two years later his mother married again. In 1835, they moved to Macon county, Missouri, and in the fall of 1845, he came to Davis county, settling on his present farm. He was married September 5, 1840, to Miss Minerva Montgomery, of Kentucky. They have had seven children: Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Mahala Ann, Nancy, Catharine, Henry, and Zachary Taylor, deceased. Mrs. F. died December 6, 1869, and he married again, January 5, 1871, Mrs. Amy Wright, widow of Clemens Wright; they have four boys: T. C., W. W., J. A. and Shelton. Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the M. E. Church. In the early days, when churches and school houses were scarce, Mr. F.'s house was the usual place for worship in the neighborhood. He is an exhorter. He has been justice of the peace since 1875, and being nominated for State Senator, in 1881, on the greenback ticket, he modestly declined.

GIBSON, DAVID, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, January 2, 1828, where he was raised, receiving a common school education. He came

to Des Moines, Iowa, in March, 1851, and two years later to Davis county. In 1864, he bought the farm that Aquilla Conaway staked as a claim in 1841, consisting of 489 acres. He now has a good house, barn, and orchard nicely sheltered by native timber. He was married October 28, 1852, to Miss Martha W. Frame. They have had six children: Ellen, Hannah, John F., Robert, Benlah May, and Clara, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. G., and the three oldest children, are members of the M. E. Church.

HARL, JOHN P., farmer, section fifteen; owns 155 acres of land in this township, and 20 acres in Missouri. He was born, Sept. 16, 1816, in Hardin county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood, getting his education, and farming for a living. Moved to this county in 1849, when it was almost a wilderness. He was married February 13, 1840, to Miss Susan McIntire, of Kentucky. They have had seven children, Lucy C., Mary J., John P., Mary E., and three deceased, Richard B., William B., and Thomas L. Mr. and Mrs. Harl are members of the Christian Church. J. P. HARL, son of the former, was born in Davis county, October 19, 1855, and married April 18, 1878, to Miss Maggie Conaway. They have one child living, Minnie, Maud, and one deceased, Hillary. Mrs. Harl is a member of the M. E. Church.

HARTZLER, SOLOMON, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education, and running a saw mill in connection with the farm, and part of the time manufacturing pumps. He moved to this county in 1872, living in Roscoe township five years, and in this township since 1880. He was married January 22, 1860, to Miss Judith Leatherman, a native of Switzerland. Mrs. Hartzler was born in 1842. They have nine children, Fanny E., Anna L., Ephraim J., Jephtha A., Lydia E., Mamie E., Enos G., Ben. A., and the baby. Mrs. and Mr. Hartzler are members of the Mennonite Church; his postoffice is Stiles. He is engaged in making syrup from sorghum; he makes a good article, and sells it for only fifteen cents a gallon. It promises to be a lucrative business.

HOTCHKISS, JOHN W., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Bloomfield; was born July 2, 1825, in New Haven county, Connecticut. He was reared a farmer, and educated in the common schools. In 1832, he moved with his parents to Portage county, Ohio, where he lived seven years; then moved to Hawkins county, where he lived till he reached the age of twenty-two, when he returned to New Haven, where he lived till he emigrated to this county, in 1852, where he has since resided. He was married October 25, 1852, to Miss Louisa E. Hotchkiss, a native of Connecticut. They have six children, Charley C., Edward L., Emerett, Leonard E., William H., and Thomas E. Since Mr. H. came to Iowa, he has engaged very extensively in shipping stock, and is now feeding a number of cattle and hogs. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

INSKEEP, PEARSON, farmer and stock-raiser; section 6, postoffice Stiles; was born September 17, 1812, in Logan county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. At the age of 21 he engaged in farming for himself, which he continued till 1854, when he came to this county, and purchased his present farm, from the man who entered it. He now owns about 100 acres, finely improved, with good buildings and an orchard of about 100 bearing trees. He was married March 12, 1833, to Miss Sarah Loufellow. They have had nine children: Joel M., Philander H., Oliver W., Richard W., Joseph A., Charles R., Margaret A., Mary Jane, and Hopie M., Philander and Oliver were in Company F.

Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, and both died of disease contracted in the army; Oliver, at Memphis, and Philander, about three weeks after reaching home. Joel M. is a graduate from the I. W. U. with the degree of A. B. Joseph is attending the Normal in Bloomfield. Mr. I. is a Master Mason. MARGARET A. JAMES, a widow lady, four miles south of Stiles, was born in Logan county, Ohio, where she grew up and received a common school education. At the age of sixteen, she came to this county, where she resided at the time of her marriage, to James L. James, December 12, 1855. During the war her husband enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, and was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, and many others. He lost his health in the army, and coming home, died in about four years. Since then she has lived on the home farm till the fall of 1881. She has two children, Peter P. and Mary V.

LISTER, E., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Stiles, section 11; was born July 11, 1816, in Ohio. At the age of twelve he moved with his parents to Park county, Ind., where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the primitive log school-house. In 1852 he came to Iowa, settling in this township, where he now owns 960 acres of land with a fine house, barn and orchard, the fruit of his own hard labor. He was married August 20, 1837, to Miss Nancy Crabbe, a native of Ohio. They have had eight children, Emmet, Minerva, Robt. R. B., Margaret, Caroline and three deceased: Mary Ann, Henry and John. Mrs. L. died November 6, 1853, and Mr. L. married again, Miss Nancy A. Nixon; they have had eight children, Jasper, W. S., Eliza, Carolina, E. E., Sarah, Melissa, and Josephine, deceased. EMMET LISTER, farmer; was born July 24, 1841, in Park county, Ind. At ten years of age he came with his parents to Iowa and settled in this county. He enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry, served about six months, was then discharged and returned home on account of severe sickness. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Bennett, of this township. They have one child, John A., sixteen years old. Mr. L. is a Master Mason, and he and wife are members of the Christian church.

MCCORD, WM., has 227 acres of fine land, in section 11, with good house, barn, orchard and surroundings. He was born January 6, 1825, in Knox county, Indiana. When fourteen years old his father died, leaving him to support the family, eight sisters and one brother. In 1840 his mother moved to Illinois, and in the fall of 1853 he came to Davis county. Was married September 1, 1848, to Miss Eliza Ann Nixon, a native of Warren county, Indiana. They have no children, but have adopted Rosie Alice Abernethy. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Christian Church. He is a man honored and respected for his integrity, by all who know him.

McFADDEN, JOHN, M. D., postoffice Stiles; was born April 1, 1852, in Clinton county, Ohio. At the age of four years he came with his parents to Iowa and they located in this township. He was reared on the farm and received a common school education, then entered the University at Mt. Pleasant, which he attended about two years; then taught school, at the same time reading medicine. He entered the Medical College at Keokuk in the winter of 1873-4, and graduated in the class of 1874-5, before he was twenty-two years of age. He then came to this place and began practicing, which he has continued ever since, and has enjoyed a very lucrative practice. He was married in April 1877, to Miss S. K. Breneman. They have two children: William W. and an infant not yet named. The doctor is a mem-

ber of the Masonic order, and K. P. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

MILLSAP, J. L., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Stiles; was born March 22, 1841, in McDonough county, Illinois, where he lived till he was fifteen years old, with his parents on the farm, and was educated in the public schools. He then came to Iowa with his parents and settled in this county, growing to manhood on the farm. August 2, 1862, he enlisted in company B, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, and mustered in at Keokuk. He was first engaged at the Yazoo River in December of the same year. Was at Vicksburgh, Grand Gulf, and Jackson; was there transferred to the First Iowa Battery, and engaged in the fight at Jackson, thence to Vicksburg, and in many others; at Mission Ridge, and Lookout Mountain. The next spring was returned to his regiment, and was with Sherman, until he was taken sick; on furlough; went to Louisville; did guard duty; rejoined the regiment at Atlanta in time to join in pursuit of "Hood;" went with Sherman to the sea, and then through the Carolina's; was present at surrender of "Joe Johnston," also at the "Grand Review" at Washington, and was discharged at Davenport. Then returned to this county and farmed till 1873; then went to Nebraska, took up his soldier's homestead, remained long enough to secure it; then, in 1876 returned to this county, and has been farming ever since. He owns eighty acres of finely improved land, and a nice home. He was married March 21, 1867, to Miss M. A. Collins, a native of Ross county, Ohio. They have three children, Mary F., Thomas F. and Claudia M. Mr. M. and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

NEMITZ, HENRY E., blacksmith, Stiles; was born October 14, 1848, in Prussia, Germany. At the age of seventeen he came to America. When sixteen he began to learn blacksmithing in the old country, and when he came over, he came directly to this county and engaged as a farm hand with J. J. Stutzman, and remained several years; then worked in Pulaski about two years; then, about the year 1876 came to Stiles and engaged at his trade, on his own account; has just built a new shop. He has a fine business, and the only shop in the place. He was married March 1, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Lantz. They have one child, Bessie. Mr. N. is finely educated and is a very intelligent, practical, business man.

PHILLIPS, C., lives on a nice farm of 160 acres, in section 10, and will soon have one of the most substantial homes in the county. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, June 27, 1830, and when six years old his father moved to Park county, Indiana; at the age of ten his father died, leaving him and his mother to support the family. He received a limited education in the common schools, farming for a living, until 1858, when he came to Iowa, and turned his attention to stock raising, at which he has been very successful. He was married September 22, 1848, to Miss Gabriella Lister, of Indiana. They have had eleven children, Mary Ann, Martha Ann, Minerva Jane, Margaret Jane, Amy, Melinda, Arletta, W. S. and W. S., twins, Ellsworth and Nancy Ann. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the United Brethren Church.

STOKESBERRY, JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Stiles; was born January 11, 1850, in Clinton county, Ohio, where he resided but a short time, then came with his parents to Iowa, settling in this township, and here he has grown to manhood and received a common school education. At eighteen he began farming for himself, and has continued it ever since. He was married in April, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Lyons, who died

about four years later. He married again November 19, 1874, Louise E. Ganet. He had two children by his first wife, both deceased, and four by his second wife, James W., John L., Rosie A., and an infant. Mr. S. is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and has held most all the offices in the lodge.

STUTZMAN, J. J., owns 160 acres of fine farming land, and 23 acres of timber, in this township, and is one of the best fine stock men in the county. He brought here the thoroughbred "Searcher," by dam Clay Trustee; fine blooded hogs, Devon and Jersey cattle, and the first Cotswold, Southdown, Liecester and Oxford Down sheep. He was born in Junietta county, Pa., January 14, 1824, and when eleven years old, his father moved to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received his education. He taught seventeen terms of school, in Ohio, and four in Iowa. He bought the old homestead in Ohio, in 1858, and in 1862 came to Iowa and settled on his present farm. He was married March 3, 1859, to Miss M. S. Swartzendruber, a native of Maryland. They have two children, Mary A., and Laura O. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Mennonite Church. His postoffice is Pulaski. Mr. S. is the owner of the celebrated stallion, Grey Eagle, Jr., twenty-four years old; he was owned by Col. Boggs, the last two years of the rebellion. Even now, the old veteran seems as supple as a colt.

SWARTZENDRIVER, D. B., one of the self-made men of this county, was born October 20, 1835, in Alleghany county, Maryland, and lived on the farm until he was nineteen, when he learned the carpenter trade, and worked at it eight years. In 1859, he came to this county, and now owns a fine farm of 115 acres, in section 36, and devotes himself to raising and breeding fine cattle and Berkshire hogs. He was married December 23, 1858, to Miss Eliza Spittler, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. They have two children, Lewis W. and Mary M. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Reformed Mennonite Church, and, if any one wishes to enjoy hospitality in its truest form, call on them.

SWARTZENDRIVER, C. B., one of the leading farmers of Grove township; owns a fine farm of 640 acres of land, with a good house, a large barn, and raises blooded stock; he has some thorough-bred short horns, and a good many full bloods, besides some fine Norman mares. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 9, 1841, and grew up there, receiving a good education, and at seventeen began to teach school, and taught four years. He came to Iowa in 1862, and was married October 4, 1864, to Miss Anna Angspurger, an estimable lady, a native of Butler county, Ohio. They have two children, Melinda and John. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Mennonite Church.

TOMPKINS, BENJ. H., farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, postoffice Stiles; was born May 12, 1832, in Laurel county Ky., where he grew to manhood and acquired his education. At the age of 22 years he came to Missouri, and worked from place to place about four years; then came to this county and engaged in farming until the war broke out, when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Third Iowa Cavalry. His first battle was at Pea Ridge. Was in Memphis during Forest's raid, and in the chase after him. He was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865, after "roughing it" with the Third Cavalry through the war. He then returned to this county, and has engaged in farming ever since. He owns 100 acres of finely improved land here, besides 50 acres in Missouri. He was married

in 1875, to Nancy E. Horr. They have four children, Elizabeth, Charles, Jane and Phœbe. Mr. T. and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and are highly respected in the neighborhood.

WRIGHT, ELDER HENRY, postoffice Stiles; was born October 12, 1820, in Washington county, Indiana, and there grew to manhood, and received a limited education in the pioneer schools. In the spring of 1849, he, with his parents, came to Iowa, and settled in this county. He early became a Christian, and joined the Disciple Church, of which he has been a minister for twenty years. He was married September 10, 1840, to Miss Sarah Leatherman, a native of Floyd county, Indiana, who still lives, having shared with him all his joys and sorrows, and has brought to him fourteen children, seven of whom are living.

WRIGHT, ALBERT G., son of the above, is now a machinist at Stiles, and postmaster. He was born in Putnam county, Indiana, and was six years old when his parents came to Iowa. He was reared on a farm and educated in the old log school house. When the war broke out he enlisted in company B, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, and went to Keokuk, St. Louis, then to Helena, Vicksburg, Jackson, Arkansas Post, and in the fall of 1863, when Sherman went to relieve Thomas at Chattanooga, he traveled with his regiment to Corinth; was taken sick and sent home on furlough. After sixty days he returned; was with his regiment through Georgia and the Carolinas, being at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Columbia, surrender of Johnson, and the grand review at Washington. He was slightly wounded in the hand at Atlanta. When discharged, he returned home, where he remained till 1873, when he removed to Nebraska, and in the fall of 1875 returned to this county. Since 1868, he has engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married April 16, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Collins, they have had two children, Lulu and Alma, both deceased. Mr. W. and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. W. is an Odd Fellow.

WRIGHT, JONATHAN, son of Henry and Sarah Wright, was born August 25, 1846, in Putnam county, Indiana, being but a child when his parents came to this county. Here he grew to manhood, and acquired his education. He enlisted February 24, 1864, in company B, Thirtieth Infantry, and joined the regiment at Woodville, Alabama, and was engaged at Dallas, Georgia, soon after which he was taken with the measles, from the effect of which he has never fully recovered. He went on with the regiment, however. When at Jonesborough he was again taken sick, and sent home, and only rejoined the regiment in the Carolina campaign. He was married February 12, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, they have three children, Sarah A., Ada A. and Fannie M.

LICK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BAKER, A. L., farmer, postoffice Floris; was born October 7, 1823, in Jennings county, Indiana. At the age of ten, he, with his parents, William and Elenor, moved to Decatur county, where he grew to manhood, reared a farmer, and educated in the subscription school. In the fall of 1848, he came to this county, and settled on part of sections 28 and 33, in this township, where he has since lived. He was married in the fall of 1849, to Miss

M. S. Woodward, a native of Indiana, and had one child, J. R., now a farmer in Appanoose county. Mrs. B. died in 1852, and he married again February 16, 1854, Miss Amanda Everett; they have been blessed with eight children, five now living, Manda E., A. W., Mary S., A. V., Sarah E. Mr. B. and wife are members of the Baptist Church, he being a deacon.

BEGGS, SAMUEL, farmer and stock raiser, postoffice, Belknap; was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1833, where he lived until he was sixteen years old, when his parents died. He then began the life of a farmer. In 1856 he came to this county, where he has since resided. He owns a good farm of 114 acres, mostly under cultivation, with a fine house, and orchard. He was married in 1854, to Miss Etta Hall, a native of Indiana; they have been blessed with seven children, six now living, Mary, Sarah, Joseph, Lafayette, Annie, Willie. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the P. M. Church. They are highly esteemed by their neighbors, and have a very intelligent family.

DUNLAVEY, J. D., farmer, section 33, postoffice Floris; was born September 6, 1818, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. At the age of ten, he moved with his mother, a widow, to Henry county, and a year later to Wayne county, where he spent his youth, on the farm and attending the subscription school, after which he taught school a portion of the time. In 1848 he came to this county, where he has since resided. He has a good farm of sixty acres under cultivation. He was married January 25, 1838, to Miss E. Woolsey, a native of Indiana, they have been blessed with nine children, eight now living, Lovina J., Thomas J., Joseph, John C., Daniel E., James D., W. C. D. and Harriett. Mr. D. has held many offices of trust, and has won the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is an Odd Fellow, and a very intelligent man. Mrs. Danlavey died in July 1869.

DUNLAVEY, J. W., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born November 7, 1845, in Decatur county, Indiana, and is a son of Hon. Harvey Danlavey, one of the most prominent among the old settlers of this county. When about a year old, he, with his parents came to this county. He spent his youth at school in Bloomfield. At the age of eighteen he began learning the carding business, which he followed two years, and has since engaged in farming. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, under good cultivation. He was married March 7, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Dunn, a native of this county, who was born in the house in which they now live. They have six children, Ora, Ada B., Cora V., W. A., Lulu M., and Margaret J.

DUNN, G. W., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born in Decatur county, Indiana, in 1810. At the age of eight years, he, with his parents, emigrated to this county, where he grew to manhood, assisting on the farm and going to school. In 1880, his father died, and he purchased the old homestead, containing 185 acres. He was married in 1860, to Miss C. McGee, a native of Indiana; they have four children, G. E., S. C., J. A. and C. B. Mr. D. and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is an Odd Fellow. His father was the first postmaster in the neighborhood, and a justice of the peace for about twenty-five years.

GARRETSON, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born December 1, 1819, in Clark county, Ohio, where he lived about eight years, then moved to Montgomery county, where he lived till he was nineteen. His youth was spent on the farm, attending school till he

was fifteen, when he spent three years learning the carpenter trade. In 1839 he came to Lee county, Iowa, and there entered into partnership with James Newcomb, as contractors and builders, which lasted two years; he then went into the business for himself till 1843, when, in March, he came to this county, and staked out the claim where he has since resided, engaged in improving his farm and working at his trade, and since 1861, exclusively farming and stock-raising. His farm contains 160 acres, under a high state of cultivation, with a good two-story house, which he built himself. He was married March 11, 1841, to Miss C. Newcomb, born in Marion county, Ohio, September 27, 1820, and they have been blessed with ten children: Alexander, Nancy J., Mary E., Francis E., Amanda C., Thomas J., Clarissa A., John, Catherine.

HIXING, J. H., Jr., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Floris; was born March 10, 1847, in this county. Here he has been reared, and received a limited education in the common schools, living at home till he was twenty-three. He was married in September, 1873, to Mrs. Amy Thompson, of Hardin county, Ohio, and soon after purchased 120 acres of land in Perry township, where he lived five years; then bought one hundred acres in this township where he has since resided, having since added 60 acres to it all under a high state of cultivation. They have been blessed with four children, Charles W., Dora A., and two deceased. Mrs. H., by a former marriage, has one child, Robert E. Anderson.

HULL, A. D., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Floris; was born January 30, 1850, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he grew to manhood. He graduated at the Lowell high school, of that county, and in the fall of 1873, came to this county, where he has since resided. He owns a nice farm of 44 acres. He was married June 12, 1872, to Miss L. J. Pearson, a native of New York. They have five children, Clarence A., Leroy J., Lena D., Spencer, and one deceased. Mr. H. and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of Floris Lodge, I. O. O. F.

KNEDLER, MADISON, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Floris; was born April 24, 1814, in Fayette county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the subscription schools. He was reared a farmer, and in the fall of 1855, came to this county, settling on the farm he now occupies, which had then only 12 acres cleared. By patience and hard work he now has 95 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The farm contains 178 acres. He was married in 1840, to Miss Nancy Howe, and having no children of their own, they adopted two whom they reared as their own, a girl and a boy; the girl now the wife of J. Heady, of this county, and the boy, J. M. Conner, who grew up and married, and died in August, 1870, being followed three years later by his wife, leaving their three children, Thomas N., Churchill R., and Leah E., to the care of Mr. K. and wife. They have been members of the M. E. Church for over 45 years, and he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Floris, No. 272. He is a fine old gentleman and highly respected.

PATTERSON, C. G., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born October 17, 1823, in Augusta county Virginia, and there grew to manhood, reared a farmer, and educated in the subscription schools. Being opposed to slavery, in 1855 he and his father, John, emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Henry county a year, then came to this county, where he and his father settled on the old homestead, where he now resides. His father died August 9, 1881, at the age of 83 years. His farm consists of 200 acres. His

two sisters, S. E. and C. A., keep house for him. They are ladies of intelligence and refinement. Mr. Patterson has been a republican since the organization of the party.

PETEFISH, ALBERT, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Cass county, Illinois. At the age of thirteen he came with his parents to Davis county, where he has since resided. He was reared a farmer, and received a common school education. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in Company D, 45th Iowa Infantry, and served till the close of the war. In the fall of 1875, he moved on his present farm, consisting of 110 acres. He was married August 3, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Foshee, a native of Missouri, whose father is an old settler of this county. They are the parents of three children, Frank, and Hugh and Emma, twins. Mr. P. and wife are members of the M. E. Church. They are very estimable people, and have the confidence of the entire community.

POTTER, D. W., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born December 14, 1841, in Lewis county, N. Y., where he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools and reared a farmer. In 1870 he came to Pike county, Ill. In the winter of 1880 he came to this county and purchased the farm where he has since lived. He was married in June, 1865, to Miss Julia C. Hull, a native of New York; they have had two children, Nora L. and Mark R. Mr. P. owns a fine farm of 120 acres under a high state of cultivation, with a large stone house, and a fine young orchard. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Floris. Mr. P. is a man highly esteemed by those who know him.

RAYBURN, A. D., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in this county June 20, 1854. He was reared a farmer and received a common school education, living at home till he grew to manhood; he now owns a nice farm of 163 acres, located five miles north of Bloomfield; mostly under cultivation, fenced with osage hedge and rails. In 1875 he began feeding stock which he has since made a specialty. He was married September 18, 1875, to Miss Sarah F. Beggs, a native of this county; they have two children, Stella A. and Willie. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

STARK, W. B., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Floris; was born June 6, 1833, in Decatur county, Ind. At the age of ten his father died, and he remained there, living with his mother till 1847, when they came to this county. He was reared a farmer and was educated in the subscription schools. On reaching this county he worked for seven dollars a month, driving six yoke of oxen for four months. He soon after entered a farm of 160 acres, where by hard work he has made one of the best farms in the county. He served during the war in company D, Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry. He was married in December 1852, to Miss M. McCormick, a native of Indiana; they have been blessed with five children, P. A., Jas. S., Henry L., Ruby E., and Mary deceased. Mr. S. has won the respect and confidence of all who know him. He and his wife have been members of the Baptist church for twenty-three years and he is an Odd Fellow.

SWINNEY, H., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born in November, 1842, in Decatur county, Indiana. He was reared a farmer and educated in the common schools, emigrated to this county with his mother in 1848, and settled on a farm previously entered by his father. In July 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry; was in

the battles of Chickasaw, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Lookont Mountain, and most all the battles with Sherman's command. He was discharged at Washington, in June 1865. He was wounded November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge, in the leg, which laid him in hospital over a year. He was married in June, 1866, to Miss Mary Eckard, a native of Virginia; they have four children: Orvilla T., Francis M., Emma and Roy. Mr. Swinney owns a fine farm of 140 acres.

SWINNEY, D., farmer and stock-raiser; postoffice, Floris; was born October 9, 1820, in Monroe county, West Virginia. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Decatur county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, on a farm and was educated in the subscription school and at an early age commenced teaching. He was married April 27, 1843, to Miss Lavina Stark, a native of Henry county, Kentucky, they have had six children: William G., Irvin, James A., Boon, Josiah, and Harvey. In the fall of 1843, he came to this county, settling in Lick Creek township, where he lived 21 years, then sold out and moved to Illinois, for three years, then returning purchased his present home containing 160 acres. He has held many offices of trust, being elected in 1844, a justice of the peace for four townships. In 1846, was appointed postmaster of the first postoffice in Lick Creek township, and held the office most of the time till 1865. Was again elected justice in 1873, which office he now holds. In 1881, he was elected county supervisor on the greenback ticket. His son, William G., served in the army when only sixteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Swinney are members of the Baptist Church, of which he has been deacon for many years.

SWINNEY, ISAAC, farmer and stock-dealer, section 28, postoffice Floris; was born May 24, 1824, in Summers county, West Virginia. When he was five years old, his parents moved to Decatur county, Indiana, and in the spring of 1844, he came to Davis county Iowa. He was raised a farmer, and received a common school education. In the fall of 1844 he returned to Indiana, and in 1845 he came back and staid awhile, and again returned to Indiana, and May 27, 1847, was married to Miss Oleva Johnson, of Decatur county, Indiana, and soon after brought his wife to this county, to share the hardships and joys of pioneer life. With strong arms but limited means, he went to work to improve his claim, and was very successful, for seven or eight years, then commenced shipping stock, which he has been engaged in since, in connection with his farm. Mr. S. is the oldest stock shipper in the county, being a careful buyer, and doing a safe business. He has a fine farm of 400 acres, 300 in cultivation, the balance in woodland pasture. There is a living spring on the farm, which has supplied his stock with water for over thirty years. He has just completed a new house, large and commodious, which adds greatly to the beauty of his farm. Mr. and Mrs. S. have had three children, Mary E., wife of O. F. Briggs, of Chicago; James R. and one deceased. James R. is a partner with his father in the stock business, and was married September 20, 1881, to Miss Mattie La Ford, a native of this county. The subject of this sketch and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are highly esteemed by everyone. Mr. S. is a republican in politics.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, SAMUEL T., pioneer-farmer and stock-raiser, section 27; was born in Prince George county, Md., where he lived until he arrived at the age of manhood, receiving a limited education in the common schools and growing up on the farm. In 1837, he came to Bartholomew county, Ind., and in the spring of 1845, came to this county. In the spring of 1864, he moved to Madison county, and two years latter came back, and in 1870, went back to Madison county but soon after returned to this county, where he has since resided. His farm contains 450 acres, of which 335 are under cultivation, the balance is woodland and pasture, which he devotes to stock. He was married December 26, 1836, to Miss Sarah Ann Bivin, a native of Maryland. They have had six children: Geo. H., Lewis F., Saml. T., Mary E., John Q. and Wm. N. (deceased). Geo. F. and Saml. T. are farmers living in the neighborhood. Mary E. is the wife of Jos. Williamson, living in Dallas county, and Lewis F. is living with his parents to comfort them in their old age.

AHEE, HENRY T., dealer in general merchandise, postoffice Ash Grove; was born in Franklin county, Ind., December 3, 1859, and came to Davis county with his parents, in 1861, and has lived here ever since. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. During the last few years he has been disabled from working on the farm, and he purchased a stock of goods of G. W. Newton, and is doing a splendid business; being an honest, energetic young man, his prospects for the future are brilliant. What he ought to get now, is some good little woman to share his prosperity.

ANDERSON, JAS. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section 18; was born in Clark county, Ky., January 23, 1815, being reared a farmer and receiving a limited education in the subscription schools. In 1851, he emigrated to this county coming overland with six yoke of oxen and four horses, reaching his destination in thirty days, and purchased the farm where he now lives, containing 360 acres of well improved land. He was married at the age of twenty-three, to Miss Ann Tate, a native of Kentucky. They have had thirteen children: Jas. W., Sarah Ann, Pleasant, Martha, Harriett, Ruthy, Thomas, Ann Eliza, Hithie F., Drewzila, Wiltford, Araminta and Amanda J. (deceased).

BAILEY, ORANGE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, post-office Albany; one of the first settlers of Marion township, was born March 11, 1811, in Bradford county Pennsylvania. He was raised a farmer; when 10 years of age, came with his father, Smith Bailey, to Muskingum county, Ohio; and eight years later moved to Franklin county where he lived seven years. He received his education in the subscription schools. He came to this county in 1845, built a log cabin and endured the many hardships a pioneer is subject to. When he arrived with a wife and four children, \$1.50 was his entire capital, and in less than a year his wife died, leaving him the care of four small children, and a new farm to attend too. His farm now contains 110 acres, all under cultivation. He is a member of the United Bretheren Church, and in polities is a republican. He was first married to Miss Lydia Wagner of Franklin county, Ohio; and they had seven children: William S., David S., Rose Mantie, Ann, and three deceased, Warren, Charley S., and Mary O. Was married again in January

1849, to Miss Nancy Good, daughter of Isaac Good of Muskingum county, Ohio, and they have had thirteen children; Thomas J., Elizabeth, Rachel, James H., Frances M., Hiram, Emma J., Austin, and five deceased, Franklin, Ira, Peter J., and two in infancy.

BARE, W. R., farmer and raiser of fine stock, section 2, post-office Ash Grove; was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, March 6, 1844. Coming with his parents to this county when one year old, settling on Soap Creek, being one of the first settlers. Here he grew to manhood helping his father clear the farm, and attending school in the winter. At the age of 18 he moved to Bloomfield, went to school two years, then returned to the farm. In the spring of 1864, he, in company with several others, went to California and returned in 1869. He was married January 23, 1873, to Miss Alice Wonn, daughter of Hon. H. A. Wonn of this county, and moved on his present farm on Coon Creek, where he owns 127 acres of well improved land. Mr Bare has three children: Thomas H., Bernice W., and Ewell L.

BARTLETT, GEORGE C., farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, post-office Ash Grove; was born in Bloomington, Illinois, September 1, 1847. When two years old his parents came to this county. He was educated in common schools, and lived at home till he arrived at manhood. He now owns a farm of 120 acres, well improved. He was married December 25, 1870, to Miss Mary L. Cade, a native of Appanoose county, Iowa. They have four children: Lovey L., Laura A., Elmer A., and Olive M., all living at home. Mr. Bartlett and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

BOYER, M. M., county treasurer elect, farmer, section 33, was born in Coles county, Ills., March 25, 1829. In 1854, he came to Davis county, Iowa. He was reared a farmer and educated in the common schools, teaching part of the time. He lived on a farm till the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry, and served a short time when he was discharged on account of his small stature, but enlisted again in company G., 39th Iowa Infantry, as a musician, and served till the close of the war. He was in the battles of Parker's Cross Roads, Town Creek, Ala., and Snake Creek Gap; was present at the burning of Columbia, and at the surrender of Joe Johnston, and was discharged at Washington, June 13, 1865, when he returned home and spent most of his time farming and teaching until 1879, since which he has been preaching in the Christian Church. In 1881, he was elected county treasurer, on the greenback ticket, by a majority of seventeen votes. He was married August 24, 1854, to Miss Mary B. Moore, a native of Pulaski county, Ky. They have had ten children, seven of whom are now living, viz: Amanda E., Madison S., Mary Dela, Annie M., Henton D., Lizzie B. and Minnie H. Three died: John W., Herman G. and Samuel T.

BRYANT, BENJAMIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, post-master at Ash Grove; was born in Clay county, Ohio, May 27, 1829. At the age of nine, he moved with his parents to Boone county, Missouri, and four years later to Ripley county, where he grew to manhood. He was raised on a farm and obtained a common school education. In October, 1846, he came to this county. In 1863, he enlisted in company B., Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, and served till the spring of 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. Returning to this county where he has since lived, he was married August 3, 1846, to Miss Rachel Chilton of Ripley county, Missouri. They have had twelve children, nine now living,

some of whom are prominent men in Iowa. A. J. Sawyer, James C., a professor, Lucy J., wife of M. Ralston, of Wapello county. The rest are at home.

COHAGAN, JONATHAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, post-office Ash Grove; is a native of Loudon county, West Virginia, born December 21, 1819. At an early age his parents moved to Morgan county, Ohio, where he lived till he was about twenty-eight years old. He was raised a farmer, and educated in common schools. In the fall of 1852, his parents came to this county and he has lived here ever since. His farm is located on Bear Creek and contains ninety acres, eighty under cultivation and the balance woodland and pasture. He has good buildings and a nice orchard. He was married November 30, 1843, to Miss Lydia Mitzel, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had five children; George, Nancy, Aquilla, Peter, and Elizabeth deceased. George is a farmer in Nebraska, Hamilton county, and Aquilla in Polk county, Nebraska; Nancy and Peter are at home.

GREENLEAF, DR. STEPHEN, postoffice Ash Grove; is a native of this county, a son of Dr. D. C. Greenleaf, of Bloomfield, was born March 24, 1853, and attended school in Bloomfield, then entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant. He studied medicine with his father, attending two courses of lectures in Chicago, graduating at the medical college at Louisville, Kentucky, taking the prize in a class of 82 students, and in examination, June 29, 1876, he came away with the honorary diploma. Returning to Bloomfield he entered the practice July 5, 1877, and was very successful, and in October, 1879, he moved to Unionville, Appanoose county, entering into partnership with his father-in-law, Dr. S. H. Sawyer, until July 1, 1881, when he came to this township, being the first regular physician in the township. He was married September 28, 1877, to Miss M. L. Sawyer, a native of Unionville, Iowa. They have three children: Thayne L., Lurie Lillian, and Harrold. Mr. Greenleaf is a member of the Blue lodge, No. 119, at Unionville, and chapter 143, at Centerville, and St. John's Commandery, No. 21, at Centerville. In politics he is republican, being the township committeeman. The doctor is building up a very successful practice.

HANNAN, DAVID L., farmer, section 15, postoffice Oak Springs; was born in Franklin county, Indiana, February 24, 1822. Here he lived until 1856, a cooper by trade, working with his father until he was seventeen, his mother dying when he was twelve. In the fall of 1856 he came to this county, settling on his present home, having entered the land. He went to California in 1850, and stayed two years. In 1861 he enlisted in company D, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was teamster of the company until he got disabled, when he was discharged and returned home, where he has lived ever since, except two years in Hamburg, Iowa. His farm contains 146 acres, located on Lick Creek. His orchard yields some of the best fruit in the county. He has served as Justice nearly all the time he has been here. When he was twenty-one, he married Miss Dossia Ann Lansey, a native of New Jersey, and they have had four children: Alonzo, Sarah, and two deceased.

HENDRICKSON, HENRY, farmer, section 2, postoffice Ash Grove; was born in Adair county, Ky., in February, 1815; was reared on a farm and received a common school education. At an early age he moved with his parents to Shelby county, Ind., where he grew to manhood, his mother

dying when he was but seven years old. In 1854, he came to this county, and settled on the farm he now owns. It is located north of Bear Creek, and contains 127 acres, well improved, ninety acres being under cultivation, with nice buildings and good young orchard. Mr. H. was married June 25, 1836, to Miss R. Dawson, a native of Kentucky. They had three children, Jessie H., Wm. J. and Elijah D. (deceased). Mrs. H. died August 23, 1867. Mr. H. married again in February, 1869, to Miss Susan M. Maguire, a native of Johnson county, Ind. They have had two children, John and Clifton, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the Baptist Church.

HUDGENS, H. H., farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, postoffice Unionville; was born October 16, 1811, in Cumberland county, Virginia, and emigrated to Williamson county, Illinois, in 1853, where he lived till 1847, when he came to Davis county, arriving in Bloomfield in June, where he lived until 1848, when he moved to his present farm. Mr. Hudgens was a member of the first board of supervisors in Davis county, elected by the democratic party. He has been a prosperous farmer and an honored citizen, a member of the Protestant Methodist Church for a good many years. His farm is located on North Soap Creek, and contains 120 acres of land, well improved, watered and fenced. He was married November 7, 1836, to Miss Susan Harrison, a native of Tennessee. They have eight children, William C., Thomas J., Lucian B., Mary J. (wife of Hiram Clark, of Appanoose county), James M., George W. and John M. (living at home), and Rebecca, (wife of H. H. Wheeler, of Fremont county).

HUDGENS, WILLIAM C., farmer, and stock-raiser, section 18, postoffice Unionville; was born in Williamson county, Illinois, January 15, 1838, where he lived until he was ten years old, when his parents moved to Davis county, Iowa. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. His farm is located on Soap Creek, and contains 240 acres, of which 180 is under cultivation. He was married October 31, 1861, to Miss Angeline Nolan, a native of Kentucky, and they have nine children, all living at home: Frank, John H., Thomas, Susan M., Samuel, Eliza, Eldora, Bertha L., and Edith.

HUNTER, JONATHAN, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Ash Grove; was born in Wood county, Virginia, December 26, 1844. Raised on a farm and educated in common schools, at an early age he moved with his parents to Morgan county, Ohio, where he lived about ten years, then moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, where his father died, in August, 1852; he then went to Wapello county, and lived with his uncle until he was married, September, 1863, to Miss Sarah E. Schofield, a native of Indiana. They have had eight children: Rosa E., William F., John H., Lilly D., Larrice L., and three deceased, James, Charley and Sylvanus. Mr. Hunter's farm is located on the bluffs north of Bear Creek, containing 160 acres, half in cultivation, balance pasture, with good buildings and fine young orchard. Mr. Hunter and wife are members of the Christian Church.

IRELAN, WM., farmer, bridge builder, and lumber manufacturer, postoffice Oak Springs; was born May 31, 1840 in Guernsey county, O. He was reared a farmer and educated in the common schools, and at an early age came with his parents to Appanoose county, Iowa. In the spring of 1859, his father died, leaving him to support his mother and sister; being in reduced circumstances he had a hard time, but being energetic, he succeeded. He was married December 24, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth J. Fuller-

ton, of Muskingum county, O. At that time his capital consisted of one horse, one cow, two sheep and one pig. Not getting along very well on the farm and being a natural mechanic, he built a shop and did jobbing of all kinds, and in the winter of 1868, he bought a half interest in a saw mill which he ran with success for one year, when he sold out and bought a mill of his own, which he run for seven years, doing nothing else, still owning a farm of eighty acres. In 1877, he invented and patented what is known as the A. A. Truss Bridge, which has been used extensively in Davis and Appanoose counties. In 1878, he patented, what is known as the Combination Section Truss Bridge, which is also used by Davis and Appanoose counties, and by the Wabash Railway Co. In 1879, he made an improvement on the latter bridge, which he patented. In September of that year, he purchased a farm of 349 acres, of the best improved land in the township, with good buildings, where he now lives. He is now running a 25 horse power saw mill, in connection with his farm. He has sold a half interest in his bridge business for \$3,000, to Chas. Baum of Centerville. He has not been out of a bridge contract since his first bridge was built, seven years ago, and he has \$14,000 worth of work engaged. Mr. I. is the father of nine children, Thomas W., Geo. W., Sarah A., Frances M., Henry, Nettie, Charley B., Jennie and an infant (deceased). Mr. I. is one of the wealthiest men in Davis county, honored and respected by all who know him.

KERSHNER, ISAAC W., blacksmith, postoffice Ash Grove; was born in Dark county, Ohio, March 13, 1847, and was educated in the common schools. He learned his trade with his father, beginning when quite a small boy, and at an early age, they emigrated to Wapello county, Iowa. In 1876, he came to this county, where he has since lived. He started in business for himself about nine years ago in Wapello county, and was very successful, and since coming to this county, he has continued doing well. He was married May 9, 1871, to Miss Lidia Campbell, a native of Schuyler county, Mo. They have three children, Julia A., Mary M. and Lorandy M.

LOWE, DANIEL, stock-raiser, section 26, postoffice Drakeville; was born in Vermillion county, Ind., in May, 1838, where he lived till 1841, when his father Obediah Lowe, moved to Scotland county, Mo., to wait for the treaty to be made with the Indians, which took about a year and a half, he then moved into this county when the Indians gave possession, and staked out his claim on the section where the subject of this sketch now lives. Mr. L. was reared a farmer and educated in the common schools, and lived with his parents till he reached manhood. He now owns 650 acres of improved land on Soap Creek, all in cultivation, with good buildings and orchard. Mr. L. has more stock than any one else in the township. He was married in December, 1863, to Miss Sarah A. Mounts, a native of Ross county, O. They have had three children, John D., living at home, Jas. O. and Lillie B., deceased. Mr. L. is held in high esteem by his neighbors.

MARTIN, ABRAHAM, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Oak Springs; was born in Logan county, Ohio, September 12, 1835, growing to manhood and getting his education there. In 1859 he came to Schuyler county, Missouri, where he lived till the war broke out, then came to this county, where he has since lived. He was married, December 24, 1862, to Miss L. Wheeler, a native of Union county, Ohio. They have had seven children, Sylvester R., David O., Benjamin F., Charles E., Elbert O., and two deceased, Irwin and Mary M. Mr. M's farm is located on Soap Creek, and

contains 320 acres of well improved land, and has all the conveniences of farm life around him.

MERRITT, WILLIAM, farmer, postoffice Unionville, was born in Hancock county, Indiana, July 18, 1837, and emigrated to Sullivan county, Mo., in 1839, and five years later came to Davis county. He was raised a farmer, and at eighteen his father gave him his time as a legacy, when he embarked in the merchandise business on Fox River, in this county. His farm is located on Soap Creek, and contains 40 acres, well improved. He was married, July 17, 1872, to Miss C. Rice, a native of Randolph county, Indiana, and their union has been blessed with three children, Sally, John and Nancy.

MILLER, FRANCIS P., farmer and stock-raiser, sections 29 and 30, was born in Marshall county, Tenn., March 29, 1826, and educated in the subscription schools. At the age of twenty-one he left home to battle with the world, and in 1852 came to Appanoose county, Iowa, and four years later came to his present home. He has built a saw and grist mill which he has been running in connection with his farm, which contains 840 acres, of which 190 are under cultivation, the balance in wood land and pasture, on which he raises large quantities of stock. He was married to Miss J. C. Irwin, of Marshall county, Tenn., and they had ten children, John E., Mary C., Henry O., Amanda O., Ellen G., Cora May, Emma T., and three deceased, Dovie Jane, Francis J. and an infant.

MILLER, JOHN E., farmer and stock-raiser, section 30, was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, January 12, 1853. At the age of four years his parents moved to Davis county, where he has since lived. He was raised a farmer and helped his father in the saw-mill until he was twenty-four years old. He was educated in the common schools, and was married August 31, 1876, to Miss M. J. Robb, a native of this county; they have two children, Roy R. and Dovie L. Mr. Miller's farm contains 60 acres of well improved land, located on Soap Creek. He is one of the rising men of this township.

MOOTS, GEORGE, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Oak Springs; is a native of Logan county, Ohio, born December 13, 1808. He was raised a farmer and educated in the subscription schools. At an early age he went to learn the harness and saddler trade with John Hooper of Clark county, Ohio, and at the end of two years embarked in business for himself in Logan county. Five years later he came to Scotland county, Mo., and five years later, to Davis county, Iowa, where he has since lived. He staked out the first claim in Marion township, on what is now section 24, before the Indians gave possession. He has been a very successful farmer, although once he had his house burned down, and once had a large security debt to pay. His farm is located on Soap Creek, and contains 120 acres, brick house, good barns and orchard. He has held a good many public offices, and was postmaster sixteen years. He was married in June, 1833, to Miss Mary Moots, a native of Ross county, Ohio; they have had eight children; Amy Z., Susan A., Emeline, John S., Conrad D. and three deceased.

MOOTS, JOHN S., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Oak Springs; is a native of this county, born October 9, 1850; lived at home with his father, George M., until he was twenty-seven, getting his education in common schools. He now owns a farm of 50 acres of well improved land on Soap creek. He was married, February 10, 1878, to Miss Ruthanda Mounts, a native of this county, and they have one child, Evans. Mr. M. is a member of Jefferson lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M. at Drakeville.

MOUNTS, REBECCA, section 22, postoffice Oak Springs; is a native of Ross county; born May 17, 1822; was educated in subscription schools, and reared on a farm, living with her parents, until she married John Mounts, who was a native of Ross county, Ohio, where he lived until grown, then he moved to Pekin, Illinois, and two years later returning to Ross county. Six years later they came to this county where she has lived ever since. Mr. Mounts died July 5, 1874, since which time, she has, with the help of an agent, managed her large farm of 400 acres. It is well improved, under good cultivation, with good orchard and buildings. She has been the mother of nine children, seven now living: Sarah A., Francis M., James A., Casanda, Cynthia E., Ruthanda and Esther. Mrs. M. is highly thought of by every one within the range of her acquaintance.

PROCTOR, MRS. HANNAH, section 15, postoffice Ash Grove, is a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1825; at an early age her parents came to America, going to Ohio, where she lived until married to James Proctor in the spring of 1842, when they emigrated to Van Buren county, Iowa, where they lived one year. Mr. Proctor was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They came to this county in 1844. They raised a family of thirteen children, William R., John W., Joseph, Ester Ann, Alice, Mary, James, Joshua, Clary, Tommie, Lovey, and Francis and Mary Bell, deceased. Mr. Proctor died in 1875. Mrs. Proctor has a nice farm containig 167 acres, well improved.

REMY, LEWIS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, postoffice Ash Grove; was born in Vinton county, Ohio, June 18, 1830, and when two years old came to Fulton county, Illinois, and six years later to Schuyler county, Missouri, where he lived till the breaking out of the war. Missouri being too hot for him, he went back to Ohio, and in the fall of 1865 came to this county, where he has since lived. He was raised a farmer and received his education in the old subscription schools. He was married August 27, 1852, to Miss Hester Ann Davis, of Vinton county, Ohio. They have had two children, both deceased. His mother is still living in Vinton county, Ohio, at the ripe old age of ninety-three. His farm is located on Bear Creek, and contains eighty acres of well improved land. His family consists of himself, wife and grandchild.

ROBB, WILLIAM K., farmer and stock raiser, section 30, postoffice Unionville, was born December 11, 1827, in Clark county, Indiana; was brought up a farmer, and lived in Clark and Bartholomew counties until 1845, when he came to this county. In 1849 he took the gold fever and went to California, and after being unsuccessful there one year and a half, returned to this county, where he has lived ever since. He is a successful farmer, owning 252 acres, of which 80 acres are in Appanoose county, all well improved, with one of the finest houses in that part of the county, a good orchard, his land fenced partly with osage orange. He was married, April 15, 1852, to Miss Hannah J. Lowe, daughter of Daniel Lowe, a native of Kentucky. They have had thirteen children: Francis M., Benjamin F., Andrew J., Clemmie, Leander, Mary E., William K., Sylvester G., Clarence, and four deceased, Harry, Sarah Ann, John W. and Abraham.

ROBERTS, JOSEPH, Sr., farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, postoffice Ash Grove; is a native of Burke county, Virginia, born August 26, 1802. Reared a farmer, receiving a limited education in subscription schools. His father entered the army during the war of 1812, and was never heard of afterwards; leaving the support of the family on Joseph, he being the

eldest son. While a small boy, his family came to Greene county, Ohio. When fifteen years old he threshed wheat, getting the eighth bushel for himself, which he carried ten miles to mill, to get flour for the family. At the age of twenty-four, he learned shoemaking with John Grass, and followed the business in the winter for twenty-five years. He has cleared two farms, split rails, and done almost every way to make an honest living. He came to Iowa in October, 1837, and has a farm of 200 acres. He was married January 20, 1831, to Miss Mary Berry, a native of Virginia. They have had ten children: Isaac, living in Ohio; James, in California; William, in Missouri; Thomas, one of the most successful physicians in Iowa; Joseph, a stock-raiser in this county; the others are deceased, Eli being killed in the army. Mr. Roberts has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-eight years, and his wife for fifty years. Though a very old man, Mr. Roberts still works all the time.

ROBERTS, JOSEPH, JR., stock-raiser, section 12, postoffice Ash Grove; is a native of this county, born April 2, 1848; raised a farmer, attending the public school, he lived with his parents until he reached maturity. He owns a nice farm of 160 acres, well improved. He is one of the most successful stock-raisers in the county, raising only blooded stock. He was married December 1, 1870, to Miss Phœbe Arnold, a native of Ohio. By this union there were seven children, Harvey M., Laura D., Lillie, Emmett and Everett (twins), and two deceased, Albert and Lulie. Mr. Roberts and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERTS, ABNER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, postoffice Ash Grove; is a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, born August 21, 1812. He received a farmer's education in the subscription schools of the early day. Losing his father when very young, he and his mother went to Muskingum county, Ohio, when he was six years old. His mother being poor he was thrown upon the world. When he arrived at manhood, he married Miss Sarah Dawson, February 9, 1832, she being a native of Virginia. They have had ten children: Jane, Mary, Jessie J., William H., Aquilla, Amanda, George F., Sarah, Ephraim, and Maria, deceased. Mr. Roberts' farm is located on Bear Creek, and contains 120 acres of well improved land.

ROBERTS, J. J., a pioneer farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, postoffice Ash Grove; is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio. He was reared a farmer and educated in the common and subscription schools. At the age of fifteen he came with his parents to Davis county, where he has since lived. He now lives on the farm that his father entered; it is located on Bear Creek, and contains 170 acres, well improved, ten acres of woodland pasture, and one of the finest orchards in the county. He was married January 26, 1862, to Miss Salvina E. Pagett, a native of Morgan county, Ohio. They have had six children, Rena, Flora E., Charlie E., Ruby J., and Hiram E., and George, deceased. In politics Mr. Roberts is a strong republican. He is a worthy citizen and highly respected by those who know him.

ROWE, JACOB, farmer and stock-raiser, and postmaster at Oak Spring; is a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., born November 27, 1835. At the age of ten, his parents moved to Washington county, and lived there nine years, when he came to this county. He was raised a farmer, and attended the common schools, and a short time at the West Alexandria Academy. During the war he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Iowa Infantry, having at the time three brothers in the service. At the close of the war he returned home and settled on his present farm on Soap Creek, containing

82 acres, well improved, with two good orchards. He has been postmaster at Oak Spring for a long time. He was married, February 17, 1861, to Miss A. V. Moots, daughter of George Moots, of this county. They have one child, Sherman E., living at home.

ZIGLER, DAVID, farmer and stock-raiser, section 29, postoffice Unionville; was born in this county, February 12, 1846. He got his education in common schools, and was raised a farmer. He lived at home with his father, Jacob Zigler, until he was twenty-three, when, March 4, 1869, he married Miss Harriet M. Donahue, a native of Lynn county, Iowa. They have had four boys, all at home: Oscar, Henry, Charles and John. Mr. Z. owns a nice farm of 90 acres, on the bluffs of Soap Creek, nearly all improved, with a good young orchard. He has held a good many township offices, and is now a school director in district number 8.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

BENGE, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser; postoffice, Bloomfield; was born May 1, 1837, in Wayne county, Indiana. From there his parents removed to Bartholomew county, where he grew to manhood and acquired a common school education. He came with his parents, to Iowa, in 1855, and located in Liek Creek township, this county, where he lived some years, then bought and sold several farms, and bought the farm he now occupies, in October, 1879. It contains 135 acres, of highly improved land. Mr. Benge was married December 25, 1859, to Miss Malinda Fisk, a native of Ohio, and they have two children: Alfred Tilman, and Jesse Calvin. Mr. Benge intends giving his sons a liberal education; one of them is now attending the Southern Iowa Normal at Bloomfield. Mr. Benge has a speculative disposition, and regards a horse trade as a rare treat, and is liable to get the best of the bargain.

BOYD, J. S., farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born February 26, 1837, in Putnam county, Indiana. He came to this county in February 1861, and settled on his farm in this township six miles east of Bloomfield, beautifully located and finely improved, containing 400 acres, worth \$30 an acre. He was married June 30, 1861, to Mary R. J. Harbert, and they have had three children, one living; Robert, Ada, and John. Mr. Benge is a very successful farmer, and has his farm well stocked with the best stock. He is a man highly respected and esteemed by every one.

DAY, HENRY C., farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born October 25, 1839, in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and came to this county, with his father, in May 1846, and settled in this township, on the farm he now owns, containing 285 acres, with good improvements, and well watered, and is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. He was married November 6, 1860, to Miss Mary C. Arney, and they have been blessed with nine children, John W., M. E., Charles S., Ambrose E., Mary C., Jacob S., A. C., Henry C. and Jesse W. Mr. Day has held a number of township offices, having been justice of the peace two terms. He has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1857.

HATHAWAY, D. S. W., stock-raiser and dealer; section 24; was born June 26, 1849, in Madison county, Ohio. He was a son of Erastus and

Mercy, of Martha's Vineyard. He was reared a farmer, and received his education in the subscription school and the academy at London, Ohio. In March, 1858, he left home and came to this county, first settling in Union township, and four years later came to Perry. In 1856, he came on his present farm, having purchased it wild in 1854. He has it now finely improved, and in splendid cultivation. It contains 490 acres, with a fine residence, commodious barn, and orchard. He is also engaged in stock-raising, his sales amounting to \$7,000 a year. He was married in October, 1852, to Susan Hagan, who died in 1854; married again in 1856, to Amelia Tamehill, of Ohio, they had three children, Frank, Charles and Clara. His wife having died, he married again in February, 1872, to Elizabeth McMurray, of this county; they have one son, Ward S. In politics Mr. H. is a greenbacker. He has been county supervisor, and is a genial man, having the respect of all who know him.

HENRY, J. R., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Bloomfield; was born February 14, 1830, in Pennsylvania. At the age of fourteen his parents settled in Greene county, Illinois, where they lived till 1855, when they came to Ottumwa, Iowa; and came to Davis county in 1871. He was married July 10, 1872, to Mrs. Jane E. Williamson, widow of A. D. Williamson, one of the pioneers of this county. She is a native of Kentucky, daughter of Thomas H. Wells, one of the early settlers of Wapello county. She is a lady of refinement and culture, having received her education at a select school, held in the old court house at Ottumwa. She was married to Mr. Williamson April 24, 1853. He died August 15, 1865, leaving five children, four now living: Fremont, Orpah, Edward B., and Oscar K.; Ella, deceased, wife of Seth St. John, died in 1876. By her present marriage she has one child, Ada R. Mrs. Henry is now engaged in preparing a history of the early days of Wapello and Davis counties. The relatives of her first husband were among the first settlers of Davis county. His brother assisted in surveying the town of Bloomfield; and was a cousin of Governor Steele, Territorial Governor of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. H. are nicely situated, and surrounded with every comfort.

KINNY, W. S., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Bloomfield; was born May 23, 1835, in Clark county, Ohio. He came to this county with his father in September, 1848, and settled on the farm now owned by him, containing 300 acres, located five miles east of Bloomfield, and is one of the best farms in the township. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising. He was married April 7, 1860, to Emily J. Hendrix, who was born October 26, 1842, in Fountain county, Ind., and died March 3, 1864. Mr. K. married again November 30, 1865, Rebecca A. Jenkins, who was born January 2, 1850, in this county, and died March 2, 1876. Mr. K. was married the third time April 6, 1879, to Mary E. Gillmore, who was born July 27, 1856, in Lee county, Iowa. Mr. K. has had five children, two now deceased: Dora D., Rosa C., Sonora O.; Cora E., and John Q. A. Mr. K. is one of the best stock men in the county, and at one time held the office of county coroner.

MENDENHALL, HON. D. (retired), section 14, postoffice Bloomfield; was born March 28, 1810, in Guilford county, Maine, near the Revolutionary battle-field of Guilford. He there grew to manhood, and received his education in the subscription schools. When eight years old his father died, and his mother afterwards married John Brooks. In 1832, the family emigrated to Wayne county, Ind., where he served an apprenticeship to

the gunsmith trade, which he followed twenty-four years. He came to Iowa in 1843, and bought a claim, consisting of 178 acres, from William Williamson in this county; then went to Fairfield, and, in partnership with his nephew, opened a gun-shop, where he remained about eighteen months; then moved on his claim in this county, and began improving it; also operating a gun-shop, that business being very profitable in that day. In 1861 he turned his attention exclusively to farming. August 18, 1834, he was married to Miss Eliza Wilson, a native of Stokes county, N. C., and they made their wedding tour to Washington, Wayne county, Ind., in a wagon. They have raised four children: Henry T., Arthur W., Horace, and Cornelia E., wife of John Ferguson. The old folks have sold off all but 60 acres, and are comfortably situated one and three-fourths miles north of Bloomfield, and are prepared to enjoy the remainder of their days in peace and plenty. Mr. M. has taken great interest in the public good, and has served the people in several capacities. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1855, when the capital was at Iowa City. He was many years a member of the board of supervisors. Mrs. M. was born May 18, 1812. She is a lady highly respected by every one.

MERRILL, JOSEPH, farmer and stock-raiser, section eight, postoffice Bloomfield; was born June 8, 1829, in Brown county, Ohio, and was reared in Clermont county; receiving a good common school education. At nineteen he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed seven years. In 1857 he went to Nebraska, and worked two years on a ranch near Omaha. In 1859 went to Pike's Peak; engaged in mining, and was one of the lucky ones. He visited the home of his childhood in 1866, and the same year came to this county and bought the farm he now owns, containing 200 acres, originally entered by Andrew Leach. It is well improved, with a fine New England barn, with stalls for thirteen horses and twenty head of cattle. He has a fine herd of thirty well graded short-horns. He was married March 14, 1869, to Miss Adelaide, daughter of Isaac Armstrong; a native of Ohio, reared and educated in this county. They have four children: Edwin S., Alfred, Phillip, and Hattie. Mr. M. is deeply interested in the improvement of cattle and hogs.

MONROE, HON. W. S., farmer, section 4, postoffice Bloomfield; was born June 12, 1826, in Oldham, Kentucky. When eight years old his father removed to Scott county, Indiana, where he lived about twelve years, then removed to Jefferson county, and lived till 1856. His early life was spent on the farm and going to school. At the age of eighteen he began working at his trade, which he followed about twelve years. In April 1856 he arrived with his family in this county and settled on his present farm, in a log cabin. He enlisted in February 1863, in company C., Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and was engaged mostly against the Indians, in Missouri and Nebraska. He was mustered out as sergeant, in August 1864, at Omaha. He was elected on the republican ticket in 1873, to the Fifteenth General Assembly, from this county. He has served as county supervisor two years, and township trustee two years. He was married March 17, 1852, to Margaret E. Jordan, of Knox county, Indiana. They have been blessed with ten children, seven living, Martha A., Daniel L., Nancy P., Mary M., Lida J., William W. and Minnie M., and three deceased, Ester C., Eva S., and Ida L. D. L. and Lida J. are teachers. Mr. M. is very pleasantly located on a good farm of 176 acres, on which he has a fine orchard of 200 bearing trees.

SHELTON, J. N., stock-dealer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born October 17, 1838, in Decatur county, Indiana, and came to Davis county, Iowa, in 1844; he was reared a farmer, and educated at Troy academy. He lived with his parents till he grew to manhood, and in 1863, he entered mercantile business in Glenwood, Missouri, and did a large business. In 1865, he was elected Probate Judge of that county and held the office two terms. In 1873, he sold out his business and returned to this county and went into the stock business, which he has since been engaged in. He was married July 21, 1864, to Miss Jennie Rector, a native of Lawrence county, Indiana. They have had seven children, five living; Zna B., Channey N., John H., Grace V., and Lettie S. Nannie M. and Maud, deceased.

SHELTON, ANDREW W., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in this county, May 23, 1853; educated in the common school, with one year at Altou (Illinois) Academy; was reared a farmer, a portion of the time being in his brother's store as clerk. At the age of 22 he struck out for himself, as a farmer, and in 1880, he purchased the farm where he now lives, containing 280 acres, well improved, with good buildings, and well stocked, located on Fox River, five miles east of Bloomfield. He was married September 15, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Horner, a native of Indiana. They have two children, Curtis V. and Eugene W. Mr. S. is a member of the Baptist Church, of the I. O. O. F., at Pulaski, and Masonic order. He is a man greatly esteemed by all who know him.

SHELDS, WM., farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born March 12, 1808, in Jefferson county, Tennessee, where he grew to manhood and acquired a common school education. He came to this county October 17, 1842, and settled in this township, where he now resides. He is one of the old settlers of the county, coming here while the Indians were camped all around him. He now has one of the best farms in the township, containing 280 acres, seven miles northeast of Bloomfield. He was married February 10, 1831; to Miss Mary A. Taylor, born May 29, 1811, in Knox county, Tennessee. They have eight children, J. H., John, Elizabeth A., Sarah E., William H., Mary J., Samuel T. and Andrew S.

TAYLOR, JOHN, farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born August 18, 1816, in Knox county, Tennessee. He came to this county in 1842, being one of the earliest settlers in the county. At that time the Indians were camping all around him. He owns a fine farm of 273 acres, finely improved about eight miles northeast of Bloomfield, and is extensively engaged in the stock business. He was married July 4, 1839, to Miss Rebecca Shields, who was born February 15, 1814, in Jefferson county, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are nicely situated, surrounded with all the comforts of life, and passing their old age in peace and plenty.

TAYLOR, WM. farmer postoffice Bloomfield; was born February 22, 1822, in Knox county, Tenn., and there grew to manhood and received a limited education. He came to this county in 1846 and settled where he now resides. He owns a good farm well improved, about eight miles northeast of Bloomfield, containing 230 acres. He was married August 5, 1846, to Maria Allen, a native of Kentucky, who died October 4, 1854, aged twenty-seven years and seven months. Mr. T. married again, Matilda McMurry, who died August 27, 1861, aged forty-five years and three months; he was again married April 24, 1862, to Harriet J. McMurry, who was born August 25, 1819, in Blunt county, Tenn. They have two children, Elizabeth A. and Isabella.

YOUNG, WESLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, sections 16 and 21, postoffice Bloomfield; was born April 16, 1817, in Augusta county, Va. Here he spent his youth on the farm and at intervals attending the subscription schools. At the age of sixteen, he, with his parents, settled in Bartholomew county, Ind., where he lived till 1843. In 1842 his father failed, by indorsing for speculators, and he was appointed administrator of his estate; there being no money in the country, he then went to work and built a flat boat, loaded it with lumber, live stock, and provisions; ran it down White River and the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi to New Orleans, where he realized \$500 for his cargo, a large sum then. He then came to this county in the fall of 1843 and located on the land where he now lives. He has owned large tracts of land, and made it a business never to contract beyond his ability to pay. He is largely engaged in raising live stock. His farm contains 380 acres, highly improved. He was married in Indiana, January 2, 1840, to Miss Ann Eliza Young, a native of Kentucky, who died October 13, 1860, leaving six children, John W., M. D., Rachel M. wife of W. G. Thorne; Elizabeth M., wife of Wm. Miller; Virginia A., Winfield S., and Eliza E., wife of Arthur Kibby. Married again December 31, 1861, to Mrs. Amanda Macy, a native of Pennsylvania. She has five children by her former husband, Riley Macy, John was killed May 1, 1863, at Helena, was in company A, Third Iowa Cavalry; Allen, Reuben W., killed at Resaca, Ga., was in Thirtieth Iowa Infantry; Eliza J., wife of Wm. Pitman, and Oliver C.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, JAMES H., farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, postoffice Pulaski; was born in Union township, this county, May 13, 1843. His father, John A. Allen, being among the first settlers of the county. Mr. A. spent his youth assisting on the farm and attending the pioneer schools. He enlisted in May, 1861, in the Second Iowa Infantry, but being under age was rejected, and in October, 1862, with the same result; tried again April 19 1864, was accepted and joined company I, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry; was in the battles of Kenesaw Mt., Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Ball's Knob, etc.; was wounded near Atlanta, July 22, with a fragment of shell, but soon reported again for duty; being at the fall of Atlanta, with Sherman to the sea, at Orangeburg, Columbia, etc., and was in the grand review at Washington. He was married April 8, 1863, to Miss Mary F. Elrod, a native of Indiana, daughter of Rev. John Elrod, late chaplain of Thirteenth Iowa Infantry. They have two children living, Lizzie A. and Maud M. and four deceased, Elmer, Clara, Veda and Willie. Mr. Allen owns a fine farm of 215 acres.

ARMSTRONG, ISAAC, farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, postoffice Pulaski; was born July 6, 1808, in Salem county, New Jersey, and at the age of ten, he came with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio; then to a farm in Warren county, Ohio, where he spent thirty-six years of his life. He became a resident of this county in 1856, locating where he now lives. The homestead consists of 125 acres. He also owns a good farm of 110 acres in Union township. He was married in Ohio, in March, 1832, to Miss Louisa

Peacock. They have had nine children, James, Samuel R., John P., Benjamin S., Adelaide, wife of Joseph Merrill; Elizabeth, wife of August Brown; Clara, wife of James Smith; Maggie and David. Mrs. A. died September 25, 1871, highly respected by every one. She was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, many years, and her people were Quakers, of New Jersey. Mr. A. was one of the first school directors in his district, and takes great interest in education. His son, Benjamin, served in the army during the war.

AUGSPURGER, HENRY, farmer and stock-man, postoffice Pulaski; was born August 22, 1845, in Butler county, Ohio, of German parents, who settled in Ohio in an early day. While yet a lad, his father died, and the family came to Iowa, and located in Grove township, in 1855, where he grew to manhood, and received a limited education. At the age of eighteen, he purchased 200 acres of land in Prairie township, and has since kept on adding to his possessions, till now he owns 700 acres. The home farm consists of 480 acres, well improved and nicely situated, within one mile of the railroad station at Pulaski. He has as fine a house and farm buildings as there are in the county. Mr. A. was married in February, 1877, to Miss Mary Plank, daughter of J. J. Plank, of Pulaski; a very worthy lady. They have two children, Bertha, and an infant boy not named.

BRUNK, W. M., merchant, Pulaski; was born March 23, 1857, in this county, his early life being spent in his father's store at Stiles, until 1873, when his parents moved to Lancaster, Mo., where his father engaged in merchandizing; and he finished his education in the Lancaster graded schools, going to school in the forenoon and selling goods in the afternoon. He became a partner in the firm of Brunk & Son, at the age of nineteen. He returned to this county, and engaged in the stock business at Stiles, in 1877, and in 1879, located in Pulaski in the store of Brunk & Son, his father and grandfather; and became sole proprietor in 1880. He was married February 13, 1879, to Miss Mary Stockman, a native of this county, daughter of John Stockman, of Stiles, and they have two children, Guy and Mand. Mr. G. is a good business man, and full of push and energy.

BAUGHMAN, CHRISTIAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 22; postoffice Pulaski; was born October 31, 1825, in Wayne county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. He came to this county, and located where he now lives, in 1858, and has a fine farm of 420 acres. He was married December 12, 1850, to Miss Catharine Plank, of Wayne county, Ohio, and they had seven children; Elizabeth A., David K., Jacob S., J. J., Mary A., Lovina A. and William C. Mr. B. is deeply interested in fine horses, and has done more to improve the breed of horses in the county than any other one man. His Percheron and Norman horses are models of beauty, and unequalled for service. His wife lost her reason in 1867, and had to be removed to the Insane hospital at Mt. Pleasant, where she died in December, 1876. She was a lady of fine, social and family disposition, a member of the Mennonite Church, and highly respected.

CRAVEN, W. H. H., farmer and stock-raiser; sections, 22, 23 and 15, postoffice Milton; was born December 18, 1842, the first white child born in Prairie township. His early youth was spent assisting his father on the farm and attending pioneer schools, and one term at Troy Academy. He enlisted in August, 1861, joining the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, being the youngest member of the company. They joined the regiment at Macon City, Missouri, and immediately went to Little Rock; being in the battles of Lone

Jack, Black Water expedition, Prairie Grove, capture of Little Rock, at Princeton, Arkansas, where, with twenty-eight men from his company, and ten from company E, he was in a sabre charge, capturing a pet position of the enemy; was at Monticello, Mooses Hill, and a great many skirmishes. He was mustered out a sergeant, in October, 1864, at St. Louis. Returning home, was made first lieutenant, in Captain Milligan's company of border guards. He was married August 30, 1866, to Miss Eliza Eekman, a native of Ohio, and they have four children: George S., William B., Harry E., and Mabel. Mr. C. owns a fine farm of 600 acres, in good cultivation. As boy and man, he has seen the rise and progress of Davis county, and is proud of his native home.

CRAVEN, JAMES E., farmer and stock-raiser, section 24, postoffice Milton; was born April 4, 1833, in Montgomery county, Indiana. His parents settled in Van Buren county, Iowa Territory, in 1837, improved a claim, for four years, then sold out and took up a claim on section 26, Prairie township, where the old pioneer, Bushrod W. Craven, died, in October, 1878, at the age of seventy-one. Mr. C. was educated in the pioneer schools. He is now the owner of 400 acres of improved land, with good buildings, orchards, etc. He was married in September, 1854, to Miss Mary J. Russel, a native of Delaware, who died October 14, 1855, a member of the M. E. Church. He married again February 27, 1861, Miss Mary F. Holland, a native of Delaware, born November 25, 1839, and died May 16, 1863; leaving one child, Mary F. He married again December 29, 1869, Miss Laura C. Thayre, a native of Illinois, and they have four children: George D., Hattie May, Carrie A. and Jessie H. Mr. C. has endured, as boy and man, all the hardships, privations, joys and sorrows of a pioneer.

CONNER, R. G., of the firm of Conner Bros., blacksmiths, Pulaski; was born July 24, 1835, in Preston county, West Virginia, and was raised a blacksmith. He came with his parents to Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1848, and to this county in 1850, locating at Troy, and worked in his father's shop seven years; when his father's health failed, and the business was carried on by himself and his brother Amos, till 1874, when they located at Pulaski. They do all kinds of work in their line, having a machine lathe and drill, and guarantee satisfaction. Mr. Conner was married January 12, 1862, to Miss Margaret Montgomery, who died August 20, 1872; he married again October 12, 1873, Miss Elizabeth Spaigh. They have three children, Abbe L., L. L., and Nellie L., two girls, and one boy. Mr. Conner owns a neat little home in Pulaski.

ENGLAND, KIRK, farmer, postoffice Pulaski; was born October 27, 1877, in Cecil county, Maryland. At the age of nineteen he went to Pennsylvania and worked two years as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, then returned to Maryland and there pursued the same business for a number of years. In 1868, he married Miss Maria Pearson, a native of Iowa, then on a visit to Maryland, daughter of Augustus Pearson, of this county. She was born Dec. 26, 1841, and received her education in the early schools of the county, and in Troy academy, and is a lady of very intelligent and refined appearance. Mr. England came to this county in 1868, and located where he now lives, and has a fine farm of 126 acres, well improved. They have three children, Orion W., born April 8, 1873, and Jessie and Bessie, twins, born August 20, 1881. Mr. England is a man well and favorably known all over the county.

FRYBERGER, GEO. P., carpenter and builder, postoffice Pulaski; was born in Huntington county, Indiana, November 26, 1850. At the age of thirteen he came with his parents to Jefferson county, Iowa, and there grew to manhood and finished his education at the Fairfield high school. At the age of 25 he engaged with H. Caraway of Bloomfield to learn cabinet making, at which he worked four years. From that, house-carpentering became easy. Worked as foreman for Andrew George, two seasons. He commenced the business of contractor and builder this present season. He employs none but the best workmen, and guarantees first-class work. He is a young man of more than ordinary ability, with a thorough knowledge of his trade.

GEORGE, ANDREW J., carpenter and builder, Pulaski; was born October 22, 1842, in Franklin county, Indiana. At eight years of age he moved with his parents to Clinton county, where he grew to manhood and obtained his education. At the age of twenty he came to this county and worked with an older brother at the carpenter trade. He was married in this county October 22, 1863, to Miss Rachel Swinney, a native of Indiana. They have had two children, Adda Fay and one deceased in infancy. Mr. G. has engaged in contracting since 1876, he employs from ten to fifteen first class workmen, and his work gives perfect satisfaction to his patrons. He has completed this season over \$3,500 worth of work. He is permanently located at Pulaski, where he owns a nice home.

GÉRARD, J. H., harness and saddle maker, Pulaski; was born July 12, 1850, in Lee county, Iowa, and there grew to manhood, and received a common school education. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a harness maker. He then learned marine steam engineering, which he followed on the lower Mississippi for five years, and in 1873 was examined by the board of examiners, and received papers as second engineer. In 1880 he was helping to run the machinery in a saw mill, and was caught some way and had his right leg severely mashed and knee dislocated, which has permanently disabled him. He then engaged in his present business. He was married January 19, 1874, to Miss Catherine W., a native of Germany. They have two children, Maggie and Katie.

HARPER, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, postoffice Milton; was born October 16, 1816, in Hancock county, West Virginia, where he grew up, and was educated in the common schools; learning the carpenters trade when a young man; and came to Iowa in 1848, and located where he now lives. He was married July 1, 1841, to Miss Catharine Saunders, a native of West Virginia. In 1850, he started with his family, to visit the home of his youth, and, cholera, being prevalent, they were attacked with it on board an Ohio steamboat, and his wife, one child, and a brother died, and were buried at Mt. Vernon, Indiana. Mrs. H. was the mother of four children, deceased; two sons, Robert and W. H. H. served in the army, during the war, and came home with shattered constitutions, and died within two years after. Returning to Iowa, Mr. H. built a saw-mill on Fox river, in 1854, and worked it about three years. He owns a fine farm of 164 acres, ninety well improved, with fine house and barn built by himself, and good orchard, etc. He was married the second time December 30, 1852, to Miss Louisa Saunders, a sister of his first wife, and they have had seven children; John S., Frances M., Emeline, and four deceased.

HASTINGS, PROF. D. W., principal of the graded schools, Pulaski; was born July 1, 1855, in this county. His father, I. S. Hastings is now

living near Floris, where our subject was born. Here he grew to manhood, assisting his father in the chair factory, and acquiring a common school education in winter. At the age of seventeen entered Troy Academy for two years, then attended the North Missouri State Normal for two years, teaching during vacations. He then returned home and for three years was principal of the Floris school, and in the summer of 1880, took charge of the Pulaski schools, where he is now giving eminent satisfaction. The Professor has also taught several Institutes. He was married February 13, 1877, to Mary J. Bryson, a native of Van Buren county. They have one child, Ethan A., born April 11, 1879. The Professor intends making a specialty of languages and literature.

HOTCHKISS, L. R., or grandfather Hotchkiss, as he is familiarly called; was born June 9, 1801, at Waterbury, New Haven county, Connecticut. He there grew up and was educated in the subscription schools. He lived there forty-five years, mostly engaged in farming; then came to this county, being one of the pioneers, and has lived here ever since. He settled on section 21, and opened a new farm, where he still resides. He was married in North Haven, New Haven county, Connecticut, November 25, 1834, to Miss Louannic E. Tuttle, who is still living at the age of sixty-eight, and they have had four children, Lonisa and Ellen, who both married Hotchkisses, K. L., and E., who was killed in battle at Ringgold, Georgia; he belonged to company B, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. Mr. H. and wife are members of the Christian Church; in politics he is an ardent greenbacker, and was an old abolitionist and republican. He was a station agent on the under-ground railway, in the old slavery days.

HESKETT, JAMES E., livery and sale stable, Pulaski; was born in Loudon county, Virginia, March 15, 1848. At the age of six his parents located in Belmont county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1867, settling in Prairie township, this county, where he assisted on the farm. In 1876, he started the first livery stable in the town of Pulaski. He was married December 25, 1878, to Miss Jeannette M. Neidy, a native of this State, daughter of Joseph Neidy, killed in the army, February 15, 1862, and they have had one child, Zoe G., an interesting little girl.

HOTCHKISS, C. C., druggist and pharmacist, Pulaski; was born in this county, March 31, 1854. During his youth he assisted on the farm and attended the common school. At the age of fifteen he engaged with his uncle, A. T., in buying and shipping stock, in which he still retains an interest. He engaged in his present business in 1878, and carries a full line of drugs, paints, oils, fancy goods, jewelry, notions, and glassware. Mr. H. is a young man of more than ordinary promise, and attends strictly to business; he is looked upon as one of the enterprising business men of the county. When a child of nine years, he met with a very serious accident, his hand being caught between the rollers of a sorghum press, mashing the hand and wrist, which were saved, however, by surgical skill. He is an Odd Fellow.

KING, D. G., wagon-maker, Pulaski; was born June 24, 1842, in Jefferson county, New York, where he was reared, and educated in the common schools; during the war he enlisted, August 8, 1862, in the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, being at Staten Island; then in the defenses at Washington; in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania C. H., Cold Harbour, Bermuda Hundred, and the siege and capture of Richmond; he was mustered out June 24, 1865, and in 1868 came west, locating in this county,

and followed carpentering several years. He was married in June, 1865, to Miss Rebecca Cauger, who died one year after, leaving an infant, who survived its mother but three months. He was again married September 14, 1879, to Miss Melissa Goddard, a native of this county, daughter of Richard Goddard, of Troy; and they have one child, Emma, born December 17, 1880. He located at Pulaski, in 1874; worked as a carpenter till 1877, when he opened a wagon shop, and does a general repairing business. He has a nice little home, and is a public spirited citizen.

KIRK, E. L., dealer in agricultural implements, and fruit grower, Pulaski; was born December 27, 1840, in Cecil county, Maryland. There he grew to manhood, received a common school education, and learned the trade of wagon-making. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the Sixth Maryland Infantry, and was in the battles of Opecan, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Reams' Station, Wilderness, and Cold Harbour; being wounded at Winchester, losing his index finger, and had his wrist injured. Was at the siege and capture of Petersburg and Richmond, and at Sailors' Run was slightly wounded by a bayonet thrust in the arm. He was at the surrender of Lee, at Appomattox, and mustered out in June, 1865, at Baltimore; became a resident of this county the same year, locating at Pulaski; He worked at wagon-making seven years, and engaged in his present business in 1879; he takes great interest in fruit growing, and has a splendid orchard, also the finest apiary in the county, and is skilled in bee culture. Mr. K. was the first man inside the rebel works at Petersburg; at the grand assault, April 2, 1865, his regiment being the first to plant their colors. He was married in September, 1868, to Miss Martha Knight, a native of Iowa, and they have two children, Willie J. and Minnie J.

MERRITT, MARION, manufacturer of coopers' stock, postoffice Pulaski; was born in Davis county, April 14, 1851; was here raised to manhood, and received a common school education; spending his youth on his father's farm. His father, John Merritt, is now living, at the age of seventy-four, in Fox River township, being one of the oldest settlers in the county. At the age of 19, Mr. M. engaged in business for himself, dealing in live stock. In 1875, he emigrated to California, and engaged in lumbering in Tehama county; and later at farming. He was married September 14, 1873, to Miss Marietta Hanshaw, of this county, who died in California, December 6, 1878, and is buried at Red Bluffs, in that State. She was aged 22, and a sincere christian lady, a member of the Christian Church. He was successful in California, but the death of his wife changed his life, and he returned to this county, and went into his present business in the spring of 1880.

MILLIGAN, J. W., merchant, Pulaski; was born July 11, 1842, in Van Buren county, Iowa; obtaining his education in the common schools and Troy Academy. He came to this county with his parents, in 1855, and assisted his father on the farm till he was twenty-three, when he struck out for himself; as a farmer, till 1871. He then commenced business at Pulaski, occupying the same building ever since, and doing a thriving business in general merchandise of all kinds; and has recently added a dress-making and millinery department, presided over by his wife. He was married February 15, 1866, to Miss Martha J. Taylor, a native of Indiana. They have six children: Charles H., Ida E., Hattie I., Walter C., James C., and Garfield. Mr. M. is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and has been township clerk beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

MUIR, J. W., proprietor of the Pulaski House, Pulaski; was born April 15, 1849, in Jefferson county Mo., and while an infant his parents moved to Scotland county, where he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. He followed farming till the spring of 1881, when he sold out and embarked in the hotel business at Pulaski. He was married April 16, 1876, to Miss Fannie Fordenwalt, a native of Iowa, and daughter of Adam Fordenwalt. They have had two children, Elmer and Ethel. Mr. M. makes a splendid hotel man, and he and his wife do their best to make their guests comfortable.

REED, J. E., Esq., J. P., Notary Public, land, loan and insurance agent, Pulaski; born December 28, 1840, in Massachusetts; his parents being pioneers in Warsaw, Ill.; then going back to Massachusetts. They came to Iowa in 1852, locating in Roscoe township, in this county, where Mr. R. grew to manhood, and acquired an education. In 1862, he was appointed watchman at the St. Louis House of Refuge, and soon after enlisted in the Fifty-first Missouri Infantry; was afterward promoted to lieutenant, and served till the close of the war, being mustered out September 3, 1865, when he returned to this county, and was married in April, 1866, to Miss Margaret Stover, a native of Ohio. They have three children, living: Dora B., Estella J., and Geo. E.; and two deceased, Fanny and Garfield. Mr. R. met with an accident in 1869, and came very near losing his right eye. He was elected justice of the peace in 1877, and still holds the office. He also handles Wood's mowers and reapers, in connection with E. L. Kirk. Mr. Reed is a man highly respected by those who know him.

RUSSEL, JOHN C., farmer and stock-raiser, section 24, postoffice Milton; was born October 18, 1830, in Sussex county, Del. At the age of sixteen his parents located in Van Buren county, Iowa, where they still live, at an advanced age. His father, Hon. Robt. Russel, was a member of the legislature of Iowa, in 1853. Mr. R. assisted his father on the farm till he was twenty-three years old. He located where he now lives in 1854; his farm consists of 200 acres, having a well kept appearance. He also owns another farm of 113 acres. He was married October 28, 1852, to Miss Margaret Cravens, a native of Indiana, born May 9, 1835, daughter of Bushrod Cravens, the pioneer of this county. They have five children: Mary J., William D., George L., Fanny C., and Hannah G. Mary is the wife of J. E. Spence, of Milton. Mr. R. has been township trustee and secretary of the school board, the latter for many years. He is a self-made man, having commenced with nothing. He has travelled a great deal, having been clear to the Pacific Ocean: but could never find a place that suited him as well as Davis county.

SMITH, J. M., hardware and agricultural implements, Pulaski; was born January 2, 1847, in Wayne county, Ohio, and at the age of fourteen came with his parents to Pulaski in this county. The first season he was here he lost his right leg from white swelling, after which he attended Troy Academy and acquired a good business education. He taught school two years, was then employed by the B. & S. W. R. R. company as station agent for four years, and then engaged in his present business. He keeps a full stock of hardware, cutlery, agricultural implements and notions. He was married March 31, 1874, to Miss Alice Knight, a native of Iowa. Mr. S. stands high in the esteem of his friends and patrons.

SHELTON, W. H., M. D., physician and surgeon, Pulaski; was born September 23, 1835, in Indiana, and at the age of ten moved to Iowa with his

parents, locating in Perry township in this county. He spent his youth attending school and entered Troy Academy in 1853, remaining two years, then went to the Medical College at Keokuk, known at that time as the Iowa Medical Institute, where he graduated February 28, 1860, and hung out his shingle at Pulaski the same year. Although proficient in other schools he has adopted the Allopathic practice, and now has a very extensive practice in Iowa and Missouri. He owns a fine residence and grounds in Pulaski, and about 800 acres of fine land in three farms. He was married in March 1859, to Miss Mary Wilson, a native of Indiana, daughter of Eben Wilson of Grove township. They have six children, Elva H., Clay A., Bernard, Etta L., Anna, and R. O.

SMITH, W. T., of the firm of Smith & Hotchkiss, grain, lumber, and live stock dealers, Pulaski; was born October 3, 1855, in Edgar county, Ill. He there grew to manhood and received his education at the Danville Business College. He came to this county in 1873 and engaged in farming for seven years; then one year in the drug business at Pulaski, and in 1880 began his present business with Mr. Hotchkiss. He was married October 11, 1878, to Miss Alice A. McDonnell. They have two children, Bessie, born July 6, 1879, and James J., born August 28, 1881. Mr. Smith is a fine business man and has the confidence of the community.

SNODGRASS, G. W., M. D., farmer and stock-raiser; section 24; post-office Milton; was born January 1, 1834, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. When three years old, he came with his parents to Warren county, Ohio, where his father erected a grist mill and also engaged in farming. Here he spent his youth, and attended school. At the age of sixteen he entered the West Point College at Spring Bar, Ohio, where he remained three years. He then entered the office of Dr. Wade, his cousin, in Cincinnati, and attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1854 he came with his parents to Lee county, Iowa, and the next year attended lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, and the same year was induced by Drs. Wallace and Egbert, to locate at Milton, going into partnership one year with Dr. Wallace, and then on his own account. The doctor, though having a very extensive practice, has never hung out a "shingle." He was married November 6, 1856, to Miss Sarah J. Billups, a native of Virginia, and an orphan when they were married. They have five children: Wm. J., Martha J., Geo. W., John, and Sarah A. The doctor owns a fine farm of 800 or 900 acres, with three fine houses, which makes him somewhat a granger. He is purely a self-made man, starting with \$100 less than nothing, and has now acquired an enviable reputation for his fine professional and social qualities.

TOWNSEND, JOHN W., farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, postoffice Pulaski; was born October 4, 1832, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio at the age of eight, with his parents, to Franklin county where he spent his youth, assisting on the farm and attending the common schools. He came to Iowa in 1854, worked as a farm hand and finished his education at Troy academy. Being energetic and thrifty he became the owner of 400 acres of land, in 1864. He is a self-made man, having left home with but \$25. He now owns 760 acres of good land, with good improvements. He was married October 13, 1864, to Miss Charity Hardesty, a native of this county. They have five children: Lewis L., Willis S., Caleb R., Ore, and Eva. Mr. Townsend intends going into the dairy business, and will, no doubt, make a success of it.

TUCKER, DAVID, farmer and stock-raiser; postoffice Pulaski; was born April 8, 1825, in Butler county, Ohio. At the age of eleven his parents moved to Indiana, and settled in Ripley county, and there grew to manhood, receiving a limited education in the common schools. He was married October 17, 1850, to Miss Martha A. Taylor, a native of the Old Dominion. Her parents were for many years residents of Grove township in this county. Mr. Tucker became a resident of this county in 1850, and bought and improved a farm of 120 acres in Grove township, where he lived twelve years, then sold out and engaged in merchandising at Pulaski one year; then bought the farm he now owns consisting of 160 acres, then wild land. He and his wife have been for many years members of the M. E. Church. They are the parents of seven children: Mary J., Wm. H., Sarah F., Allen W., Rebecca A., and two deceased. Mr. Tucker takes an active interest in education and has given liberally to the support of churches and schools.

WASHBURN, SELAH B., farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, postoffice Milton; was born April 8, 1825, in Putnam county, New York. And at the age of ten moved with his parents to Madison county, Illinois, where his father died three weeks after; since which time he has had to fight his own battles. He learned blacksmithing and picked up an education; coming to Iowa and locating in Lee county in 1844, where he opened the pioneer blacksmithshop in Primrose. He came to this county in 1862, locating where he now lives; he has a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved. He was married October 16, 1847, to Miss Vashti Jane Kelley, a native of New York. They have six children: Horton S., Melvin E., Lewis T., Irvine, Ida and Retta. He was burned out October 1, 1875, the house and contents being totally destroyed; a loss of about \$1,300. Mr. W. is a self-made man; he intends removing to Milton, and quitting hard work; he is now township trustee, and treasurer of the school board.

WOODWARD, A., farmer and dairy-man, postoffice Milton; was born July 29, 1829, in Summit county, Ohio; he grew to manhood in the western reserve, and was educated in the common schools; and learned the coopers trade. Carried on a shop two years, then came to Iowa in 1851, locating near Stringtown in this county, where he engaged in brick making. He bought a farm in Van Buren county in 1853, and July 6, 1854, married Miss Lucy Wilson, daughter of Byram Wilson, a pioneer of this county. This lady enjoys the distinction of being the first white child born in Davis county, being born at Stringtown, October 10, 1838. She was educated at the early pioneer schools, and is a lady of refined tastes and cultured mind. They have a family of six children, Retta, Allen, Scott B., Aggie, Eva and Harry; and have given them a good education. Mr. W. bought the farm he now owns, in 1870, consisting of eighty acres of well improved land, with good buildings, fine orchard, and nicely situated near to Fox River timber. Mr. W. is putting in practice the knowledge of the dairy business gained in his youth in the great dairy district of Ohio.

YOAST, PETER W., farmer and stock-raiser, section 17, postoffice Pulaski; was born May 23, 1807, in Belmont county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood, receiving a limited education. When sixteen he entered a woolen factory as apprentice, learned the business, then became foreman in a factory at Steubenville, Ohio, and four years later went on a farm he owned in Richland county; he came to Iowa in 1852, and located where he now lives, the next February; he owns 320 acres of fine land, and raises a good deal of stock. He was married May 1, 1828, to Miss Temperance Foster, of Ohio,

born April 16, 1807. They have raised seven children, six living: Mary J., wife of Elias Loney; Susan, wife of Frank Ellis; Sarah, deceased, wife of James Fulton; John M. a doctor in Van Buren county; Martha, wife of Prof. Sam T. Ballard; Amanda, wife of William Corriek; and Emily, wife of William H. Boyd. Mr. Y. has always taken great interest in education; has been a school director over twenty years, and justice of the peace seventeen years, nine years in his native State.

ROSCOE TOWNSHIP.

ADKINS, K. B., was prominent among the early pioneers; born at Milton, Sussex county, Del., October 18, 1820, son of Bagwell and Julia Ann Adkins of Delaware. Mr. A. was raised there and received his education at the subscription schools. When he was eighteen, he became apprentice to Hiram Brown of Philadelphia, to learn the carpenter's trade. His wages were twenty four dollars a year, buying his own clothes; he remained two years, then worked five years at the business near home, and in 1845, came to Milton, Van Buren county, he himself entering the land upon which that town stands. Two years latter he moved to Prairie township, in this county, and three years latter, to Galesburg, Ills., and in one year returned to Prairie township, and three years later came to his present home, entering 360 acres of land in section 24. He was married December 22, 1840, to Miss Naomi Lank, daughter of Jas. and Nancy Lank, of Sussex county, Del. They have had twelve children, ten living; Jas. B., Peter L., Josiah H., Wm. H., Alfred A., Jno. W., Mary Jane, David C., Chas. F., Geo. W. (Julia Ann and Benj. F., deceased). Mr. A. has a well improved farm, and has given 400 acres to his children. He is engaged in stock-raising, feeding and dairying. Mr. A. is a member of the M. E. Church and of Masonic Lodge No. 50. In politics he is a democrat.

ANDERSON, WM. W., lives on section 5, in Roscoe township, post-office Pulaski; was one of the pioneers of Roscoe. He is a native of Cumberland county, Va., born June 6, 1828. When quite young his father emigrated to Pike county, O., where Mr. A. lived until 1856. He was reared a farmer and educated in the subscription schools of early days; moved to Iowa, and settled in Roscoe township, Davis county, where he has since resided. He was married November 25, 1852, to Miss Susan M. Bristol, of Pike county, O. They have five children: Reuben W., now ex-county superintendent; Mary E., now Mrs. A. J. Pinnell; Catherine M., now Mrs. H. C. Powers; Wm. M. and Florence S. Mr. A. has a farm of 358 acres, a nice residence surrounded with ornamental trees, also a fine orchard of 150 trees. He is now engaged in stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of the M. E. Church, and are foremost in any effort to raise the morals of the community.

BELL, GEORGE W., a prominent business man of this township, was born in Van Buren county in June 1840. His father, Jos. Bell, came from Kentucky, and settled there in 1837. Mr. Brown was raised there, a farmer, and educated in the common schools. In December 1863, he started for the land of gold, by way of Panama. After remaining one year in California and Nevada, he returned by steamer, by way of Graytown, in June 1865.

One year later he came to this county settling on his present farm. He was married, January 5, 1861, to Miss Malvina Frazee, of Van Buren county, daughter of William and Mary Frazee, a lady of culture and refinement. They are the parents of eight intelligent children, James Emery, Mary, Ida, Barbara Alice, Angie, Sadie, Jenny and Willie. Mr. Bell owns a farm of 560 acres, and one of the best orchards in the county of 1,000 trees of choice fruits; a fine residence, and commodious barn. He is engaged in stock-raising, and is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 50. Mr. and Mrs. Bell and two daughters are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, Mr. Bell is a democrat. He lives on section 13; postoffice Milton.

BREWER, RICHARD, is the owner of a good farm of 160 acres, in section 14; he was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1834, where he remained until he was 17, when he went to Hamilton, Ohio. One year later he came to Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1854, went to California overland, engaged in farming and mining in California, Oregon and Idaho, until 1868, then returned to Van Buren county. In the spring of 1871 he came to this county. He was married February 15, 1869, to Emeline F. Arnold, of Van Buren county, and has two children, Mary Ella and Mattie Mary. He has a good house and barn, and orchard of 200 trees. In politics he is a republican.

BROWN, S. R., one of the pioneers of Roscoe, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Blunt county, East Tennessee. When quite young his father, Samuel, who was a son of Thomas Brown, moved to Washington county, Indiana, where Mr. Brown resided about twenty-five years. In 1852 he moved to Henry county, Iowa, and after remaining there two years, in the spring of 1855, he came and settled on his present farm in this county. Mr. Brown was raised a farmer and received his education in the subscription schools of the early days. He was married June 6th, 1847, to Miss Lydia Ann Peugh of Washington county, Indiana, formerly of Bartholomew county, Kentucky. There were born to them four sons, Augustus Walter, Charles Franklin, Thomas Weldon, and Samuel Burr. Mr. Brown owns 240 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with an orchard of 250 trees. The grove known as Round Grove, is on his farm. He is engaged in stock-raising. Is a member of the M. E. Church and the Masonic order. He is in politics an independent republican. His postoffice is Pulaski. Mr. Brown is well respected wherever he is known.

CORRICK, W. C., lives on section eight, postoffice Pulaski. Born in Randolph county, Virginia, March 17th, 1828. His parents moved to Hawkins county, Ohio, where he lived until 19 years of age, when he came to Wyacondah township, this county. He was raised a farmer, and educated in common schools. In 1852, he went to California, mined for two years, then returned to this county, settling on his present farm; was married in October, 1855, to Miss Francis Ann Dunkin, of this county, and became the father of three children, Theodore, Jasper and Mandy, deceased. His wife died in 1862, and in 1863 he married Miss Sarah Duckworth of this county who also died in 1864. He was again married in 1865, to Amanda A. Yost, who is the mother of nine children: Mattie, Herman, Emma, Clara, Willie, Mary, Albert, Charley and a babe not yet named. Mr. Corrick owns a fine farm of 220 acres, and plenty of stock. Mr. and Mrs. Corrick are members of the M. E. Church, and are highly respected.

FAGG, S. W., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Pulaski; was born January 4, 1860, in Fountain county, Ind., he there grew to manhood, helping

his father in his flouring mill and in acquiring an education which he finished at the Wabash College. He came to Iowa in 1879, and located where he now resides. He owns a nice farm of 110 acres, finely improved, with good substantial buildings, orchard, etc., well fenced and calculated for a good stock farm. He is a young man of splendid business capacity, with fine prospects.

GRIFFEATH, D., was born in Perry county, Penn., July 10, 1828, and at ten years of age he went with his mother to Van Buren county, Iowa, near Birmingham, and in 1866, he came to his present home in Davis county, which was then wild land. Mr. G. received a common school education. He was married June 20, 1850, to Miss Nancy Wilfrong, by whom he had one child, Wm. W. His wife having died February 20, 1852, he was married again October 4, 1856, to Miss Delilah Bivins of Jefferson county, by whom he has seven children: Nancy Alvira, David Fremont, Marion M., Madison M., Susan D., Washington Jefferson and Clinton Clay. He has 172 acres of good land, comfortable buildings and an orchard of 200 trees. He is engaged in stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. G. and their eldest daughter are members of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. G. is a democrat; his postoffice is Milton.

HANEY, J., the subject of this sketch was born in Alleghaney county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1832. When six years of age, his father being dead, his mother came to Ripley county, Indiana, where he resided until 1854, receiving his education in the common schools. While in Ripley county he engaged in selling goods. In the fall of 1854, he came to Van Buren county, and the next spring to this county, settling on his present farm, of 148 acres, in section 13, on which he has a good residence, plenty of shade trees, and orchard of 324 trees. His postoffice is Milton. He was married in August 1853, to Eliza Wildman, of Ripley county, Indiana, and had eight children, Jas. P., John F., Luella, Jos. A., Rhoda, Mary E., Sarah M., and Clara M. He was married the second time to Elizabeth B. Knight, of Davis county in November, 1869, and had four children, Alvy F., Orr D., Orrin W., and Ira L. In politics he is a greenbacker.

HARTZLER, ENOS, the son of Joseph and Fanny Hartzler, was born January 27, 1824, in Wayne county, Ohio, where he lived until he became of age. He was raised a farmer, and obtained a common school education. In the autumn of 1872, he came west and settled on his present farm of 200 acres in section 12. He was married, September 7, 1851, to Miss Nancy Burkholder, of Wayne county, Ohio, daughter of John and Barbara Burkholder. They have five children: Catherine, now Mrs. E. D. King; Alfred J., John H., Josiah P. and Leander E. He has good buildings and a fine orchard of 500 trees, one of the best fruit farms in the township, and an apiary of fifty stands of bees. In politics he is a republican, and a member of the Mennonite Church. He is a genial gentleman and a good citizen.

HOFFMAN, ISAAC, is the son of Thomas Hoffman. He was born in Salem county, New Jersey, December 30, 1825. When ten years of age, his parents emigrated to Quincy, Illinois, where, in 1846, he enlisted for the Mexican War, in the First Illinois Volunteers, under Capt. James D. Morgan. Mr. H. was in the famous battle of Buena Vista, and for five days after the battle was held near it, which brought on a sickness, from which he has never fully recovered. In June, 1847, he returned home, and in 1853 started for California on horseback, traveling 900 miles alone. After mining two years and a half, he returned to the scenes of his boy-

hood; after remaining there one year, he removed from Quiney to Carroll county, Mo., and five years after, in the fall of 1861, he came to his present home in Davis county. He was married to Miss Mary Jane Collins, of Adams county, Ill., October 18th, 1856. They have been blessed with twelve children: Olivia K., Olive Mary, Leola Belle, Maryetta (deceased), Anna, Charley, Elmora, Rosa T., Ida, Alice, Delberry and Walter. He has a fine farm of 245 acres, a good residence, and 560 fruit trees. He also has a residence and ten acres in Bloomfield. He belongs to the M. E. Church and to Masonic lodge No. 50. He has some fine stock, and having traveled extensively, is well versed in the ways of the world. He lives on section 32, and his postoffice is Pulaski.

HUBBARD, C. SYLVESTUS L., deceased, was one of the early pioneers, born in Middlesex county, Connecticut, August 29th, 1818, and there grew to manhood; was in the employ of a Hartford publishing house for three years, and lived in Rushville, Indiana, one year; then in 1839, came to Van Buren county, Iowa, and two years later moved to the west part of this township; then came to the home farm, where he passed away October 15, 1870. Mrs. HUBBARD, widow of S. L. Hubbard, whose maiden name was Helena Gleason, was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. She was married to S. L. Hubbard, in Van Buren county, in December 1840. She is the mother of seven children: Margery, Clarissa, Margret, Matilda, Leverett, Mary E., Edward, Wallace, and Nancy, deceased. Mrs. Hubbard is located on a good farm of 120 acres, with a brick residence, a barn and good orchard. The farm is conducted by Wallace, the youngest son, a jolly bachelor, and a young man of good business capacity.

KING, JAS. F., was one of the early settlers in the county. Born November 5, 1837, in Sussex county, Delaware. When five years of age his father, Wm. R. King, came to Van Buren county, and one year later to Davis, where Mr. King was raised and received his education. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Infantry, Company H, commanded by Col. Crabbe, taking an active part in the battles of Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg and Sterling farm. Near Morganza Bend he was taken prisoner, and was held ten months at Tyler, Texas; was exchanged at the mouth of Red River, July 21, 1864; went to New Orleans, from there to Pensacola; in November went to Fort Morgan, then to Pascogoola; was at the fight at Spanish Fort. Mr. King went through the service without a scratch, was mustered out at Mobile, Alabama, in July 1865, and paid off at Davenport, Iowa. He married Miss Sarah E. Daughters, of Scotland county, Missouri, December 21, 1865. They have had two children, Letty F. and Vernitia, deceased. Mr. King owns a farm of 140 acres. In politics he is a democrat, and like most democrats, a gentleman.

LIKES, GEORGE, deceased; was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1814, where he lived for ten years, then resided twelve years in Cincinnati, O., then in Ripley county, Ind., until 1855, when he came to this county March 5, where he lived until his decease, August 30, 1868. Mrs. B. E. BAKER; was born in Pike county, O., in 1832. In 1853, her father John Bromley came to this county, where, in January 28, 1858, she was married to Geo. Likes, and by this marriage had three children: Sarah Catharine, Geo. Washington and Columbus B. She was again married September 22, 1872, to B. E. BAKER of this county, who was born in Decatur county, Ind., in July, 1843, where he lived twenty-one years; then went to Richland county, and one year later, back to Decatur county, remained there one year; then

in St. Joe one year; then to Washington county, Kan., until 1869, when he came to this county. They are the parents of two boys, John Wm. and Jasper Franklin. They are located on a good farm of 130 acres, with comfortable buildings, an orchard of 130 trees, and a peach orchard. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church, and highly respected.

MILLER, THOMAS, lives on section 32, postoffice Pulaski. He is one of the oldest pioneers now living in the township, having settled on his present farm in 1847. He was born in Hardin county, Ky., September 6, 1825. When he came to this county, there were only two houses between his and Bloomfield. He was married in December, 1854, to Miss Sarah McMillan of this county. Nine children were born to them: Amanda, Robert, David, T. Ellen Nora, Almeda, Albert, Minnie, Clyde, and Thomas, deceased. Mr. M. owns a farm of 350 acres, with good house, barn and orchard, with plenty of fine stock. When Mr. M. came to this county he was poor, but now, by his industry, he has acquired quite a property.

PINNELL, FRANCIS C. P., farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, postoffice Milton; was born June 6, 1817, in Kanawha county, Va., and while quite young came with his parents to Ohio, and seven years latter went to Logan county, West Va., on the Wyandotte river, where he assisted his father to build a flat boat eighty feet long, cutting and sawing the lumber with a whip saw. Loaded it with corn and chesnuts, and with five families of emigrants on board, started down the river to Cincinnati, where he sold the boat and cargo and bought teams and started for the wilds of Michigan. At Indianapolis, his father died after a brief illness, and one month latter his mother also died, leaving a family of nine children, seven being girls. The next year they continued their journey, arriving in 1835, and lived there two years, when the death of his only brother broke up the family, and he, with others, started in a sleigh in midwinter, for the territory of Iowa, and made the first location in that part of this county where he now lives. He built a cabin, made improvements, and went to Burlington for fruit trees, and planted the first orchard in the county. He now owns 604 acres in a high state of cultivation, with a fine house, barn and orchard. He was married December 24, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Hawley, a native of Canada, who died in 1847, leaving two children, Mary A., wife of Henry Harrel of Milton, and Isaac H. He married again November 9, 1849, Miss Rebecca L. Powell, a native of Virginia. They have seven children: Benj. F., Jas. S., Amanda C., Thos. S. and Eldrag S. Mr. P. was a lieutenant during the "border war," in Capt. Hawley's company of Col. Selsby's regiment. Was called out and camped near Farmington, and dispersed without bloodshed. Was one of the club officers of the "Hairy Nation" division of regulators, before the State was organized. He has been a member of the board of supervisors, and school treasurer for many years. He is an old line democrat, and takes great interest in politics.

WRAY, T. J., lives on section 6, postoffice Stiles; was born in Giles county, Tenn., October 18, 1827. When he was four years old, his father moved to Adams county, Ills., where he lived five years, then came to Van Buren county, Iowa, where they lived about nine years. In the spring of 1845, he came to Wyacondah township, and in the spring of 1852, he went to California, being five months on the way. After mining three years, he returned and purchased his present farm, and moved on it in 1857. He was married to Miss Rebecca Radee of this county. Eight children have been born to them, six now living: Ellie Jane, Emma A., Ida May, Clara Francis,

Mary Elizabeth, J. Wm., and two deceased, Geo. B. and Minnie. Mr. Wray has a good farm of 183 acres, a good house, barn and orchard. He was raised a farmer and educated in the common schools. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 217 and of the M. E. Church.

WRAY, G. W., lives on section 7, postoffice Pulaski; was born in Giles county, Tenn., March 7, 1830. When he was quite young, his father moved to Adams county, Ills., where they lived five years; then moved to Van Buren county, Iowa. In 1845, they came to this county, settling in Wyandolah township. He was raised a farmer and received a common school education. In 1852, in company with his brother, he went to California, returned to this county in 1855, and moved on his present farm in 1857. He was married February 14, 1857, to Miss Louisiana Miller. They have six children: Henry Frank, Mary E., Martha J., Reuben, Albert and John. He has a fine farm of 140 acres, all in cultivation. Mr. W. is a Mason, belonging to Quitman Lodge, No. 217, and also one of the standbys in the M. E. Church.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BUCHANAN, WM., ferryman at McClure's ford, postoffice Eldon; was born November 30, 1823, in Juniatta county, Pa. At the age of ten years he came with his parents, Alexander and Margaret, to Perry county, Ohio, where he lived till 1846. He was reared a farmer and there acquired a limited education. In 1846 he went to Pickaway county and worked for J. O. Renick, dealer in blooded stock. In 1856 he came to Ottumwa, Iowa, and run a ferry four years; then went to Piatt county, Ill., and for twelve years engaged in farming and stock-raising; then went to Lyon county in freighting business, and while there had his leg broken. In 1875 he returned to Ohio, and in September, 1881, he settled here in his present business. He was married July 20, 1846, to Harriett E. Whitmore, of Perry county, O., and they were blessed with ten children, seven now living, John J., Alexander, Sanford Allen, Walter W., Ezra M., Drusilla F., Hiram J. Mrs. B. died in 1881. Mr. B. owns one of the best ferry boats on the Des Moines river and is very obliging and accommodating.

DEBURN, F. G., farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, postoffice Eldon; was born July 5, 1838, in Monroe county, N. Y., and in 1845 came with his parents to Davis county, Iowa, and though quite young, he helped his father stake out his claim of 40 acres. He was married in April, 1855, to Miss M. Johnson, a native of Iowa, and had one child, Hiram. His wife having died, he was married again October 16, 1867, to Miss Levina Strang, a native of this county. They had six children: Mary A., Nancy J., Ida A., Lonisa, Joe G., and Anetta. Mrs. D. having died, he was married again May 31, 1881, to Miss Anna Christina Helmina Amelia Low, a native of Germany. IRAM DEBURN, a brother of the above named, was a soldier in the late war, in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and was wounded at Vicksburg. Mr. F. G. Deburn is the owner of a good farm of 121 acres, and is engaged in stock-raising. In politics he is a greenbacker, and a member of the Christian Church. He is a hospitable gentleman, and has the respect of all who know him. FREDERICK DEBURN, father of the above, was born

April 2, 1796, in Germany, and came to New York in 1838. He ran a government mill for some time, and was very badly injured by being caught in the drive wheel. When he first came to this territory the deer were so plenty he could kill them with an axe. In 1858 he fell into a cellar and broke three ribs, and in 1873 he broke his leg in the thigh. He died March 29, 1877.

DEBURN, WM., farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, postoffice Eldon; was born July 5, 1830, in Monroe county, N. Y., and emigrated with his parents to this county in 1845, and although quite young, he helped his father stake out his claim of 40 acres. He was educated in the common schools of this county. He has a fine stock farm, well improved, and has lived here and seen the wilderness around him blossom as the rose. He was married in April, 1855, to Miss Martha Johnson, a native of this county, and had one child, Hiram. He was married again October 16, 1867, to Miss Sebina Strong, also a native of this county, and had six children: Mary A., Nancy, Ida A., Susie, Joseph G., and Aurthie. He was married a third time to Miss Anna Christiana William Helmeua Amelia Susie Keines, a native of Germany. We don't see how Mr. D. ever managed to pop the question to such a long name as that. Keno!

DUCKWORTH, W. C., whose portrait appears elsewhere, is a lumber manufacturer and dealer, postoffice Eldon; was born May 31, 1837, in Putnam county, Ind., where he lived for seventeen years, assisting on the farm and attending school. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a millwright, with whom he remained four years. He enlisted during the war in company G, Second Iowa Infantry, serving three years as a private; then reenlisted in the Tenth Colored Infantry as a lieutenant and served one year, being a prisoner for fifty-two days, and was discharged April 6, 1865. He then came home and has since been one of the county's most successful business men. He was married in 1859 to Miss R. C. Eavens, daughter of Wm. Eavens one of the old settlers of this county. They have had six children, A. L. and H. E., twins, Rachel E., L. S., and two deceased. Mr. D. is a member of the K. T., St. Johns Commandery, at Ottumwa.

DYE, ELI, farmer, section 8, postoffice Eldon; was born September 11, 1823, in Morgan county, Ohio. Here he grew to manhood and received a good education in the subscription schools. In the fall of 1847 he arrived in this county with his family and settled on his present farm, buying it wild from the government. It now consists of 160 acres well improved, with a large two story residence, a good barn and orchard. He was married June 17, 1847, to Miss Nancy Tener, of Morgan county, O., and they were blessed with three children, Mary S., Emma G., and one deceased, Erastus. Mrs. D. died August 27, 1852, and Mr. D. was married again February 3, 1858, to Miss Melissa Vinton, daughter of Bradley and Catharine, of this county. They have had six children, Florence R., Lucy C., Katy M., and three deceased, Edgar, Olive and Lily. Mr. and Mrs. D. and two daughters are members of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a greenbacker. Mr. D. has given his children a good education, and four of his daughters have been teachers.

HEM, JACOB, farmer and stock-raiser, section 24, postoffice Hickory; was born in Germany, may 1, 1808; came to this country in 1835, and worked as a stone-mason, first in Illinois, and then in Missouri. In 1840, he located in Davis county, staked out his claim of 320 acres, and commenced clearing his land. He now has about 200 acres well improved, "goot" or-

chard, and "goot vater." In 1835 he was married to Miss Wesley, a native of Germany, and raised a family of five children: Mary A., wife of A. Peterson; Elizabeth, wife of G. Staughter; Francis M., Jacob M., and Maggie, wife of J. Person. Mr. H.'s wife died October 17, 1880, and he married again July 30, 1881, to Miss Clara Bellk, a native of Illinois. He has a very pleasant home, where he intends to spend the rest of his days with his young wife.

JONES, HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, postoffice Hickory; was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 1, 1825, and lived with his parents on the farm until he was 26 years old. He came to Scotland county, Mo., in 1843, with an ox team, which was rather slow, but he managed to get there, and in the fall of the same year he came to Davis county, where he now lives; staked out his claim and built his first cabin, 18x26, a large house in those days. Mr. J. was hunting on the banks of the Des Moines when the last of the Fox tribe of Indians passed down the river. He was married January 1, 1852, to Miss Swency Carter, a native of Kentucky, born May 3, 1827. They have had six children: George F., Sarah, wife of Francis Garrett; William H., Joseph C., Jessie B., Mary J. and Marquess.

LYNCH, J. K., farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, postoffice Eldon; was born in Spencer county, Ohio, January 15, 1833, and lived with his parents until he was of age. He and his younger brother spent their young days as bee hunters, and hunting Indian relics. He was married March 4, 1855, to Miss Susan Stroud, a native of Missouri, who was born March 4, 1838, and died February 16, 1881, and he married again September 26, 1881, Miss M. A. Simpson, a native of Ill. By his first wife he raised a family of eleven children, all living at home, except one, died quite young: Charles H., Mary M., John W., Pruda V., Margaret A., Sarah D., Emma C., Elizabeth, and Thomas J. Mr. L. has a fine farm of 80 acres, 40 acres well improved.

McCLURE, WM., farmer, section 20, postoffice Floris; was born October 12, 1829, in Jessamine county, Ky. At the age of one year he moved with his parents to Orange county, Ind., where he lived about 15 years. In the fall of 1844, his father moved to Iowa Territory and settled in Van Buren county, and three years later came to this county. He settled on the farm he now owns in 1854, consisting of 320 acres, now highly improved. He is engaged in stock-raising. He was married March 11, 1851, to Miss Letitia A. Prevo, daughter of L. T. Prevo, who came to Van Buren county in 1837, and moved to this county in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. M. have been blessed with nine children: Manuel, Maria, Ovid, Clara, Thomas J., Mary F., Margaret, Stella, and William P. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Church of Christ. He is a democrat in politics, and is one of the most enterprising farmers in Salt Creek township.

NOEL, PETER, farmer and stock-raiser, sections, 14, 15 and 16, post-office Eldon or Hickory; was born in Scioto county, Ohio, October 3, 1816, and lived with his parents, and was educated in the common schools, until he was twenty-six, when he bought a farm, and went to raising stock until 1850, when he sold out and emigrated to Davis county, Iowa, and staked out his claim of 160 acres, where he now lives; built his first cabin, and commenced improving his farm, which is now under good cultivation, with a fine orchard on it. He was married January 15, 1842, to Miss Rachel Downing, a native of Adams county, Ohio, who was born February 23, 1824, and they have had eight children, Philip A., Aramintha, wife of A. Quigley; George

W., Dora, wife of A. Davis; and two sons in the army; Bartholomew; starved to death in rebel prison, and Mechie, killed at Champion Hill; and two children died in infancy.

PHELPS, A. H., farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, postoffice Troy; was born January 12, 1846, in Union township, this county, and spent his youth assisting his father on the farm, and attending school. His father and an elder brother enlisted in company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, and in 1863, his father coming home on account of disability, he enlisted, in October, 1863, in the same company. He was in the Steele raid through Arkansas, and in the fights on the Price raid, and at Independence, Missouri, where his brother fell, and at Mill Run and Osage, Kansas; was taken sick and sent to hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, and mustered out August 18, 1865; came home to his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one worked at carpentering two years. He was married February 11, 1869, to Miss Mary Hall, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of G. B. Hall, of this county, and they have two children, Wayne and Clayton. Mr. P. moved to Nebraska in 1871, and three years later, returned to this county. He bought his present farm in 1881, consisting of eighty acres of well improved land, known as the Graham farm.

SLOAN, W.M., farmer, section three, postoffice Eldon; was born December 14, 1817, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. When six years of age his parents, Robert and Elizabeth, removed to Ohio, where he lived for thirty years. He was reared on a farm and received a limited education in the subscription schools. He arrived in this county June 15, 1853, and settled on the farm where he has since made his home. He owns a fine farm of 140 acres, well improved. He was married in March 1841, to Miss Charlotte Gerry, who died in January 1842, and Mr. S. married the second time to Margaret Mann, of Columbus, Ohio, they have six children; George W., Mary Ann, Joshua K., Robert, Frank and Sarah E., twins, and Matilda A. In politics Mr. S. is a democrat, and is a man very highly respected by those who know him.

SWAIM, JOHN, farmer, section 20, postoffice Floris; was born May 31, 1821, in Jefferson county, Ohio; when quite young his parents, Elias and Rachel, removed to Belmont, then to Monroe, where he lived till eighteen years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade in Harrison county, and served as apprentice with Thomas Bradley for four years; then came to Iowa, and settled in this county, in 1845. He now owns a good farm of 200 acres, well improved; everything about the place showing the thrift and industry of its owner. He was married in August, 1843, to Miss D. Hale, and they have four children; George M., John H., Rachel, and Florence. In politics Mr. S. is an independent democrat, and is one of the most substantial and intelligent farmers in the township.

VAUGHN, IRVIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 26, postoffice Hickory, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, October 16, 1843, and came with his mother to Davis county in the fall of 1855; and was educated in the common schools of the county. In the spring of 1862, he emigrated to the far west, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting. He traveled all over the territories and passed through all sorts of adventures, being robbed of his "dust" by highwaymen; he returned to this county in 1864, and located where he now resides, and has made a very successful farmer.

SOAP CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, JOHN A., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born in April, 1820, in Montgomery county, Ky., and at an early age he moved with his parents to Bourbon county, Ky., and in 1836, on account of the slavery question, they moved to Putnam county, Ind. He was raised at the plowhandle and educated in the subscription schools. In 1841 he came to Davis county, Iowa, and in 1851 moved to Lucas county, and returned to this county in 1863, where he has since resided. His farm is located one and a quarter miles from Belknap and contains sixty acres of improved land and ten acres of woodland, with good buildings and orchard, well fenced and stocked. He was married December 3, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth A. Ingram, a native of East Tennessee. They have four children: William, Jas. H., Mary and Milton T. Mr. A. and wife, are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are very highly esteemed by all who know them.

BERRY, JAMES, farmer, postoffice Belknap; was born December 19, 1817, in Frederick county, Va. He was reared a farmer and received a limited education in the subscription schools. At the age of five he moved with his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1845, and located in this county where he has since resided. He owns a fine farm of 125 acres in cultivation and forty acres of woodland. He was married January 24, 1843, to Miss Nancy McConnell, a native of Ohio. They have had eight children: Thomas, who enlisted October 6, 1863, in company E, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and gave his life for his country, September 6, 1864; Jas. E., John, Samuel L., Ephraim S., Margaret, deceased; Wm. J. and Mary E., at home. Mr. B. and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

BOVARD, G. L., telegraph operator, Belknap; was born January 4, 1862, in Armstrong county, Pa. At the age of seven years he moved with his parents to Schuyler county, Mo., where they lived till 1876, when they came to Moulton, Iowa. He acquired a good education, graduating at Moulton high school; and then began learning telegraphy, and eight months later went to work on the "Wabash" as an extra for eight weeks; then took the night office at Belknap, a position he now occupies. He is a fine operator and a perfect gentleman.

CANNADY, FRANCIS M., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born August 27, 1834, in Vermillion county, Illinois. He was reared a farmer and educated in the common schools. At the age of thirteen he came to this county with his parents, and in the fall of 1848, moved to Wapello county, where he grew to manhood; he afterwards moved back to this county, and now owns a fine farm of forty acres highly improved. He is also engaged in the manufacture of shaved ax-handles, in which he is doing a rushing business. He was married December 25, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Lester, a native of Pike county, Illinois. They have four children, Laura F., Marion G., Byron L., and James R. In politics Mr. C. is a republican.

DODD, ELIZABETH, postoffice Belknap; was born in Trumbull county, Kentucky, where she grew to womanhood and was educated in the subscription schools. She was married in October 1829, to John Dodd, who was born in 1800, in Henry county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood on a

farm and received a limited education. In 1830 he moved to Hendricks county, Indiana, where he cleared a farm of eighty acres and lived fourteen years; he then came to this county, where he entered a farm of 170 acres, which is now under fine cultivation. They were blessed with fourteen children, nine living: William, Thomas, Bernard, Catharine, Junietta, Charles, Henry, Martha J. and Alvah. Mr. Dodd died in the winter of 1873, and Mrs. D. still lives on the old homestead.

GRANT, EDWARD, JR., farmer, section 32, Drakeville postoffice. Is the owner of 440 acres of well improved land; he was born January 23, 1829, in British America, and at the age of eight years came with his parents, Edward and Alice Grant, to Harrison county, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1848 the family settled in this county. He went to California about the year 1852; his mother died in this county in 1856, and his father in 1861. In 1864 he returned from California, and found three sisters without father or mother. He at once bought a farm and the girls kept house for him, until the last one was married, about a year ago, when he leased his farm, and intends to visit California again this fall. Mr. G. stands high in this county, and commands the respect of all who know him.

HARBOUR, R. J., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born February 1, 1841, in Henry county, Iowa, and at five years of age came with his parents to this county, and here grew to manhood. He was reared a farmer and educated in the common schools. When the war broke out he enlisted in company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was in the battles of that regiment, being wounded in the head and shoulder at "Moore's Mills," July 2, 1862, and remained in hospital till the next spring; then rejoined his company, and was at Iron Mountain, Little Rock, Guntown, Tupelo, and in Wilson's raid from Eastport to Macon, Georgia. Was discharged in the fall of 1865; returned home and purchased the farm he now owns, which is located six miles northwest of Bloomfield, and contains 110 acres of fine land, mostly in cultivation. He was married March 9, 1866, to Miss S. J. Vest, a native of Indiana. They have seven children: Schuyler C., John E., George, May, Bessie, Elizabeth and Lousia, the last two twins.

KING, H. T., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Drakeville; was born in Maryland, November 10, 1814, and lived there until he grew to manhood. In 1837 he moved to Madison county, Ill., and in the fall of 1874 he came to this county and settled two miles north of Drakeville, and owns 288 acres of well improved land. He owns a great deal of stock and has 230 feet of cattle sheds, besides two of the best stables in the county. He was married December 3, 1835, to Miss Louisa Dorsey, of Maryland. They had seven children: John B. and James T., living in Golden City, Col.; Clara, wife of Albert Estabrook, and four deceased, Mary E., wife of E. H. Dorsey, and three in infancy. Mrs. K. died June 9, 1860, and he married again June 20, 1861, Miss Elizabeth Higby, of Alleghany county, Pa. They have three children, Obedia H., Ulyses G. and Wm. K. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the M. E. Church. He has been a member of a church since 1829, and is a self-educated man.

McCONNELL, T. J., deceased, farmer; was born December 16, 1833, in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, reared a farmer and educated in the common schools. He was married in 1856 to Miss Nancy Dutton, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and had four children: Margaret A., Jessie T., Jas. W., Elizabeth J. Mrs. M. died May 4, 1872, and Mr.

M. was married August 9, 1873, to Elizabeth Dutton. Mr. M. died February 6, 1877, since which time his wife and sons have carried on the farm, containing 122 1-2 acres under fine cultivation. Mr. M. came to this county in 1856, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of the county.

McCONNELL, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, postoffice Belknap; was born February 11, 1827, in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education; living with his parents till he was twenty-one years old, when he went to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed more or less for twenty years. In 1851 he came to Iowa, remained about three months, then returned to Ohio until 1857, when he came back, locating in Davis county, till 1860, settling on his present farm. In 1860 he went back to Ohio on a visit, and on account of the war remained till 1866, when he returned to this county, where he has since lived. His farm is located four miles north of Belknap, and contains 120 acres, with good buildings, orchard and vineyard; and has one of the best stone quarries in the State. He was married in September, 1852, to Miss Maria J. Craig, a native of Ohio. They have had six children: Maggie, James F., John W., Sadie, and Samuel F., and Mary, deceased. Mr. M. and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church, and in politics he is a democrat.

McGEE, JOEL, hotel-keeper, Belknap; was born November 28, 1831, in Bartholomew county, Ind. Here he grew to manhood and received a common school education. In 1848 he came to Wapello county, Iowa, and two years later to this county. In 1852 he started for California and reached San Francisco after a voyage of ninety-six days. In 1855 he returned to this county where he has since lived. He worked at blacksmithing until 1876 when he commenced keeping hotel, which he has since followed with credit to himself and family. He owns a farm of ninety acres adjoining the town of Belknap. He was married October 20, 1856, to Miss Jane E. Dunlavy, a native of Indiana. They had five children: Sarah E. and Clara E., both at home, and three deceased. Mrs. M. died August 2, 1867, and he was married again October 20, 1873, to Sarah Kinney, a native of Clark county, Ohio. Mr. M. is a member of the Baptist Church; he and his family are well educated and are surrounded with all the evidences of refinement and culture.

MUNN, DAVID, farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, postoffice Belknap; was born in 1827, in Switzerland county, Ind. He was reared a farmer and received a common school education, and there grew to manhood. In 1867 he came to Davis county, Iowa, and purchased the farm he now lives on, located on Soap Creek, containing 148 acres, 100 in cultivation and the balance good timber pasture. His farm is well stocked, has good buildings and a fine young orchard. He was married in 1857 to Miss Nancy Brooks, a native of Indiana. They have four children: Adolphus, Calvin, Albert and Jas. W. Mr. M. has raised a colt this year, which at five months old weighed 820 pounds, which is pretty hard to beat in this county.

MUNN, J. F., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born September 4, 1832, in Switzerland county, Ind., where he grew to manhood, being raised on a farm and receiving a common school education. In 1860 he came to this county and purchased the farm where he now lives, containing 120 acres of fine land with good improvements. He was married July 6, 1862, to Miss Rosa Dawson, a native of Jennings county, Ind. They have seven children: John L., Wm. E., David M., Catharine, Addison, Thomas,

and Ellie M. Mr. M. is a Mason, being a member of lodge No. 86, Drakeville. In politics he is a republican. He has the respect and confidence of the entire community.

PARSONS, C. C., station agent, Belknap; was born March 12, 1854, in Oneida, Ill.; and here he lived and attended school till he was twelve years old; then went to Scott county, where he worked on a farm for two years; then returned to Knox county for a year. At the age of fifteen he began learning telegraphing, which took five months; then took charge of the night office at Oneida, and remained three years; went into the employ of the C., R. I. & P., and took charge of Princeton station, Mo., for one year; then the Eldon station for three years; then took charge of the Belknap Junction office of the C., R. I. & P. and Wabash roads, which position he now holds, being also the express agent. He was married September 19, 1877, to Miss Lillian Richardson, a native of Texas. They have two children: Clarence M. and Hester. Mr. Parsons has four lots and a nice residence here, and is very comfortably situated; he is a fine business man, and enjoys the confidence of both companies, and the respect and good will of the entire community.

PARSONS, JAS. H., postoffice Belknap; was born February 29, 1860, in Knox county, Ill., where he lived fifteen years and acquired a common school education. In 1876 he went to work for the P. & D. R. R. about a year; then came to Belknap and worked for the C., R. I. & P. R. R. for six months; then worked for the P. & D. a year, at Danville, Ill.; then for the C. & E. I. about two years; then for the C. M. & St. P., as yard switchman, at Chicago, until January 9, 1881, when he had the misfortune of having a pair of car trucks run over his lower limbs, which permanently disables him for manual labor. After recovering, in a measure, he commenced learning telegraphy, in the office at Belknap, where he is now engaged.

RUTMAN, DANIEL T., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born July 19, 1822, in Sangamon county, Ill. When quite young he removed with his father to Fulton county, Ill., where he grew to manhood on the farm, and acquired a common school education. In the spring of 1843, he came to this county, being among the first settlers of Soap Creek township. He was married in 1849, to Miss J. Roundy, a native of Saratoga, N. Y. They have been blessed with eight children: Stiles H., Miles A., Giles L., Horace E., John T. D., Mary and Virgil M. Mr. P. and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and in politics Mr. P. is a greenbacker. By his upright conduct and fair dealing, he has merited and acquired the esteem of all who know him.

SHARON, JOHN H., farmer and stock-raiser, Belknap; was born December 4, 1847, in Juniata county, Penn.; here he grew to manhood and was educated, graduating from the Ross Creek Academy, in the same county. When the war broke out, he enlisted in Company I, One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, and after serving in the army, returned home and went to farming again, and in the fall of 1864, came to this county, where he now owns a nice farm of 100 acres, four and a half miles from Bloomfield, all under cultivation, with good buildings and orchard. He was married September 7, 1865, to Miss Prudence Waun, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, who died June 7, 1874; Mr. S. married again June 17, 1877, Mrs. Biddle, a native of Greene county, Penn., who had two children by her former marriage: James R., and Jessie N., and has one child by this mar-

riage, Catherine L. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Congregational Church, and are highly respected in the community where they live.

SHERMAN, H., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born May 26, 1819, in Jefferson county Ind.; he was reared a farmer, and here grew to manhood. In the fall of 1856, he came to this county, where he purchased his present farm and has since resided. It contains 100 acres, now under a high state of cultivation, and he has just completed the best farm house in that part of the county, and also has a large barn, and good orchard. He was married September 4, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth A. Munn, a native of Switzerland county, Ind. They have had eight children: James A., Admana N., David N., John M. Rossanna, Arribell, Thomas, and Orange D. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the P. M. Church.

STARK, GREENUP, pioneer farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born in February 1817, in Henry county, Kentucky. He was reared a farmer and educated at the subscription schools, and lived in Henry county till he was thirteen years old, then with his parents moved to Decatur county, Indiana, where he lived till 1846, when he came to Davis county, Iowa, where he has lived on the farm which he entered, for thirty-five years. It contains 280 acres, 200 under cultivation, with eighty of woodland pasture. He was married in February 1842, to Miss Hannah Wallace, a native of Virginia. They have had nine children, five now living, J. J., wife of Mr. Lowe, of Mills county; A. W. A., Lucy, one of the best school teachers in the county; G. W. and Mattie, a young lady of seventeen, at home. Those deceased were, Lucinda, Josiah, John and James. Mr. S. by steady, hard work, has made his farm, in improvement and production, second to none in the county, and has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him; he has been a republican since the organization of the party, and has held many offices of trust.

WHITAKER, J. B., M. D., Belknap; was born July 15, 1837, in Surry county, N. C. When quite young his parents moved to Monroe county, Indiana, where he lived fourteen years, acquiring his education at home under a private tutor. At the age of seventeen, he entered College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he spent three years, and then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. C. P. Dunlap, of that place; attended three terms at the Cincinnati Medical College, and there graduated February 24, 1860; he then entered the government service as chief commissary at Santa Fe, N. M., where he served three years, eleven months and two days, then returned to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he practiced till 1880, when he came to Belknap, where he has now gained quite a large practice. He was married in August 1857, to Miss Mary E. Briscoe, a native of Monroe county, Indiana. They have one child, Alice, who is now a school teacher in Indiana. Mrs. W. died October 6, 1858, and the doctor was married again June 13, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Cupp, a native of Lawrence county, Indiana. Mr. W., wife and daughter are members of the Baptist Church.

WINN, THOMAS A., Jr., telegraph operator, Belknap; was born April 28, 1861, at Canton, Missouri. At an early age he moved with his parents to Virden, Illinois, and attended the public schools. At the age of thirteen years he began clerking in a store for his grandfather at Wentzville, Missouri, and remained three years; then learned telegraphing, took charge of the Wentzville night office, W. St. L. & P. R. R. for four months, then went to Montgomery for two years; then for three months at Ferguson, and was then promoted to day operator at Belknap, Iowa, which he now holds. Since

writing the above Mr. Wiinn has been transferred to a better position at Springfield Illinois. He is one of the best operators on the Wabash road.

VAN BENTHUSEN, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Belknap; was born September 26, 1823, in Warren county, Ohio. At the age of five years he with his parents moved to Shelby county, Ind., settling in a dense forest, where he grew to manhood, enduring all the privations of pioneer life. In 1850 he came to this county, settling in Marion township, entering a farm of 160 acres, which he made into a comfortable home-stead. He was married October 1, 1844, to Miss Sarah Clayton, a native of Ohio, born April 22, 1827. They had eleven children, nine now living: Mary E., Percilla, Susan E., Wm. H., John W., Sarah E., Thomas C., Steven and Herman. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church; he is a Mason and in politics is a greenbacker. During the war he enlisted in company F, Fortieth Iowa Infantry, and manfully discharged the duty of a soldier. He was mustered in November 15, 1862, being one of five brothers in the army. He was in the battles of Vicksburg, Helena, Little Rock, Fort Smith, Port Gibson; was in the service three years and not off duty a day in that time. He is now looked upon as one of the best farmers in the county.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

AKERS, B. C., Esq., justice of the peace, Troy; was born November 17, 1812, in Barron county, Ky.; at the age of nine years, he moved with his parents to Tennessee, where he was reared and educated; wading three miles to attend a very indifferent subscription school. In his youth he followed flatboating on the Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and was in New Orleans in 1833, during the cholera epidemic. He was married August 27, 1835, to Miss Martha Etheridge, a native of Tennessee, and they have had five children: Amanda J., deceased March, 1880, wife of John H. Miller; Martha M., wife of S. B. Siddons; James C., Sarah E., wife of John E. Conner; and Mary E., deceased, when three years old. In 1840, Mr. A. came to Iowa, and lived in Van Buren county twenty-two years, enduring all the privations of a pioneer life. He came to this county and located in Troy, in 1862, since which time he has been one of the county's best citizens. He has been justice of the peace or constable for a great many years, and has been many years a member of the Baptist Church. His son, J. C., served three years during the war in company H, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry.

BARKER, JOHN T., farmer and stock-raiser; section 9, postoffice Troy; was born October 20, 1842, in Van Buren county, Iowa; his father, Isaac, locating there in 1839, where he died in 1847. Our subject then lived with his mother till he was seventeen; came to this county in 1861, and attended school one winter, working for his board. He enlisted August 6, 1862, in company I, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, and was in the battles of the regiment, being taken prisoner at Sterling Farm, Louisiana, September 21, 1863; exchanged July 22, 1864; he was mustered out July 10, 1865. He still suffers from epilepsy, caused by exposure in the army. He was married January 31, 1867, to Miss Catharine A. Denning, a native of Van Buren county, born December 22, 1844, and they have six children:

William H., Jacob H., Sarah A., John T., Jesse F. and J. A. In 1873, he bought eighty acres, in this county, now in cultivation. He has a good orchard, and vineyard, and owns twenty acres of timber. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

BELL, D. S., general merchant, Troy; was born June 9, 1843, in Jefferson county, Ohio. At the age of twelve he came with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa; his education being mostly acquired in Ohio. At the age of seventeen he enlisted, in September, 1861, in company D, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was never off duty till the Price raid in Missouri, in 1864; was at the Pea Ridge, and from there to Helena, Arkansas; had his horse killed, and was taken prisoner at Lagrange, Arkansas, and taken to Little Rock, and four months later was paroled when General Steele captured that city; went to St. Louis for ten days; then returned to his regiment at Little Rock, and protected union citizens; then veteranaized, and after thirty days furlough, went to Memphis, and was in the Tupelo fight; then in the campaign against Price in Arkansas and Missouri, and Kansas; being taken with sore eyes, the result of exposure on this trip; mustered out September, 1865; returned to this county and engaged in business at Troy; then had the mail contract between Keosauqua and Bloomfield; was then salesman for Mr. Bishop five years; then commenced his present business at Troy, with \$700 stock, and at present does a very large and increasing business. He was married in May, 1875, to Miss Drueella Bruce, a native of Indiana, and they have two children, Ethel and Everett.

BISHOP, ABRAM, farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, postoffice Troy; was born in Virginia, in 1818, and there grew up and was educated, till he was eighteen, when he moved with his parents to Indiana, in Putnam county, where he lived eighteen years. In 1854, he came to Illinois, and three years later to Iowa, and located where he now lives. His farm consists of eighty acres, well improved. He was married in October, 1849, to Miss Philadelphia B. Webb, a native of Kentucky, and they have ten children: Nancy, Richard, George, Abram, Eliza, Livy, Belle, John, David and Henry. Mr. B. has a nice comfortable home, and can look forward to an old age of peace and plenty.

BOLLMAN, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, postoffice Pulaski; was born January 1, 1804, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania; here he grew up and received his education; making his first move to Virginia, where he served as apprentice three years in the miller's trade, and was married, in 1830, to Miss Susannah Good, a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio the following year, where he lived fourteen years. In 1845, he came to this county, and located where he now lives; having no team or means he went through many hardships, till the Mormons went through, when he purchased a team of them, which enabled him to break his land. Five years later he had 160 acres in cultivation, and has been prosperous ever since; he now owns 385 acres; also town property in Bloomfield. His wife died in 1875, leaving seven children, all grown: William N., John A., George W., David M., Samuel N., Frank P., and Margaret, wife of Kirk Pearson; David died in 1878.

BROWN, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, postoffice Troy; was born August 17, 1826, in Richland county, Ohio, where he grew up, assisting on the farm, and attending the common schools. He then traveled, in Pennsylvania, in 1849, and in 1851 spent about a year visiting different parts of Iowa; returned to Ohio in 1852, and was married October 18, 1854,

to Miss Unity N. Knox, also of Ohio. He engaged in farming till 1867, when he came and located where he now lives; he has a farm of 160 acres, 115 acres in good cultivation; he feeds most of his crop to stock. He has a family of nine children; Mary Belle, wife of C. D. Saunders; James L., Robert W., Alice A., Abbie D. and John K., born in Ohio, and Emma J., William A. and Lela V., born in Iowa. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are well and favorably known over this county.

CONNOR, LEE W., blacksmith and wagon-maker, Troy; was born in 1829, in Preston county, West Va. At the age of twelve he moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, then to Indiana, and in 1848 came to Iowa. He received a limited education, and learned his trade in his father's shop. On coming to Iowa, they located in Troy, and carried on a shop, with the assistance of two younger brothers, till 1852, when he married Miss Sarah Evans, a native of Tennessee, and built the shop he now owns and occupies, where he worked till 1865, when he moved to his farm, on account of failing health, where he lived thirteen years; then resumed his business in Troy. His family consists of six children: John A., Samuel E., Charles F., Mary F., wife of Whitney Cameron; Addie and Mattie. His farm is situated in Van Buren county, and consists of 82 acres, well improved, with good buildings and orchard. One son, Charles F., works with his father in the shop; he does a good business, and his work is too well known to need any recommendation.

COX, ENNIS, farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-eight, postoffice Troy; was born June 10, 1822, in Adams county, Ohio. At the age of sixteen, he moved with his parents to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he spent his youth, helping on the farm, and attending the district school in winter. He was married August 3, 1843, to Miss Lucy A. Belle, a native of Indiana, living happily till she died, November 7, 1849, leaving three children: James H., John A. and Benjamin F. Mr. C. married again February 7, 1851, Miss Rebecca Kirk, a native of North Carolina. They came to Iowa in 1854, locating in Wyacondah township, and became a resident of this township in 1856; living on section 34 till 1873, when he bought the fine farm and residence he now owns, known as the Arney property farm, of 240 acres, well improved; his house is a mansion, without doubt the finest in the township, if not in the county; it was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$6,000; the location, surroundings, and conveniences being perfect. He bought property in Troy, in 1873, and moved there to educate his children, and there his wife died, July 30, 1878. She was a kind and indulgent mother, a good wife, and a member of the M. E. Church for many years. She left four children: Maria, Milliard, Edward and Amy. Mr. C. married again July 1, 1880, Lucinda E. Shook, daughter of John Corrick, of this county. Mr. C. is an active member of the M. E. Church, and is highly respected in the community.

COX, J. H., merchant, Troy; was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., July 25, 1844, and at the age of ten came with his parents to Wyacondah township, in this county, where they lived two years, then moved to Union township. He received his education at the common schools, with a finishing course at Troy Academy. He did good service for his country during the war, enlisting in November, 1863, in company F, 30th Iowa Infantry; he was in the grand review at Washington, their banner having on it, "23 engagements," Mr. C. having been in seventeen of them; among others, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Lookont Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station,

Macon, Jonesborough, Beaufort, S. C., Columbia and Mill Creek, where they received news of the surrender of Lee, having been with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. The war over, he returned to Iowa, and received his discharge the day he was twenty one; he went to work with his father on the farm, and was married December 28, 1866, to Miss Isabella Wiley, a native of Missouri; they have six children: Irene, Bernard, Augusta, Olive, Lucy and Guy. Mr. C. was several years engaged in the stock business, and went into his present business in March, 1881. He handles dry goods, groceries and provisions, making a specialty of farm produce; he has been township clerk; is an Odd Fellow, and member of the Christian Templars, and takes an active interest in temperance work.

COX, W. F. C., farmer and stock-raiser, section 24, postoffice Troy; was born in Benton county, Missouri, December 15, 1840. When eight years old he came with his parents to Appanoose county, where his father died in January, 1850; two years after, the family, he being the eldest of three children, moved to Mahaska county, where his mother married again; they moved to Adair county, Mo., in 1855, and he went to Illinois in 1860; he followed farming, and when the war commenced he enlisted in company H, sixty-eighth Illinois Infantry, which regiment was mustered out in October, 1862. In 1864 he came to Iowa, and located on his present farm in 1869, which was then all brush, which he cleared away, making a nice farm of 70 acres. He was married in Illinois, in June, 1862, to Miss Mary Crawford. They have had eight children: Eva J., Amanda E., Ardilla M., Wm. T., Mary B., Owen, Harrison B., and one deceased, Hiram B. Mr. C. is a man of more than ordinary pluck and energy, and has the respect of everybody; he is a Mason, a member of Troy lodge.

CUPP, MRS. MARY A., maiden name Smith, section 29, postoffice Troy; was born in Trenton, N. J., April 7, 1832; she moved with her parents to Pennsylvania when eight years old, where she was reared and educated in the common schools; she was married March 14, 1852, to S. F. Cupp, and they kept the West Branch Hotel, between Lock Haven and Jersey Shore, Penn., for four years; they came to Missouri in 1858. At the breaking out of the war Mr. C. and two other neighbors were the only Union men in the vicinity, and they were repeatedly warned by the confederates that they must join a company then recruiting for rebel service, or leave; doing neither, while working in the woods, he was shot by bushwhackers, once in the arm and once through the body; as soon as he recovered, he came with his family to Iowa, in September, 1861. He bought the farm on which Mrs. C. now lives, in 1865, and died July 6, 1867, always having been weakly since he was shot. He was an active member of the Christian Church. Since his death, Mrs. C. has managed the farm, consisting of 80 acres, 45 under good cultivation; she is the mother of seven children: G. W., T. J., in Kansas, Mary E., wife of Isom Elrod; Anna J., wife of J. W. Miller; Matilda E., Charles S. and Willie A. Mrs. C. has displayed a commendable faculty for business, and has, in the main, been quite successful. Mr. C. lies buried on the farm, by request.

DOWNING, ROBT. B., farmer and stock raiser, section 4, postoffice Troy; was born July 3, 1830, in Adams county, Ohio. Here he grew to manhood, assisting his father on the farm, and acquiring an education, and also worked at coopering a few years; he came to Iowa in 1855, and located where he now lives; he has a fine farm of 93 acres, with everything well kept and neat. He was married October 30, 1850, to Miss Edia M. Tole,

of Kentucky, reared and educated in Ohio. They have four children: Angeline S., wife of M. Wilkinson, in Texas; Charlotte A., widow of E. Wilkinson, deceased; Malon W. and Josiah. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. church. Mr. D. was for several years constable, and is well known in the county.

FOSTER, PROF. C. E., B. A., Principal of Troy Academy; was born in Wayne county, Iowa, April 26, 1859; was educated at the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, where he graduated in June 1880, and took charge of the Troy Academy, and classical school, in September 1881. Owing to mismanagement on the part of former teachers, this old time seat of learning where so many of the foremost men of this county acquired their education, had fallen into decay. And the trustees, B. F. Shreve, W. H. Roeser, W. M. Evans, W. Parks, and R. M. Lock, secretary, in September 1881, employed Prof. Foster, to try and instil new life into the institution. It is now in a prosperous condition, students coming in every week, from all parts of this and adjoining counties. The Professor has established a course of lectures and illustrative experiments in physical sciences, in connection with the school. He also intends giving lectures in different parts of the county, during the year. The Professor has earned a high reputation as an instructor, and has the hearty indorsement of his *Alma Mater*, being recommended as a man of great energy and executive ability. Troy Academy, thus entering its 28th year, under such favorable auspices, bids fair to excel in its chosen field, that of training teachers, and giving a thorough classical and scientific education.

GARRETT, J. M., M. D., physician and surgeon, Troy; the oldest physician now living in this locality, was born October 28, 1828, in Highland county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated, assisting his father on the farm. He entered the Salem Academy at the age of seventeen; and read medicine three years with his brother, J. P. Garret; attended lectures at Ohio Medical College, in 1849 and 1850. He was then called to take charge of his brother's practice, he being in poor health. He was married in September, 1854, to Miss Anna M. Wilson, a native of Ohio, and came to Iowa the following year, commencing practice at Troy, and meeting with good success. His wife died in August 1857; she was highly respected and a member of the M. E. Church. She left two children, Wilbur and Arthur, one, a teacher in this county, and the other a telegraph operator in Kansas. He married again September 15, 1859, Miss Jane A. Paxton, a native of Virginia. They have six children: Elmer E., Mary F., John M., Lucy, Mattie M. and Reece. The doctor ran for the legislature in 1863, on the republican ticket, against a democratic majority of 800, and was defeated by eight votes; but was elected in 1865, by 150 majority, and reelected in 1867. In 1872, he retired from practice on account of failing health, and lived on his farm till the spring of 1881, when he moved back to Troy, and commenced practicing again. He has been victimized a number of times, once to the tune of \$3,000, by a sharper. He has a very extensive practice—old school.

GILLER, H. R., farmer and stock-raiser, section 29, postoffice Troy; was born April 14, 1846, in Noble county, Ohio. While quite young, his parents died, and he lived with his maternal grandfather, who gave him a good common school education. During the war he enlisted, at the age of fifteen, in Company C., 161st Ohio Infantry, and was at the battle of Harper's Ferry; being a hundred day regiment, discharged at Columbus in 1863,

he reenlisted. April, 1864, in Company C., 185th Ohio Infantry. Being in several engagements, mostly against bushwhackers in Kentucky; discharged in September 1865, went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to commercial college, and also attended one at Chicago; and in the spring of 1866 went to Colorado, and worked for a rancher four years. Having saved his money, he then bought a half interest in 492 head of cattle, and ran a cattle ranch. At one time was worth in cattle \$30,000, but reverses came and when he settled up in 1879, was far short of that. He then came to this county and bought the farm he now lives on, consisting of 160 acres, of well improved land. He was married November 11, 1879, to Miss Celia B. Sullivan, daughter of C. Sullivan of Union township. Mr. Giller owns an interest in stock yet in Colorado, and is a man of extraordinary energy. Mrs. Giller is a refined and cultured lady; for several terms a teacher in Troy public schools.

HAINÉ, DAVID, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Troy; was born November 23, 1825, in New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio. His father died when he was five years old, and he lived with his mother till he was twelve years old, when she married again, and his guardian placed him with D. L. Warwick as apprentice in harness-making and saddlery, where he remained two and a half years. He then moved to Champaign county, and assisted his stepfather on the farm, and attended school till August 21, 1846, when he married Miss Isabelle Jane Patterson, a native of Ohio, and came to this county with his young wife, and bought the farm he now occupies, consisting of 160 acres. Five years after, he and J. I. Earhart, C. Ewing and H. W. Briggs laid out the village of Troy. In 1858, he started a harness shop at Troy, which he carried on in connection with his farm till 1880. He has two daughters: Sarah, wife of George W. Tittle, now in Kansas, and Ueella, wife of E. J. Mize, of this county. Mr. H is a member of the Masonic order.

HALL, GEORGE B., farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, postoffice Troy; was born November 28, 1824, in Preston county, West Virginia, and there grew to manhood, spending his youth in assisting his father on the farm, and attending school in the winter. He was married, March 30, 1848, to Miss Nancy Gandy, also a native of Virginia, and came to his present farm in 1855. He has a fine farm of 115 acres, well improved, with good buildings and orchard. He has living water and plenty of blue grass pasture, and is well fixed for raising stock, and keeps enough to feed his crops. His family consists of six children: Martha J., wife of James H. Phelps; Mary C., wife of A. H. Phelps; Susan A., wife of W. G. Black; Edward C., Eva B., Stella M. and two deceased, Elizabeth, wife of U. M. Downing, and James Willie. Mr. H. is well thought of by those who know him, and has been township trustee for ten years, receiving at one time the entire vote of all parties.

HEASTON, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 27, postoffice Troy; was born November 25, 1821, in Clark county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood and received a limited education at the subscription schools. He came to this county in 1856, and lived at Troy two years, then went on the farm where he now lives, consisting of 160 acres, mostly in cultivation, well watered, and a good stock-farm. He was a member of Capt. Steele's Company of Border Guards, during the war, and was called out several times. He was married January 5, 1842, to Miss Mary Moore, a native of Ohio, born January 16, 1818. They have reared a family of seven children, Eliza Jane, wife of V. Soliday; Barbara A., wife of D. L. Thomas; Rachel E.,

wife of George Lane; Mary E., wife of Wm. Kemp; John M., Wm. M., and Thomas L., all married except Thomas. The home of Mrs. Heaston's father burned down when she was 18 years old, and a brother and two sisters perished in the flames. Mr. Heaston also had a sister burned to death. He has met with some losses by bursted banks, but has been able to overcome it by industrious habits.

LEACH, CHARLES, farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, postoffice Troy; was born in Monongahala county, West Virginia, in 1816, and there grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools. He came to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1839, and four years later came to this county and located where he now lives, which was then all timber; the first year clearing away enough to build a cabin and plant a little corn. He now has a nicely improved farm of 160 acres. He was married in his native State, in November, 1837, to Miss Hannah Hamilton. They have six children: John L., Caroline, wife of George Grovener; Margaret, wife of M. Baker; Mary E., wife of Henry R. —; William F. and Harvey C. John L. is still at home, being highly thought of in the community, and having been repeatedly elected assessor of his township. Mr. L., Sr., was a trustee for several years.

LEACH, JOHN C., farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, postoffice Troy; a son of Jeremiah Leach, one of the first settlers of the county; was born in this county October 3, 1845; he acquired a common school education, and during the war, in February, 1864, enlisted in company D, third Iowa Cavalry; was on the raid with Gen. Grierson, and had his horse shot under him at Tapelo; was in the raid in Arkansas and Missouri, against Price; was at Independence, Big Blue, Osage Creek, in the Wilson raid, Plantersville, Selma, and Columbus, Ga. His captain was killed, and company scattered, and he came very near being captured; done duty at Atlanta, till August, 1865, when they were mustered out, and returned home, since which time he has worked on the farm. He was married October 27, 1870, to Miss Sarah C. Carroll, a native of Ohio. They have six children: Brynina, Lora, Leonora, Bella, Ralph W. and Winfield. Mr. L. is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and has been justice, township clerk, and was county supervisor for four years, from 1876 to 1880. He is an Odd Fellow. JEREMIAH LEACH, father of the above, was born in Virginia, Feb. 8, 1810, and was there reared to manhood, and educated in the subscription schools; he was married there in August, 1831, to Miss Elizabeth Baker, of Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1839, and staked out the claim on which he now lives; he was elected and sworn in the first justice of the peace in the county; he was ordered out during the border troubles, and was elected sergeant. His children are: Martha, wife of Wm. Mustard; Elisha, Jacob, died at twenty-one; Mary, deceased; John C., and three, Margaret, Casandra and Reason, deceased. Mrs. L. died May 17, 1881, at the age of 75 years, 3 months and 2 days. She was a highly respected lady, a good wife and kind mother, and was a member of the M. E. Church for many years. She is buried in the Troy cemetery.

LIKES, URIAS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 17, postoffice Troy; was born January 15, 1817, in Philadelphia, Pa. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1821, and four years later to Indiana. When sixteen years old he went to Boone county, Ky., and worked on a farm, attending school, and flatboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; he then spent two years in Versailles, Ind., then farmed in Illinois and Michigan, and arrived in Iowa

in 1853, settling in Van Buren county, for three years. September 4, 1856, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Barker, a native of Ohio; they came to this county the same year, locating in Roscoe township, and in 1865 moved on their present farm, which consists of 120 acres, well improved and suited for stock-raising. His family consists of five children: Charles M., Mary J. D., Sarah J., George W., Margaret E., and two deceased, Lucy C. and John J. Mr. L. is a Mason, and has been a member of the Baptist church for thirty years. He takes great pride in his orchards, having all kinds of fruit, and a vineyard.

MARTIN, VOLNEY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, postoffice Troy; was born October 16, 1843, in Van Buren county, Iowa, and there grew to manhood, and received a limited education in the common schools; he worked on the farm till he was twenty-three years of age, then bought the farm he now occupies, in this county; the farm was then all brush; he now has 85 acres in cultivation; his entire farm consists of 200 acres; he has made the farm what it is by his own exertions, commencing with a yoke of oxen, a wagon and plow. He was married April 26, 1877, to Anna Ritz, a native of Switzerland, who was reared and educated in this county. They have one child, Lucy Belle. Mr. M. is a man of very energetic habits. Mrs. M. is an accomplished lady, and a member of the Christian Church.

MARTIN, ALBERT, farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, postoffice Troy; is a native Hawkeye, born in Van Buren county, November 25, 1841; he spent his youth helping his father on the farm, and acquiring an education, which he finished at Cherry Grove Seminary, Illinois. When he came of age he traveled for a year or two, and finally settled in this county, buying the farm he now occupies, consisting of 180 acres, with a fine house and barn, and good young orchard, fenced with one and a half miles of osage orange hedge, and watered with living water. He was married, June 3, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Kerr, a native of Ohio. They have nine children: Flavius J., Maggie, Anna, Mary E., Albert S., Jennie L., Eugene C., Winfield S. and one not named. Mr. M. is one of the energetic farmers of this neck of woods; he has held the office of trustee and also township clerk.

MILLER, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, postoffice Troy; was born July 10, 1823, in Wayne county, N. Y. His ancestors were an old Connecticut family; he was reared and educated in New York, came to Michigan in 1847, and five years later came to Indiana, where he was married in 1852, to Mrs. Patience Austin, a native of New York; she died in 1867, leaving four children by a former husband. In 1869 he located in Union township, this county, and in 1875 he bought the farm he now owns, consisting of 80 acres, well improved. He was married again in 1869, to Mrs. Mary J. Kittleman, a native of Indiana, and this union proving unhappy, they separated, she being granted a decree of divorce the same year, and having a child born soon after separation, Charles Curtis. She died in 1879, and he married his present wife, Miss Paulina Goodson, a native of Indiana, and they have one child, Adam J.; he was in the livery business several years in Indiana, and Ontario, Canada. He is one of the county's good citizens.

MILLER, JAMES N., farmer and stock-raiser, and wagon-maker, Troy; was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, August 15, 1820, and there he grew to man's estate, being educated in the common schools. In 1848 he came to Troy, and engaged in cabinet making, a trade he learned in his

youth. In 1850 he bought the farm on which he now lives, consisting of 125 acres of well improved land. His son, Thomas J., a student at Wabash College at the breaking out of the war, enlisted in Co. G, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, Lew Wallace's old regiment. He was the first Davis county man in the field, served three months, returned to this county, and enlisted in September, 1861, in Company D, Third Iowa Cavalry. He was quickly promoted from private to sergeant, then to lieutenant, and finally captain, but did not long enjoy his commission, being killed while leading his company into action, April 16, 1865. He was a young man of great promise, and beloved by his comrades. Mr. Miller was married, April 14, 1840, to Miss Henrietta Davidson, a native of Alabama. They have had three children: Thomas J., killed in battle; and two daughters, Hattie and Ella, well educated and refined young ladies. Mr. M. is a man of generous disposition, who is well and favorably known over the county. He was one of those who first proposed and helped to establish the Academy at Troy, and has always taken great interest in education.

NORRIS, HON. T. O., Troy; was born August 14, 1816, in Rockingham, New Hampshire, and lived in that State for thirty-eight years. He received his fine education at Dartmouth College. In 1840 he commenced teaching, and taught in Massachusetts, then for fourteen years in Hampton Academy, where Rufus Choate was educated. In 1855 he settled in Davis county. He was a classmate of Gov. Grimes, and came to this State by his advice, to take a position in the Iowa City schools, but after he arrived he changed his mind and accepted the position of principal of Troy Academy, where he remained for eight years. By his energy and ability in that time he built up a school second to none in southern Iowa. He is now the senior partner in the firm of Norris & Co., doing a large business in general merchandise, drugs, &c., at Troy, and is also the postmaster. He was married in June, 1856, to Mrs. Mary D. Miller, widow of Dr. Miller, of this county. They have been blessed with two daughters, Mary O. and Ella J., who are living at home. Mr. N. has a beautiful residence, and is surrounded with every comfort. He is a republican, and was elected on that ticket to the Thirteenth General Assembly from this county.

PEARSAL, JACOB, farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, postoffice Troy; was born in Franklin county, Ohio, July 19, 1814; there he grew to manhood, being educated in the old fashioned chimney corner. When eighteen years old, he bought his time of his father for \$100, and then worked at various occupations, until he was married. In the spring of 1843, he moved to Iowa, and located where he now resides. They had a hard time, and many reverses, but by perseverance, he has come out successful, now owning a fine farm of 204 acres, with good house, barn, orchard, etc. He was married November 4, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Crossit, a native of Ohio. She lost her parents when an infant, and was left to the guardianship of a paternal uncle, who gave her a limited education. Her parents died well off, but what became of the property she don't know. They have a family of five children: Ervin E., Melvina, wife of L. F. Hunt; Calvin and Charles. Mr. P. is a man well and favorably known all over the county, having lived here before either the organization of the county or State, and being one of the first trustees of the township.

PEARSON, A. S., farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, postoffice Troy; was born August 31, 1817, in Cecil county, Maryland, where he was reared and received a limited education. At the age of fifteen he learned

carpeting, but not liking it learned the mason's trade. He came to Iowa in 1836, working at his trade in different places. He located the land on which he now lives, in 1838. Then went back to Maryland, and September 3, 1840, married Miss Elizabeth Kirk, and returned to his claim in Iowa; on his arrival his cash assets amounting to a two dollar bill on a busted bank. He has been constantly accumulating, and improving his land, until now he owns 235 acres of fine land, with good house, barn and orchard. They have nine children, Maria, Elisha K., Augustus S., Ann, B. F., Jacob A., Clementine C., John A., and Jesse Sabina. In the early days Mr. Pearson had bad luck, losing his first team both dying the same season. The Indians were his nearest neighbors, and were always well behaved; Mr. Pearson being quite intimate with some of the chiefs.

PHELPS, MRS. ELIZA E., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Troy; was born in Washington county, Indiana, October 27 1820, and was there reared, and educated in the Salem Female Seminary. Her parents were Isaac and Elizabeth Thomas, her father of North Carolina, and mother, of Virginia. She married Harrison G. Phelps, of New York, October 18, 1838, and came to this county in 1842, their first claim being on section 34, this township, and four years later moved to where she now lives. She has raised a family of four sons and one daughter; Mary E., wife of A. W. Gandy; Isaac N., killed in the army; Alfred H., Clinton T., and Edwin G. Her husband was in company E, Third Iowa Cavalry as wagoner; was discharged after fifteen months, for disability from exposure, and died March 19, 1869. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and highly respected. Mrs. P. has since managed the farm, and is reasonably prosperous. Her mother lives with the family, being quite old. One son, Edwin G., is at home, and works on the farm.

PHERIGO, WILLIAM, A., farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, postoffice Troy; was born September 28, 1819, in Mercer county, Kentucky, and at the age of twelve moved with his parents to Jefferson county, Indiana, and a few years later to Ripley county, where his parents died, and are buried. Mr. P. spent his youth helping on the farm and attending school. He was married in Indiana January 27, 1844, to Miss Susan Grinstead, a native of Kentucky, reared in Indiana. In 1850, they came to this county, and settled where they now live. It was all brush then; now by their united efforts they have succeeded in making a fine farm of 120 acres, ninety under cultivation, the rest good pasture. They have reared and educated a family of thirteen children, ten now living; M. died, aged nineteen, at St. Louis, of Third Iowa Cavalry; Richard L. died, aged three years; John D., Jasper, died, aged twenty-six; Sarah F., wife of Thomas Pherigo; George A., Martha E., James W., Essie, wife of Daniel Mower; Amanda L., Mary J., wife of Joseph Carter; Edward N. and Laura A. Mr. P., his wife, and four children are members of the Baptist Church. He is a man of strict integrity.

ROSSER, W. H., M. D., physician and surgeon, retired, Troy; was born in Lancaster county, Ohio, in 1837. In 1839, he came with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he lived till 1856. He was educated at Troy Academy, and was a member of the first class in that institution. He graduated from the medical college at Keokuk in 1861, and entered into partnership with Dr. Garret, of Troy, in the practice of medicine. In June 1864, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and remained with the regiment till it was mustered out. Returning home,

he suffered with typhoid pneumonia for several months, contracted in the army. Then went to practicing again with his partner, and on his retirement, continued it alone, till 1874, when failing health compelled him to retire from active practice. He was married in 1862, to Miss Sarah J. Bell, a native of Ohio, and they have four children, Maud E., Eva A., Alvin M., and Herbert P. Dr. Rosser became interested in a drug store in 1873, with Stephenson & Morris, and remained in the firm two years. He now owns a farm of 240 acres, in sections 15 and 16, most of it in cultivation. The doctor occupies his leisure in its management.

SHREVE, B. F., M. D., Physician and surgeon, Troy; was born in Perry county, Ohio, February 20, 1841, and there grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1860 he moved to Douglas county, Illinois, and taught school, and when the war broke out enlisted in August 1862, in company B., 79th Illinois Infantry. Was taken prisoner at Stone River and sent to Castle Thunder, Richmond, for thirty-one days, then paroled; in March 1863, was sent to Benton Barracks, exchanged, and transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, appointed surgeon, and was stationed at Indianapolis till mustered out in July 1865. He then returned to Illinois and a year later went to Jasper county, Iowa, and became a resident of this county October 3, 1873, and engaged in the practice of medicine at Troy; he had studied medicine with Dr. A. T. Marshall of Douglass county, Illinois, before going into the army, and after coming to Troy, he attended the lectures of the Keokuk Medical College, and received his diploma December 16, 1875. He was married in Jasper county, in February 1866, to Miss Addie L. Moore, a native of Ohio. They have four children, Jessie E., George F., Willard B., and Lulu Inez. The doctor has an extensive practice. He is a self-made man, never having received any assistance from any source, but has attained his present reputation and standing, by his own energy and merit.

SIDDONS, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, sections 34 and 27, postoffice Troy; was born in Ontario, Canada, February 24, 1825. He there grew to manhood, and was educated in the schools of the Dominion. He came to this country and located where he now lives in 1869. He has a fine farm of 500 acres, 400 well improved, with good buildings and orchard, and 100 acres of good blue grass woodland pasture. He has a family of six children, Nelson E., Francis E., Martin, Mary, George H., and Oscar, to whom he has given a good education. Owing to a nervous complaint, he intends to seek a colder climate, and thinks of locating in Manitoba, which he recently visited, and with which he was very much pleased. Davis county, by this, will lose one of her best citizens. Mr. Siddons is an Odd Fellow. He was married in March 1847, to Miss Joanna S. Clubine, also a native of Canada.

STEELE, J. A., farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, postoffice Bloomfield; was born February 19, 1822, in Knox county, Tennessee, and came with his parents to Indiana when nine years old, and lived three years in Putnam county, then settled in Owen county, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He came to Iowa and located where he now lives, in 1851. He owns a fine farm of 180 acres, well improved; he also owns seventy acres in Perry township, forty acres improved. He married May 14, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth J. Taylor, also a native of Tennessee. His family consists of, Margaret E., wife of George Pullman; W. S., M. G., J. E., G. W., Mary A., Sadie M. and A. H., also two de-

ceased, Samuel H., aged two years and eight months, and James H., also aged two years and eight months. Mr. S. has held the office of township-trustee, and is a member of the Grange. He has given his family a good education; W. S. is proprietor of a flouring mill at Humeston, Iowa. Mr. S. takes great interest in breeding fine stock, Durham cattle, Poland China hogs, and Cotswold sheep, of which he always has a large flock, finding it profitable; he also owns a well bred young Clydesdale horse.

TIBBS, G. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section 19, postoffice Troy; is a native of the "Old Dominion," born in Wythe county, December 14, 1832. He came to Johnson county, Indiana, with his parents in 1838, where he obtained his education, and in 1851, came to Illinois, and a year latter came to this county near Pulaski. In his youth he learned plastering, and has followed it more or less every year since. His father died in 1856, and his mother has since been a member of his family; his farm consists of fifty acres, thirty-five, well improved; he was married in 1871, to Miss Sarah J. Stober, a native of Ohio. They have three children: Elmer E., James E. and Mary A. Mr. T. is an active member of the M. E. Church; he is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the Grange, and Christian Templars; and takes a great interest in education.

WARRINGTON, CAPT. JOHN A., postoffice Bloomfield; was born June 28, 1837, in Hancock county, Illinois, and there grew up and acquired his education. His father, Benjamin, is descended from the Warringtons of N. J., and they from a very old and titled English family. His father started for California in 1851, and was drowned in the Platte river in Nebraska. Mr. W. worked as a farm hand till the war, when, in June 1861, he enlisted in company F, "Black Hawk Cavalry," of Illinois, but mustered as Missouri troops, being the Seventh Missouri. He was appointed sergeant Major of the regiment; and in June 1862, recruited a company, at his own expense, for the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and was commissioned first lieutenant in June 1863; in the mean time serving as Adjutant of a battery, also as quartermaster and commissary. He led a charge at Spring River Arkansas, and was commissioned Captain of company I. Eleventh Cavalry, April 21, 1864. Commanded a squadron on several expeditions in Arkansas and Missouri. He was always at his place of duty, and was mustered out August 28, 1865, having served over four years. He came to this county in October 1865, and bought the land on which he has since lived. He was married June 24, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth A. Taylor, of this county. They have six children: Carrie M., William B., Sadie J., John B., Charles L. and Ira A. The captain has just sold his farm and intends moving nearer to town to give his children better educational facilities. While in the army he was wounded in the knee, from which he still suffers. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and a member of the I. O. G. T. and has always been an active temperance man. His hearty, social manner, and jovial, pleasant disposition, have endeared him to his friends and neighbors, and enthroned him in the hearts of his family.

WYACONDAH TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, R. D., one of the earliest settlers in Wyacondah township, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, September 1, 1836. When about a year old, his parents moved to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he lived until he was fourteen years old, when he came to Iowa, settling in this township. He was brought up a farmer, and acquired a common school education. He enlisted, November 15, 1861, in the Twenty-First Missouri Volunteers, was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Fort Blakely and Nashville; was discharged at Mobile, Ala., April 15, 1865, and returned home. While in the army he became first lieutenant. He was married, March 9, 1856, to Miss Julia Ann Spurgeon, formerly of Washington county. They have had twelve children, ten living: Mary A., Elizabeth A., Calvin N., Samantha J., Maria A., Isaac M., Charles E., Leonard W., Cindella Belle and Mauda A., and two deceased, Elsie, and an infant. Mr. A. is located on a good farm of 180 acres, with brick residence, good barn and orchard, and plenty of ornamental trees. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in politics he is a republican. His postoffice is Bloomfield.

ATTERBERRY, R. E., proprietor of the Savannah wagon and blacksmith shop is a native of Davis county, born December 8, 1847. His father, Stephen Atterberry, being one of the early pioneers of the county. He was raised a farmer, and got his education in the common schools. He learned the trade of gunsmithing with J. W. Anthony, one of the best gunsmiths in Iowa, and in 1876 commenced to work at blacksmithing in this township, and has continued at it most of the time since. He was married, June 20, 1866, to Miss Polly Ann Davis, daughter of Martin Davis of this county. They are the parents of four children, Perlina Jane, Thomas B., Mary Olive and Jessie Ellis. Mr. A. has the reputation of being one of the best workmen in the county, and an expert in repairing machinery. He has a large amount of custom work and repairing to do at all times. He has a good residence adjoining his shop. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a democrat.

BARNETT, W. D., farmer, section 9, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Davis county, June 20, 1860, a son of D. L. Barnett, one of the pioneers of the county. His early life was spent here attending the common schools and the university at Mt. Pleasant. He now owns a good farm of 128 acres of well improved land. Thinking it not well for man to be alone, he was married March 23, 1881, to Miss Jennie L. Russell, daughter of H. L. Russell of West Grove. Mr. B. is a worthy member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a democrat.

BARNETT, C., farmer, section 16, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., September 22, 1821. When two years old he moved with his father to Washington county, where he grew to manhood, reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools, working at farming, carpentering and blacksmithing. In the spring of 1855, he settled on his present farm in this township, entering the land from the government. It consists of 262 acres, under a high state of cultivation. He was married January 31, 1843, to Miss Mary F. Blankenbaker, a native of Indiana. She became the mother of three children:

May A., Geo. M. and Martha E. Mrs. B. died February 26, 1863, and he was married again May 8, 1864, to Miss Rachel DonCarlos of this county. They have one son; Jas. A. Mr. B. is an active worker in the M. E. Church, holds the office of township clerk, and in politics is a greenbacker.

BASSETT, WM., farmer, section 9, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Ripley county, Ind., March 29, 1851. When he was three years old his father, William, came to Lyon county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood on a farm and was educated in the common schools and Cornell College. In 1874, he went to Mercer county, Mo., and in 1878, settled on his present farm in this county, where he owns 145 acres of well improved land, a comfortable house surrounded with evergreens, a large barn and orchard of eight acres, with a great variety of small fruits. He was married April 15, 1873, to Miss Princilla H. Puffer of Linn county, daughter of Chas. Puffer, Esqr. They have two children: Ora B. and Frank L. In politics Mr. B. is a greenbacker. He is a genial man and highly thought of.

BATTIN, NEWTON, farmer, section 15, postoffice Bloomfield; was born January, 1839, in Cumberland county, O., where he lived for thirteen years, when his father, Ezra, moved to Ripley county, Ind., and five years latter came to Grove township in this county. Mr. B. was reared a farmer and received a common school education. When the war broke out he enlisted, August, 1861, in Company E., Third Iowa Cavalry, Col. Bussey commanding. He was taken prisoner in Missouri and was taken to St. Louis, and in the fall of 1863, was exchanged and ordered to Benton, Ark. He re-enlisted in the spring of 1864, and came home on twenty days furlough; then went to St. Louis and Memphis; was at Tupelo, under Gen. Sturgiss at Guntown, in Grierson's raid, and with Gen. Wilson; went the trip with Sherman, and was discharged at Davenport. Coming home, he was married December 7, 1865, to Miss M. E. Modrel of this county, who died in 1869. He married again in the spring of 1870, to Miss Harriet Modrel, sister of his first wife. They have had five children: John E., Fred E., Margaret E., Nora, Jason and Everett. Mr. B. owns a fine farm of 240 acres in good cultivation, and is engaged in stock-raising. In politics he is a republican.

BENCE, CAPTAIN P. H., deceased, whose portrait appears elsewhere in this work, was born in Floyd county, Ind., December 22, 1818, where he resided for thirty-two years, and received his education in the common schools. In 1854 he came to Iowa, settling in this township, where he lived until the dark days of the war came, when he enlisted in company F, thirtieth Iowa Infantry, as third sergeant, and afterwards was promoted captain, taking an active part in nineteen battles. He returned home October 7, 1864, and on the 12th was taken by a band of rebel bushwhackers, into Missouri and shot. Thus ended the life of one of Iowa's bravest soldiers, a true christian, a kind husband and father; he left a wife and three children to mourn his loss. He was a member of the M. E. church, and Odd Fellows. Mrs. C. BENCE, widow of the late Captain Bence, was born in Harrison county, Ind., and when quite young went to Spencer county, and lived two years, then returned, and three years later went to Floyd county. She was married to P. H. Bence, September 14, 1843. They had eight children, three living: George W., John W. and Theodore E. She is pleasantly located on a snug little farm of thirty-five acres. She is a worthy member of the M. E. Church; her life has been an eventful one, and not unmixd with trials and afflictions, but she has trusted in the Lord, and done the best she could.

BRADBURY, DAVID; was born in Wayne county, Ind., July 5, 1827, a son of Ezekiel and Nancy Bradbury of Ohio. Mr. B. lived in Wayne county, Ind., until he was twenty-two, receiving his education in the common schools, and in 1850, he came west, settling in Mahaska county seven months and then came to his present farm in this county. He was married October 26, 1848, to Miss Margaret Hartup of Wayne county, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. B. are the parents of thirteen children: Malvina, F. O., C. W., Frank R., Albert M., Jane, Laura J., David E., James, Luther E., Byron C., Edward, Margaret D. and one deceased, Sarah Ellen, who died in September, 1875. Mr. B. owns a fine farm of 220 acres in section 11, consisting of prairie and timber. He is a member of the M. E. Church and a green-backer in politics. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company B., Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, August 9, 1862, and was in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, (from beginning to end,) the siege of Jackson and was with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and in the grand review at Washington; was discharged at Davenport and returned to his family. He is given to hospitality and one of the happiest men in the township. His postoffice is Savannah.

BRUNK, L. D., one of the early settlers of this county, was born in Graeceland county, Ky., December 2, 1827, where he was raised, and in the fall of 1847 came to Perry township, this county, where he lived until 1851, when he came to this township. He was married in November, 1851, to Miss Margaret Finley, of this county, formerly of Kentucky. They have had thirteen children: James, S. D., Salem; Levi and Eli, twins; G. D., L. D., Mary Fix, Martha Smallworth, Maria Jane, Della, Lilly May, and one deceased. Mr. B. owns a good farm of 227 acres, under good cultivation, with a nice residence and barns; he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He is also the proprietor of the Savannah store, superintended by his son Salem, where he keeps a good assortment of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, glassware and notions. He is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a democrat. He is a solid business man, and closely identified with the interests of the county. His postoffice is Savannah.

BULLOCK, H. W., is the owner of a fine farm of 360 acres, in good cultivation, with one of the best residences in the township; he is engaged in dealing in and shipping stock, and has two of the best horses in the State, one of them having taken the premium at the State fair; he also has some fine Short Horn cattle. Mr. B. was born in England, in Norfolk county, April 3, 1830, where he lived for twenty-five years; when ten years old he commenced to learn the trade of bricklaying and plastering. He came to the U. S., in 1855, first settling in Coldwater, Mich., and in 1859, he came to Linn county, Iowa. In September, 1879, he came to this county, settling on his present farm. He was married April 2, 1853, to Sarah Ives, of Norfolk county, England, and they have had nine children: John, Barzelia, Allen, Nathan, Elizabeth, Frederick, Charley, Mary, and one deceased, William. Mr. B. is an energetic business man, a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a republican. His postoffice is Bloomfield.

BUNDLE, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in 1856, in Ohio. When four years of age, his father, Steven, removed to Delaware county, Indiana, where he grew to

manhood, and acquired a common school education. In the spring of 1843 he arrived in this county, and settled within two miles of his present home. In the spring of 1844 he went to the election held at Joel Carter's, and voted once for Iowa and once for Missouri, that neighborhood being then claimed by both. After living in this county for three years, he went to California, overland with an ox team, being four months on the road; he was then for six years engaged in mining and freighting in that State, Oregon and Mexico; he then returned to this county, where he has since resided; he owns a fine farm of 140 acres, under a high State of cultivation, and is extensively engaged in stock raising. He was married October 2, 1855, to Miss Sarah A. Parton, of this county. They have seven children: Sarah H., Emily S., Etta V., Wm. L., Steven A., Arthur G. and Minnie E. In politics Mr. B. is a greenbacker, and is highly respected by those who know him.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM T., farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, post-office Bloomfield; was born December 16, 1853, in this county, and spent his youth assisting his father on the farm, and acquiring an education at the Bloomfield schools, and attending one term at Columbus, Indiana. He was married November 12, 1872, to Miss Jennie, eldest daughter of John W. and Minerva McGowan, of this county; a lady of refined tastes, finely educated and accomplished. They have two interesting children, Roy and Emma Edith. Mr. C. was the only son of Green Clay Campbell, deceased, for many years a resident of this county. Mr. C. has a nice farm of 160 acres, well improved, and in good cultivation, nicely situated, one and three-quarter miles south of the court house in Bloomfield. Mr. C. is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and his home betokens taste and refinement. Besides his farm, Mr. C. is the principal heir to the extensive Campbell estate, situated in this county. He makes a specialty of raising horses and mules; being well off, and with plenty of means, he is able to surround himself and family with all that their superior intelligence and culture would render necessary to their happiness.

CARY, HON. F. W., farmer, section 1, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1809, a son of Abram and Mary Carey. He lived there till twenty-six years old. At fifteen he learned tailoring, which he followed twelve years, with M. M. Cary, at Springfield, Ohio. In 1835, he moved to Kingston, Indiana, where he worked at his trade and studied divinity for two-and-a-half years. In 1837 or 1838, he was received a probationer in the traveling ministry, traveling on the following circuits: Muncie, Winchester, Milroy, Versailles, Vernon, Philadelphia circuit, Moorfield, Elizabethtown; then back to Versailles; then came to Iowa Conference, in 1851, to Bloomfield circuit for two years, then to Pittsburg and Winchester circuit in Van Buren county. In 1854, his voice failed, and he retired to his homestead in this township, being superannuated for two years, then returned to the work, to Unionville circuit Bloomfield circuit, Vernon circuit; then to Vernon; then being superannuated again, retired once more to his homestead, where he has remained, as a local preacher, and managing his farm. He has a fine farm of 210 acres of well improved land, with a fine residence, commodious barn, and four acres of orchard. He was married August 20, 1844, to Miss Eliza A. Cross, of Decatur county, Indiana, daughter of M. and Fanny Cross, and they have had six children: John W., W. E., F. H., Sarah E., and two deceased; August C., killed near Dallas, Tennessee, and Francis M. Mr. C.

was elected to the legislature in 1864, on the democratic ticket, and elected state senator, in 1881, on the greenback ticket. Mr. C. has long been an active worker in the cause of temperance and religion.

COVERT, J. C., one of the school teachers of Wyacondah, is a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania, born June 23, 1854, where he lived twenty-four years; he was raised a farmer, and received his education in Pennsylvania, Youngstown, Ohio, and at Bloomfield. He received a diploma at Youngstown, for superior penmanship. He came to this county in September, 1878. He has taught school five years, and is at present teaching in district No. 8, Wyacondah, where he is giving good satisfaction. He was married April 4, 1880, to Miss Amanda M. McCulley, daughter of Squire McCulley, of this county, and they have one child; Almy F. Mr. C. is a greenbacker in politics; his postoffice is Bloomfield.

DOOLEY, DR. D. N., one of the physicians of Savannah, whose portrait appears elsewhere, is a native of Davis county, born January 16, 1845; his father, O. Dooley, coming to this county in 1841. The doctor was raised a farmer, acquired a general education at Kirksville, Missouri, and his medical education at Keokuk, Iowa. He commenced studying medicine in 1874, with Dr. B. R. Hicks, took his first course of lectures at Keokuk, and received his diploma March 2, 1881. He has taught school several terms, and November 12, 1863, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, was at the battle of Shiloh, and discharged after serving four months; re-enlisted in the Forty-fifth Iowa, and was with Gen. A. J. Smith in his Mississippi campaigns. He was married March 21, 1865, to Miss C. A. Dabney, daughter of Tyra Dabney, of this county. They have had four children: Mattie, Harvey C., Dolly and Arthur D. The doctor is well located, and has a practice he may well be proud of. He is a member of Quitman Masonic Lodge, No. 217, and is one of the original greenbackers of the county. He is the Nasby of the cross roads, and the secretary of the school board.

DUCKWORTH, HON. A. K., is a citizen who has long been identified with the growth and prosperity of the county. He was born in Berk county, North Carolina, November 30, 1814. When six years of age, his father, John R., emigrated to Washington county, Indiana, where he remained for eleven years, then removed to Putnam county, and in the fall of 1849, came to this county, entering his present farm in Wyacondah township, from the government. Mr. D. was raised a farmer, and educated in common schools. He taught two terms in Indiana, and taught the first two winters he was in Iowa; teaching the first school in his neighborhood. He was married September 6, 1838, to Miss Mary Jane Stone, of Putnam county, Indiana, and they had ten children, five boys and five girls; James M., who was killed at Fort Donelson; Sarah E., Oscar L., Eliza A., May E., Rachel E., Enoch T., Lucinda J., John R., and William S. Mrs. D. died March 2, 1854, and Mr. D. married again August 30, 1854, to Miss Ellen Grady, of this county, and they have one son: Albert P. Mr. D.'s second wife died July 31, 1876. He is located on a farm of 240 acres. He represented this county in the State legislature in 1852, as a democrat, in which position he served with great credit. He has held most of the township offices; was justice of the peace several years; has served as administrator for several estates; is a member of the M. E. Church, of which he has been recording steward for thirteen years. No name in Wyacondah is more highly respected than his; he is still a democrat; his postoffice is Bloomfield.

DUCKWORTH, E. A., of the firm of Duckworth Brothers, dealers in stock, lumber and lands; was born in Putnam county, Indiana, March 17, 1843, where he lived eleven years; his father, Thomas, then emigrated to Iowa, and in 1854, came to this county. Mr. D. was married March 28, 1867, to Nancy Hopkins, of this county, and has four sons; Arthur D., Charles G., John C. and William A. Mr. D. is located on a good farm of 200 acres, with good house and barn. The Duckworth brothers own two detached portable saw-mills, of thirty horse power; being the best mills in the county; they do a large business, sawing logs into lumber. In politics, Mr. D. is a greenbacker; a splendid business man, and upright in all his dealings.

FEAGINS, H., resides on a fine farm of 223 acres, in section 34; his farm is in good cultivation; he is also engaged in stock-raising. In politics, he is a greenbacker. He was born in Fayette county, Ohio, December 1, 1837, where he lived for twenty-two years, receiving his education there in the common schools. In 1859, he came to this county, settling on his present farm. He was married May 28, 1858, to Miss Nancy Jane Green, of Fayette county, Ohio, and had two children; Richard and Eliza. Mrs. F. died September 12, 1862, and he was married again October 15, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Bruce, of this county, and they have six children; Alvy, Elmer, Charley, Maggie, Ettie, Drusie and Katie. Mr. F.'s postoffice is Savannah.

FENTON, JOEL, one among the pioneers of Davis county, was born April 4, 1810, in Fleming county, Kentucky. When ten years old, his father, Caleb Fenton, removed to Missouri, in Boone county, where they lived for twenty years; he was raised a farmer, and educated in the subscription schools. In the spring of 1840 he came to Davis county, settling on his present farm. In 1850 he went to California, overland; was there some two months, and on account of sickness had to return home, coming by way of the city of Mexico, Vera Cruz, New Orleans and St. Louis, arriving home in February 1851. He was married November 23, 1830, to Miss Lucy March, of Boone county, Missouri, formerly of Kentucky. Their union has been blessed with eight children, five living, Francis M., Mary E., James F., Caleb E., Allie Jane, now Mrs. Dr. Shelton, and three deceased, Columbus, Joel and William H., who was killed at the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Fenton is located on a fine farm of 300 acres, well improved. He is a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and a greenbacker in politics. He has lived to see his boys become successful business men, and his daughters respected by all who know them. The writer of this is under many obligations to him for valuable information, and for his kind hospitality. His postoffice is Bloomfield.

GOODE, W. D., student at the Normal Institute; was born November 10, 1858, in Greene county, Illinois. At the age of about six years he came with his parents to this county, and two years later moved to Van Buren county and remained six years, then returned to this county, where he has since resided. He was reared on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one farmed a year for himself. He commenced his education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-two, entered the Southern Iowa Normal Institute at Bloomfield, where he has since been hard at work preparing himself for a life of usefulness. He has been making Physiology a special study. His father, D. W. Goode, resides in Wyacondah township.

HALSTEAD, DR. T. J., druggist and physician, of Savannah, was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 3, 1829. While quite young his father,

T. Halstead, moved to Pickering county, and in 1846, to Lee county, Iowa. He received his education in Keokuk. He commenced the study of medicine in 1852, with Dr. Thomas Moore, of Edina, Missouri, and remained about eighteen months. Then went into practice in Laeade, Missouri, with Dr. Jos. Moore, son of the former, where he continued until 1860, when he returned to Iowa, practicing in Doud's Station some eighteen months, and in 1862, came to Savannah, where he is now the proprietor of the Savannah drug store, with a good variety of drugs and patent medicines on hand, besides which he has a good practice. He was married April 4, 1856, to Miss Biddie Princilla Malone, of Keosauqua, Iowa. They have had seven children, Solomon B., Henry Clay, Daniel, Hester May, Delilah, Georgie and Effie. The doctor is pleasantly situated in a good house, a genial man, a member of the Bloomfield Chapter of the Masonic order, and in politics a democrat.

HARDEY, B., one of the old settlers, first came to this county, with his father, Thomas, when five years of age, having been born in Lee county, July 19, 1847. They settled in this township, where Mr. Hardy now owns 860 acres of fine land, well improved, on his home farm, in section 26. He has a neat residence, barn and orchard. Mr. Hardy is now in the stock business, in which he is quite prominent. He was married October 22, 1872, to Miss L. P. Hill, a lady of culture and refinement. They have three children, Eva, Effie and a babe not yet named. Mr. Hardy has held the office of township assessor for three terms, and has been school treasurer for years. He is one of the substantial men of Wyacondah. His postoffice is Bloomfield.

HARTUP, JAMES, farmer, section 10, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 11, 1824, where he resided for twenty-seven years on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1851 he came to this county, settling on his present farm in 1854, which has been his home ever since. He owns 100 acres of well improved land, an orchard of 100 trees, with a good house and other buildings. He was married April 1, 1852, to Miss Mary M. Denny, of Putnam county, Indiana, daughter of William R. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. is a greenbacker in politics. He is a genial man and has the respect of all who know him.

HILL, GEORGE W., farmer, section 10, postoffice Bloomfield; was born November 22, 1841, in Warren county, Ohio, a son of Thomas and Hannah Hill. He was there reared to manhood and received a common school education. In October 1870 he came to this county and settled where he now resides. He owns a good farm of eighty acres, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and is also extensively engaged in stock-raising and feeding. He was married in April 1863, to Miss Phoebe E. Runion, of Warren county, and they have been blessed with three children; one living, William H., aged fourteen. Mr. Hill is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a greenbacker. He is a man of energy and intelligence.

JENKINS, GEO. A., Sen., the subject of this sketch was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, January 2, 1819, and while quite young, his father moved to Fanquier county; was there five years, then removed to Cooper county, Missouri, in 1837, and one year later to Boone county, Missouri. In December 1845, he came to this county, and has since lived on the same section, 20. He was married July 18, 1838, to Mary Hughes, of Brown

county, who died the next year. He was married again, in July, 1840, to Malissa Ann Wilcoxon, of Boone county, and has had nine children: I. F., Louisa S., Geo. A., A. A., M. D., Isabell P., and three deceased, Mary, William, and Rebecca K. Mr. Jenkins is located on a good farm in section 20, with good residence, barn and orchard of 150 trees. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in politics is a democrat. Mr. Jenkins stands high in the community where he lives, respected by everybody. His postoffice is Bloomfield.

LYDA, B. A., is the owner of a fine farm of 236 acres, in section 30, with a good house, large barn, and seventy fruit trees. He was born in the Buckeye State, Carroll county, June 2, 1836, where he was raised and received his education. In the fall of 1858 he came to this county, and in 1867 he occupied his present home; he was married in 1861 to S. C. Taylor, of this county, formerly of Indiana, and has had six children; Lizzie R., May L., John F., Geo. W., Anna W. and one deceased, Effie Jane. In politics Mr. L. is a republican, and his postoffice is Bloomfield. He is an upright, honorable man, well respected by those who know him.

LYONS, WILLIAM, deceased; was born July 4, 1817, in Kentucky, where he lived fourteen years, then came to Johnson county, Ind., and in the fall of 1855, coming to this county, living in Bloomfield township five years, then coming to Wyacondah, where he resided till his death, June 22, 1877. He was married June 22, 1851, to Mrs. Mary W. Brenton, of Indiana. They have had three children: John H., Joseph W. and Mary E. Mrs. Lyons died January 15, 1881. Mr. L. belonged to the M. E. Church, and was respected by everybody. JOHN H., the eldest son of William, deceased, was born April 30, 1852, in Johnson county, Indiana; when three years of age his father came to this county, where he has since resided. He was raised a farmer, and received his education in this county; he is located on a fine farm of 250 acres, well improved, with good house and barn, and orchard of 100 trees. In politics he is a republican. He is a genial bachelor, his home being presided over by his sister, Mary E., a young lady of culture and refinement.

MARTIN, E. W., a son of Wm. Martin, of Kentucky, lives on a good farm of 160 acres, in section 30, with a fine brick residence, barn, and orchard of 100 trees. His farm is fenced, and divided with two miles of good hedge fence. Mr. M. was born in Washington county, Ind., March 30, 1829, where he lived for twenty years; he was raised a farmer, but learned the trade of collar making, while a youth. In 1849 he emigrated to this county, settling first in Fabius township for two years, then came to his present farm, which then had only eight acres broke, and a log cabin to live in. He was married February 8, 1852, to Nancy Jane Holstine, of Washington county, Ind., daughter of Geo. Holstine, of Tennessee. They have had three children: Wm. F., James C., a young man who now assists in the management of the farm, and Edwin K., deceased. Mary A., whom he adopted when an infant, was his niece, and is now Mrs. O. Dooley. Mr. and Mrs. M. are worthy members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. M. is a republican. He is a self-made man; coming to this county with nothing, he has acquired a fine home and comforts. His postoffice is Bloomfield.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, is the owner of a good farm of 185 acres, in this township, in section 13, with a nice residence, barn, and orchard of two acres. He was born in Vigo county, Ind., October 22, 1828, where he

grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a limited education in common schools. In 1850 he came to this township, which he has made his home, except for six years, when he was in Schuyler county, Mo. He was married March 16, 1854, to Miss Susan Jane Atterberry, daughter of Stephen and Martha Atterberry, of this county. They have four children: John Ellis, Malissa Jane, Henry Thomas, Sarah Emma, and one deceased, May Isabell. Mr. and Mrs. M. are worthy members of the Christian Church. In politics he has always been a democrat. He is engaged in farming and stock raising, and is one of the solid men of Wyacondah township. His postoffice is Savannah.

McCULLOUGH, JOHN, one of the pioneers of Wyacondah, owns a fine farm of 270 acres, of the best land in the township, and one of the best residences. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has held most of the township offices; has been justice of the peace for twenty years, and is the first man in the county who thought brick would stand freezing, and was engaged in making brick for eight years. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, a son of John and Elizabeth McCullough, of Pennsylvania; his grandsire, James, came from north of Ireland. He lived in Wayne county until twenty-four years old, received his education in the common schools, came to this township October 12, 1848, buying what was known as the Willis farm. He was married, January 31, 1850, to Miss Martha Young, of Wapello county, daughter of William and Jane Young. They have had eleven children: Mary L., Boots, Mandy M., Thomas J., William Y., Sadie F., Samuel, Mattie, and four deceased, Jane Caroline Yates, Elizabeth, George W. and John. Mr. M. is a democrat in politics, and a genial gentleman. His postoffice is Savannah.

O'NEAL, G. C., farmer, section 15, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Greencastle, Indiana, January 27, 1830, where he lived till 1854, being raised a farmer. He commenced to teach school at nineteen, and taught five terms in Indiana. In the fall of 1854 he came to this township, where he has since resided. He has taught eleven terms of school in this county. He is the owner of a good farm of 98 acres, well improved. He was married, December 20, 1852, to Miss Mary Ann Duckworth of Putnam county, Indiana, daughter of Thomas Duckworth. They have had ten children: Elmer E., Benjamin E., Horace Greeley, Elwyn, Clinton M., Rachel I., Elma V., Carrie E., Ivy M., and one deceased, Viola V. Mr. O. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Greenbacker. He was elected justice, but declined. He and his family are highly respected by those who know them.

OWENS, THOMAS, a stock-raiser and farmer, owns one of the best stock farms in the county, consisting of 440 acres, in section 8, with a good house, barn and orchard of six acres. He was born October 22, 1825, in Indiana, being a son of James H. and Sarah C. Owens. He resided in Posey county, Indiana, until he was twenty-four, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1849 he went to McLean county, Illinois, and in the winter of 1868 he came to this county. He was married, September 18, 1847, to Nancy W. McReynolds of Posey county, Indiana. They have had eleven children, Sarah J., James L., Huldah E., Elizabeth A., Mary E., Hannah M., T. B., Nancy C., Flora Belle, Fanny Susan and John F. Mr. O. is extensively engaged in stock-raising, his sales during the last year amounting to over \$2,000. Mrs. Owens died in January, 1876, and Mr. O. was married again in September, 1876, to his present wife, a very estimable

lady. Mr. O. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has been a ruling elder for sixteen years. He is a man of intelligence, and always ready to assist in whatever tends to advance the interests of his neighborhood. His postoffice is Savannah.

PATTERSON, ALFRED, is a native of Tennessee. When three years of age, his father, Joseph, emigrated to Sangamon county, Ill., and ten years later to Lee county, Iowa, where he lived until 1846. He was married in February, 1838, to Miss Ellen Bartlett, formerly of Tennessee. They have had five boys and five girls: Epps, T. J., John L., Samuel, William, Sarah, Matilda, Jane, Anna and Abbie. Mr. P. owns 440 acres of fine land in section 14, with a fine residence, good barn and orchard. He has been a great hunter. In Lee county he found a bear on the prairies, and chased him some eight miles with fourteen dogs, and finally killed him; he weighed 700 pounds. Mr. P. still likes to take his dogs and go hunting. He is a democrat, upright in his dealings and highly respected. His postoffice is Bloomfield. F. J. PATTERSON, his son, is a native of this county, born in 1855; was raised on the farm, and educated in the common schools, and married in December, 1877, to Miss Mattie McReynolds of this county, a lady of refinement and culture. Although a young man, Mr. P. is fast rising to be one of the substantial men of the township, gentlemanly and upright in all his dealings.

SANDERSON, DAVID, was born in Highland county, O., May 8, 1833, and at six years of age, his father having died, he went to live with an uncle for three years, then lived with Robert Adams of Fayette county, O., for ten years. At nineteen he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade with Peter Wendle of Washington, where he worked three and a half years until he was master of the trade; he then went to Greenfield with his brother and carried on blacksmithing for a time, then returned to Washington, stayed one year, then went to Buena Vista, and in 1859, came to this county, settling near where he now lives and engaged in blacksmithing and farming. He now owns a fine farm of 140 acres, in section 34, with a good house, barn and orchard. He was married May 23, 1855, to Miss E. D. Fagan of Fayette county, O., and had three children: Elisha M., E. C. and one deceased, Olive. Mrs. S. died April 28, 1865, and he was married again in August, 1865, to Miss Tempa Inskeep of this county. They have six children: A. F., Eva, Saml. D., Clayton F., Abby and Phrona. In October, 1864, he was taken prisoner by bushwhackers, with his neighbor Capt. Bence, and taken about twelve miles into Missouri, where Capt. B. was shot while riding on the same horse with Mr. S. In politics Mr. S. is a greenbacker, his postoffice is Bloomfield.

SEABURY, HON. W. A., farmer, section 14, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Bristol county, Mass., October 28, 1847, where he lived eleven years, when his father, A. S., came to this township. Here Mr. S. spent his youth on the farm and going to school. He now owns a good farm of 160 acres, well fenced with hedge, with good house and barn. He was married February 19, 1878, to Miss M. J. Wray, daughter of Hon. J. M. Wray of this county. They have one daughter, Anna Laura. In politics Mr. S. is republican. He is a successful farmer and well thought of.

SWIFT, J. F., farmer, section 23, postoffice Bloomfield; was a native of Indiana, born February 3, 1845. When two years of age, his father, C. E. Swift, settled in Perry township, this county. Here he grew to manhood, his youth being spent on the farm and in attending school. Mr. S. now

owns a fine farm of 200 acres, under good cultivation, with comfortable buildings. He was married September 20, 1866, to Martha J. Campbell, daughter of G. C. Campbell. They have five children: Ada C., Ida M., Oda E., Willie C. and Mabel M. In politics Mr. S. is a democrat. He is one of the substantial farmers of the township although still a young man.

WRAY, HON. JAMES M., farmer, section 2; was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, October 28, 1800, and there he resided until the fall of 1836, when he came to Van Buren county, Iowa, and came to this county in April, 1845, where he has since resided. He was in Quincy, Illinois, during the Black Hawk War, and was in Burlington, Iowa, when there was only one store there. When he staked out his claim in Van Buren county, there were 500 Indians camped on the claim. Mr. W. is now located on one of the best farms in the county, consisting of 520 acres, under good cultivation, with good residence, barn and orchard. He was married June 3, 1826, to Jane Birdwell, of Giles county, Tennessee, and they had eight children: Thomas J., George, James Madison, William M., Mary Ellen, John, Albert and one deceased, Franklin. Mrs. W. died in August, 1848, and Mr. W. married again June 12, 1849, to Edie Somerland, of this county, and they have had four children: Otway, Margaret, Harvey and Anna. Mr. W. has held several offices; was a member of the board of township trustees, in Van Buren county, and was elected to the legislature, in 1843, on the democratic ticket; the district being composed of Van Buren, Davis and Appanoose counties, where he served with entire credit to himself and to the perfect satisfaction of his constituents. By an upright, honorable life, he has secured the love and esteem of every one. He has been a successful farmer, and has lived to see his children grow up, honored and respected men and women.

YORK, GEORGE E., is one of the successful farmers of this township, living on a fine farm of 156 acres, with a good house and barn, and an orchard of eighty trees. He was born in Vigo county, Indiana, November 25, 1834, where he lived sixteen years, and was educated a farmer. At sixteen he came to Grove township, this county, where he lived until in 1861, when he enlisted for three years in the Third Iowa Cavalry, Colonels Bussey and Trimble, was in the battle of Cotton Plant, fighting bushwhackers in Missouri for six months, in the scouting expeditions near Helena, for six months, and from there to Jefferson Barracks. Was discharged in February 1862, and returned home. He came to his present farm in 1864; was married March 8, 1863, to Miss Sarah M. Noblett, of Kirksville, Missouri, daughter of L. D. Noblett. They have had nine children, Sherman, Clara Belle, B. Myrim, George D., Clarence A., Elmer L., Francis E., Thomas E. and Bertha, and two deceased, Theodore and Truman. Mr. York is a member of the Christian Church, in politics, a greenbacker, a good citizen and respected by everybody. His postoffice is Savannah.

WEST GROVE TOWNSHIP.

BALDRIDGE, E. L., farmer was born in Murray county, Tenn., April 7, 1829; when quite young he moved with his father, John, to Schuyler county, Ill., and in 1842, removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, and January 8, 1845, arrived in this county, where he lived till 1860. He was raised on a farm and received his education in common schools. In 1860 he moved to Appanoose county, and two years later returned, and in 1867, moved on his present farm where he has since resided. He owns a good farm of 120 acres, most all under cultivation, with a good house, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and an orchard of one hundred bearing trees. He was married May 22, 1853, to Mrs. Mary Berry, formerly Miss Mary Warford, a native of Randolph county, Mo. They have had six children: David, Levi, Vica, and three deceased. Mr. B. is a member of the Christian Church of West Grove, and in politics is a republican. He has given his children a liberal education, two of them being teachers.

BEARD, WM., farmer, section eight, postoffice West Grove; was born October 16, 1825, in Mainard county, Ill., where he grew to manhood. His parents were Andrew and Sallie Beard. In 1849, he came to Iowa, settling in this township, and moved on his present farm in 1856, where he has since resided. He owns 130 acres of splendid land, under a high state of cultivation. He was married in October, 1844, to Miss Nancy Jane Bell, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Bell. They have been blessed with ten children: Sarah E., James H., Andrew, William, Isaac, Ellie, and four deceased. In politics Mr. B. is an independent democrat.

BEAUCHAMP, DR. J. W., physician and surgeon, West Grove; was born November 7, 1851, in this county, the eldest son of Levi and Mary Beauchamp. His early life was spent assisting on the farm and attending school in Troy Academy. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, and taught about five years. At the age of twenty he commenced studying medicine under Dr. Shelton, of Pulaski, and about three years later he attended the medical college at Keokuk, attending two years, and received his diploma February 17, 1875. He practiced with Dr. S., in Pulaski, about six months; then, in June, 1875, located in West Grove, where he has since followed his profession. He is the only physician in the town, and has a fine practice. He was married December 7, 1880 to Miss P. Ewing, daughter of William Ewing, deceased. The Doctor is pleasantly situated in a neat little cottage, with a happy home. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in politics is a democrat.

BLAKLEY, HON. ISAAC, farmer, postoffice West Grove; was born January 31, 1814, in Warren county, Tenn., and here grew to manhood, living with his parents, Alexander and Sarah, on the farm, and attending school. At the age of twenty, he moved to Morgan county, Ill., and a year or two later to Jefferson county, Iowa, being one among the first settlers of that county, where he lived some fourteen and a half years, then moved to Appanoose county for three years and seven months, and in June 1854, settled in this county, which he has since made his home. He owns a fine farm of 375 acres, most of it under cultivation. He was married December 1, 1836, to Ellen Lamman, of Jefferson county, and they had five children: R. L., Margaret, Elizabeth, Ellen, and Lyeurgus. Margaret being deceased.

Mrs. B. died in 1851, and Mr. B. married again March 18, 1852, to Catherine Stoner, of Ohio; and they have been blessed with four children: Effie, Visa, C. M., and J. C. Mr. B. was elected to the legislature, as a democrat, in 1871, by a good majority, and served with great credit. In 1853, he was ordained a minister in the Old School Baptist Church, and had charge of several Churches, as many as four at one time, and is a zealous worker in the cause of religion and temperance. In politics he is a democrat.

BRYANT, REV. H. W., Pastor of Presbyterian Church, West Grove; was born June 2, 1842, in Ohio county, Kentucky, being the seventh child of H. T. and Nancy Bryant. At the age of seven he came with his parents to Gibson county, Ind., where he grew to manhood, his young days being spent on the farm and in acquiring an education. He enlisted September 1, 1862, in Company A, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and was mustered out May 16, 1865; returned home, and entered Asbury University, at Greencastle for three years; then spent six months traveling. He was ordained a minister, in September, 1867, and in 1869 located in Carroll county, Ind., for three and a half years; then to Hopewell; then to Macon county, Ill., for two and a half years; and in the fall of 1875 he located in West Grove, this county, in charge of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, where he has since remained. He was married May 26, 1870, to Miss S. E. Wallace, and they have six children: Edith D., Mary J., Nettie, Lee, Hattie W., and E. R. Mr. B. is highly respected in this community, and is a strong advocate of the temperance cause.

CAMRON, JOSEPH A., farmer, postoffice West Grove; was born in Jackson county, Ind., Feb. 11, 1837, where he lived for thirteen years, then came to this county in June, 1849, where he has since made his home. May 2, 1865, he started overland for the Golden State; was on the way six or seven weeks; remained there two and a half years, farming and freighting, then returned to this county, arriving home December 14, 1868. He was married in November, 1870, to Mrs. Martha Bell of this county. They have two children, J. W. and Thomas B. Mr. C. has a fine farm of 277 acres. He is a Mason and in politics is a greenbacker. He was the eldest son of John and Jane Camron.

CARSON, W. T., farmer, section 17, was born in Miami county, Ohio, August 29, 1817. His parents, John and Sallie Carson, were pioneers of that county. They came to Shelby county, Ind., in 1827, where he lived till 1851, when he came to his present home in this county. He crossed the Des Moines River on a ferry managed by some drunken men and lost some of his stock. Mr. C. is located on a farm of 320 acres, which he entered from the government; it is well improved, with a fine residence containing all modern improvements. He was married October 16, 1839, to Miss Sarah Corler, of Montgomery county, Ind. They have had ten children, Jas. E., Rob. B., Elvina, Florence A., Kate, John W., Alice J., Jos. D., and two deceased, Margaret K. and Sarah E. Mr. C. has held the office of justice for six years. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In politics he is a republican. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is the only member of his father's family now living. He has always been identified with the interests of the county, and takes pride in its advancement.

CASE, D. H., farmer, section 6, postoffice Orleans; was born October 27, 1840, in Geneseo county N. Y., and at eleven years of age, moved with his parents, Daniel and Sally, to Niagara county, where he lived till he was

seventeen, his early life being spent on the farm and acquiring an education at the Lockport schools. At seventeen he went to work for the Oil Creek Railroad Co. and was in their employ as flagman and conductor eight and a half years. He then came to Iowa in the winter of 1869, lived one year in Appanoose county, then came to Davis county and in the fall of 1871 went to Kansas, where he resided till June, 1880, engaged in farming. He then returned to this county and finally settled on his present farm in July, 1881 where he owned 130 acres of good land, in a state of good cultivation. He was married November 9, 1870, to Miss Joan Siler, daughter of B. H. and Jane Siler, of this county. They have had three children, Mary M., Carrie B., and Benny, deceased November 15, 1880. Mr. C. is a Mason and a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a democrat. He is one of the best farmers in this township.

COLLIVER, ANDREW, farmer, postoffice West Grove; was born January 30, 1845, in Montgomery county, Ky., and here grew to manhood, his early youth being spent on the farm, and receiving his education in a log school house. His parents' names were Richard and Mary. In 1835 he moved to Rush county, Ind., where he lived till 1854, opening up a farm in the heavy timber of that county. In the fall of 1854 he arrived in Davis county and bought the farm where he now resides, then only partly improved, consisting now of 500 acres with good buildings and orchard. He was married December 22, 1829, at Grassy Lake, Ky., to Miss Perlina Masterson. They have been blessed with eleven children, Phineas, Elizabeth, John, Aaron, Mary, Richard, Rollin, Caroline, Salena, and two deceased, Thomas and Samuel. Thomas enlisted in 1861 in Second Iowa, company G.; was wounded at Donelson; commissioned captain in Fifty-seventh U. S. Regulars, company I; was mustered out in 1866, and died October 22, 1872. Mr. C. is a greenbacker in politics and has been a member of the school board, and been a justice for over six years.

COLLIVER, PHINEAS, stock-raiser and shipper, section 35, postoffice West Grove; was born October 4, 1830, in Kentucky. At the age of six years he moved with his parents, Andrew and Perlina Colliver, to Rush county, Ind., and in the fall of 1854 he came to Davis county. He enlisted three days after Sumter was fired on, in company G, Second Iowa Infantry, and took an active part in the war, and returned home a sergeant. In 1859 he had visited Colorado and engaged one season in mining. He moved on his present farm in 1865 where he has since resided, consisting of 240 acres under good cultivation. He was married December 23, 1864, to Miss Rosena Scott, of this county. They have had five children, Mary, Martha, Perlina, Andrew and Maria. Mr. C. is an Odd Fellow, a member of West Grove lodge, and in politics is a greenbacker.

COLLIVER, JOHN, farmer, section 3, postoffice West Grove; was born January 2, 1834, in Montgomery county, Ky. When ten years old his father, Andrew, moved to Rush county, Ind., where he grew to manhood; his early life being spent helping his father on the farm and acquiring a common school education. He came to this county in 1854 and settled in this township, where he has since resided. He owns a fine farm of 610 acres most all under cultivation. He was married November 8, 1871, to Miss Mattie Sawyer, daughter of Allen and Martha Sawyer, of West Grove. They have been blessed with five children, three now living, Pearl, John R. and Samuel. Mr. C. is a democrat in politics, and by upright conduct and

square dealing has secured the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is one of the substantial and reliable farmers of Davis county.

CUNNINGHAM, A. T., stock-raiser, section 36, postoffice West Grove; was born September 8, 1834, in Giles county, Tenn., where he lived till he grew to manhood. His early life was spent on the farm and attending the common schools. In the spring of 1853, he arrived in this county, settling in West Grove township, then called Fox River township. He came on his present farm in 1864, which he has now finely improved. It consists of 330 acres of prairie and 65 of timber. He is engaged in stock-raising. He was married in September, 1857, to Mary A. Ramsey, of Appanoose county. They were blessed with five children, Walter R., Chas. J., Jessie M., Frank, and Arthur. Mrs. C. died September 3, 1876, and Mr. C. was married again August 28, 1877, to Mrs. Mary Jones, of Marion township. They have two children, Edith M. and John T. Mr. C. is an Odd Fellow, and in politics is a republican.

FLEMING, JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice West Grove; was born May 18, 1833, in Moultrie county, Ill., and in the spring of 1843 he came to Iowa and located in this county, with his parents, Jacob and Violet, formerly of Tennessee. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. After coming to this county he lived thirteen years in Drakeville township; then, in 1856, moved on his present farm, where he resided for nine years; then spent two years in Chariton, Lucas county, in mercantile business, and then returned to his farm in this county, which consists of 151 acres of good land. He is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. He was married January 28, 1855, to Mrs. H. V. Young, of this county. They have one daughter, Cora E. Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the Christian Church, and in politics Mr. F. is a democrat. He has been a member of the school board for five years; is township trustee, and is on his second term as justice.

FULK, CHARLES, druggist and general merchant, West Grove; was born October 17, 1837, in Licking county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, living with his parents, David and Sarah. In 1855 he located in Lee county, Iowa, where he lived ten years; then came to this county, locating in West Grove township, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1873, when he came to West Grove station and engaged in his present business. He carries a large stock of everything in his line, and by his genial ways and square dealing has received the confidence of the entire community, and the patronage of both town and country. He is a member of West Grove I. O. O. F., No. 239. He is a jolly bachelor, and has more friends than any man in town.

GLEASON, C. K., farmer, section six, postoffice West Grove; was born August 22, 1842, in Fox River township, this county. His early life was spent on the farm, with his parents, James and Margaret, and attending the common school. In 1870, he moved to Scotland county, Mo., where he resided two years, then returned to this county, and in October, 1873, came on his present farm, where he has since resided. He owns a nice farm of 165 acres, in good cultivation. He was married January 17, 1864, to Miss S. F. Martin, daughter of John and Evaline, of Roscoe township. They have had five children: Edwin Wallace, Hattie F., Nora D., Cyrus Guy, and Frankie, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the C. P. Church, of West Grove, and in politics Mr. G. is a greenbacker, and is one of the substantial men of the county. JAMES GLEASON, deceased, father of C. K., was

born in 1823, in New York, where he resided till he reached the age of manhood. He was married to Miss Margaret Downing. They had eleven children: C. K., Mary E., Wallace, James, Roman, Fisher, Friend, Elsie, Belle, Eddie, and Thomas. Mr. G. died in 1869.

HARRIS, N. M., farmer, section 8; was born in Todd county, Kentucky, June 8, 1822; when three years old, he moved with his parents, to Sangamon county, Illinois, and one year later, to Macoupin county, and in the spring of 1836, came to the territory of Iowa, settling six miles east of Fairfield. He was with the government surveyors when they surveyed that county. There were more Indians there at that time than whites, neighbors being from five to ten miles apart. In the spring of 1853, he came to Appanoose county, and in 1863, to Wayne county, and in the spring of 1865, came to West Grove, in this county, and one year later came on his present farm, where he has since resided. He was married in Jefferson county October 4, 1842, to Nancy Hickenbottom, and they had two children; Joseph and Samuel. Mrs. H. died in February, 1844, and Mr. H. married again in November, 1846, Miss Louisa Beach, of Jefferson county, and they have four children; Rhoda, William, Nancy and Frank. Mrs. H. died in November, 1859. Mr. Harris was married the third time in January, 1860, to Miss Phebe Cox, of Appanoose county, and they have three children: Mary, David O. and Willis. He courted and married his first wife, in a pair of buckskin breeches, which were considered stylish at that time. Mr. H. is an Odd Fellow, and in politics is a greenbacker.

HARTWICK, N. W., farmer, section 15, postoffice West Grove; was born February 3, 1853, in the Wolverine State, being the third child of Frederick and Mary Hartwick. In 1861, he moved to Defiance, Ohio, where he lived two years; then to Burlington, Iowa. In 1869 he came to this county. At the age of fourteen, he worked in a woolen factory, and did so in Ohio and Ottumwa, Iowa. He is now located on a good farm of 130 acres. He was married February 7, 1877, to Miss Francis Pooler, of West Grove. They have two children; Ira Albert, and Harry Warren. Mr. H. is an Odd Fellow, member of West Grove lodge, and is a man very highly respected.

HEADRICK, DANIEL, SR., deceased; was born in June, 1807, in Hardin county, Ky. He was a son of Rev. Walter and Sarah H., and lived in Hardin county about thirty years; then moved to Spencer county, Ind., where he lived eight years; then to Bartholomew county until October, 1848, when he came to this county. He settled in Wyacondah township, where he lived till 1872, when he moved to Bloomfield. He was married when eighteen years of age to Miss Mary A. Harris, and they were the parents of ten children: John, George, Charles, DANIEL, Joseph, Nancy, Sarah, Levina, Mary A. and Elizabeth J. Mr. H. was a member of the Christian Church. He died November 21, 1879, at the house of his son Daniel, Jr.

HEADRICK, DANIEL, farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Indiana December 24, 1839, and at the age of seven years came with his father Daniel H., to this county. He was the seventh child of a family of ten. His early life was spent assisting on the farm and getting an education. In 1863 he went to California overland, being ninety-one days on the road. Lived in California and Nevada, most of the time making brick, until 1869, when he returned and began farming where he now lives, which was then all wild land. He has a good farm of 180 acres with comfortable buildings

and an orchard of 115 trees. He is now a justice of the peace, is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a democrat. He was married April 11, 1869, to Miss Mary Lane, of this county. They have had six children: Julia, Clarissa, Daniel W., Alice, Rosa H. and one deceased, Frankie G. Mr. H. is highly respected in the community where he lives.

HENDERSON, J. C., farmer, section 15, postoffice West Grove; was born December 18, 1826, in Blunt county, Tenn., and when eight years old moved with his parents, William and Elizabeth, to Putnam county, Indiana, where they lived till 1837, when they moved to southwestern Missouri, and three years later to Jackson county. He was raised a farmer and received a limited education. In 1849, he came to Davis county, to Fabius township, where he resided till 1865, when he purchased his present farm, in this township, where he has since lived. It contains 320 acres of splendid land. He raises a good deal of stock. He was married in March, 1851, to Miss Ellen Stanley, of this county. They have seven children: Letitia E., George W. May E., Unity E., John C., Minnie E., and Henry Harrison. Mr. H. is a democrat in politics, and is considered one of the substantial citizens of this township.

HENRY, J. B., station agent B. & S. W. R. R., West Grove; was born June 29, 1841, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. At the age of ten he moved with his parents to Keosauqua, in Van Buren county, Iowa and three years later to Burlington, and three years later to Missouri, and after two and a half years residence there, came back to Van Buren county, where he enlisted May 21, 1861, in the Second Iowa Infantry, the first three year regiment mustered into the U. S. service. He was at Donelson, Shenandoah, Corinth and Atlanta; was discharged July 12, 1865, at Louisville. He then returned to Van Buren county and in December, 1874, came to West Grove. He was married April 10, 1863, to Anna E. J. Smith, of Birmingham, Van Buren county. They have four children, Lena G., Wm. H., George A., and Ola. Mr. B. is an Odd Fellow and member of G. A. R.; in politics a republican. Only seven of his original company who enlisted in the army, ever returned. He became station agent April 6, 1875.

HURD, JOHN, farmer, section 34, postoffice Orleans; was born February 24, 1821, in Adams county, Ohio, and here grew to manhood. His father, Caleb, died when he was a babe, and he lived with his mother on the farm, and received a liberal education. In 1845, he came to Des Moines county, Iowa, and engaged in farming till 1857, when he went to Appanoose county two years; then to Anderson county, Kansas, for five and a half years; then returned to Appanoose county for eight years, and, in the spring of 1873, he came to this county and located on his present farm, where he has since resided. He owns a snug farm of 60 acres, well improved. He was married March 16, 1844, to Miss Sarah A. Shelton, of Adams county. They have had ten children: Elizabeth F., Martha J., Lucy, Laura, Charles H., Flora E., Samuel W., John W., and two deceased. Mr. H. is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a democrat.

HUTCHINSON, E. R., deceased, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Ohio in 1820, where he resided until fifteen years of age. He was among the Sioux Indians, a number of years as an interpreter, employed by the government, being among most all the Indian tribes in Iowa, Missouri and the Red River country. About the year 1841, he settled in Dubuque, and engaged in lead mining. In 1846, he settled in this county,

where he resided until his decease. He was married in Hancock county, Ill., to Miss Mary J. Scott, and they were blessed with seven children, five now living: Martha E., May I., H. P., J. C., A. L., and Eliza and Edmund, deceased. Mr. H. died March 16, 1874. Mrs. H. is still living, in California. H. P. HUTCHINSON, second child of E. R. and Mary J., was born August 8, 1851, in Fox River township, Davis county, and here spent his youth, assisting on the farm, and acquiring an education in the common schools. He spent the winter of 1872-3 in the pineries of Minnesota and British America, lumbering. He was married December 27, 1875, to Miss Mollie E. Burton. They have been blessed with three children: Chas. C., Mills and Dell. Mr. H. is located on a fine farm of 220 acres, with a fine residence, good barn, and an orchard of one hundred and forty trees. He is one of the most substantial farmers in the township.

HUTCHINSON, J. C., farmer, section 36, postoffice West Grove; fourth child of E. R. and Mary J.; was born August 12, 1856, in Fox River township this county. His early life was spent on the farm and acquiring a common school education. In 1875 he went to California, Oregon and Washington Territory, and engaged in various kinds of work for eighteen months, then returned to this county June 28, 1876. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, well improved, with an orchard of 208 trees. He was married August 2, 1872, to Miss Mary L. Farris, daughter of Rev. John Farris, of Troy. They have one child, Phineas. Mr. H. is a man highly respected by every one.

KARNS, WILLIAM J., farmer, section 16, postoffice West Grover; was born June 19, 1817, in Ohio, and there grew to manhood, on the farm with his parents, Lewis and Susanna, until he was sixteen, when he went to work with M. Karns, to learn wagon-making, and worked there five years; then went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and then to Bureau county, Illinois, and worked at his trade seven years; then traded for a farm in the same county. In the fall of 1857, he came to Bloomfield, this county, where he lived till 1873, then came to his present farm, in this township, consisting of 120 acres, with good improvements. He was married in December, 1843, to Miss Delia Richards, of Princeton, Illinois, and they have seven children: William R., was in company I, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, wounded at Atlanta and died in hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana; Lewis T., Orelia B., Emily, Emeline, John T. and Ella, and Martha Ann. Mr. K. is a republican, and is highly respected in this community.

LANG, WILLIAM, farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Indiana, a son of William and Nancy Lang. His early life was spent attending school and helping on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he came to this county, and the land not yet being in market, he left money with his brother to pay for his claim. He was here six years, then returned to Indiana, and made several trips back and forth. He settled on his farm in 1849, where he has since called home. During the year 1862, his health failing, he returned to his native place, where he remained about three years, then returned to his farm. He has a fine farm of 130 acres, with a good two-story residence, a good barn, and orchard, of four acres, of bearing trees. He was married in December, 1848, to Mrs. Emeline Goss, of this county, formerly of Tennessee, and they have had eleven children: Mary, Sarah P., Laura D., John F., Emily, Charley, Anna, Marietta, and three deceased; George, Samuel and Watson. Mr. L. is a member of the Christian Church, and of the Good Templars.

MATHEWS, A., farmer, section 11, postoffice West Grove; was born April 10, 1823, in Bracken county, Kentucky, and at the age of twelve years moved with his parents to Marion county, Indiana. His parents were Theodore and Frances, natives of Virginia. In the fall of 1856 he came to this county, first settling in Fox River township for three years, then in Wyacondah township nine years, and during that time was engaged in milling. In 1868 he moved on his present farm, in this township, where he has since resided, his farm consisting of ninety acres of finely improved land. He was married in September 1845, to Elizabeth Higgins. They have ten children: Nancy Ellen, Maria F., George W., William A., Mary J., John, James T., Nettie B., Minnie and Edward. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a greenbacker.

NOBLE, F. F., farmer, section 34, postoffice West Grove; was born October 26, 1818, in Howard county, Missouri. When he was a year old his parents, Mark and Rachel Noble, formerly from Kentucky, moved to Randolph county, Missouri, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools, and by hard application at home. In 1843 he commenced teaching school, and taught one term in Missouri, then, in 1845, came to this county, where he has since resided. He commenced teaching again in the spring of 1847, in Fox River township in a log cabin built by subscription, being the first school taught in that part of the county. The average attendance was thirty. He continued teaching for sixteen years, part of the time in Wappello and Union counties. He is now located on a good farm of 510 acres, 210 in fine cultivation and the balance in pasture, with a comfortable home, out-buildings and an orchard of 340 trees. In politics he is a greenbacker.

PARKER, GEORGE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15; postoffice West Grove; was born in September, 1840, in Burslen, Staffordshire, England. When quite young he emigrated with his parents, Edward and Sarah, to America, and settled in Columbiana county, Wisconsin, and soon after came to Van Buren county, Iowa, and three years later went to Illinois, then to Muscatine, Iowa, then returned to Van Buren county, where he lived in 1856, when he moved to Lee county, and lived till 1865, then to Donds Station, Van Buren county, and two years later came to this county. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres, with a nice residence, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees. He was married in 1865, to Miss Jane Hover, of Dover, Lee county, Iowa. They have been blessed with five children: Rosa Belle, Ada A., Urban, John H. and Sarah A. Mr. Parker is one of the model farmers of West Grove township, and in politics is a republican.

PIRTLE, J. W., county sheriff, stock-raiser and farmer, section 7, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, November 26, 1833. His early life was spent on the farm and going to the common schools. In 1850 he moved to Schuyler county, Illinois, and in the fall of 1852, settled in the north part of this township, and settled on his present farm in 1871, where he has since resided. When the war came on, he enlisted May 2, 1861, in company G, Second Iowa Infantry, Col. Curtis, being in the battle of Fort Donelson, receiving a wound reported as mortal, and was discharged July 22, 1862, on that account. He recovered, however, and commenced the butcher business, in 1864, which he continued till 1871, when he moved to his farm, which contains 187 acres of well improved land. He has been engaged in raising short-horn cattle, having as fine stock as

there is in the county. He was married June 29, 1859, to Miss Sarah J. Kinnick, of this county. They have nine children: Laura A., William L., Grant, James D., May Ettie, Arthur G., Stella, Elijah B. and Nellie. Mr. P. is an Odd Fellow, and has been a member of the school board for eleven years. In the fall of 1881 he was elected sheriff of Davis county on the greenback ticket.

PIRTLE, J. D., farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Washington county, Kentucky, June 6, 1812; where he resided until 1836; his early life was spent on the farm, and receiving an education in the common schools. In the fall of 1836, he moved to Sullivan county, Indiana, and in May, 1850, to Schuyler county, Illinois, and in October 1852, came to his present home in this county consisting of 120 acres, mostly under cultivation, which he entered from the government. He was married January 19, 1833, to Lucinda Jackson, of Washington county, Kentucky. They have had seven children: J. W. Pirtle, now county sheriff; Susannah, Henry I., Mary E., James D., Charles K., and Lucinda. Mrs. Pirtle died February 8, 1866, and Mr. Pirtle married again in June 1867, Mrs. Eliza Morton, of Scotland county, Missouri, formerly of Clinton county, Ohio. Mr. Pirtle has been constable two terms, and has always taken great interest in the cause of education. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; in politics is a republican. Mr. Pirtle has the respect and confidence of all who know him.

POTTER, RYLE, postoffice West Grove, was born January 10, 1859, in Lee county, Iowa, the second child of J. B. and M. K. Potter; his father being from Indiana and his mother from Kentucky. When four years of age, he moved with his parents to Van Buren county, near Birmingham, and in the fall of 1867, he came to Fox River township. His early life was spent on a farm and in acquiring a limited education. In 1876, he moved to Appanoose county, and in 1877, came to West Grove township, this county, where he has since resided. He is engaged with Mr. J. D. Pirtle, in the manufacture of brick, in which they are very successful. Mr. Potter is a genial bachelor, and a young man of industrious habits and untiring energy.

RAWLINGS, JOHN H., farmer, postoffice West Grove; was born in Greene county, Penn., twenty miles north of Washington, June 23, 1814; the second son of Daniel and Mandy, his mother's maiden name being Truman. His father was of English descent, his ancestors having come over in the "Mayflower." He resided in Greene county till he grew to manhood; his early life was spent in assisting on the farm, and receiving a limited education. At the age of twenty-one he moved to Indiana, where he lived fifteen years, being one of the early settlers. In the spring of 1850 he came to his present home in this county, buying his land of the government. He now owns 566 acres in this county, his home farm consisting of 235 acres, with good house, barn, etc. He was married December 20, 1840, to Sarah Hazzard. They had two children: Anna E., now Mrs. John W. Carey, of Centerville, and one deceased. Mrs. R. died December 4, 1844, and he was married again October 12, 1848, to Miss Zerelda Cameron, a native of Jackson county, Ind. Mr. R. is a zealous member of the M. E. Church at West Grove, and a man given to hospitality and kindness to everybody.

RUSSELL, H. L., farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, postoffice West Grove; was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1826. He was the oldest son of William and Charlotte Russell, natives of Penn.

sylvania. Here Mr. Russell lived fifteen years his early life being spent on a farm, and going to school. In the spring of 1841, he and his father moved to Athens, Ohio, where he lived till the spring of 1854, when he came to this county, first settling near where he now lives, in West Grove township, and in the fall of 1856 he moved on his present farm, where he has since resided. He has a fine farm of 320 acres, under good cultivation, with a good brick residence, large barn, and orchard of twelve acres. He is also engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep, "Spanish Merino." His sales of wool in the past year amount to \$1,500. He was married August 9, 1847, to Miss Rhoda Love, of Athens county, Ohio. They had two children, James E., and John L., deceased. Mrs. R. died December 9, 1851, and Mr. R. was married again May 24, 1853, to Mary E. Kirtz, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have had eight children: Lotta, now Mrs. C. E. Smith; Anna A., May Ida, Jenny L., now Mrs. W. D. Barnett; Etta B., William, Harry L., and one deceased. Mr. R. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; he is also a Mason, and in politics is a democrat. Mr. R. stands high in this community.

RUSSELL, W. M., farmer, postoffice West Grove; was born in Jackson county, Indiana, September 19, 1825; a son of William and Polly R., of Virginia. When a year old he moved with his parents to Bartholomew county. Here he grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a limited education. In the spring of 1848 he came to this county and settled where he now resides, on a fine farm of 240 acres, which he entered from the government. He now owns 487 acres, with a good house and barn, and an orchard of 270 trees. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising, amounting to over \$2,000 in the last year. He was married January 6, 1848, to Miss Sarah Jane Humphreys, of Bartholomew county, Indiana, and they have eleven children: Sarah Lucinda, John J., William H., Titus D., Alfrida, Florian A., Louis M., Aquilla W., Francis N., Laura E., and Mary S. Mr. R. is a member of the M. E. Church; and with the exception of about \$300, has accumulated his wealth by his own industry and economy.

RYAN, L. H., farmer and stock raiser, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in New York State, May 15, 1849, and at two years of age went with his father, John Ryan, to Syracuse, N. Y.; and at the age of seventeen, to Iroquois county, Ill. His early life was spent mostly in town, where he received his education in the common schools. In the fall of 1873 he came to this county, remained a few months, then went to Kansas and remained about six years; then returned to this county, where he has since resided. Mr. R. owns a fine farm of 240 acres, under a good state of cultivation; one of the best barns in the county, 44x80, and 24 feet high, with brick basement, costing \$3,000. He is extensively engaged in raising grain and stock, his sales in eighteen months past amounting to \$4,500. He was married in August, 1875, to Mrs. Margretta Stokes, of this township. They have two children, Flora Maud and Olive May.

SHINN, BENJAMIN, farmer, section 7, postoffice Moulton; was born May 26, 1807, in New Jersey, oldest child of Daniel and Mary Shinn. At the age of seven years, he moved with his parents to Clermont county, Ohio, and about eight years later to Pike county, Illinois, being one of the first settlers of that county. His early life was spent on the farm, and attending the common school. In the fall of 1853, he arrived in this county, and settled on his present farm, a portion of which he bought from the government. He was married in 1827, to Miss Charlotte Cooper, a native of Pike county, Illi-

nois, and they had twelve children: William, Mary J., John, Elizabeth, Rachel, James, David, Benjamin W., Charlotte, Henrietta, Sarah and Isaiah. Mrs. S. was born in 1810, and died March 13, 1852. Mr. S. married again in October, 1853, Rebecca Jackson, of Pike county, Illinois, and they have had eight children: Naney, Henry, Jacob, Thomas, Preston, Daniel, Steven A. D., Jesse, and a babe, deceased; John enlisted in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and died soon after coming home. Mr. S. is located on a good farm of 210 acres, mostly improved. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a greenbacker. Three of the children are living at home, Daniel, Steven and Jessie.

SHORT, J. M., farmer, section 11, postoffice West Grove; was born June 29, 1832, in Switzerland county, Indiana, the third child of Joseph and Frances. At the age of five years, he moved with his parents to Madison, Indiana, and in 1846, moved to Ripley county where he lived till 1861. His early youth was spent in town and receiving an education, at Madison. In 1861, he moved to Decatur county, Indiana, and engaged in farming about eight years, and in the spring of 1869, he came to this county and purchased his present farm in West Grove township, which he has since made his home. It contains 180 acres of fine land, with good residence, barn, and orchard of 250 trees. He was married October 23, 1856, to Miss Mary Chester, of Ripley county, Indiana. They have had nine children: Charles T., Joseph W., James T., Ira N., Fanny, Nettie, Edgar L., Jenny, and one deceased. Mr. Short and wife and three eldest sons, are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a republican.

SMITH, ABRAHAM, farmer, postoffice West Grove; was born in Leroy, Genessee county, N. Y., November 29, 1816; and when quite young moved with his father, John Smith, to Mercer county, Penn., where they lived about five years; then moved to New Hampshire for seven years; then to Kennebeck county, Maine; and eight years later returned to Mercer county, Penn.; then to Ritchie county, Virginia, until 1865. In the spring of that year he came and settled on his present farm in this county. He was raised a farmer, and when he reached twenty-one, he engaged in the milling business, and followed it for twenty-seven years. Mr. S. is now located on a good farm of 320 acres, well improved. He was married in July, 1838, in Mercer county, Pa., to Emma H. Arnold. They had four children: Lydia, Levi, Emma and a babe. Mrs. S. died April 29, 1850, and Mr. S. was married again in March, 1852, to Rosanna Stuart, of Ritchie county, Virginia. They had six children: Mandy, Ann, Abraham, Chauncey, Mary, and Reuanna. In the latter part of June, 1863, his family was taken with small-pox, his son bringing it home from the army. He remained with his family alone during this time, seven days and nights, no one coming near, not even a doctor; the neighbors leaving food at his saw mill, not far away. His wife and son Chauncey died. Mr. S. married again April 10, 1867, Lotisa Jane Montgomery, of Schnyler county, Mo. Mr. S. is a member of the M. E. Church; he is a good neighbor and commands the respect of all.

SMITH, D. D., farmer, section 11, postoffice West Grove; was born August 16, 1820, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Here he grew to manhood, his early life being spent on the farm, and obtaining a common school education. In 1842, he moved to Eayette county, Ohio, where he lived twelve years, then, in the fall of 1854, came to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he resided eleven years; then came to this county, and bought the farm he has since called home; consisting of 260 acres, under good cultivation. He was

married September 11, 1842, to Miss S. A. Bryson, and they have had eleven children; Anna E., wife of J. B. Henry; James A., Charles E., Mary F., David N., Sherman S. and five deceased; William H., born August 31, 1845, enlisted in November, 1864, in the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and died at Huntsville, Alabama, January 25, 1865. Mr. S. and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and in politics, he is a greenbacker.

STOCKBARGER, F., stock-dealer, postoffice West Grove; was born November 30, 1845, in Knox county, Ohio, where he lived about nine years, when his parents, John and Mary, moved to Fulton county, Illinois, where they resided till 1875. His youth was spent helping on the farm and acquiring a common school education. In the spring of 1875, he came to West Grove, Iowa, and engaged in farming about three years, then moved to West Grove station, and began buying stock; and during the last year he has bought 8,000 or 10,000 hogs besides cattle and sheep. He was married November 6, 1864, to Miss Hannah Herring, of Fulton county, Ohio. They have two children: Minnie and May. Mr. Stockbarger is an Odd Fellow, a member of West Grove Lodge, No. 239, and a man highly respected.

STOKES, SAMUEL, deceased, was born in Cumberland county, Penn., December 2, 1821, where he resided till 1849, when he moved to Marion county, Ohio. In 1865, he came to this county and settled in West Grove. He learned the cooper trade and followed it a number of years, then engaged in farming. He was married in April, 1847, to Miss Cathie Eckard, of Pennsylvania. They had five children: John, deceased, S. G. W., Maryetta, Emma, and Maria L., deceased. Mr. Stokes died June 13, 1877. S. G. W. STOKES, second son of the above, was born in Marion county, Ohio, January 11, 1853, and came to this county in 1865. His early youth was spent in assisting on the farm, and getting an education. Mr. S. is located on a fine farm of 585 acres, most of it under cultivation, and has one of the best residences in the township. He was married December 25, 1877, to Miss Karella Goddard, of this county. They have one daughter, Mamie Lenore. Mr. S. is a member of Odd Fellows' Lodge No. 239, and in politics is a greenbacker.

STONER, EDWARD, farmer, section 22, postoffice West Grove; was born May 5, 1833, in Pennsylvania. When quite young he moved with his parents, to Ashland county, Ohio, where he lived till 1850. He was raised on a farm and received a limited education. In 1850, he came to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he lived about eleven years, when he came to this county and settled on his present farm in 1870. He enlisted in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, company H, in 1863; was in Sherman's army in Tennessee from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was captured and taken to Andersonville prison and held a prisoner seven months; then exchanged and returned home. In 1870 he came on his present farm where he has since resided. He is located on a good farm of 220 acres, well improved. He was married in February, 1870, to Miss Mary Colliver, daughter of Andrew Colliver. They have two children: Jefferson P. and Salena.

TORRENCE, S. G., farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in what is now the District of Columbia, March 24, 1816; and while quite young moved with his father, John, to Fleming county, Ky., where he lived fourteen years, his early life being spent on the farm and receiving an education in the common schools. On the 24th day of September, 1850, he arrived in Davis county, settling on his present farm in a log cabin, with thirty acres broke. He now owns 150 acres under good cultivation, with comfortable

house and barn. He was married in November, 1839, to Miss Matilda D. Dugand, of Hendricks county, Ind. They have had eleven children: Sarah, John, Amanda, James, George, Ellen, Samuel P. and four deceased: Adaline, Wm., Chas. W. and Marion. Mr. T. is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the Grange. In politics he is an independent democrat.

WHITE, ANDREW, deceased, was born December 28, 1808, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and when twelve years old moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where he lived till 1857, in the spring of that year coming to Iowa, and settling on the home farm in this township, where he resided till his decease, July 2, 1872. He was a member of the M. E. Church. DELIAH WHITE, widow of Andrew; was born June 24, 1809, in Franklin county, Indiana, and was married to Andrew White July 4, 1829, and they had eleven children: James M., Charles C., David O., Albert R., Hiram E., Indiana, and five deceased. Mrs. W. is a member in good standing in the M. E. Church. H. E. WHITE was born July 25, 1853, in Ripley county, Indiana. In 1857, he came to Iowa with his parents, and settled in this county; being reared on a farm, and receiving a common school education. He was married August 14, 1873, to Miss Allie J. Mach, of this county, and they have three children: John A., Ernest L. and Bertie F. Mr. W. is located on a fine farm of 100 acres. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics, is a greenbacker. He is well respected and highly esteemed, wherever he is known.

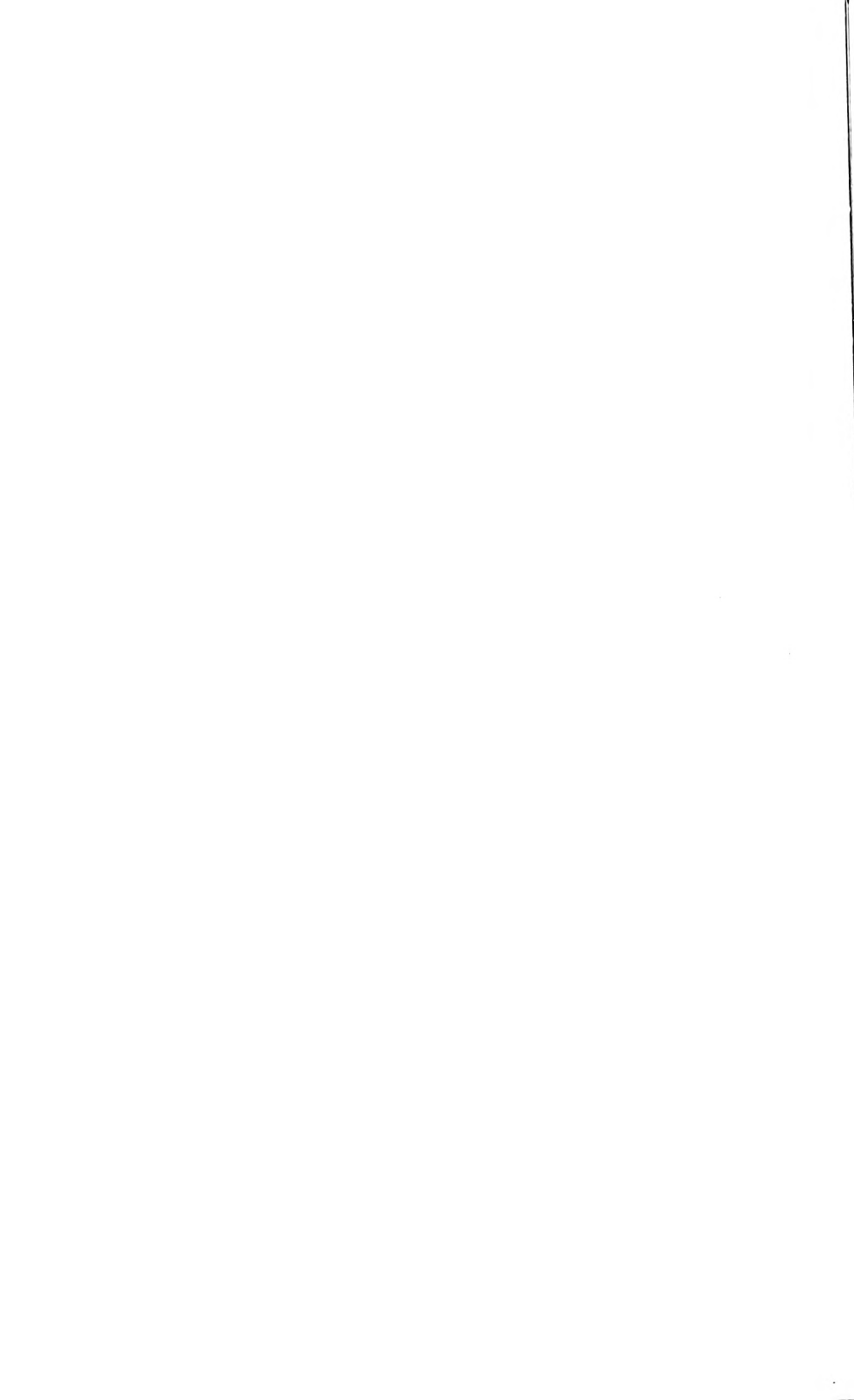
WILSON, B. F., farmer, postoffice Bloomfield; was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1832, the eldest son of James and Jane Wilson, who moved to Steubenville Ohio, when he was quite young. At the age of sixteen his father died, and about two years after, he removed to Richfield, Ohio, and at the nineteen to Bellville, and two years later to White Pigeon. In the summer of 1855, he came to Bloomfield, and one year later to Perry township, where he lived eight years, working at his trade, and in 1869, came to his present home. He has a good farm of 160 acres well improved, with good residence, etc. He was married in September 1858, to Miss May Atkinson, of Ringgold county, Iowa. They had one child, Harry. Mrs. W. died December 24, 1859, and Mr. W. was married again March 7, 1862, to Miss Mary J. Place, of this county. They have had nine children: Webster W., Frank, James, Henry, Anna, Charles, Edward, Fred, and one deceased. Mr. W. has been assessor and member of the school board, he is a member of the masonic order, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in politics is a greenbacker.

WORKMAN, JOSEPH, deceased, was born March 28, 1823, in Maynard county, Illinois, a son of John and Melinda. He there grew to manhood on the farm, and received his education in the common schools; February 23, 1845, he came to Jefferson county, Iowa, and two years later came to this county, there being only four settlers in this township when he arrived. He was married February 23, 1845, to Sarah Harding, a native of Kentucky, born June 1, 1823, who, when she was three years old, came to Illinois, with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. W. were blessed with eight children; Martin H., Joseph A., William, John M. C. L., Sarah, S. J. and Levi. Mr. W. lived in this township till his death; living and dying an humble Christian.

WORKMAN, MARTIN H., son of the above, farmer, postoffice West Grove; was born June 23, 1848, in this county; his youth being spent on the farm and in acquiring an education. He was married April 12, 1865, to

Miss Martha Pryor, daughter of John Pryor, and immediately started over land for the Pacific coast; being on the road six months and five days, and after residing some time in California and Oregon, he returned home to this township, where he now resides. He is an enterprising farmer, having bought the first self-binder and the first steam thresher in the county, and made a great success with them. He is the father of six children: Joseph, Ida May, Mary J., John W., James M. and Barton.

WRAY, W. M., farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice West Grove; was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, December 3, 1840. When five years of age, his father, Hon. J. M. Wray, moved to this county. Here he has since resided, being raised a farmer, and educated in the common schools. He is the owner of a nice farm of eighty acres, well improved. He was married March 20, 1864, to Miss Cinta Reeves, of this county. They had two children, Minnie C. and James R. Mrs. W. died August 3, 1867, and Mr. W. was married again October 16, 1870, to Angeline F. Patterson, of this county. They have four children: Amy J., Lola H., Lovina J. and Rose Olive. Mr. and Mrs. Wray are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. W. is an Odd Fellow, and in politics is a democrat. He has been township treasurer, and gave entire satisfaction; being upright and square in his dealings, he has the respect of every one.











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