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CAPTAIN JOHN F. MERRY

HISTORY
OF
Delaware County
IOWA
And Its People

CAPTAIN JOHN F. MERRY
Supervising Editor

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
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CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

HISTORIC IOWA.....	1
--------------------	---

CHAPTER II

INTERESTING GEOLOGICAL DETAILS.....	37
-------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER III

DELAWARE COUNTY CARVED OUT OF DUBUQUE.....	49
--	----

CHAPTER IV

SOME EARLY PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.....	57
--	----

CHAPTER V

AFFAIRS UNDER THE COUNTY COURT AND SUPERVISOR SYSTEM.....	71
---	----

CHAPTER VI

COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM 1841 TO 1914.....	75
---	----

CHAPTER VII

REMINISCENCES	79
---------------------	----

CHAPTER VIII

CONTESTS FOR THE COUNTY SEAT.....	83
-----------------------------------	----

CHAPTER IX

DELAWARE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.....	93
---------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER X

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.....	147
-----------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XI

THE BENCH AND BAR.....	153
------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XII

THE PRESS.....	163
----------------	-----

CHAPTER XIII

RAILROADS	171
-----------------	-----

CHAPTER XIV

EARLY SETTLERS SOCIETY.....	177
-----------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XV

UNITED STATES FISH HATCHERY, ETC.....	181
---------------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XVI

DELAWARE COUNTY IN THE EARLY DAYS.....	189
--	-----

CHAPTER XVII

DELHI TOWNSHIP.....	217
---------------------	-----

CHAPTER XVIII

NORTH FORK TOWNSHIP.....	231
--------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XIX

COLONY TOWNSHIP.....	235
----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XX

SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP.....	245
--------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXI

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.....	267
------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXII

UNION TOWNSHIP.....	271
---------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXIII

ELK TOWNSHIP.....	275
-------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXIV

COFFIN'S GROVE TOWNSHIP.....	285
------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXV

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.....	289
---------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXVI

ONEIDA TOWNSHIP.....	297
----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXVII

MILO TOWNSHIP.....	315
--------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXVIII

BREMEN TOWNSHIP.....	319
----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXIX

HAZEL GREEN TOWNSHIP.....	321
---------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXX

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.....	323
-----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXI

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.....	325
---------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXII

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.....	329
------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXIII

MANCHESTER	335
------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXIV

INCORPORATION OF MANCHESTER.....	345
----------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXV

RELIGIOUS AND FRATERNAL BODIES.....	353
-------------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXVI

MANCHESTER EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.....	365
--	-----

History of Delaware County

CHAPTER I

HISTORIC IOWA

A century ago all that part of the great and beautiful State of Iowa, of which the County of Delaware is a part, was practically terra incognita, a vast wilderness, given over by the Almighty to wild beasts, birds of the air and their masters, the Indians, who roamed the plains and forests at will, claiming and securing an existence from the bounteous hand of Nature. Here the deer, buffalo and other fur bearing animals found a habitat and the main streams gave generously of the palatable fish. The red man had no care for the morrow. No thought came to him that his possessions would ever be disturbed by the pale face. So he continued his dreams. The hunt was his daily avocation, broken in upon at intervals by a set-to with a hostile tribe of aborigines, that was always cruel and bloody in its results and added spoils to the victor and captives for torture. He knew not of the future and cared less. But the time was coming, was upon him, when he was called upon to make way for a stronger and a progressive race of men; when the fair land that was his birthright and his hunting grounds, resplendent with the gorgeous flower and emerald sod, must yield to the husbandman. The time had come for the buffalo, deer and elk to seek pastures new, that the alluvial soil might be turned to the sun and fed with grain, to yield in their seasons the richest of harvests.

It is hard for the present generation to realize the rapid pace of civilization on the western continent in the past one hundred years; and when one confines his attention to the advancement of the State of Iowa in the past seventy-five years, his amazement is all the more intense. Evidences of progress are on every hand as one wends one's way across the beautiful state. Manufacturing plants are springing up hither and yon; magnificent edifices for religious worship point their spires heavenward; schoolhouses, colleges and other places of learning and instruction make the state stand out prominently among her sisters of this great republic. Villages are growing into towns and towns are taking on the dignity of a city government, until today Iowa is noted throughout the Union for the number, beauty and thrift of her towns and cities. The commonwealth is cobwebbed with her telegraph, telephone and railroad lines and all these things above mentioned have been made possible by the thrift, determination and high character of the people who claim citizenship within her borders.

THE INDIAN AND HIS FATE

It is conceded by historians who have given the subject deep thought and careful research that this country was inhabited by a race of human beings

distinct from the red man. But that is beyond the province of this work. The men and women who opened up the State of Iowa and the County of Delaware to civilization had only the red man to dispute their coming and obstruct their progress; and in that regard something should be recorded in these pages.

So far as the writer can ascertain, the Indians were the first inhabitants of Iowa. For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet had trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted, nor even a trading post established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes. These tribes fought among themselves and against each other for supremacy and the choicest hunting grounds became the reward for the strongest and most valiant of them.

When Marquette visited the country in 1673, the Illini were a powerful people and occupied 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 Saes 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 Illini were nearly destroyed and their possessions went into the hands of their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the state for a time in common with the Saes, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Saes and Foxes and in the "Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike and bloodthirsty enemies, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for a great many years.

In 1803 when, under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, Louisiana was purchased from Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of France, the Saes, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa and the two former tribes also occupied most of Illinois. The Saes had four principal villages where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town, from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on the 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. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another was about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was 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 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 daytime, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battlefield 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 small clump of 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 miles in extent and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of an enemy.

“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 victims 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 that is 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, women and children unprotected.

“Pash-a-popo, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the 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 attack on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skilfully laid and 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 firebrand could spread from lodge to lodge.

“On the instant of the report of firearms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-popo leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang, tiger-like, upon the 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 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 hideously exulting shouts of the enemy, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and their weapons in the hands of the victorious savages; all that could 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 Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation and often disputed possession in savage and fiendish 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 sanguine conflict, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests that in 1830 the Government purchased of their respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating a “neutral ground,” and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory.

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, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the headwaters of the Mississippi. Lieutenant Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp near St. Louis, in a keel boat, with four months' rations, August 9, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of the State 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, four chiefs, 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, wishes to be more 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, tobacco and whiskey. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed from his description to be the site of the present City of Burlington, which he selected as the location for a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about forty degrees, twenty-one minutes north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular and nearly level at the top. About 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 spot he selected was the place where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi "Flint Hills." In company with one of his men Pike went on a short 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 they would follow him as soon as they should get rested and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited for some time for his canine friends but they did not come and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them. He then continued on his way up the river, expecting the 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. They might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, overtaking the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. He had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information in that regard.

Upon 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 does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that on the

site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a council with the Sioux, September 23d, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be opened to settlement by the whites it was first necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the aborigines removed. The territory had been purchased by the United States but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, warring tribes had to be appeased by treaty stipulations and oppression by the whites discouraged.

BLACK HAWK WAR

When the United States assumed control of the country by reason of its purchase from France, 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 regarded the encroachment on their rights of the pale faces. Among the most noted chiefs and one whose restlessness and hatred of the whites 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 the 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 distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the nineteenth century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill feeling against the Americans.

November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then governor of the Indian Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of \$2,234 in goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the west side of the Mississippi extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of 51,000,000 acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs and 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.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly council 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 had met or had a personal interview with and was very much impressed in his favor. Pike gave a very interesting account of his visit to the noted chief.

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also 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 the nation, headed by their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing and had an interview with the commander, after which they returned home and were 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 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 is claimed by good authority that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty the United States had the right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and by article six they bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white person should form a settlement upon their lands such intruder 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. Very soon 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 the attack five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movements, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the siege several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows but finding their efforts unavailing, they desisted and returned to their wigwams on Rock River. In 1812, when the war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared they were forced into the war by having been deceived. He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the head men and chiefs of the Saes 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 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 by an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders 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 the 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. In vain they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crestfallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us 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 filled 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 pipes, tobacco and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on the prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him and styled him "General Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans and armed his band, but he met with defeat and disappointment and soon abandoned the service and returned home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes whom Black Hawk, with all his skill and cunning, could not lead into hostilities against the United States. With Keokuk, "the Watchful Fox," at their head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804 and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So 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. Thus the nation was divided into the "war party" and "peace party." Keokuk became one of the nation's great chiefs. In person he was tall and of portly bearing. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race, and through the eloquence of his tongue he prevailed upon a large body of his people to remain friendly to the Americans. As has been said, the treaty of 1804 between the United States and the Sac and Fox nations was never acknowledged by Black Hawk and in 1831 he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, dispatched General Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their village and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi and agreed to remain on the west side of the river.

Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily gathered a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under Brig.-Gen. Samuel Whiteside. The army marched to the Mississippi, and, having reduced to ashes the village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up Rock River to Dixon to join the regular forces under General Atkinson. They formed at Dixon two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoitre the enemy. They advanced under command of General Stillman to a creek, afterward called "Stillman's Run," and

while encamping there saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's men mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them, but attacked by the main body under Black Hawk, they were routed and by their precipitate flight spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that eleven had been killed. For a long time afterward Major Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation throughout the state and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, cunning and cruelty. He was very active and restless and was continually causing trouble.

After Black Hawk and his warriors had committed several depredations and added more scalp locks to their belts, that restless chief and his savage partisans were located on Rock River, where he was in camp. On July 19th, General Henry, being in command, ordered his troops to march. After having gone fifty miles they were overtaken by a terrible thunderstorm which lasted all night. Nothing cooled in their ardor and zeal, they marched fifty miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted men, the troops on the morning of the 21st crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found on their way the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which in the haste of retreat the Indians were obliged to abandon. The troops, imbued with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guards of the enemy. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made on the four who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to outflank the volunteers on the right but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from the thickets at the point of the bayonet and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans was but one killed and eight wounded. Soon after this battle Generals Atkinson and Henry joined forces and pursued the Indians. General Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men and marched forward upon the trail. When these eight men came in sight of the river they were suddenly fired upon and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground until General Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force. The battle now became general. The Indians fought with desperate valor but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest of them into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, General Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed

upon the Indians, killed several of them, took others prisoners and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing 300, besides fifty prisoners; the whites but seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk with his twenty braves retreated up the Wisconsin River. The Winnebagoes, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to General Street, the United States Indian agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These with Black Hawk were taken to Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners to Fortress Monroe. At the interview Black Hawk had with the President he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people would no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand and when he wished to return to his home you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return too."

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833. After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland through some of the principal cities that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own ability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession instead of prisoners transported by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, this state, and furnished it after the manner of the whites and engaged in agricultural pursuits, together with hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk remained true to his wife and served her with devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upwards of forty years.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest of the Old Settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, and received marked 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 an intense attack of bilious fever and terminated his life October 3d. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented 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 position upon a seat constructed for the occasion. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away but they were recovered by the governor of Iowa and placed in the museum at Burlington, of the Historical Society, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

INDIAN TREATIES

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Saes and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the City of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, September 21, 1832. This was just after the Black Hawk war and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Governor Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-popo and some thirty other chiefs and warriors were there. By this treaty the Saes 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 for this cession the United States agreed to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, \$20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years and amounted to \$50,000, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also donated to the Sac and Fox women and children, whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and 6,000 bushels of corn.

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 by white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the "Black Hawk Purchase" was reserved for the Saes and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River and including within its limits Keokuk 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 Governor 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 Saes and Foxes to treat for the sale of land. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, Keokuk being the leading spirit of the occasion and their principal speaker.

FIRST LAND TITLE IN IOWA

By the terms of this treaty the Saes and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established at what is now the Town of Agency, in Wapello County. The Government also gave out of the "Black Hawk Purchase," to Antoine LeClaire, 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.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes for this purpose. A farm was selected, upon 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 did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fishes' 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 and back from the river in what was "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency was 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 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 remnants of their land in Iowa to the United States, September 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" until the autumn of 1845, when most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was 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 some refinement and education.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

The first permanent settlement made by the whites within the limits of Iowa was 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. What was known as the Girard Settlement in Clayton County was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the nineteenth century. It consisted of three cabins in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present Town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there probably until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at other points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an 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 came into possession of Louisiana. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what

is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. The same year a cabin was built where the City of Keokuk now stands by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army. His marriage and subsequent life were very romantic. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post 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 Doctor Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream which, with childlike simplicity and innocence, she related to him. Charmed with the dusky maiden's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor took her to his home in honorable wedlock; but after a while the sneers and jibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he—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, never expecting to see her again and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But with her infant this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband: "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin." The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-20 he was stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin, as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated and made a claim to some land. This land he leased to parties in the neighborhood and then moved to what is now Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore him four children: Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Doctor Muir died suddenly, of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was wasted in vexatious litigation and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, so with her two younger children she disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR TERRITORY AND STATE

After the "Black Hawk Purchase" immigration to Iowa was rapid and steady and provisions for civil government became a necessity. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, was made subject to the jurisdiction 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 postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line

drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed chief justice of Dubuque County and Isaac Leffler of Des Moines County was appointed by the governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, in recent years a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4th of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed governor; John S. Horner, secretary; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazier, associate justices. September 9, 1836, a census of the new territory was taken. Des Moines County showed a population of 6,257, and Dubuque County, 4,274.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY OF IOWA

The question of the organization of the Territory of Iowa now began to be agitated and the desires of the people found expression in a convention held November 1st, which memorialized Congress to organize a territory west of the Mississippi River and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session in Burlington, joined in the petition. The act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin and providing for the territorial government of Iowa. This 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 west of the Mississippi River and west of the line drawn due north from the headwaters of sources of the Mississippi River to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a governor, whose term of office should be three years; a secretary, chief justice, two associate justices, an attorney general and marshal, to be appointed by the President. The act also provided for the election, by the white citizens 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. In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first governor of the territory; William B. Conway, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, secretary; Charles Mason, of Burlington, chief justice; Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, associate justices; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, register of the land office at Burlington; and Thomas C. Knight, receiver of the land office at Dubuque.

On the 10th of September, 1838, an election was held for members of the Legislature and on the 12th of the following November the first session of that body was held at Burlington. Both branches of this General Assembly had a large democratic majority but notwithstanding that fact, Gen. Jesse B. Brown, a whig, of Lee County, Des Moines and Dubuque counties having been previously divided into other counties, was elected president of the Council and Hon. William H. Wallace, of Henry County, also a whig, speaker of the House. 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 was disposed to make free use of this prerogative and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule. 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 selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was alienated by the Indians to the general government and a central location meant some central point within the confines of what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase."

The friends of a central location favored 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 was triumphant and on January 21, 1839, an act was passed appointing commissioners to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson County. All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson County was a wise act. Johnson County was from north to south in the geographical center of the purchase and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made. The site having been determined, 640 acres were laid out by the commissioners into a town and called Iowa City. On a tract of ten acres the capitol was built, the corner-stone of which was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, July 4, 1840. Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislature of Iowa met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building not being ready for occupancy, a temporary frame house erected for the purpose was used.

In 1841 John Chambers succeeded Robert Lucas as governor and in 1845 he gave place to James Clarke. The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City in 1845. James Clarke was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers and was the third and last territorial governor.

THE TERRITORY BECOMES THE STATE OF IOWA

The Territory of Iowa was growing rapidly in its population and soon began to look for greater things. Her ambition was to take on the dignity and importance of statehood. To the furtherance of this laudable ambition the Territorial Legislature passed an act, which was approved February 12, 1844, providing for the submission to the people of 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. The people voted on this at their township

elections the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority and the members elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844. On the 1st day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first state constitution. By reason of the boundary lines of the proposed state being unsatisfactorily prescribed by Congress, the constitution was rejected at an election held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235. May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City and on the 18th of the same month another constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people August 3d, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new constitution was approved by Congress and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign state in the Union, December 28, 1846, and the people of the territory, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for state officers, October 26, 1846, which resulted in the choice of Ansel Briggs for governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., secretary; James T. Fales, auditor; Morgan Reno, treasurer; and members of both branches of the Legislature.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa into the Union as a state gave her the sixteenth section of every township of land in the state, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purposes of a university; five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the state. The state was given 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the state.

The constitutional convention of 1846 was made up largely of democrats and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the state. The state was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the state's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide for schools throughout the state for at least three months during the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of the organization of the state, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties and the settlements were being rapidly pushed toward the Missouri River.

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 first session of the General Assembly a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent, the location of the state university, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering almost purely sectional in its character. February 25, 1847, an act was passed to locate and establish a state university and 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, for the General Assembly and state officers until other provisions were made by law.

Four sections and two half sections of land were selected in Jasper County by the commissioners of the new capital. Here a town was platted and called Monroe City. The commissioners placed town lots on sale in the new location but reported to the Assembly small sales at a cost exceeding the receipts. The Town of Monroe was condemned and failed of becoming the capital. An act was passed repealing the law for the location at Monroe and those who had bought lots there were refunded their money.

By reason of jealousies and bickerings the first General Assembly failed to elect United States senators, but the second did better, and sent to the upper house of Congress Augustus Caesar Dodge and George Jones. The first representatives were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Sheppard Lefler, of Des Moines County.

The question of the permanent seat of government was not settled and in 1851 bills were introduced for its removal to Fort Des Moines. The latter locality seemed to have the support of the majority but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to a third reading. At the next session, in 1853, a bill was again introduced in the Senate for the removal of the capital and the effort was more successful. On January 15, 1855, a bill relocating the capital of the State of Iowa within two miles of the Raceoon fork of the Des Moines River, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor 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 temporary building for the capital and leased it to the state at a nominal rent.

THE STATE BECOMES REPUBLICAN

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30', was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise." In 1856 the republican part of the state was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free states, and at the ensuing presidential election, the electoral vote of the state was cast for John C. Fremont.

Another constitutional convention assembled in Iowa City in January, 1857. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the state with every species of "wildcat" currency. The circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this there was paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. The currency was also variegated with the bills of other states, generally such as had the best reputation where they were least known. This paper was all at 2, and some

of it from 10 to 15 per cent discount. Every man who was not an expert at detecting counterfeit bills and who was not posted in the methods of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution adopted at this convention made ample provision for home banks under the supervision of laws of the state, and other changes in the old constitution were made that more nearly met the views of the people.

The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the university at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike out the word "white" from the suffrage clause. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit at law or proceeding, to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-57 repealed this law and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the state" through a system of common schools.

THE STATE CAPITAL REMOVED TO DES MOINES

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude. There was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties and it was not until December that the last of the effects—the safe of the state treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds" drawn by ten yoke of oxen—was deposited in the new capitol. 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 regular sessions there.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for a board of commissioners to commence the work of building a new capitol. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The estimated cost of the building was two and a half million dollars, and the structure was finished and occupied in 1874, the dedicatory exercises being held in January of that year. Hon. John A. Kasson delivered the principal address. The state capitol is classic in style, with a superstructure of buff limestone. It is 363 feet in length, 247 feet in width, with a central dome rising to the height of 275 feet. At the time of completion it was only surpassed by the capitol building of the State of New York, at Albany.

CLIMATE

In former years considerable objection was made to the prevalence of high winds in Iowa, which is somewhat greater than in the states south and east. But climatic changes have lessened that grievance. The air, in fact, is pure and generally bracing, particularly so during the winter. Thunderstorms are also

more violent in this state than in those of the East and South, but not near so much as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, westerly winds bring rain and snow, while easterly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs in August, the month of July averages the hottest and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. "Indian summer" is delightful and well prolonged.

TOPOGRAPHY

The state lies wholly within and comprises a part of a vast plain. There are no mountains and scarcely any hilly country within its borders, for the highest point is but 1,200 feet below the lowest point. These two points are nearly three hundred miles apart and the whole state is traversed by gently flowing rivers. We thus find there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole state as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeastern corner of the state, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole state above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is over a thousand miles from the nearest ocean. These remarks, of course, are to be understood as only applying to the state at large, or as a whole. On examining its surface in detail we find a great diversity of surface for the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the actions of streams during the unnumbered years of terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the state and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface and its physical features are most strongly marked.

It is said that 95 per cent of the surface of Iowa is capable of a high state of cultivation. The soil 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.

LAKES AND STREAMS

The largest of Iowa's lakes are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson County, Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County, and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County. Its rivers consist of the Mississippi and Missouri, the Chariton, Grand, Platte, One Hundred and Two, Nodaway, Nishnabotna, Boyer, Soldier, Little Sioux, Floyd, Rock, Big Sioux, Des Moines, Skunk, Iowa, Cedar, Wapsipinicon, Turkey and Upper Iowa.

IOWA AND THE CIVIL WAR

Iowa was born a free state. Her people abhorred the "peculiar institution" of slavery and by her record in the war between the states proved herself truly loyal to her institutions and the maintenance of the Union. By joint resolution in the General Assembly of the state in 1857, it was declared

that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these states by all the means in her power." The same year the state furnished a block of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capital and by order of the Legislature there was inscribed on its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the river of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now come when these declarations of fidelity and attachment to the nation were to be put to a practical test. There was no state in the Union more vitally interested in the question of national unity than Iowa. The older states, both North and South, had representatives in her citizenship. Iowans were practically immigrants bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood and most enduring recollections of early days. The position of Iowa as a state—geographically—made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. Within her borders were two of the great navigable rivers of the country, and the Mississippi had for years been its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass to the control of a foreign nation. But more than this was to be feared—the consequence of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principle of secession and of disintegration of the states from the Union. "That the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding state," as uttered by James Buchanan in his last annual message, was received by the people of Iowa with humiliation and distrust. And in the presidential campaign of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln combatted with all the force of his matchless logic and rhetoric this monstrous political heresy, the issue was clearly drawn between the North and the South, and it became manifest to many that in the event of the election of Lincoln to the presidency war would follow between the states. The people of Iowa nursed no hatred toward any section of the country but were determined to hold such opinions upon questions of public interest and vote for such men as to them seemed for the general good, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. So it was that they anxiously awaited the expiring hours of the Buchanan administration and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of the traitors and the control of those whose resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the flag of Fort Sumter aroused the burning indignation throughout the loyal states of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 volunteer soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," they were more than willing to respond to the call. Party line gave way and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Fortunate indeed was the state at this crisis in having a truly representative man as executive of the state. Thoroughly honest and as equally earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour and fully aroused to the importance of the crisis and the magnitude of the struggle upon which the people were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, Samuel J. Kirkwood was indeed a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people in what was before them. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first

Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for service; and the General Assembly of the state was convened in special session and had by joint resolutions solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause. So urgent were the offers of companies that the governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two regiments more. These were soon accepted by the secretary of war. Near the close of May, the adjutant general of the state reported that 170 companies had been tendered the governor to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked: "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period and would send the largest part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North. There was much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the first regiment a complete outfit of clothing was extemporized, partly by the volunteer 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 emergency. A wealthy merchant of the state, ex-Governor Merrill, immediately took from the governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the governor so elect, his pay therefor in the state bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers 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 had 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 for the Union soldier.

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 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 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered about sixty-nine thousand. The reenlistments, including upwards of seven thousand veterans, numbered nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy organizations of other states will, if added, raise the total to upwards 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, was probably five thousand.

Every loyal state of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement, which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States senator, was the first woman of the country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the defenders of her country. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first state auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print. Every county, every town, every neighborhood had these true heroines, whose praise can never be known till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions throughout the state to "sanitary fairs" during the war, were enormous, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Highly successful fairs were held in the principal cities and towns of the state, which all added to the work and praise of the "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation. It is 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 additions to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after 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. It was in view of these facts that Iowa had done more than her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every battlefield of the war, that the Newark (New Jersey) Advertiser and other prominent eastern journals, called Iowa the "Model State of the Republic."

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

School teachers here were among the first immigrants to Iowa. This gives point to the fact that the people of Iowa have ever taken a deep interest in education and in this direction no state in the Union has a better record. The system of free public schools was planted by the early settlers and it has expanded and improved until now it is one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. The lead mining regions of the state were the first to be settled by the whites and the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for themselves. Wherever a little settlement was made, the schoolhouse was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body, and the rude, primitive structures of the early times only disappeared when the communities 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 schoolhouses. Today the schoolhouses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other state in this 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 twenty-five million dollars for the erection of public school buildings, which stand as monuments of magnificence.

THE FIRST SCHOOL BUILDING AT DUBUQUE

Dubuque saw within its limits the first school building erected in the State of Iowa, which was built by J. J. Langworthy and a few other miners in the fall of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-34 and thirty-five pupils answered to his roll call. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term and had 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., afterwards 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. A commodious log schoolhouse was built at Burlington in 1834 and was one of the first buildings erected in that settlement. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-35. In Scott County, in the winter of 1835-36, Simon Crazen taught a four months' term of school in the house of J. B. Chamberlin. In Muscatine County, the first term of school was taught by George Baumgardner in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log schoolhouse was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as schoolhouse, meeting house 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.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled in the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now known as College Street.

In Monroe County the first settlement was made in 1843 by John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville, and in the summer of 1844 a log schoolhouse was built by Gray and others, and the first school was opened by Miss Uriana Adams. About a year after the first cabin was built in Oska-loosa, a log schoolhouse was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

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

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849, and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855 by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since governor of the state. During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa the log schoolhouse 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; in 1875, 121; and today there is probably not a vestige of one remaining.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a state, there were 20,000 pupils in schools, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200 and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265. The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849 and now schools in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded. Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the state. The first official mention of them 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 October last to organize a regular institute in the County of Jones."

Funds for the support of public schools are derived in various ways. 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 in the state. The minimum price of all these lands was fixed at \$1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the state of 500,000 acres and an appropriation of 5 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 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 in fines and for forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at 8 per cent interest, on security of lands valued at three times the value 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 money 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 a 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 burden of district taxation is thus lightened and the efficiency of schools is increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the

admirable school laws of the state no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of schoolhouses until they have been ordered by the election of a school district at a school meeting legally called. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the board of directors under certain legal instructions. These boards are elected annually. The only exception to this method of levying taxes for school purposes is the county tax, which is determined by the county board of supervisors. In each county a teachers' institute is held annually under the direction of the county superintendent, the state distributing annually a sum of money to each of these institutes.

STATE UNIVERSITY

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 public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a university within said territory when it becomes a state." The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the state. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City were appropriated to the university but the legislative sessions and state offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a capital was made. The control and management of the university were committed to a board of fifteen trustees and five were to be chosen every two years. The superintendent of public instruction was made president of this board. The organic act provided that the university should never be under the control of any religious organization whatever, and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to \$2,000 a year, the university should commence and continue the instruction free of charge, of fifty students annually. Of course the organization of the university was impracticable so long as the seat of government was retained at Iowa City.

In January, 1849, two branches of the university and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the university at Iowa City. At Fairfield the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the state and, January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relations to the state. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence. The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant. 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 citizen should contribute an equal sum for the erection of requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized November 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as principal. A building was commenced and over one thousand dollars expended on it but it was never

completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the courthouse, September 13, 1852, under charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was erected 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 for each of the two schools and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the university fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855 the board of trustees of the university was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the university. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, New York, was elected president but he never fully entered into his duties. The university was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Van Valkenburg and Griffin. The faculty was then reorganized with some change and the university was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students (eighty-three males and forty-one females) in attendance during the year 1856-57, 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 university.

By the constitution of 1857 it was provided that there be no branches of the state university. In December of that year the old capitol building was turned over to the trustees of the university. In 1858, \$10,000 was appropriated for the erection of a students' boarding hall. The board closed the university April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds and dismissed all the faculty with the exception of Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly. The university was reopened September 19, 1860, and from this time the real existence of the university dates. Chancellor Dean had resigned before this and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected president, at a salary of \$2,000. August 19, 1862, he resigned and was succeeded by Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for fifteen months to visit Europe. Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected president pro tem. President Spencer resigning, James Black, D. D., vice president of Washington and Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, was elected president. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon after the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869, and since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The university has gained a reputation as one of the leading educational institutions of the West and this position it is determined to maintain.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

Cedar Falls, the chief city of Black Hawk County, holds the State Normal School, which is an institution for the training of teachers and is doing most excellent work.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

By act of the Legislature, approved March 23, 1858, the State Agricultural College and Farm was established at Ames, in Story County. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the General Assembly voted \$20,000 for the erection of the college buildings. In 1866, \$91,000 more was appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868 and the institution was opened the following year. The institution is modeled to some extent after the Michigan Agricultural College. In this school of learning admission is free to all students of the state over sixteen years of age. Students are required to work on the farm 2½ hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character and the college one of the best of its kind. The sale of spirits, wine or beer is prohibited within three miles of the farm. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the income from the permanent endowment. Besides the institution here mentioned are many others throughout the state. Amity College is located at College Springs, in Page County. Burlington University at Burlington. Drake University at Des Moines. Iowa College at Grinnell, etc.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

The Legislature established the institution for the deaf and dumb, January 24, 1855, and located it at Iowa City. A great effort was made for its removal to Des Moines, but it was finally located at Council Bluffs. In 1868 an appropriation was made by the Legislature of \$125,000 for the erection of new buildings, and ninety acres of land were selected south of the city. October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing. About one hundred and fifty students were in attendance at the time. There is a regular appropriation for this institution of \$22 per capita per month for nine months of each year, for the payment of officers' and teachers' salaries and for a support fund. The institution is free to all of school age, too deaf to be educated in the common schools, sound in mind and free from immoral habits and from contagious and offensive diseases. No charge is made for board or tuition. *The session of the school begins the first day of October and ends the last day of June of each year.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND

In 1852 Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established a school for the instruction of the blind at Keokuk. He was the first person in the state to agitate a public institution for the blind, and in 1853 the institute was adopted

by the Legislature, by statute, approved January 18, 1853, and removed to Iowa City. During his first term twenty-three pupils were admitted. Professor Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the institution was in a great measure self-supporting by the sale of articles of manufacture by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of \$25.00 as an admission fee for each pupil. In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton County, donated a quarter section of land and \$5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. May 8th of the same year the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the contract for the building was let for \$10,420, and in August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with twenty-four pupils. There is a regular appropriation of \$22 per capita per month for nine months of each year to cover support and maintenance. The school term begins on the first Wednesday in September and usually ends about the 1st of June. They may be admitted at any time and are at liberty to go home at any time their parents may send for them. The department of music is supplied with a large number of pianos, one pipe organ, several cabinet organs and a sufficient number of violins, guitars, bass viols and brass instruments. Every pupil capable of receiving it is given a complete course in this department. In the industrial department the girls are required to learn knitting, crocheting, fancy work, hand and machine sewing; the boys, netting, broom making, mattress making and cane seating. Those of either sex who desire may learn carpet weaving.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

The hospital for the insane was established by an act of the Legislature, January 24, 1855. The location for the institution was selected at Mount Pleasant, Henry County, and \$500,000 appropriated for the buildings, which were commenced in October of that year. One hundred patients were admitted within three months after it was opened. The Legislature of 1867-68 provided measures for an additional hospital for the insane and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for the purpose. Independence was selected by the commissioners as the most desirable location and 320 acres were secured one mile from the town on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River and about a mile from its banks. The hospital was opened May 1, 1873. The amount allowed for the support of these institutions is \$12.00 per month for each patient. All expenses of the hospital except for special purposes are paid from the sum so named and the amount is charged to the counties from which the patients are sent.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport and was originated by Mrs. Anne Whittenmeyer, during the late rebellion of the states. This noble hearted woman called a convention at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, for the

purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa whose fathers had lost their lives in the defense of their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the state were largely represented and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held February 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Governor Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the asylum and arrangements were made for collecting funds. At the next meeting in Davenport the following month, a committee was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations and procure suitable furniture. This committee obtained a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller at Mount Pleasant, as steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13th following, the executive committee announced it was ready to receive children. Within three weeks twenty-one were admitted and in a little more than six months seventy were in the home. The home was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the state. The Legislature appropriated \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865. An old hotel building was fitted up for it and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the soldiers' orphans' home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble minded children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the one located at Davenport. There is in connection with this institution a school building, pleasant, commodious and well lighted, and it is the policy of the board to have the course of instruction of a high standard. A kindergarten is operated for the very young pupils. The age limit to which children are kept in the home is sixteen years. Fewer than 20 per cent remain to the age limit. A library of well selected juvenile literature is a source of pleasure and profitable entertainment to the children, as from necessity their pleasures and pastimes are somewhat limited. It is the aim to provide the children with plenty of good, comfortable clothing and to teach them to take good care of the same. Their clothing is all manufactured at the home, the large girls assisting in the work. The table is well supplied with a good variety of plain, wholesome food and a reasonable amount of luxuries. The home is now supported by a regular appropriation of \$12 per month for each inmate, and the actual transportation charges of the inmates to and from the institution. Each county is liable to the state for the support of its children to the extent of \$6 per month, except soldiers' orphans, who are cared for at the expense of the state.

FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN

An act of the General Assembly, approved March 17, 1878, 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 were taken for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County. The institution was opened September 1, 1876. By November, 1877, the number of pupils was eighty-seven. The purpose of this institution is to provide special methods of training for that class of children deficient in mind or marked with such peculiarities as to deprive them of the benefits and privileges provided for children with normal faculties. The object is to make the child as nearly self-supporting as practicable and to approach as nearly as possible the movements and actions of normal people. It further aims to provide a home for those who are not susceptible of mental culture, relying wholly on others to supply their simple wants.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The industrial school for boys is established at Eldora. By act, approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry County, and provided for a board of trustees from each congressional district. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and October 7th following, the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of both sexes under eighteen years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls. In 1872 the school for boys was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, and some time later the one for girls was established at Mitchellville. There is appropriated for these schools and their support, the sum of \$13 monthly for each boy, and \$16 monthly for each girl inmate. The object of the institution is the reformation of juvenile delinquents. It is not a prison. It is a compulsory educational institution. It is a school where wayward and criminal boys and girls are brought under the influence of Christian instructors and taught by example as well as precept the better ways of life. It is a training school, where the moral, intellectual and industrial education of the child is carried on at one and the same time.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

The governor, by an act approved January 25, 1839, was authorized to draw the sum of \$20,000, appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa and establish a state penal institution. The act provided for a board of directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the Town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of ten acres of land for the building. The work was soon entered upon and the main building and the warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the designs of the directors. The labor of the convicts is let out to

contractors, who pay the state a stipulated sum for services rendered, the state furnishing shops and necessary supervision in preserving order. The Iowa Farming Tool Company and the Fort Madison Chair Company are the present contractors.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA

The first steps toward the erection of a penitentiary at Anamosa, Jones County, were taken in 1872, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, 1884, when three commissioners were selected to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June following, and chose a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. Work on the building was commenced September 28, 1872. In 1873 a number of prisoners were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa. The labor of the convicts at this penitentiary is employed in the erection and completion of the buildings. The labor of a small number is let to the American Cooperage Company. This institution has a well equipped department for female prisoners, also a department for the care of the criminal insane.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A state historical society in connection with the university was provided for by act of the General Assembly, January 25, 1857. At the commencement an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated \$500 per annum to maintain this society. Since its organization the society has published three different quarterly magazines. From 1863 to 1874 it published the *Annals of Iowa*, twelve volumes, now called the first series. From 1885 to 1902, it published the *Iowa Historical Record*, eighteen volumes. From 1903 to 1907, the society has published the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, now in its fifth volume. Numerous special publications have been issued by the society, the most important of which are the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, in seven volumes, the *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838-1843*, and the *Lucas Journal of the War of 1812*.

IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME

The Iowa Soldiers' Home was built and occupied in 1888, at Marshalltown. The first year it had 140 inmates. In 1907 there were 794 inmates, including 112 women. The United States Government pays to the State of Iowa the sum of \$100 per year for each inmate of the soldiers' home who served in any war in which the United States was engaged, which amount is used as part of the support fund of the institution. Persons who have property or means for their support, or who draw a pension sufficient therefor, will not be admitted to the home, and if after admission an inmate of the home shall receive a pension or other means sufficient for his support, or shall recover his health so as to enable him to support himself, he will be discharged from

the home. Regular appropriation by the state is \$14 per month for each member and \$10 per month for each employe not a member of the home.

OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

There are Clarinda and Cherokee state hospitals for the insane and one at Knoxville for the inebriate.

It is strange, but true, that in the great State of Iowa, with more than 60 per cent of her population engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, it was not until the year 1900 that a department of the state government was created in the interests of, and for the promotion of agriculture, animal industry, horticulture, manufactures, etc. The Iowa Department of Agriculture was created by an act of the twenty-eighth General Assembly. In 1892 the Iowa Geological Survey was established and the law which provided therefor outlined its work to be that of making "a complete survey of the natural resources of the state in the natural and scientific aspects, including the determination of the characteristics of the various formations and the investigation of the different ores, coal, clays, building stones and other useful materials." It is intended to cooperate with the United States Geological Survey in the making of topographical maps of those parts of the state whose coal resources make such maps particularly desirable and useful. The State Agricultural Society is one of the great promoters of the welfare of the people. The society holds an annual fair which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects of the highest interest and value are discussed and these proceedings are published at the expense of the state.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF IOWA

By John C. Parrish

In the year 1907 the State of Iowa closed the first half century of existence under the constitution of 1857. In April, 1906, the General Assembly, looking forward to the suitable celebration of so important an anniversary, passed an act appropriating \$750 to be used by the State Historical Society of Iowa, in a commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the constitution of 1857. It was eminently desirable that the celebration should occur at Iowa City, for it was at that place, then the capital of the state, that the constitutional convention of 1857 was held. And it was particularly fitting that the exercises should be placed under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Iowa, for the same year, 1857, marks the birth of the society. While the convention was drafting the fundamental law of the state in a room on the lower floor of the Old Stone Capitol, the sixth General Assembly in the legislative halls upstairs in the same building passed an act providing for the organization of a State Historical Society. Thus the event of 1907 became a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the State Historical Society as well as a commemoration of the semi-centennial of the constitution of 1857.

In due time plans were matured for a program covering four days, beginning on Tuesday, March 19, and closing on Friday, March 22, 1907. It con-

sisted of addresses by men of prominent reputation in constitutional and historical lines, together with conferences on state historical subjects. On Tuesday evening Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of Chicago University, delivered an address upon "A Written Constitution in Some of its Historical Aspects." He dwelt in a scholarly way upon the growth of written constitutions, showing the lines along which their historical development has progressed.

The speaker of Wednesday was Prof. Eugene Wambaugh, of the Harvard Law School, one of the leading authorities in the country upon questions of constitutional law and formerly a member of the faculty of the college of law of the University of Iowa. Professor Wambaugh, taking for his subject, "The Relation Between General History and the History of Law," outlined the history of the long rivalry between the civil law of Rome and the common law in their struggle for supremacy, both in the old world and the new. In closing, he referred to the constitution of Iowa as typical of the efforts of the American people to embody in fixed form the principles of right and justice.

Thursday morning was given over to the conference on the teaching of history. Prof. Isaac A. Loos, of the State University of Iowa, presided, and members of the faculties of a number of the colleges and high schools of the state were present and participated in the program. In the afternoon the conference of historical societies convened, Dr. F. E. Horack, of the State Historical Society of Iowa, presiding. Reports were read from the historical department at Des Moines and from nearly all of the local historical societies of the state. Methods and policies were discussed and much enthusiasm was aroused looking toward the better preservation of the valuable materials of local history.

The history of the Mississippi Valley is replete with events of romantic interest. From the time of the early French voyagers and explorers, who paddled down the waters of the tributaries from the North, down to the days of the sturdy pioneers of Anglo-Saxon blood, who squatted upon the fertile soil and staked out their claims on the prairies, there attaches an interest that is scarcely equaled in the annals of America. On Thursday evening, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, now deceased, delivered an address upon "The Romance of Mississippi Valley History." He traced the lines of exploration and immigration from the Northeast and East and drew interesting pictures of the activities in the great river valley when the land was young and the ways full of wonder to the pioneer adventurer.

Friday's program closed the session. On this day Gov. Albert B. Cummins attended and participated in the celebration. At the university armory before a large gathering, he spoke briefly on the Constitution of the United States, paying it high tribute and at the same time showing the need of amendment to fit present-day needs. He then introduced Judge Emlin McClain, of the Supreme Court of Iowa, who delivered the principal address of the day. Judge McClain took for his subject "The Constitutional Convention and the Issues Before It." He told of that memorable gathering at the Old Stone Capitol in Iowa City fifty years ago, when thirty-six men met in the Supreme Court room to draft the fundamental law for the commonwealth.

The members of the convention of 1857 were from various occupations. The representatives of the legal profession led in numbers with fourteen members, among whom were many men of prominence. William Penn Clarke, Edward Johnstone and J. C. Hall were there. James F. Wilson, afterward so prominent in national politics, was a member, then only twenty-eight years of age. J. C. Hall was the only delegate who had served in either of the preceding constitutional conventions of the state, having represented Henry County in the convention of 1844. There were twelve farmers in the convention of 1857—rugged types of those men who settled upon land and built into the early history of the state its elements of enduring strength. Among the remaining members were merchants, bankers and various other tradesmen. They were a representative group of men and they attacked the problems before them with characteristic pioneer vigor.

The convention of 1857 chose for its presiding officer, Francis Springer, an able farmer and lawyer from Louisa County. Many were the discussions that stirred the convention. One of the first was over the proposition to move the convention bodily to Dubuque or to Davenport. The Town of Iowa City it seems had not provided satisfactory accommodations for the delegates, and for hours the members gave vent to their displeasure and argued the question of a removal. But inertia won and the convention finally decided to remain in Iowa City and settled down to the discussion of more serious matters.

The constitution of 1846 had prohibited banking corporations in the state. But there was strong agitation for a change in this respect, and so the convention of 1857 provided for both a state bank and for a system of free banks. The matter of corporation was a prominent one before the convention. So also was the question of the status of the negro. The issues were taken up with fairness and argued upon their merits. The convention was republican in proportion of twenty-one to fifteen. The delegates had been elected upon a party basis. Yet they did not allow partisanship to control their actions as members of a constituent assembly. On the 19th of January they had come together and for a month and a half they remained in session. They adjourned March 5th and dispersed to their homes.

That the members of the convention did their work well is evidenced by the fact that in the fifty years that have followed only four times has the constitution of 1857 been amended. Nor did these amendments embody changes, the need of which the men of 1857 could have well foreseen. The first two changes in the fundamental law were due to the changed status of the negro as a result of the Civil war. In 1882 the prohibitory amendment was passed but it was soon declared null by the Supreme Court of Iowa because of technicalities in its submission to the people and so did not become a part of the constitution. The amendments of 1884 were concerned largely with judicial matters and those of 1904 provided for biennial election and increased the number of members of the House of Representatives.

With these changes the work of the constitutional convention of 1857 has come down to us. Fifty years have passed and twice has the convention been the subject of a celebration. In 1882, after a quarter of a century, the surviving members met at Des Moines. Francis Springer, then an old man, was present and presided at the meeting. Out of the original thirty-six members,

only twenty responded to the roll call. Eight other members were alive but were unable to attend. The remainder had given way to the inevitable reaper. This was in 1882. In 1907 occurred the second celebration. This time it was not a reunion of the members of the convention, for only one survivor appeared on the scene. It was rather a commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of the constitution of the state. Only one member of the convention, John H. Peters, of Manchester, Iowa, is reported to be now living.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of our fundamental law was marked by a unique feature. There were present and participated in the program three aged pioneers of the state, a survivor of each of the three constitutional conventions. These three conventions met in 1857, in 1846 and 1844 respectively, fifty, sixty-one and sixty-three years ago. On the opening day of the celebration, J. Scott Richman appeared upon the scene. Sixty-one years ago he had come to Iowa City as a delegate of the convention of 1846. Eighty-eight years old, with patriarchal beard and slow step, he came as the only living member of the convention that framed the constitution under which Iowa entered the Union. On Thursday there came from Marion, Samuel Durham, a tall pioneer ninety years of age, the sole survivor of Iowa's first constitutional convention—that of 1844. His memory ran back to the days of Iowa's first governor, Robert Lucas, for he had reached Iowa from Indiana in the year 1840. On the last day of the program these two old constitution makers of 1844 and 1846 were joined by a third, John H. Peters, who had come from Delaware County as a member of the last constitutional convention of fifty years ago. They sat down together at the luncheon on Friday noon and responded to toasts with words that took the hearers back to the days when Iowa was the last stopping place of the immigrant.

Thus the celebration was brought to an end. From every point of view it was a success. Probably never again will the state see the reunion of representatives of all three constitutional conventions. Time must soon take away these lingering pioneers of two generations ago, but the state will not soon forget their services, for they have left their monument in the fundamental law of the commonwealth.

CHAPTER II

INTERESTING GEOLOGICAL DETAILS

Delaware County belongs to Northeastern Iowa, a region that has become noted the world over by reason of McGee's exhaustive memoir on its Pleistocene history. Delaware lies directly west of Dubuque County and its northeast corner is only about eight or ten miles distant in a direct line from the Mississippi River. Its fertile lands early attracted the stream of settlers overflowing from the mining region around Dubuque. The main body of the county is included in the great Iowan drift plain, but in the extreme northeast it embraces some of the rugged irregularities of the Driftless Area. Delaware has Clayton County on the north, Buchanan on the west, and Jones and Linn bound it on the south. The eastern boundary of the county is twelve miles west of the fifth principal meridian, the north-south line to which all the ranges of townships in the state are referred. The county is cut into approximately symmetrical north and south halves by the Second Correction line. Sixteen congressional townships are included in the area, the eight townships north of the correction line being severally somewhat larger than those south of it.

The area at present included in Delaware County was among the first regions west of the Mississippi to be studied by geologists. It was traversed in the autumn of 1839 by a party organized, under the direction of Dr. David Dale Owen, to explore the mineral lands of the United States. Each township was examined, quarter section by quarter section, and notes were made on the timber, soils and rock exposures.

Owen's work of that year began below Davenport and was carried, in Iowa, as far north as McGregor, and so Delaware County is only a small part of the area explored by the remarkable survey of the autumn of the year 1839. The soils are graded as first, second and third class—first class soils, in the judgment of the pioneer explorer, being rather rare, even in Delaware County. No minerals were noted in the area we are considering except some indications of iron ore.

DRAINAGE

One system controls nearly all the drainage of Delaware County. The Maquoketa River enters the county in Richland Township and flows nearly southeast, leaving the county finally in South Fork Township. Above Forestville, in Richland Township, the valley for some distance is a rock-walled gorge cut in Niagara limestone, and for two or three miles below Forestville the valley retains the gorge-like character as it passes through loess-covered highlands. In the southern part of Richland Township, however, the stream enters the Iowan drift plain through which it flows until it passes Manchester. Two

miles below Manchester it leaves the low plain of Iowan drift to follow a canyon cut in the highlands that extend from that point to the southern limits of the county. The valley at certain points in the highlands is more than two hundred feet deep. The singular habit, first fully described by McGee, of streams avoiding low plains and cutting deep chasms through rocky highlands, is well illustrated at many points along the Maquoketa in Delaware and Jones counties. This puzzling behavior has not yet been fully explained.

Contrary to the view sometimes entertained, these deep valleys dissecting uplands are much older than the age of the loess, older than the Iowan drift, older than the Kansan. Undisturbed loess comes down on the side of the deep valley to the level of the water at Fleming's Mill, south of Delhi. The reddish brown Buchanan gravels, in beds undisturbed since the close of the Kansan Age of the glacial epoch, lie in the lowest parts of the valley at Hartwick and Hopkinton. The erosion in the bottom of this valley, like the erosion on the drift plain itself, has been inappreciable since the disappearance of the Iowan ice.

The tributaries of the Maquoketa from the west are mostly small, unimportant prairie streams that have their headwaters in the sloughs of the Iowan drift plain. Prairie Creek, or Coffin's Grove Creek, as it is sometimes called, begins in slough lands in the eastern part of Buchanan County and flows eastward through the southern part of Coffin's Grove Township to join the Maquoketa a mile above Manchester. In section 28 of Coffin's Grove, the channel of Prairie Creek is cut through a rocky hill, timbered and covered with some loess, but elsewhere the channel of the stream is a shallow depression cut but little below the general level of the adjacent prairie.

Buck Creek and its branches drain the undulating prairie land of Hazel Green Township and part of Milo and Adams. The upper branches of the stream have no definitely marked channels, the drainage waters being conducted along the sags or sloughs. Near the center of Hazel Green Township the channel has better definition but is a mere shallow ditch in the prairie. In the western part of Union Township, Buck Creek enters a gap in the loess-covered plateau and flows thence to its junction with the Maquoketa in a deep valley, sometimes between rocky walls that rise 125 feet above the level of the stream. The walls are developed into picturesque, rugged, fissured, weather-beaten cliffs in section 9, of Union Township.

A few streams flow into the Maquoketa from the east. Honey Creek, with its principal tributary, Lindsey Creek, drains the larger part of Honey Creek Township and the northern part of Delaware. It joins the Maquoketa above Manchester. Honey Creek, together with its branches, is throughout most of its course a simple prairie stream flowing in a shallow channel through the ordinary drift plain; but in the west half of section 35, Honey Creek Township, the stream wanders in a broad valley bounded by rocky cliffs twenty-five feet high. The region contains some deposits of loess but there are no signs of Iowan drift. All the drift exposed below the loess or at the surface is of Kansan type.

Plum Creek is the largest affluent of the Maquoketa in Delaware County. Its ramifying branches extend to the northern part of Oneida and Bremen townships, and the southwest part of Elk Township pays tribute to this stream through a system of undefined channels or sloughs. The initial branches and

upper reaches of Plum Creek conform to the usual type of streams flowing in an uneroded drift plain; but east of Earlville the creek enters the region of the Delhi plateau, flowing through rock gorges and among loess hills that overlook the drift plain throughout most of the remainder of its course, to its junction with the Maquoketa in section 11, of Union Township. For a short distance, in sections 20, 28 and 29 of North Fork Township, Plum Creek follows the western margin of the low drift plain from which the Delhi plateau rises abruptly to the westward, but in section 33 of the township named, it turns away from the drift plain to follow a rock-walled chasm cut through a portion of the plateau. At the top of the chasm the rock ledges are overlain by residual chert and Kansan drift, but the Iowan drift does not rise above the plain which constitutes the paradoxical divide between Plum Creek and North Maquoketa River.

The North Maquoketa River flows through the eastern part of North Fork Township, and through sections 1 and 12 of South Fork. The area draining into the North Maquoketa is unimportant. Above Rockville in North Fork Township and in its short course in South Fork this stream flows in a deep valley, the borders of which rise conspicuously above the general level of the neighboring plains. For a few miles below Rockville the North Maquoketa has a channel in the Iowan plain, a condition that affords a feasible crossing for the Farley & Cedar Rapids branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Bear Creek has its origin in a number of small branches draining the central part of Colony Township. It flows southward through sections 2 and 10 of Bremen, emerging from the loess-Kansan area and passing out upon the Iowan drift near the southwest corner of the last named section. During the occupation of the county by Iowan glaciers the lower part of the valley of Bear Creek was choked with ice and the valley was undrained except by overflow to the north into the valley of Little Turkey River. As a result of the conditions noted Bear Creek was robbed of part of its drainage area, the waters from the northern part of this area being permanently turned into the Little Turkey. From section 10 of Bremen Township, Bear Creek flows near the margin of the Iowan drift, in an ancient valley that was only partially filled by glacial debris and enters the North Maquoketa at Dyersville.

The northeastern part of Elk Township and the northern part of Colony are drained by branches of Turkey River. The main drainage channels in the locations named trend toward the north. Elk Creek flows in a rock-bound valley that is more than two hundred feet in depth, and the valley of Little Turkey River, before crossing the north line of Colony Township, attains a depth of nearly three hundred feet. The valleys of Elk Creek and Little Turkey properly belong to the Driftless Area.

Buffalo Creek receives the drainage from the greater part of Adams Township and from part of Prairie. With the exception of Robinson Creek its affluents in Delaware County are without definite channels. Buffalo Creek is a prairie stream flowing in a broad concave depression in the drift, all the erosion it has accomplished being represented by the channel a few feet in depth. The difference between the amount of erosion represented by the valley of

Little Turkey River in the northeast corner of the county and the inconsiderable channel of Buffalo Creek in the southwest is well nigh immeasurable.

The greater part of the surface of Prairie Township does not reveal a single well defined water course. Over most of the drift plain, indeed, there has been practically no erosion since the withdrawal of the lowan glaciers, and even in the beds of the larger streams the post-lowan deepening of the channels has been at most only a few feet. The deep valleys of the Richland and Delhi highlands, as well as the similar valley of the North Maquoketa, resemble canyons of preglacial origin. The highly oxidized, reddish brown Buchanan gravels near Hopkinton and Hartwick demonstrate that, at all events, they are older than the Kansan stage of the Pleistocene.

MAQUOKETA SHALES

The Maquoketa shales are the oldest of the geological formations naturally exposed in Delaware County. They are best seen in the deep, driftless valleys of Elk Creek and Little Turkey River, as well as in the lateral ravines opening into the valleys mentioned. There is, however, a very interesting occurrence of these shales at the old mill dam at Rockville.

The thin-bedded, shaly limestone, above the level of the river, has a thickness of twenty-five feet, and is overlain by heavy ledges of dolomitic limestone that are unquestionably of the age of the Niagara. The shaly limestones, however, probably all belong to the Maquoketa stage.

The best exposures of Maquoketa shales in Delaware County occur along Little Turkey River and its branches in sections 2 and 3 of Colony Township. A deep lateral gorge, eroded by a small tributary of the Little Turkey in sections 2 and 3, cuts through nearly the whole thickness of the formation and affords a number of fairly satisfactory sections. At what is known as the "big spring" in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3 the bottom of the gorge coincides with the base of the transition beds and the spring issues on top of the shaly portion.

The spring is 230 feet lower than the level of the plateau on which Colesburg is built. One-fourth of a mile below the spring there is a clay pit from which a large amount of clay to supply the pottery at Colesburg has been taken. The altitude is sixty feet lower than the spring, and between the spring and clay pit there is almost a continuous section of the shales exposed.

The laminated basal edges of Niagara limestone in Elk Creek Valley have an aggregate thickness of about twenty-five feet and are followed by some definitely bedded dolomite, which in some places consists of thin layers with considerable chert. Along Elk Creek this second member is ten feet in thickness. This is followed by a bed of quarry stone in very definite layers, which range from three to thirty inches in thickness. The stone is fine-grained, and light yellow to light drab in color. The individual layers are homogeneous, without laminae, and sharply separated one from the other by clayey partings. Exposures of the quarry stone horizon occur at a number of points in section 16 of Elk Township, and quarries have been worked on the land of B. A. Baker, George Boehm and Job Odell. A quarry operated by O. Wilcox on land of Mr. Odell showed a section thirty feet in thickness.

Near Hopkinton, in the southern part of the county, there are many picturesque cliffs of Niagara limestone affording opportunity for study of other portions of the complete Niagara section. Along the Maquoketa River in sections 24, 25 and 36 of township 87 north, range 4 west of the fifth principal meridian, the cliffs rise vertically almost from the margin of the stream, to a height of 165 feet above the water. The cliffs consist at the base of massive dolomitic ledges, ranging from six to fifteen feet in thickness, with no lamination, breaking when quarried for any purpose into shapeless blocks containing many vesicular cavities, and very coarse and granular in texture. These coarse massive ledges rise in places to the summit of the cliffs, 165 feet above the water, but at the Loop quarry in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 87 north, range 4 west, they are capped with evenly bedded quarry stone varying from 12 to 20 feet in thickness.

The ledges below Hopkinton may be regarded as their typical phase. The same massive phase of the Pentamerus limestone is seen near the opposite corner of the county at the Backbone in Richland Township. It occurs also at the mill in Forestville. It is this phase that is exhibited in section 20 of Elk Township near Greeley. It is seen again along the headwaters of Lindsey Creek northeast of York. It is this same phase that occurs in the bed of Honey Creek near Millheim as well as in the low cliffs along Sand Creek where it traverses the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 8, Milo Township.

The beds represented at the Loop quarry were first worked in this neighborhood along the ravine known as Whittaker Hollow, in the southeast quarter of section 23, township 87 north, range 4 west. The Merriam quarry, located a short distance southeast of the center of the section, had been operated intermittently for a great many years. The quality of the stone is the same as at the Loop quarry. A second quarry on the Merriam property was opened a few rods east of the original one. It showed nothing different from those already described. In the bottom of these quarries were ledges two feet in thickness suitable for bridge stone.

The regularly stratified beds belonging to the horizon of the Loop and Merriam quarries were found in the Davis quarry, east of the center of section 17, in South Fork Township, and at the McGlade quarry and other quarries in the same neighborhood, though here the layers were thinner than in the quarries west of the river.

In Delhi Township, within the Town of Delhi, were some small quarries worked in these beds, and on the south side of the river at Fleming's Mill, in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 29, Delhi Township, this upper quarry stone horizon is exposed at an elevation of ninety feet above the level of the water. One of the best quarries worked at this horizon was located near the center of section 24 of Milo Township. It has layers ranging from flagging stone to two or three inches in thickness up to heavy dimension stone with a thickness of two feet.

Exposures showing some departures from the typical phase of the quarry stone horizon are seen in the east part of section 9, Milo Township. The beds have been quarried at a few points.

At the point called Wilcat Den, southeast of Hopkinton, the vertical faces of the cliffs rise fully 100 feet, the summit being 130 feet above the stream,

which here flows near the base. The weather beaten, massive, castle-like salient, between the floor of the Loop quarry at the summit and the roadway at the foot of the bluff, rises sheer for seventy feet on its outer wall, and a number of towers and chimneys in the same neighborhood are fully its equal in vertical dimensions. Table Rock, further down stream, in the southwest quarter of the same section, is a flat-topped mass of equal height, belonging to the same horizon, and almost completely isolated by circumdenudation. In the southeast quarter of section 9, Union Township, the deep valley of Buck Creek is walled in, in places, by vertical cliffs, that are more than eighty feet high from the top of the talus to the summit, and the top of the cliff has an elevation of 120 feet above the level of the stream. In sections 32 and 33, North Fork Township, similar cliffs rise sheer from the water in Plum Creek, and overlook the low lying Iowan drift plain in sections 34 and 35 of the same township. It is this same limestone that forms the impressive cliffs and towers at the Backbone in section 16, Richland Township. All along the canyon of the Maquoketa, from section 9, Milo Township, to the south line of the county, the same rugged, weathered cliffs appear at short intervals, preserving fragmentary bits of pre-glacial scenery. Even over the prairies remote from streams, particularly in the southeastern part of the county, ledges of this same horizon project through the thin drift in numberless places.

BUCHANAN GRAVELS

Extensive beds of gravel were laid down during the melting and retreat of the Kansan ice. The floods that carried and deposited the gravels seem to have swept over valleys and highlands alike, for stratified deposits of the Buchanan stage occur indifferently at all elevations. In the region invaded by Iowan ice these deposits are invariably overlain by Iowan drift; in the loess-Kansan area, beyond the Iowan margin, they are overlain by loess.

A good illustration of Buchanan gravels is seen at a gravel pit on the land, in the northern part of the southeast quarter of section 26, Oneida Township, near Earlville. The gravel bed has been worked extensively for road material, and has contributed in large degree to the improvement of the streets of Earlville. A vertical face of fifteen feet is now exposed, but test pits show that the deposit continues twenty feet below the level now worked. The deposit is a mixture of coarse sand and gravel, with occasional small boulders ranging up to a foot in diameter. The coarse and fine materials are not arranged in definite bands, but lenses and irregular masses of coarse gravel are frequently imbedded in gravel or sand of comparative fineness. There is a large amount of Niagara chert in the coarser beds, but in general the pebbles and boulderets are of foreign origin. Some of the beds are very ferruginous and firmly cemented, and all are more or less conspicuously iron-stained. All of the present exposure shows the effects of prolonged weathering. Oxidation is complete. A large proportion of the granite pebbles and boulders are so perfectly decayed that they crumble to fragments on the application of the slightest force. Test pits made at various points show the entire hill, which rises gradually to the north of workings, to be underlain by gravel at a short distance beneath the surface. The rusty, weathered and oxidized deposits of the Buchanan stage are covered with a thin layer of Iowan drift containing some unweathered boulders.

An immense bed of Buchanan gravel extends over some hundreds of acres in a low plain in sections 25 and 36 of Bremen Township. The plain is covered with two or three feet of Iowan drift, and large Iowan boulders were liberally sprinkled over its surface. The gravels lie beneath the Iowan drift. The upper zone, three or four feet in thickness, is deeply weather-stained and oxidized. The bedding is more regular than is usually seen when the gravel beds occur on higher ground, as near Earlville. The materials are also finer, ordinary quartz sand making up a larger proportion of the deposit, and the boulders a few inches to a foot in diameter, common in the beds at greater elevations, are practically absent. Furthermore, the oxidation and weather staining, probably owing to the finer and more compact character of the deposit, do not affect the beds to so great a depth as at Earlville. Heavy beds of the same gravels, exhibiting the commoner, upland phase, occur under thin beds of loess at a number of points in Colony Township, the best exposures being seen forty rods north of the center of section 9, near the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 4, and near the center of section 6. All of these points are from six to eight miles east of the extreme eastern margin of the Iowan drift.

Near the southeast corner of the county Buchanan gravel makes up a conspicuous ridge that begins in the southwest quarter of section 13, township 87 north, range 3 west (South Fork Township), and extends into the northwest quarter of section 24. The gravels here are very ferruginous, are of the coarse upland type, contain the usual decayed granites, together with striated pebbles and boulders of Kansan age, and show a fair degree of cementation. The ridge in which they occur rises considerably above low lying drift plains to the south and southwest.

In the northwest corner of the county these gravels cover considerable areas in Richland Township, the lowland phase appearing conspicuously beneath the Iowan drift along the valley of a branch of the Maquoketa, in section 19, and the upland phase occupying a ridge in the southwest quarter of section 32. In a sort of terrace at the bottom of the valley on the west side of the Backbone in section 16, weather-stained beds of the Buchanan stage occur under beds of sand and gravel of more recent origin, the contrast between the older and the newer portions of the terrace being very striking. The valley here is older than the Buchanan stage—older than the Kansan.

At Hartwick, in Delhi Township, as already noted, reddish brown deposits of this age are seen at the bottom of the gorge underneath terrace material which is probably not older than the Iowan stage, and reference has also been made to the occurrence of these gravels in the river valley near Hopkinton.

Honey Creek Township is generously supplied with gravels of the Buchanan stage, particularly along the valley of Lindsey Creek and Honey Creek. In fact these gravels occur in almost every township of the county, affording at numerous points the very best of material for the improvement of miry roads.

ALLUVIUM

Narrow belts of alluvium occur along the principal drainage courses in all the areas that were not invaded by Iowan drift. The Little Turkey River has

in places a beautiful, flat-bottomed valley, which is covered with heavy beds of rich alluvium. Alluvial plains, but of no great width, border Elk Creek and its branches; and Buck Creek, Plum Creek and the Maquoketa River have their flood plains covered with alluvium within the limits of the Delhi plateau. Alluvium covers the flat bottom of the valley through which the Maquoketa flows at the Backbone in Richland Township, and a small amount of the same deposit is found along the North Maquoketa, in sections 1 and 12 of South Fork Township. Streams, such as Buffalo Creek, that flow through the area of Iowan drift, have no flood plains, or alluvial plains, in any true sense; for the gently undulating surface of the region through which they flow, covered with drift and sprinkled with bowlders, continues without interruption to the water's edge.

TERRACES

Well defined terraces, composed of stratified sands and gravels, occur along the streams of Delaware County, particularly in the areas inside the Iowan margin, but which are free from Iowan drift. The height to which the terraces rise above the water in the adjacent stream varies considerably in different localities. Near Hopkinton the upper surface of the terrace on the east side of the river is fifty feet above the water level. Near Millheim, in Delaware Township, a terrace composed of fine stratified sand has an elevation of thirty feet above the water in Honey Creek. At other points in the county the height of the terraces above the water in the nearest stream varies within limits ranging from ten to fifty feet.

At Hopkinton the terrace material is piled against the side of an ancient valley, that was bounded by rocky cliffs seventy-five to a hundred feet in height. The town is built on a platform that overlooks a rather wide bottom land, or flood plain, the platform corresponding in height to the upper surface of the terrace. The descent from the top of the terrace to the bottom land is abrupt. In the center of the town the Niagara limestone is encountered a few feet below the surface, but near the margin of the platform wells seventy-five feet in depth are made without striking rock. The same sandy terrace extends for more than a mile northwest from Hopkinton on the left side of the river. A gravel terrace begins on the west side of the stream, near the center of section 11, Union Township, and continues beyond the north line of section 2. In section 2 it is set off by an abrupt descent of fifteen feet from the narrow flood plain. Excavations show that the main body of this terrace is made up of very old, weathered ferruginous material of the age of the Buchanan gravels. The deposit presents all the characteristics of the valley phase of this formation. The materials are finer than on the highlands. The coarser material is at the top of the deposit, with sandy beds below. The weathered zone at the top has the usual reddish brown color.

Manchester is built on a sandy and gravelly terrace, the material showing perfect stratification when seen in fresh sections. The terrace deposit extends up Honey Creek for several miles, and is also well displayed at intervals above the mouth of Honey Creek, along the Maquoketa River. At the Backbone, in Richland Township, a sand terrace on the left side of the stream rises thirty feet above the water.

SOILS

Delaware County affords quite a variety of soils. The typical soil of the Iowan drift region, covering two-thirds of the surface of the county, is a deep black loam, rich in organic matter and containing an abundance of the soluble mineral constituents from which the crops of the farmer draw so large a supply of plant food. The largest continuous area of Iowan drift embraces the townships lying southwest of the Maquoketa River, and it is here that the rich, black, loamy soils of the type described are best developed. Between the Maquoketa River and the Iowan margin there are large areas, more or less interrupted, however, by the island-like paha and other patches free from Iowan drift, over which soils of the same superior quality are distributed. Every township in the county, except Colony, has some areas covered with soils derived from Iowan drift. In some parts of Oneida, Bremen, North Fork, South Fork and the other townships included between the Maquoketa River and the Iowan drift margin, the soils are thin. Rock ledges and residual clays and cherts come near the surface or even become superficial by projecting through the scant materials belonging to the drift. Over an area of several miles in extent around Delaware the thin soil, in many places, is insufficient to conceal the rocks and residual cherts which form numerous stony knobs and flint hills unfit for cultivation. Angular fragments of chert mixed with ferruginous residual clay, constitute a natural macadam of excellent quality in many of the roadways. Near the margin of the Iowan ice the amount of fine clayey material transported and deposited was very small, and hence it is that thin soils characterize so much of the surface in a zone, six or eight miles in width, immediately adjacent to the margin of the Iowan drift plain. The townships of Hazel Green, Adams, Prairie and Coffin's Grove, together with the southwest half of Milo, are in general covered with a heavy bed of drift upon which a soil unexcelled in the Mississippi Valley has been developed since the retreat of the Iowan ice.

Around Rockville there are extensive areas covered with aeolian sands and presenting a type of soil far from desirable. Sands that bear evidence of having been carried and deposited by winds occur at numerous points in the belt of thin soils inside the Iowan margin. Such sands occur abundantly near Earlville, Delaware and generally throughout North Fork, Bremen and Oneida townships. They are lodged usually on the gentle slopes of the low hills, the broad swales or low lands being generally free from sand and covered with a heavy black loam. In a low ridge near the northwest corner of section 7, Oneida Township, there are four to six feet of aeolian sand resting on an old soil bed. Sand derived from terrace material along the stream valley, characterizes the soils on both sides of the Maquoketa for some distance above and below Manchester.

In the portion of the county not covered with Iowan drift the soils are either loess clays, sands or residual products. Northeast of the Iowan boundary line loess is the prevailing material. The surface is hilly and uneven. Yellow loess clay, quite free from organic matter, but rich in lime carbonates and other forms of mineral plant food, gives color and character to the fields and presents a strong contrast to the deep, black, mellow loam which prevails

over the region of Iowan drift. On steep hill slopes loess soils are not very productive. They wash badly and the surface often presents a series of impassable ditches and gullies. In the central and southern part of Colony Township there is an area more than usually level for a region covered with loess and Kansan drift. The storm waters are carried off slowly. The surface is not gashed or gullied, and the loess type of soil is here seen at its best. Such a soil is very fertile, is adapted to a great range of crops, and ranks with the best known anywhere in the great fertile Northwest.

Loess covers the paha in the marginal zone of Iowan drift, and where the surface is not too steep the soil possesses many admirable qualities. Loess covers the highlands in the central and northern part of Richland Township. The surface is rather hilly north and northeast of the Backbone, so that the country is better adapted to orchard culture or timber culture than to ordinary farming. The Delhi plateau is largely covered with loess, but the broken and hilly character of the surface in general indicates that the production of ordinary farm crops is not the purpose to which the region is best adapted. It should be reserved as forest land, but where this is not practicable it should be devoted to orchards, vineyards or the cultivation of small fruits. Some portions of this plateau are covered with sand, the region about Delhi being typical in this respect. The sand beds are at least ten to fourteen feet in thickness, and, near the northern margin of the plateau, seem to take the place of the loess. The sandy soils about Hopkinton seem to be derived from sand terraces that are probably as old as the close of the Kansan glacial stage. Taking the county as a whole the average grade of its soils is high.

LIME

With an abundance of stone of first-class grade for lime burning it is a little surprising to find that only a small amount of lime is produced in Delaware County. There are no kilns that are operated continuously or that attempt to do more than supply some temporary local demand. There are scores of localities where the Pentamerus and coral bearing beds, lying between the two quarry stone horizons, are massive, crystalline and free from chert. In such case, if properly managed, they will produce a superior quality of lime. Remains of abandoned limekilns are found in almost every neighborhood where the Niagara limestone outcrops, but no kilns were seen in operation. There are half a dozen or more of these old kilns in the neighborhood of Hopkinton. No better lime was ever made anywhere than that which these kilns produced when they were operated. The raw material is abundant and easily obtained. What is lacking is capital, organization and efficient management. Dubuque lime and other limes not one whit better than the home product, but made on a large scale by improved methods, are able to supplant the home product when made by the primitive appliances adopted by the pioneer settlers of the county.

ROAD MATERIALS

Throughout the whole northeastern half of Delaware County material for the improvement of roads is abundant. Loess clay answers an excellent pur-

pose on sandy roads, and such clay is usually plentiful within easy hauling distance of almost every point along the Maquoketa River or in the area lying northeast of that stream. Better and more permanent improvement is made by the use of chert and broken limestone. The streets of Hopkinton, which are naturally sandy at times have been covered with residual clay, chert and fragmentary limestone from a pit in the western edge of the town, and the results were very satisfactory. A stretch of road in sections 11 and 12, township 87 north, range 4 west, formerly almost impassable by reason of deep sand, was put in excellent condition by the use of the same kind of material taken from the river bluff in the northeast quarter of section 11. A quarry in the northwest quarter of section 2, Milo Township, furnished a large amount of very desirable road material in the form of chert and limestone. Material of the same kind is generally distributed except in the prairie townships southwest of the Maquoketa.

Residual chert alone is used to a large extent in Delaware, Oneida and Delhi townships. Some stretches of road in the central part of the county are provided by nature with a macadam of residual chert in place, and beds of fragmentary chert, grading down into beds of partially decayed chert and limestone, are coextensive almost with the outcrops of indurated rocks.

In the Pleistocene formation the most important road materials are the Buchanan gravels. These have been already described. The pit near Earlville, on the land of M. V. Newcomb, furnished a great amount of material for use on wagon roads but there are other deposits equally good that will have been developed and the material used on the loamy and clayey roads that at certain seasons of the year were impassable for loaded teams. The great pit in section 25, Bremen Township, was one of the largest in the county. The product has been used for ballast on the line of the Chicago Great Western Railway. The gravel deposits here occupy an area of several hundred acres in sections 25 and 26, and could supply material enough to improve the larger part of all the roads needing improvement in the entire county. A bed almost as extensive as that in Bremen occurs in sections 18 and 19, Richland Township. The townships of Honey Creek, Colony, Delaware, Oneida, Milo, Delhi and South Fork are also well supplied with gravels. Beds are also noted in Coffin's Grove and Prairie townships. There is no county better supplied with easily worked materials for the improvement of the ordinary prairie roads.

WATER SUPPLY

Delaware County is well watered by streams which are in the main permanent even in seasons of drouth. Springs are numerous and bountiful, the permanence of the streams being due largely to the volume of water which the springs supply. Along Elk Creek and its numerous tributaries there are many copious springs along the outcrop of the transition beds between the Maquoketa shales and the Niagara limestone. Springs also abound at the same horizon along Little Turkey River and its branches in Colony Township. At the Backbone in Richland Township there are a score or more of springs issuing from crevices in the shattered limestone below the horizon of *Pentamerus oblongus*. The same horizon is marked by springs, some of large volume, in Honey Creek and

Delaware townships, near Millheim, and in South Fork Township, near Hopkinton. The splendid springs that supply Spring Creek, in section 35 of Delaware Township and in sections 2, 3 and 10, Milo Township, come from about the same geological level. The bountiful supply of pure spring water poured out from the rocks along the valley of this creek has afforded the opportunity for establishing here one of the largest and best equipped fish hatcheries under the control of the United States Fish Commission. Springs, in short, occur at intervals along all streams that cut their channels through the superficial deposits down into the indurated rocks.

Well water is obtained in streaks of sand and gravel in the Pleistocene deposits. Formerly wells twenty to forty feet in depth afforded an unfailling supply of water throughout all the prairie portion of the county; but lately it has been necessary in most cases to bore through the drift and for some distance into the underlying rock, in order to get the volume of water needed on the ordinary farm. In the southern part of Prairie Township, for example, the drift series is from 80 to 120 feet in thickness, and the farm wells are bored from 70 to 100 feet, or even more, in the Niagara limestone underlying the drift. The well on the old Barry place is 285 feet deep, and on land of S. M. Shofner, near the northeast corner of section 27, a well was bored to a depth of 300 feet. On other farms in the same neighborhood the wells ranged in depth from 150 to 200 feet.

While supplies of water for farm and isolated household purposes may be obtained in the drift, in the Niagara limestone or in the Maquoketa shales, are depths ranging from 20 to 300 feet, supplies for cities must be drawn either from permanent streams or from the great waters bearing sandstones that, throughout the county, lie at depths of 1,500 or 2,000 feet beneath the surface. Manchester obtained its water supply from a deep well reaching to the basal portion of the Saint Croix sandstone, or 1,870 feet.

WATER POWERS

Water powers with head varying from eight to fourteen feet have been developed along the Maquoketa River at the following points: Forestville, Richland Township; Quaker Mills, Delaware Township; Manchester, Delaware Township; Hartwick, Delhi Township; Fleming's Mills, Delhi Township; Hopkinton, South Fork Township.

Mill sites on Honey Creek were found at Millheim, in section 3, and at two points in section 20, near Manchester, Delaware Township. The Fountain Spring Mills were built on Odell's branch of Elk Creek, in section 16, Elk Township. There is an abandoned site on Elk Creek about a mile south of the Clayton County line. A sawmill was once operated near the mouth of Plum Creek, and there was another on Buck Creek, in section 10, Union Township.

CHAPTER III

DELAWARE COUNTY CARVED OUT OF DUBUQUE

In the month of August, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, a treaty was consummated between the Sac and Fox Indians and the United States, by which the Government acquired title to a strip of country extending westward from the banks of the Mississippi River fifty miles. The western boundary of the ceded territory ran parallel with the Father of Waters and included the present County of Delaware. The treaty went into effect in the month of June, 1833, and in the same month of the following year, the Black Hawk Purchase became a part of Michigan Territory. The Territorial Legislature, in September, then erected two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—the dividing line being drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island, and the above named counties were, in a measure, organized.

Michigan attained statehood and on July 4, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was organized, in which were included the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. The first named county was divided, in 1837, into Dubuque, Delaware, Clayton, Fayette, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, with definite boundaries. To Dubuque the County of Delaware was attached for practically all purposes of a political unit. It contained sixteen congressional townships and had the following boundaries: Commencing at the northwest corner of township 90 north, range 2 west of the fifth principal meridian, thence west to the northwest corner of township 90 north, range 6 west, thence south on the west line of the sixth range of townships west to the southwest corner of township 87 north, range 6 west, thence east to the southwest corner of township 87 north, range 6 west, thence north to place of beginning. On the north lay Clayton County; on the east, Dubuque County; on the south, Linn and Jones counties, and on the west, Buchanan County.

By order of the county commissioners of Dubuque County, an election precinct for Delaware County was created, July 29, 1837, and known as Schwartz precinct. An election was ordered to be held that year, but no record of such an event at the time and place is now extant, to guide the historian. It appears of record, however, as shown by the minute-book kept by the clerk of the Dubuque County Commissioners' Court, for August of the year 1837, that provision was made for the payment of election officials of Schwartz precinct: John W. Penn, Lælius Kibbee and Jacob Schwartz, judges, \$1 each; G. D. Dillon, clerk, \$1; William H. Morning, clerk and messenger, \$4.50. The record also remains silent as to the number of votes cast at this first election in Delaware county, but the officers chosen were for Dubuque County and members of the Territorial Legislature.

DELAWARE COUNTY ORGANIZED

The winter of 1839-40 found scarcely enough settlers in Delaware County to make a full school district and the locality was not represented in the Legislature, then sitting for the Territory of Iowa. Dubuque and Delaware counties were not in harmony on internal affairs, owing to difficulties arising relating to improvements, such as the laying out of territorial roads and the like. Dubuque County knew that in time Delaware would have a separate existence and for that reason the parent organization was loathe to expend its means, or any part thereof, to the advantage of the other county. Therefore, it is said, the Dubuque people, taking time by the forelock and without consulting their neighbor, caused to be passed by the Territorial Legislature the following measure:

“An act to provide for the organization of the County of Delaware, and to locate 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 Delaware shall be organized for county purposes as other counties of this territory have heretofore been organized.

“Sec. 2. The seat of justice of said county shall be located by three commissioners, non-residents of said county, which said commissioners shall meet together on or before the first day of May next, 1840, and forthwith proceed to examine into and determine upon the most eligible point for the county seat of said county, having reference as far as practicable to a central situation, and also to the convenience of the present and prospective population.

“Sec. 3. The said commissioners shall, before they enter upon the performance of their said duties, take and subscribe before some district judge or justice of the peace, the following oath, to-wit: ‘I, _____, one of the commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice in and for the County of Delaware, do hereby swear by Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that I will perform the duty imposed by said appointment honestly and faithfully, according to the best of my understanding and abilities, and according to the law relative to locating said county seat; and I do further swear, as aforesaid, that I am not interested in said location in any manner whatever, present or in expectancy, but that in locating said county seat, I will be actuated only by a desire for the best interests of said county, without the slightest partiality toward any person or persons, and without any bias from fear, favor or recompense, or the hope of gain or advantage to myself in any respect whatever.’

“Sec. 4. So soon as convenient, not exceeding fifteen days after the location shall have been made, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make out and return to the governor a full statement or report of the place selected, describing the same as fully as practicable, which report, together with the foregoing affidavits, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the territory, to remain of public record.

“Sec. 5. The county shall, so soon as said report shall be filed, be considered as a separate county, and shall have all the privileges and be subject to all laws and provisions now in force, or that may be hereafter in force, in regard to the counties of this territory, and shall proceed hereafter to elect their

county officers at the same time and in the same manner as in other organized counties.

“Sec. 6. The first general election shall be held, for the whole county, at the houses of William Eads, J. Schwartz and David Moreland; and thereafter, the county shall be divided, by the county commissioners-elect, into precincts, at the first regular meeting of their board after said first general election, so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants generally. And the judges of said election shall seal up and direct the returns to the clerk of the Commissioners’ Court of Dubuque County; and the said commissioners shall proceed to open and canvass the said returns, and enter the same upon their records; and shall issue certificates, notifying the persons having a majority of votes for the different offices.

“Sec. 7. The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice as aforesaid, shall receive \$3 per diem for the time they shall be actually engaged in locating the same, not exceeding ten days, together with \$3 for every twenty miles’ travel in going and returning to and from said county.

“Sec. 8. S. B. Olmstead, of Clayton County, Shadrach Burliston, of Jackson County, and Paul Cain, of Dubuque County shall (be) and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate said county seat, under the provisions of this act.

“Approved December 20, 1839.”

The first intimation that the inhabitants of the sparsely settled County of Delaware had that the Legislature acted for them in giving the county a separate government from Dubuque County, was after the bill for its organization was passed and approved. However, the commissioners selected by the Legislature to locate the seat of justice did not meet on May 1, 1840, the day appointed for the purpose, and it is probable that their failure so to do was actuated by the strenuous opposition to the contemplated organization on the part of the settlers. The way was now open for those most interested to take a hand in the proceedings and, at the extra session of the Legislature in July, an act was passed through their efforts, a copy of which is given below:

“An act to amend an act entitled ‘An act to provide for the organization of the County of Delaware, and to locate the county seat thereof.’

“Whereas, The commissioners appointed by ‘An act to provide for the organization of the County of Delaware, and to locate the seat of justice thereof,’ approved December 20, 1839, did wholly fail to meet on the first day of May, 1840, be it enacted, etc., that William Smith, Sr., of Dubuque County; William Jones, of Jackson County, and Thomas Denson, of Jones County, are hereby appointed commissioners, to meet at the house of William Eads, in said county, on the first Monday of October, in the year of our Lord, 1840, or within ten days thereafter, and proceed to permanently locate the county seat in and for said county, according to the provisions and requirements of the act to which this is amendatory.

“Sec. 2. That the eighth section of the act to which this is amendatory is hereby repealed.

“Approved July 24, 1840.”

Following the directions laid down by the amended act of the Legislature, two of the three commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, William

Smith, Sr., of Dubuque County, and Thomas Denson, of Jones County, met at the house of William Eads, at Eads' Grove, now in Honey Creek township, to attend to the duties for which they were selected. After some deliberation the commissioners, as a matter of form, visited certain localities, among which was Bailey's Ford, where Joel Bailey had settled, and determined it to be a very desirable point for the county seat. Here three essential prerequisites were in evidence: Wood, water and healthful surroundings. The site for a town was excellent and the Maquoketa afforded splendid water privileges. None of these blessings was to be had nearer the geographical center of the county. But the chances for Bailey's Ford were not very encouraging. William Eads, a close friend, had the ear of Commissioner Smith, in favor of his choice and Judge Bailey was so informed by Commissioner Denson. The latter suggested to Judge Bailey that if he would give to the county forty acres on section 9, at a mill site on the Maquoketa River, he would not be averse to Bailey's Ford becoming the seat of justice. The reply to this plan was that Eads' Grove would not be satisfactory to the people and that section 9 (in Milo) was not a good location. Judge Bailey thereupon suggested that the commissioners would do well to take into consideration Penn's Grove and the Lake section of country.

Bailey's Ford being out of the running, so to speak, "The Lake" was visited and carefully examined. The locality strongly appealed to Denson as being a likely place for the county seat and he so expressed himself. Not so Commissioner Smith. The latter, still under the influence of Eads, favored Eads' Grove. This brought on an issue between the two commissioners, in which Jones, of Jackson County, took no part, as he was not present at the time, nor does it appear that he was consulted in the matter. A trivial circumstance decided the contention. History has it that the commissioners, after returning to their homes, became alive to the fact that if they failed in consummating their purpose they would not be entitled to any pay for the two weeks' time spent. Thereupon, so says Charles W. Hobbs, Smith suggested to Denson that they had taken up considerable time in their arduous efforts to fix the location. It therefore was incumbent upon them, in order to draw their pay, to finish the work set before them. "Now," continued Smith, "I think Eads' Grove the best place; you think 'The Lake' the most eligible. We can't agree, and Jones isn't here. Suppose we flip a dollar!" "Agreed," said Denson, and Smith won. At once Smith chose the south part of Eads' Grove, on section 3, in Delaware Township, later the site of Millheim, or "Dutch Town." Thus, the first county seat of Delaware was selected, and named by Commissioner Smith, Elizabeth, after Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, the first white female settler in the county.

The action of the county seat commissioners and its results were far from meeting the views and wishes of the greatest portion of the settlers, and they were determined that the work should be undone, if there was any possibility to do so. At a mass meeting held in the southern part of the county, resolutions were unanimously adopted, protesting against the Smith selection for a county seat and denouncing the commissioners for the part they played in the transaction. It was also settled at this meeting that a petition should be sent to the Legislature, praying for permission to re-locate the county seat by a vote

of the people, as they had every faith in their ability to make a suitable selection—one that would far better meet the wishes and conveniences of the actual settlers than that arbitrarily and “flip”-antly won for a bosom friend, by a commissioner prejudiced in favor of one against the many. The result of this agitation appeared in petitions signed by almost every settler in the county except those living at Eads’ Grove and vicinity.

Upon presentation of the petition to the Legislature a bill was drafted and reported from the committee, to which the matter was referred, providing that the county seat should be located by the electorate of Delaware County, at the general election in August following. There was no opposition to the measure except from Dr. Timothy Mason, of Dubuque, who took the position that from the importance of locating a county seat the question could not safely be entrusted to the people most interested. As the organization of the County of Delaware had been partially accomplished by outside influences (chiefly on the part of Dubuque County), the sapient doctor contended that outsiders should have full charge in selecting the seat of justice. The bill passed, notwithstanding Mason’s interested efforts, and became a law January 13, 1841. On the same day that the above named measure was approved, the Legislature also passed and approved an act to establish a territorial road from the Town of Dubuque to Camp Atkinson, and Calvert Roberts, Samuel L. Clifton and Joseph Hewitt were appointed locating commissioners thereof. That part of the act relating to Dubuque County was subsequently repealed, but on July 11, 1845, the repeal was reconsidered and Peter S. Sharp, David Moreland and William A. Anderson were appointed by the Legislature to re-locate the road through Dubuque County and, by way of the “Colony” and Eads’ Grove, to Camp Atkinson.

DELHI BECOMES THE COUNTY SEAT

The settlers, by virtue of the law, were now enabled to choose for themselves the place most desirable and convenient for the county seat. In order that all might take part in its selection, a mass meeting was held, under call, at Penn’s Grove, where pertinent matters were discussed in a harmonious manner, after which a committee was appointed to select a location for the county seat. This committee was composed of Joel Bailey, Leroy Jackson, William H. Whiteside, Roland Aubrey, S. P. Whitaker, John W. Penn and Cyrus Keeler. Shortly thereafter, four members of this committee, Bailey, Aubrey, Whiteside and Jackson, met at Penn’s Grove, and from thence proceeded to the geographical center of the county, near the present Town of Delaware. Upon actual view of the locality the sub-committee reached the conclusion that the spot was not available for the purpose and the same decision was reached upon view of the region in the timber southwest on Spring Branch. Following the stream from here to its confluence with the Maquoketa River, two miles west and two miles south of the geographical center, one or two members of the committee were favorably impressed with the surroundings, but all were not satisfied and the determination was reached to examine “The Lake,” or Silver Lake, bordering on the future Town of Delhi. Here the viewers found a beautiful body of water, surrounded by burr-oak groves, in which was a large spring of pure and limpid water. Having an abundance of the essentials, wood, water, altitude and a pure

atmosphere, the site was selected and the first great struggle for popular rights in Delaware County ended in a victory for the people.

DELAWARE COUNTY HOLDS ITS FIRST ELECTION

As the records of the county commissioners of Dubuque County show, the election for county officers and the location of a seat of justice in Delaware County took place August 2, 1841, and thirty-six ballots were cast. The returns were made to the clerk of the board of county commissioners for Dubuque County and were carried to Dubuque, a distance of forty-five miles, by Charles W. Hobbs, who walked all the way to his destination and back, arriving in Dubuque about nine o'clock of the last day on which the returns legally could be filed. The county commissioners of Dubuque County met on the 4th day of October, 1841, and canvassed the Delaware County ballots, upon which they declared the following named persons elected to the several offices provided for: Commissioners, William H. Whiteside, William Eads, Daniel Brown; sheriff, Leroy Jackson; treasurer, Robert B. Hutson; recorder, John Padelford; surveyor, Joel Bailey; probate judge, Roland Aubrey; assessor, Fayette Phillips; coroner, William L. Woods; public administrator, Theodore Marks; constable for Schwartz precinct, Hawley Lowe; Eads' precinct, William Evans.

There were thirty-one votes cast at this election for the location of the county seat, of which township (Delhi) 88 north, range 4 west, southeast quarter of section 17, received twenty-five votes, and the abortive capital of the county, Elizabeth, six votes.

DELAWARE COUNTY DECLARED FULLY ORGANIZED

Chapter 87 of the Territorial Laws of 1844, approved February 8, 1844, provided that "the County of Delaware be and the same is hereby organized; and the inhabitants of said county are entitled to all the rights and privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other organized counties in the territory are entitled; and said county shall be a part of the Third Judicial District, and the District Court shall be held at Delhi, the county seat of said county, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, in each year." By this act, Buchanan and Black Hawk counties were attached to Delaware.

Soon after the passage of this act, Charles W. Hobbs was appointed clerk, *pro tem*, of the United States District Court for the County of Delaware, by Judge T. S. Wilson.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

In the act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa, Congress (June 12, 1838), extended over to the new territory the existing laws of Wisconsin, "so far as the same are not incompatible with the provisions of the act of separation." This measure was but a provisional one, however, subject to be altered, modified or repealed by the governor and legislative assembly of Iowa. A law of Wisconsin Territory, approved December 20, 1837, had established a board of county commissioners in each

county and this was the law of Iowa Territory until December 14, 1838, when our Territorial Legislature passed a similar law. This was a statute of twenty-two sections, in which the powers and duties of county commissioners were clearly defined. This law, amended in some particulars, was reenacted in 1843.

As a county board the commissioners were "considered a body corporate and politic," and could "sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered unto, in any court, either in law or equity." They were required to hold four sessions,—on the first Mondays in April, July, October and January respectively,—in every year. Any two of the commissioners were competent to do business. Their compensation was limited to \$2 per day; and the total number of days occupied at the regular sessions of the board in any one year could not legally exceed eighteen. All records and proceedings were kept by a clerk, who was for a time appointed by the board, but afterwards elected by the people.

The authority of the commissioners was remarkably wide and comprehensive—perhaps greater than that of any subsequent local administrative body. They were entrusted with the supervision of finance and taxation. At their April session they received, inspected and, if necessary, revised the assessor's books, and levied a county tax; and as directed from time to time by law, they levied a territorial tax. They were empowered to organize the county into townships; to divide the county into road districts, and to form school districts. They were authorized to lay off towns, establish, change, open and vacate roads, and occasionally divide the county into commissioner districts. They created election precincts, appointed judges of election and fixed the place of holding local elections. They were required to prepare lists of persons for grand and petit juries; to furnish suitable rooms for the District Court; to procure for the county a set of weights and measures. They were entrusted with the entire and exclusive supervision of the poor in the county, and were authorized to build poor houses and work houses for paupers. They could borrow money for the erection of courthouses; could appoint agents to dispose of the county real estate; could select a county seal; could grant grocery licenses, and license ferries. They ordered special elections; appointed road supervisors, and filled vacancies in various county offices.

Besides the county commissioners the other officers of the county were: a treasurer, a sheriff, a recorder, a surveyor, a coroner, a public administrator, justices of the peace and constables. It was under the law providing for commissioners that Delaware County began its career.

The boards of county commissioners administered the government of their respective counties until the adoption of the Code of 1851, when the county judge was invested with the usual powers and jurisdiction of a commissioner and of a judge of probate, and with such other powers and jurisdiction as are conferred by this statute. The county judge was a functionary with multifarious duties and he wielded an immense power within his proper county. The majority of counties chose good men and the system had many friends but the temptations which were presented in many counties—especially in some of the newer ones in the Northwest—were too strong to be resisted by the greedy adventurers who went thither among the pioneer settlers.

However, the old county judge system continued to be the law of the state until the Eighth General Assembly, after a protracted and bitter contest, passed what was popularly known as the county supervisor law, which was included in the revision of 1860. This provided for a board of supervisors consisting of one from each civil township, to which was committed the administration of county affairs. This law remained on the statute book until the adoption of the Code of 1873, when the number was reduced to three persons in each county, except in certain specified cases, when it could be increased to five or seven. With this amendment, the county supervisors law has remained with no material change until the present time.

The intent in the passage of the county supervisors law was evidently to found a representative system similar to that of the State of New York, where the organization of each town or township is independent and complete in itself, in which "home rule" prevails and in which most of the functions of civil government legally affecting the interests of the people are exercised. In New York a bridge may be built by the people of a town, but in Iowa the authority of the county had to be invoked. This condition of things led to burdening the board with duties and obligations which should have been acted upon and discharged by the township authorities. That defect in the law resulted in a system of "log rolling," which detracted from its popularity at the beginning. In order to secure needed improvements in their own localities, members of the boards were too often compelled to vote for schemes which they otherwise would have opposed. This state of things led to the reduction of the membership of the boards to where it still remains.

The county judges, deprived of their functions as administrators of the business affairs of the counties, still retained the probate business until the establishment of the Circuit and General Term courts. Their duties were assigned to the first named court. By a law of the Twelfth General Assembly creating the office of county auditor, it was further enacted—"That the county judge in each county shall be, *ex officio* auditor after the 1st day of January, 1869, and shall discharge the duties of county auditor until the auditor shall be elected and qualified; and after the said auditor shall be elected and qualified, the office of county judge shall cease."

CHAPTER IV

SOME EARLY PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

On the 19th day of November, 1841, at the house of William Eads, at Eads' Grove, the commissioners of Delaware County met for the first time and perfected the new entity's organization. From the fact that William H. Whiteside's name was first on the list of commissioners and in the absence of any record as a further guide, it is presumed he was placed in the chair. Charles W. Hobbs was appointed clerk to the board and performed his duties efficiently and satisfactorily. It is presumed the officials all took the oath of office prescribed by the statutes and entered into bond for the faithful performances of their several duties.

It goes without saying that the county at this time had no money in its treasury. There were but a few families within its borders and they were busily engaged in securing a foothold in the new county, chosen for homes for themselves and their children. They had little money. But it was essential that the new government should keep moving on its way to completion and in order to accomplish its aims one of the first essential moves was the acquisition of the land chosen for the county seat. With no money in the treasury and credit nil, the county did not start out on its career under very propitious conditions. Be that as it may, a move forward was absolutely necessary. The exigency must be met and to further this end, on the 20th day of November it was "Ordered, that William H. Whiteside be and he is hereby authorized to borrow money to enter the county seat, and he is not to exceed 40 per cent interest for the loan thereof; and that he enter the quarter section on which the county seat is located, for the benefit of the county board."

The second meeting of the board of commissioners convened at the house of John W. Penn, January 17, 1842, at which time it was ordered that Fayette Phillips be appointed county assessor; Charles W. Hobbs, county recorder; Robert B. Hutson, county treasurer; and Joel Bailey, county surveyor. Why these appointments were made does not appear by the record, as all of the appointees except Hobbs had been elected in the previous August. On the 18th, John W. Penn was appointed county collector, and Daniel Beck, constable, in Eads' precinct.

Commissioner Whiteside, who had been appointed a committee of one to borrow money for the purchase of land entered for the county seat, reported his failure to secure the requisite funds and at the January meeting the order appointing him for the purpose was rescinded. Thereupon, on the 18th of January, 1842, the board passed the following:

"Ordered that Daniel Brown be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money on the best terms he can, not to exceed 25 per cent,

to enter the county seat, and if he can get the money, he is authorized to enter the county seat as soon as the money is procured, without any delay, for the use and benefit of the county."

As up to that time no name had been given the county seat, and the county commissioners not being willing to take the responsibility of giving the county capital, a title, they left the matter to a number of their constituents, who were at Penn's Grove attending this session of the commissioners' court. Among them several names were suggested. J. W. Penn mentioned Chester. Marysville, in honor of Mrs. Mary E. A. Hobbs, was also suggested. Joel Bailey and John Keller proposed Delhi as a suitable name, giving as a plausible reason that Delhi was the county seat of Delaware County, New York. Upon a vote being taken on all the names that came before the assembly, Delhi received the greatest number. The result of the informal vote being reported to the commissioners, the following action was taken:

"Ordered, That the county seat of Delaware County be and it is hereby called and named Delhi.

"Ordered, That the county surveyor proceed to survey and lay off the county seat into lots, on the 15th day of March, or as soon thereafter as the weather will permit.

"Ordered, That the county commissioners shall meet the county surveyor at the county seat on the 15th day of March, or as soon thereafter as the weather will permit."

At the same session of this court the commissioners "Ordered, that the present seal of this board be '(C C),' and that it shall be affixed to any instrument of writing appertaining to this board, which may require a seal thereto."

Another matter of some importance to the newly organized county took place on January 18, 1842, wherein the Territorial Legislature approved an act to locate and establish a territorial road "from the county seat of Delaware to Dillon's mill; thence, across the river and running the east side of the Maquoketa to the falls on said river, at the Town of West Cascade." For this purpose, Joel Bailey, of Delaware County, Edward Steel, of Dubuque County, and Mahon Lupton, of Jones County, were appointed the commissioners. By an act approved February 16, 1842, the Maquoketa River was declared to be a public highway for navigable purposes whatsoever and owners of mill dams and other dams were required "forthwith to construct such chutes or locks, at least 20 feet wide and 120 feet long, for the passage of flatboats or other boats, crafts, etc."

The county commissioners met at the house of John W. Penn on April 4, 1842. Eugene Hubbard, David Moreland and ————— Montgomery, were appointed judges of election in Moreland precinct; Clement Calkin, Morris Reed and Henry W. Lyons, judges of Eads' precinct; and Abram Whiteside, John Corbin and John Keeler, judges of election in Schwartz' precinct, for the year 1842.

At this session the board provided for the payment of Surveyor Bailey and his assistants for laying out the Town of Delhi.

But on the following day, April 5th, Daniel Brown, who had been authorized by the board to borrow money to enter the county seat, reported his failure so to do, whereupon, the board took action as follows:

“Ordered, That William H. Whiteside be, and he is hereby, appointed to attend to the entry of the county seat, and if it is entered to obtain a bond from H. W. Sanford, for the execution of a deed to the county upon the payment of the entry money with 25 per cent interest.

“Ordered, That William H. Whiteside be and he is hereby authorized to sign a note in the name of the county commissioners for the payment of the money borrowed to enter the county seat.”

The board on April 6th, ordered the place of election in Schwartz' precinct changed to the house of John Corbin, and as the courthouse, which had voluntarily been built by the settlers needed a roof, windows, door, etc., the commissioners “Ordered, That William Eads be and he is hereby authorized to contract with a carpenter for work to be done on the courthouse at Delhi, according to a bill of particulars, and he is limited not to exceed \$65 for the same, to be paid in county orders.”

The board again met July 5, 1842, and ordered the payment of \$12 each to Samuel Clifton, Joseph Hewitt, Calvert Roberts and Alfred Brown, for services rendered in laying out the road from Dubuque to Camp Atkinson. An order was also passed for paying Alfred Wilson and Moses Hewitt, as chainmen, and George Culver, as stake driver.

Under an act passed by the Territorial Assembly, February 10, 1842, the county commissioners were required to pay William Smith, Sr., William Jones and Thomas Denson, \$3 per day for their services as commissioners in locating the county seat in 1840, “out of any money in the county treasury of said county not otherwise appropriated.”

Smith at once presented his bill but there was no money in the treasury and it did not appear that there would be any for some time to come. However, the following order was passed by the commissioners:

“Ordered, That William Smith, surveyor of Dubuque County, be paid \$42 out of the treasury in any money not otherwise appropriated, for his services in locating the county seat of Delaware County, as per account filed in this office.”

The first action of the commissioners in relation to county roads appears of record at the July session, when it was

“Ordered, That the road running from the Dubuque road, near Mr. Flolds, to the white oak grove, from thence to pass the schoolhouse and intersect the road running from Prairie du Chien to the county line of Delaware, be and the same is hereby established as a public county road, and that David Moreland, Missouri Dickson and W. Wiltse are hereby appointed commissioners to locate the same, and that Ezra Hubbard is hereby appointed supervisor of the same.”

The first action taken by the board in relation to the fixing of rates of taxes for the year 1842, took place at the July session, and is as follows: Levy on taxable property for county purposes, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mills on the dollar: poll tax on every white male inhabitant between twenty-one and fifty years of age, \$1; territorial tax on all taxable property in the county, one-fourth mill on the dollar.

The first tax assessed in Delaware was in 1842 and the first assessment roll has been carefully preserved and is now a part of the public archives of the

county. The document was written on two sheets of letter paper by Charles W. Hobbs, clerk of the commissioners' court and is hereto attached in its entirety:

ABSTRACT OF THE ASSESSMENT ROLL OF DELAWARE COUNTY, AS RETURNED AND
ACCEPTED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR 1842

	TAXES DUE	HOW PAID
John Corbin	\$3.14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Is to pay \$3.30; paid.
Lucius Kibbee, Jr.....	2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hobbs pays; paid.
William Eads	3.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid.
Henry W. Lyons.....	1.95	Holt pays.
Robert B. Hutson.....	3.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid.
Thomas Eads	2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid.
John Clark	2.25	Paid.
Adin Paddleford	1.75	Paid.
William R. Paddleford.....	2.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid.
Clement Coffin	2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hobbs pays; paid.
Charles Osborn .....	.25	
Emily Tubbs.....	.25	Paid.
James Cole	1.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid.
James Montgomery.....	2.10	Paid.
Leonard Wiltse	2.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid.
Wellington Wiltse	2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$; \$1.00.
David Moreland	5.13	Paid; over age; \$1.00.
Jacob Landis	1.70	Paid \$2.70.
John Melugin	2.20	Paid.
Missouri Dickson	4.40	Paid.
James Rutherford	2.05	Cr. 60 paid; paid.
Ezra Hubbard	2.35	Paid; Cr. Blacker, 65.
Gilbert D. Dillon.....	3.00	Paid L. J.
Duncan McCullom	2.05	Paid \$1.05.
Job Benson	1.65	Paid.
William Burnham	2.00	Over age; \$1.00.
Samuel Whitaker	4.65	Paid.
Joseph Rutherford	2.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hobbs pays.
Orlean Blanchard	1.00	Paid.
William Hoag .....	.50	Burnham to pay 25.
Joseph Ogleby	1.00	Paid.
Fayette Phillips	2.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. Philip is to pay 2; paid.
Simeon Phillips	1.72	Paid.
Richard F. Barrett.....	4.00	Paid \$2 (illegible), 2.00.
Eleazor Venters (Frentress).....	9.50	Paid.
James Crawford	4.00	Paid.
John Keeler	2.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid.
John W. Penn.....	1.20	Paid over; 30 due J. H. P.
William McMullin	1.50	Eads paid.
Joel Pike .....	.75	Paid.
William Davis .....	.75	Paid.

James Eads	1.53½	Paid.
Abraham Whitesides	2.87½	Paid.
John Cutler	1.50	Paid.
D. R. Dance.....	2.25	Hobbs pays; paid.
Josiah Fugate	1.06¼	Paid.
John B. Bennoist.....	1.62½	
W. L. Woods.....	1.25	Paid.
Edmund Seoggins	1.40	Hobbs pays; paid.
Daniel Brown	1.65	Paid.
Morris Reed	1.41½	Paid.
Alexander Browne	2.17¾	Paid.
John Hinkle	1.37½	Paid.
Hiram Minkley (Minkler).....	1.38	Paid.
Horace Tubbs	1.30	
Henry Baker	2.22½	Paid.
Jacob Clark	1.14	Eads is to pay.
Joseph Lull	1.50½	Over age; \$1.00 paid.
Charles W. Hobbs.....	1.92½	Hobbs pays; paid.
Thomas Coal (Cole).....	2.27½	Eads pays.
William Montgomery.....	1.12¼	Over age; \$1.00 paid.
Albert Baker	1.30	Paid 30 cents.
Cylus (Silas) Gilmore.....	1.75	Paid.
R. Torents (Torrence).....	1.25	Paid.
Morris Dean	1.40	Paid.
John Bradley	1.96	Paid.
William Hite .....	.25	Paid.
Hawley Lowe	1.45	Paid.
O. A. Olmsted	1.47½	Paid.
John Delong	1.82½	
Hugh Livingston	1.30	Paid.
Angus Madison	1.42½	Paid.
Hugh Rose	1.57½	Paid.
John Livingston	1.60	Paid 60; L. J. 60 paid.
James Livingston	1.60	Over age; \$1.00 paid; 60.
Rheinard Kameron	1.13	Paid.
Arthur Laughlin	1.13½	Paid.
Roland Aubrey	1.55	Paid.
Leroy Jackson	2.22½	Paid; L. J.
Henry A. Carter.....	1.40	Hobbs pays; paid.
Hannah Carter .....	.85	Hobbs pays; paid.
Jefferson Lowe.....	1.12½	Paid; L. J.
William Nicholson	1.25	Paid; L. J.
Henry W. Hoskins.....	1.00	Paid.
John Paddleford	1.00	Paid.
Allen Fargo	1.00	Paid.
Phipps Wiltse	3.00	
Liberty Coale (Cole).....	1.00	Paid.
Jacob Moreland	1.00	Paid.

Joel Bailey	1.00	Paid.
Cyrus Keeler	1.00	Paid.
Amesy (Amasa) Wiltse.....	1.00	
Theodore Marks	1.00	Paid.
George Cutler	1.00	Paid.
John Stansberry, paid.....	1.00	Paid.
Charles Benmoist	1.00	Paid.
W. H. Whiteside, pole.....	1.00	
William Hite, pole.....	1.00	Paid.

Credit	\$177.61 $\frac{3}{4}$
By error in Barrett's tax.....	.25
	<hr/>
	\$177.36 $\frac{3}{4}$

(The following are in a different handwriting, but the payments noted are by the same hand as the foregoing:)

A. J. Blackman.....	1.00	Paid.
James Cabinow .....	.50	Paid.
Frank Mefet (Moffatt).....	.50	Hobbs pays.
Daniel Thornsbury	1.00	
Franklin Culver	1.50	Paid \$1.00.
Samuel Kelly	1.20	Paid.
Iria A. Blanchard.....	.25	Paid; L. J.
Laurense Mullean	1.00	
Theophilus Croford .....	.50	Paid.
Jacob Landis	1.00	Paid.
Abner Eads	1.00	Paid.
	177.34	
	<hr/>	
	\$186.79	
	6.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$180.79	

Delaware County, Iowa Territory, ss.: In the name of the United States of America, Iowa Territory, to-wit:

Leroy Jackson, Collector of Taxes for Delaware County: You are hereby commanded to collect the taxes charged in the foregoing abstract of assessment roll, by demanding payment of the persons charged therein, and sale of their goods and chattels, severally, or by sale of the tracts of land or lots mentioned in said abstract, according to exigency, and that you pay over all moneys collected by you by virtue of this precept, as directed thereby, monthly, and that you return this precept, together with the abstract of the foregoing roll, and an account of your acts thereon, to me on or before the first day of January next ensuing date hereof.

CHARLES W. HOBBS,

Clerk to County Commissioners of Delaware County, Iowa Territory.

September 5, 1842.

The reader will have noted with some pleasure, if not considerable surprise, the closeness with which the tax of 1842 was collected.

William H. Whiteside, Simeon Phillips and Missouri Dickson were elected county commissioners at the regular election held in August, 1842, and held their first session of the Commissioners' Court on the 4th of October following, at the house of Mr. Penn. At this time the court appointed Simeon Phillips as contractor for "finishing the courthouse according to a bill of particulars, the whole not to exceed in cost \$65, to be paid in county orders." John Hinkle was appointed supervisor for that part of the territorial road from Dubuque to Camp Atkinson, running through Eads' precinct.

At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners in January, 1843, Theodore Marks, county treasurer, was ordered to obtain an account book. The treasurer's book of 1843 contained the following entries of money received: January 4, G. D. Dillon, justice of the peace, fined Joseph Gallahan for breach of the peace on Lucius Kibbee, \$5.

January 12, James Rotherford, constable, fine of Horace Mallory for breach of the peace, by William Montgomery, justice of the peace, \$5.

January 25, William Montgomery, justice of the peace, fined Missouri Dickson for breach of the peace on Ezra Hubbard, \$5.

July 20, licenses to David Brier to trade one year (warrants), \$25.

April 4, 1843, the Commissioners' Court met at the house of Simeon Phillips, at which time Rufus B. Clark, Doctor Brewer and Stephen Sanford were appointed judges of election for Buchanan precinct for 1843. The house of James Sanford was designated as the voting place. This would indicate that Buchanan County was attached to Delaware at this period. At the same meeting John Hinkle, supervisor of the territorial road at Eads Point precinct, was removed and Daniel Brown appointed in his place.

On April 4, the commissioners ordered that Lewis Walls, a pauper in Eads' precinct, be notified to leave the county.

The board met at the house of Simeon Phillips on July 3d and received a petition for a county road from Delhi to the "Colony." The proposed road had been "staked out" by the settlers in 1842 and a bridge built by them across Plum Creek but a county road was now desired. It was thereupon "Ordered, That the petition for a road from Delhi to the Colony be and the same is hereby granted and that Missouri Dickson, John Keeler and Charles W. Hobbs be, and they are hereby appointed viewers to locate the same."

At a meeting of the board convened January 6, 1844, the viewers who had employed Joel Bailey as surveyor, made a report of their work, which was accepted by the board and the road was ordered as surveyed, to be regarded as a county road.

The commissioners at this July meeting ordered that William Eads be paid \$18 for keeping Lewis Walls, a pauper, three months, and Walls was notified to leave the county as ordered. Eads was also employed to board said pauper twelve weeks longer and to purchase for him two cotton shirts and two pairs of cotton drilling pantaloons.

In August, 1843, at the regular election the old board of commissioners was reelected and held its first session of the court October 2d. One of the first acts of that body was to notify James Miller, a pauper, to leave the county at

onee. At the January term of the Commissioners' Court, held at the house of Simeon Phillips, it was ordered that "the returns made of the survey of the Colony road from Delhi be, and the same is hereby accepted, and ordered to be recorded as a public county road."

The courthouse was still in an unfinished state. The county had been unable to borrow funds, but notwithstanding, the board passed an order on January 2d, authorizing William H. Whiteside to "contract for the finishing of the courthouse."

At the April session the commissioners met at the house of Simeon Phillips and provided for election precincts as follows:

"Ordered, That the election precinct formerly known as the 'Corbin Precinct' (formerly Schwartz), be and the same is hereby divided into two election precincts, one of which shall be called the Delhi Precinct, and the other the North Fork Precinct.

"Ordered, That the North Fork Precinct shall be bounded on the north by the road leading from Dubuque to Camp Atkinson, commencing at the county line between Dubuque and Delaware, running west until it intersects the Colony road, from Delhi; thence south, to Plum Creek; thence down Plum Creek until its junction with the South Fork; thence down South Fork, to Jones County line; thence east, along the corner of Delaware County; thence north, along the county line between Delaware and Dubuque, to the place of beginning.

"Ordered, That the Colony Precinct be bounded as follows: Commencing where the Colony road from Delhi crosses the Camp Atkinson road, running east, along the Camp Atkinson road, to the Dubuque county line; north, on the Dubuque line, to the northeast corner of Delaware; thence west, along the county line, to Elk Creek; thence south, up Elk Creek, to the place of beginning.

"Ordered, That the Eads Precinct be bounded as follows: Commencing where the Colony road, leading from Delhi, crosses the Camp Atkinson road; thence north, down Elk Creek, to Delaware County line; thence west, to the northwest corner of the county; thence south, along the county line, to the township line between 88 and 89; thence east, to Plum Creek; thence up Plum Creek, to the Colony road; thence north, along the Colony road, to the place of beginning.

"Ordered, That the Delhi Precinct shall be bounded as follows: Commencing on the township line between 88 and 89 on Plum Creek, thence south down Plum Creek to its junction with the South Fork; thence down the South Fork to the southern boundary of Delaware County; thence west along said line to the southwest corner of Delaware County; thence north along said line between Delaware and Buchanan to the township line dividing 88 and 89 north; thence east to the place of beginning."

COMMISSIONERS MEET FOR FIRST TIME IN THE COURTHOUSE

On the 2d day of July, 1844, the county commissioners for the first time met in the courthouse. The floors were laid but the building was devoid of any covering, as the roof had not yet been put on. As the Legislature had appointed the United States District Court to be held at Delhi, in September following,

the completion of the building could not much longer be delayed, and William H. Whiteside was this time authorized and directed to "have the courthouse finished on the best terms he could get." It was also ordered that "the bounty on wolves for 1844 be equal with and the same as other counties and as shall be by law."

Henry A. Carter, Lawrence McNamee and Simeon Phillips were elected county commissioners. They held their first session on the 31st day of August, 1844. It was "Ordered, That the road as returned by O. A. Olmstead and Leroy Jackson, as a territorial road, commencing at the Linn County line and running to O. A. Olmstead's mill, according to a plat and return of said road as filed, be and the same is hereby recorded as a public road."

At the October session the commissioners passed an order to pay Thomas Denson \$36 out of the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for service in locating the old county seat in 1840.

Three years had now passed since the commissioners first made strenuous efforts to obtain money with which to enter the quarter section on which the county seat was located. The Town of Delhi had been platted but no lots could be sold, or rather no title could be given, until the county had received its patent from the Government. The town was only one in name. The only building was the courthouse, partially constructed by the settlers. It was now high time that persistent efforts to raise the money should be inaugurated, and on the 8th of October, 1844, the commissioners acted as follows: "Ordered, That Henry A. Carter be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money to enter the county seat, or one eighty if he cannot get more, and he is authorized to pay 25 per cent for the loan of the same."

At the same session an order was passed directing the payment of \$16 to John W. Penn, for summoning grand and petit juries for the District Court for the September term, 1844. Buchanan County being attached to Delaware, figures in the following mandate: "Ordered, That the returns of the survey of the territorial road running from the Cedar Rapids, in Linn County, to the Wapsipimicon Rapids, in Buchanan County, as it runs through Buchanan County, be and the same is hereby accepted and recorded as a public road as per report."

The commissioners met at the house of C. W. Hobbs, on January 5, 1855, as there was no fireplace in the courthouse, and the weather was very cold. Mr. Hobbs' cabin was on the edge of the new county seat. At this meeting it was

"Ordered, That Joel Bailey shall proceed, with David Moreland, Missouri Dickson and Wellington Wiltse, to survey a public road, as viewed by them according to an order passed July 5, 1842, running from the Dubuque road, near Mr. Flويد's to the White Oak Grove, from thence to pass the schoolhouse and intersect the road running from Prairie du Chien to the county line of Delaware, and that said commissioners make due return of the same."

The board held a session on March 8, 1855, meeting at the house of Charles W. Hobbs, at which time Joel Bailey was appointed county treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Drury R. Dance, who had been murdered. The same day John W. Penn, county sheriff, was "authorized and empowered to

borrow money for the use of the county to defray the expense of boarding Jefferson Lowe, now confined in the Dubuque County jail."

At the April term, 1846, of the Commissioners' Court, held at the courthouse, the report of the commissioners appointed January 5th to locate the road from the Dubuque road to Mr. Floyd's, to White Oak Grove, was accepted and the road was ordered to be recorded as a public highway. Joel Bailey declined to accept the office of county treasurer and in his stead, Oliver A. Olmstead was appointed to the office. At the April session the following acts of the court were passed:

"Ordered, That the west line of the North Fork Precinct shall cross the South Fork of the Maquoketa at the mouth of Plum Creek, to intersect the mouth of Buck Creek, and run from thence a west course up Buck Creek to the Delaware County line.

"Ordered, That the election for the North Fork Precinct shall hereafter be held at the house of Lucius Kibbee, instead of at G. D. Dillon's.

"Ordered, That the north line of the Delhi Precinct shall commence at stake corner to sections 18 and 19, in township 89 north and range 6 west, thence east through the center of said township to Plum Creek."

May 23d, the treasurer was instructed to proceed by law to collect fines of \$5 each from D. G. Dillon, of North Fork, Amos Williams, Colony, and Daniel Thornburg, Eads' Grove, for neglecting to qualify as precinct commissioners.

It seems that at last the courthouse was finished, as an order was passed directing the payment of \$80 to Simeon Phillips for work done on that building.

July 7th, Aaron Sullivan, Clement Coffin and Henry Baker were appointed to view and mark a road "from Joel Bailey's to Baker and Coffin's Grove, thence westerly to intersect the territorial road from Buchanan to Delhi," and Joel Bailey was appointed to "survey the above road."

The court received a petition for a public road from "Eads' Grove to Hail's Mill, to be run on the nearest and best road to the house of James Montgomery, thence on the open line between James Montgomery's farm and McMullen's, east on the Bailey line, north of the new burying ground, thence on the nearest and best route to the county line near Hail's Mills." Archibald Montgomery, Samuel Dickson and Daniel Brown were appointed to view the route at the expense of the petitioners.

The voters at the regular election in August, 1845, returned H. A. Carter, Lawrence McNamee and Simeon Phillips as members of the board of county commissioners. The assessment rolls as made up and submitted to the board at its September meeting, indicate a greater increase of taxes than of taxpayers. The county tax was \$743.79; territorial tax, \$33.79. At that time there were forty-six taxpayers in North Fork Precinct; twenty-six in Delhi, fifty-one in Colony and twenty-six in Eads, making 179 in the county.

Four years had now elapsed since the county seat was located, but notwithstanding, repeated efforts to raise money required for the purchase of land, which amounted to \$200, had been made, failure was the result. Money could not be borrowed, nor county warrants sold. Not a lot could be alienated by the county until it had acquired title to the land and the only building on the town plat was the log courthouse. The situation was becoming embarrassing,

if not humiliating, when Lawrence McNamee, member of the board generously offered to advance \$100 to the county if another person could be found who would be equally willing to help in the emergency. This led the court on the 1st day of January, 1846, to pass the following: "Ordered, That Lawrence McNamee be authorized to enter the county seat of Delhi at 20 per cent."

There now came forward Leroy Jackson with the other necessary \$100, which was placed in Mr. McNamee's hands. That gentleman thereupon went to Dubuque and on the 5th day of March, 1846, entered the east half of the quarter section in his own name, and the west half in the name of Leroy Jackson, all being in section 17, now Delhi Township. McNamee conveyed his half of the tract to the county, April 8, 1846, and Leroy Jackson, by warranty deed, conveyed the west half to the county, October 2, 1849. The town plat was recorded March 11, 1846, and the lots were placed on sale. But for several years thereafter county orders were sold at fifty cents on the dollar to raise money with which to reimburse the loyal and generous Lawrence McNamee and Leroy Jackson for the money they had advanced the commissioners.

The commissioners met at the house of C. W. Hobbs on the 17th of March, 1846, and one of the clerk's minutes shows the following:

"Ordered, That the clerk of this board be and he is hereby directed to advertise in the Miners' Express for a sale of lots in the Town of Delhi, to take place at the courthouse door on the first Monday of May next.

"Ordered, That Charles W. Hobbs be and he is hereby authorized as an agent to sell lots at private sale in the Town of Delhi, and he is limited not to sell any lot for a less price than five dollars."

Joel Bailey was appointed surveyor April 13th, "to lay off the out lots in the Town of Delhi into two-acre lots." Gilbert D. Dillon was appointed auctioneer for the sale of town lots. A bounty was offered for wolf scalps at 50 cents and \$1. On the same day the commissioners adopted measures for keeping highways in order and appointed Samuel P. Whitaker, William Nicholson, Roland Aubrey, Joel Bailey, Missouri Diekson, Silas Gilmore and William Eads, road supervisors for their several neighborhoods.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 17, 1842, entitled "An act for the organization of townships," a former act approved January 10, 1840, was repealed and county commissioners were authorized to divide their respective counties into townships of "such shape and size as the convenience and interest of the citizens may require." Acting under these instructions set forth in the law just quoted, at a special session of the board of county commissioners, March 24, 1847, the first division of the county into townships was made and elections ordered as follows:

"Ordered, That the counties of Delaware and Buchanan be divided into townships as follows, to wit: That the boundaries of the several precincts, as at present, laid off in said counties, be and they are hereby organized into townships. That the territory of Delhi Precinct be named Delhi Township; that the territory of Eads' Grove be named Eads' Grove Township; that the territory of North Fork be named North Fork Township; that the territory of Colony Precinct be named Colony Township; that the territory of Buchanan County be named Buchanan Township. Also, that the usual places of hold-

ing elections in the said several precincts be hereby appointed the respective places of holding the first meetings of the electors for their several townships.

“Ordered, That the clerks and commissioners be required to issue election notices for elections to be held on the first Monday in April, and that the necessary township officers required by law now in force be elected.”

The board was again convened April 14th and passed the following: “Ordered, That G. D. Dillon be allowed the sum of \$4 for his service as auctioneer in selling township lots in the Town of Delhi, being in full for all services as such up to this date.”

But very few lots had been sold up to this time and as the county needed the money, it was ordered by the Commissioners’ Court that “there shall be a sale of lots in Delhi on the first day of the first session of the District Court and A. K. Eaton be appointed auctioneer.”

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa passed an act for the division of counties into commissioners’ districts, and under this direction the Delaware commissioners acted as follows:

“Ordered, That Delaware County be divided into county commissioners’ districts, which districts shall be numbered first, second and third, as follows, to wit: Towns 87 and 88, in ranges 3 and 4, shall constitute the first district; towns 89 and 90, in ranges 3 and 4, shall constitute the second district, and towns 87, 88, 89 and 90, in ranges 5 and 6, shall constitute the third district, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved February 22, 1847.”

At the session of the board held in July, that body levied a tax of one-half mill on the dollar for school purposes. In the following month of August, Henry A. Carter, Henry Baker and Samuel Mulliken were elected commissioners.

On October 4, 1847, the commissioners “Ordered, That Lawrence McNamee be paid \$22.36 for one year’s interest on money loaned to enter eighty acres of the county seat.”

The amount of taxes collected in 1847 was \$628.10. In 1848, this amount was increased to \$1,027.45.

Henry A. Carter, Samuel Mulliken and Henry Baker composed the board of county commissioners for 1848. At a term of court held April 18th, Charles W. Hobbs was authorized and empowered to borrow \$100 for the use of the county to pay Leroy Jackson for entering eighty acres of the county seat at a rate of interest not to exceed 20 per cent.

The demand for county lots failed to come up to the anticipations of those in authority at the county seat. To stimulate their sale Charles W. Hobbs had been disposing of them at less than the regular price. But the commissioners determined to stop this practice and concluded that unless they could be sold at a fair price, they should be held by the county. It was therefore ordered “that Charles W. Hobbs is hereby directed not to sell any lot on the town plat for less than five dollars in cash, or ten dollars in county orders.”

The board for 1849 was made up of Henry A. Carter, Samuel Mulliken and Daniel H. Thornburg.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1848

The following report was submitted to the board of county commissioners in December, 1848:

For outstanding balance against the county.....	\$261.32
For amount of orders passed	598.99
	<hr/>
Total	\$860.31

Contra Cr.

By county tax placed in the hands of collector.....	\$577.27
By orders received for sale of town lots in Delhi.....	60.82
	<hr/>
	\$638.09

Balance against county\$222.22

The foregoing is a correct statement of the liabilities of the county, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1848, showing an outstanding balance against the county of \$222.22. There was also placed in the hands of the collector, for 1848, for state tax, \$275.87; school tax. \$111.35.

H. A. Carter, }
 Daniel H. Thornburg, } Commissioners.

Attest,

Charles W. Hobbs,
 Clerk of Commissioners.

Delhi, January 1, 1849.

Among the orders drawn at this December session was one for a "bear sold for use of county, \$7.50," and the amount paid out for wolf scalps, \$17.30.

January 2, 1849, North Fork Township was divided and South Fork Township created.

July 2d by order of the commissioners Eads' Grove Township was changed to Coldwater, and it was

"Ordered, That the Coldwater Township be divided as follows: Commencing at the northeast boundary of Coldwater Township, running three miles south; bounded by Elk on the east; thence west, so as to include part of range 5 west of Fifth Principal Meridian; thence north, to the county line; thence east, to the place of beginning; and that said township shall be named 'Avon.'

"Ordered, That on the 15th day of July, inst., the electors of the newly laid off Township of Avon shall hold an election at the house of Daniel B. Noble, in said township, for the purpose of electing township officers for said township, and to organize the same."

The tax levy made by the board for the year 1849 was: State, 10½ mills; county, 4 mills; school, 1 mill.

At the January term, 1851, of the County Commissioners' Court, several new townships were created. Coldwater Township was ordered to be divided and a new township set off, which was to be known by the name of Richland; voting place, the house of Stephen R. Reynolds. Delaware Township was created, with place of holding elections at Delaware Center. The Township of South Fork was ordered divided and a new township set off, to be known by the name of Buck Creek Township, the first election in said township to be held at the school-house near Aaron Blanchard's.

CHAPTER V

AFFAIRS UNDER THE COUNTY COURT AND SUPERVISOR SYSTEMS

Under a chapter of the Code of Iowa, approved February 5, 1851, County Commissioners' courts were abolished and the office of county judge created. The jurisdiction of this official was almost unlimited, as he had "the usual power and jurisdiction of county commissioners and of the judge of probate. The office was filled by election in August, 1851. John Benson was first judge of the County Court and William Price, clerk.

At the March term of the County Court the prayer of a petition for a road from Richland, by way of Delaware Center, to Delhi, was granted. Coldwater Township was divided and the north part made a new township named York.

County Judge Benson, Recorder Phillips and William Price held a meeting in April to ascertain whether the fees received by them were sufficient to pay their official salaries. It developed that the sum total received for seven months was \$223.95. The salaries amounted to \$125 each. They thereupon divided the money equally and the court issued orders on the empty treasury for the balance, probably at the rate of \$2 for one, as that was the standard price of county orders at the time.

On January 3, 1853, the County Court, Judge Benson sitting, provided for the payment in full of money borrowed of Lawrence McNamee, in 1846, which was used in paying for the entry of the county seat.

On February 26th the County Court established the boundaries of the civil townships, namely: Colony, York, Coldwater, Richland, Delaware, North Fork, South Fork, Union and Delhi.

September 4, 1855, Edward Adams, a native of England, was naturalized by the County Court.

February 7th, Delaware Township was divided by order of the County Court and township 89 north, range 6 west, was then "set off into a separate township for political purposes, under the name and title of Coffin's Grove." The school-house in the grove was designated as the place for holding elections.

On February 19th, Judge Benson resigned his office of county judge, and A. K. Eaton acted in that capacity until April, when Frederick B. Doolittle was elected to fill the vacancy.

In July, 1855, Dr. Albert Boomer, of Delaware, was appointed county agent by the county for the sale of spirituous liquors. He entered upon the discharge of his duties. August 29th, William Catron was appointed liquor agent and \$300 was placed in his hands for the purchase of stock. He resigned the position in disgust after three months' experience.

The County Court on September 29th ordered that township 87, range 6, be set off into a separate township for political purposes, to be called Adams,

to take effect on the 1st of April, 1856. Townships 89 north, range 3, and 89 north, range 4, were erected into a new township, to be called Oneida, the organization to take effect on the 1st day of April, 1856.

Judge Doolittle at the September term ordered an election to be held on the 22d day of October, to ascertain if the county desired to subscribe for \$200,000 Delaware County & Pacific Railroad stock, and issue a like amount of county bonds bearing interest not to exceed 8 per cent per annum, to be met by a six mill tax annually. This tax at the end of fifteen years was to be increased to 1 per cent to provide for the payment of the principal. It might be well to state here by way of parenthesis that the people emphatically rejected the proposition by a vote of 708 to 260.

On the 2d of March, 1857, the County Court set apart congressional township 87 north, range 5, as a township for political purposes and called it Hazel Green.

County Judge Doolittle, on June 30, 1857, ordered an election to be held on the first Monday in August at the general election, upon the following issue:

“Will the County of Delaware loan the credit of said county to the Great Northwestern Railroad Company, to the amount of \$250,000, by issuing and delivering county bonds of said county to this amount, to said railroad company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction and operation of said road, which shall be located through the county aforesaid?”

This measure was defeated in the county, the total vote being 791 against to 657 for.

July 6, 1857, congressional township 81 north, range 3 west, was established as a political township and called Bremen. George W. Harper, constable, posted and served the notices of the court.

March 3, 1858, on petition of John S. Barry and others, the County Court set off congressional township 88, range 6, as a political township and named it Prairie. September 13th, on petition of T. Crosby and others, the six southern sections of Coldwater, being the northern tier of sections in township 89, range 5, were annexed to Delaware. September 16th, on petition of George W. Stewart and O. S. Boggs, the townships of Coldwater and York were united and the new township was named Honey Creek. The election was ordered to be held at the house of Casper Dunham.

At the term of the County Court held in 1859, Prairie Township was organized and at the October election twenty votes were polled in that community.

On January 1, 1860, Joel Bailey became county judge and he was the last person elected to the office. At that time the credit of the county had become sound and county warrants were worth their face in cash.

SUPERVISOR SYSTEM ADOPTED

By an act of the General Assembly, approved March 26, 1860, the county judge system, which had been tried for ten years, was abolished and a board of supervisors created, consisting of one from each civil township, to be elected in October and assume the duties of their office in January following. By this

act the duties of county judge were restricted to probate powers. The act went into effect July 4, 1860.

Pursuant to law, elections were held in the various townships in October, 1860, and a member of the newly created board of supervisors was returned from each. Upon assembling at Delhi for organization on January 6, 1861, Z. D. Seobey, member from North Fork, was elected chairman of the board, and James Wright, clerk of the District Court, became its clerk.

At the first meeting and for many others following, large numbers of petitions were submitted to the board for roads, bridges and other improvements. On January 8th the committee on public buildings reported that the jail was insecure and recommended that the sheriff be furnished with a better office.

It was reported at the June session that a considerable amount of swamp lands belonging to the county had been discovered and on the 6th of June, George Watson was appointed agent and attorney to look after the county's interests in relation thereto.

On the 7th of June, Mr. Coffin, from the committee on paupers, reported and recommended that a proposition be submitted to the voters of the county for the purchase of a poor farm. Upon recommittal it was reported that a proposition be submitted to the voters of Delaware County to purchase a poor farm at a price not exceeding \$3,000. At the election in October, the question being submitted to the people, was rejected.

C. L. Flint, from the committee on school funds, reported at the January meeting in 1862 that several borrowers from that fund were not financially sound. Thereupon it was ordered that these persons be required to improve their securities and that prudent rules should be adopted in relation to the management of the school fund.

January 10th the committee on paupers recommended that a farm for the poor be leased and that a suitable person be employed for overseer. On the same date the board voted to petition the Legislature for a tax on dogs.

June 14th, S. A. Holt was appointed steward of the poor house, and on the 16th F. B. Doolittle, William Terwilliger and Andrew Lord were appointed poor house directors.

October 21st, the county treasurer was ordered to sell the gold in the treasury. October 22d, the board appropriated \$1,000 to aid in the support of the families of volunteers of the Civil war.

On January 8, 1863, the director of the poor house was instructed to purchase a farm for the poor. On the 9th the treasurer was again authorized to sell all the gold in the county—\$300. It should be remembered that at this time gold was selling at a premium, there being little of it in circulation.

January 6, 1864, \$1,000 was appropriated for the support of the families of volunteers and on the 7th, \$50 was appropriated for the soldiers' home in Dubuque. The poll taxes of all soldiers in the service were remitted.

June 8, 1864, the committee on paupers recommended the purchase of the Hefner farm for a county poor farm, at a price not to exceed \$1,000, and F. B. Doolittle was appointed agent to carry the same into effect. The committee on military affairs reported 406 persons of families of volunteers in the county needing aid. June 10th, the clerk was authorized to draw \$1,000 to pay for the Hefner farm in case Mr. Doolittle should make the purchase.

June 8, 1865, the committee composed of F. B. Doolittle, Joseph Grimes and D. P. Baker reported that a contract had been made for the northwest fractional quarter of section 18, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 18, in township 88 north, range 4 west, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 23, range 5, amounting to $222\frac{1}{4}$ acres, for \$2,000, to be paid on the date on which the contract was entered into. Payment was made and Judge Doolittle was requested to prepare plans and specifications for the poor house.

September 4th, an appropriation was made for the purpose of building an addition to the house then on the poor farm. The house was reconstructed with additions by Judge Doolittle, costing from \$400 to \$600.

January 1, 1866, the board granted permission to the citizens of Delhi to erect a monument in memory of its soldiers.

In 1869, the sum of \$1,500 was appropriated by the county board to build an addition to the poor house.

In June, 1869, on petition of citizens asking for an election to relocate the county seat, it was ordered that at the next general election the question should be submitted whether the county seat should remain at Delhi or be removed to Manchester.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS REDUCED TO THREE

In 1870, by an act to amend Article 2 of Chapter 22 of the Revision of 1860, approved April 14, 1870, the board of supervisors was reduced to three, which number might be increased to five or seven by a vote of the people. In September the existing board ordered that the question, "Shall the number of supervisors be increased to seven?" be submitted to the people at the next general election. The proposition was negatived by the people by 874 to 698.

The new board, consisting of Ferdinand W. Dunham, Joseph Chapman and J. Salisbury, assembled at Delhi, in January, 1871, and elected Mr. Dunham chairman.

The new and smaller board of supervisors in July, 1873, entered into a contract with N. W. Austin for the erection of the present main building on the poor farm. The contract price was \$4,100, but the actual cost was \$5,028.50.

Again the question of relocating the county seat was submitted to the people at the annual election in 1876, through permission obtained of the board of supervisors. In this contest Delhi and Earlville were the aspirants, one to retain, and the other to attain the plum. Delhi again was victorious by a large majority.

CHAPTER VI

COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM 1841 TO 1914

County commissioners—William H. Whiteside, William Eads and Daniel Brown, 1841-42; William H. Whiteside, Simeon Phillips and Missouri Dickson, 1842-3; William H. Whiteside, Missouri Dickson and Simeon Phillips, 1843-4; Henry A. Carter, Simeon Phillips and Missouri Dickson, 1844-5; Henry A. Carter, Lawrence McNamee and Simeon Phillips, 1845-6; Henry A. Carter, Henry Baker and Samuel Mulliken, 1846-7; Henry A. Carter, Samuel Mulliken and Henry Baker, 1847-8; Henry A. Carter, Samuel Mulliken and Daniel H. Thornburg, 1848-9; Lawrence McNamee, Daniel H. Thornburg and Henry A. Carter, 1849-50; Lawrence McNamee, Daniel H. Thornburg and John W. Penn, 1850-51.

Judges of probate—Roland Aubrey, 1841-4; Clement Coffin, 1844-7; A. K. Eaton, 1847-50; Z. A. Wellman, 1850-51.

County judges—John Benson, 1851-5; Frederick B. Doolittle, 1855-7; A. E. House, 1857-60; Joel Bailey, 1860-1 (confined to probate powers when county board of supervisors were created in 1860); Z. A. Wellman, 1861-5; Jeremiah B. Boggs, 1866-9.

School fund commissioners—John Benson, 1849-51; Joel Bailey, 1851-3; Peter Case, 1854-5; John Hefner, 1855-6.

Recorders—John Paddleford, 1841; Charles W. Hobbs, 1842-7; William Phillips, 1847-53; Zina A. Wellman, 1854-5; George Wattson, 1856-7; Joel Bailey, 1858-9; Ray B. Griffin, 1861; Z. D. Scobey, 1862-3; O. E. Taylor, 1864-5; W. H. H. Blanchard, 1866-7; Henry Harger, 1868-74; Henry C. Jackson, 1875-8; George H. Morisey, 1879-82; Jacob H. Morisey, 1883-4; G. H. Morisey, 1885-94; Abner Dunham, 1895-1902; John Latimer, 1903-12; A. E. Dunlap, 1913-.

Clerks of the court—The offices of clerk of the courts and clerk of county commissioners and supervisors were held by the same person, although distinct under the law, until the creation of the office of county auditor. Charles W. Hobbs, 1841-6; J. W. Clark, 1846-7; C. W. Hobbs, 1847-50; James E. Anderson, 1850-1; William Price, 1851-4; James Wright, 1854-62; Eli O. Clemens, 1863-8; A. J. Brown, 1869-72; G. B. Beveridge, 1873-4; Jerome B. Satterlee, 1875-82; H. J. Jackson, 1883-4; H. C. Jackson, 1885-8; F. H. Paul, 1889-1900; John Georgen, 1901-04; James Bishop, 1905-10; R. D. Graham, 1911-.

Auditors—1869-91; S. M. Chase, 1892; R. R. Robinson to fill vacancy, 1892; R. R. Robinson, 1892-6; H. E. Stetson, 1897-1902; Roy B. Davis, 1903-06; W. J. Davis, 1907-08; Will J. Crosby, 1909-10; W. J. Davis, 1911-12; C. H. Bunker, 1913-.

Sheriffs—Leroy Jackson, 1841-4; John W. Penn, 1844-50; Isaac Smith, 1850-3; John W. Penn, 1853-5; Cornelius T. Peet, 1855-7; Samuel F. Parker,

1857-9; Rensselaer Eddy, 1859-61; Jeremiah B. Boggs, 1862-3; Ancil E. Martin, 1864-5; William M. Williams, 1868-9; C. H. Smith, 1870-1; Abner Dunham, 1872-5; John W. Corbin, 1876-7; E. S. Cowles, 1878-81; John Cruise, Jr., 1882-89; G. H. Odell, 1890-97; R. W. Fishel, 1898-1903; T. J. Hennessey, 1904-06; M. P. Hennessey, 1907-.

County treasurers—Robert B. Hutson, 1841-2; Theodore Marks, 1842-3; Joel Bailey, 1843-4; Drury R. Danee, 1844 (murdered in February, 1845); Oliver A. Olmstead, appointed to fill vacancy, 1845; Joel Bailey, 1845-6; Ira A. Green, 1846-7; William Phillips, 1847-53; Zina A. Wellman, 1853-5; George Wattson, 1855-7; Joel Bailey, 1858-9; Ray B. Griffin, 1860-1; Z. D. Scobey, 1862-5; Joseph M. Holbrook, 1866-1881; John M. Holbrook, 1882-3; H. C. Haerberle, 1884-93; C. E. Smith, 1894-97; L. Matthews, 1898-1901; F. E. Dutton, 1902-08; George A. Newman, 1909-.

County surveyors—Joel Bailey, 1841-47; John W. Clark, 1847-53; Joel Bailey, 1853-55; W. P. Cunningham, 1855-57; Hiram D. Wood, 1857-59; Henry L. Ryan, 1860-61; Charles Harger, 1862-63; James G. Verplank, 1864-65; Henry G. Doolittle, 1866-71; Silas Sawyer, 1872-75; Orin E. Noble, 1876-78; Charles Crawford, 1879-81; Henry Harger, 1882-84; P. H. Warner, 1885; D. O. Potter, 1886-87; P. H. Warner, 1888-89; A. G. Wilson, 1890-91; E. B. Porter, 1892; D. O. Potter, 1893-97; Thomas Wilson, 1898-1900; D. O. Potter, 1901; Thomas Wilson, 1902-08; L. Matthews, Jr., 1909-.

County superintendents of schools—Horatio N. Gates, 1858-59; Ezra F. Chase, 1860-61; John L. McCreery, 1862-63; Rodney W. Tirrill, 1864-67; Ferdinand W. Dunham, 1867; Samuel Calvin, 1868; Jerome B. Satterlee, 1869; John Kennedy, 1870-71; William H. Merton, 1872-75; Robert M. Ewart, 1876-79; Q. M. Ewart, 1880-81; Horace G. Miller, 1882-87; A. O. Stanger, 1888-95; L. T. Eaton, 1896-99; H. J. Schwietert, 1900-03; Frank D. Joseph, 1904-10; Guy D. Ribble, 1911-.

SUPERVISORS

In 1860 the county judge system of county government was abolished, and a board consisting of one supervisor from each township was constituted. One-half of the first board served one year and the other half two years, after which eight members were elected annually for two years.

1861—Z. D. Scobey, chairman; John H. Burrington, Joseph Lichtenberg, Charles H. Carpenter, Clement Coffin, William Price, William Crozier, Peter Richardson, Silas Gilmore, Ephraim Frost, Francis McFall, Aaron Richardson, Samuel P. Whittaker, Christopher L. Flint, Daniel Fuller, Daniel Sheldon.

1862—Silas Gilmore, chairman; E. K. Frost, C. T. Peet, D. Sheldon, Francis Rubly, F. McFall, Noble Ruggles, Abram Parlman, Philip Stoner, John M. Brayton, William Crozier, P. Richardson, S. P. Whittaker, C. L. Flint, Daniel Flint.

1863—N. Ruggles, chairman; Joseph Grimes, Job Gildersleeve, C. T. Peet, S. A. Thompson, F. Rubly, William Catron, P. Stoner, W. Crozier, James Harper, S. P. Whittaker, B. P. Miller, W. G. Campbell, Francis Schultz, William M. Hartshorn.

1864—J. Gildersleeve, chairman; J. Grimes, O. S. Boggess, S. A. Thompson, T. Rubly, Cummings Sanborn, Ferdinand Dunham, A. Parlman, P. Stoner,

W. M. Hartshorn, W. Crozier, D. K. Fox, J. Harper, S. P. Whittaker, B. P. Miller, W. G. Campbell.

1865—O. S. Boggess, chairman; J. Grimes, H. C. Drybread, F. Rubly, C. Sanborn, F. Dunham, D. P. Baker, P. Stoner, W. M. Hartshorn, W. Crozier, George Cowell, Leroy Jackson, S. P. Whittaker, J. M. Ames, D. Fuller, H. G. Doolittle.

1866—Joseph Grimes, chairman; H. C. Drybread, Alexander Loban, S. A. Thompson, James Le Gassick, C. Sanborn, F. Dunham, D. P. Baker, John Galyean, Samuel F. Parker, W. Crozier, Thomas J. Annis, L. Jackson, S. P. Whittaker, J. M. Annis, D. Fuller.

1867—J. Grimes, chairman; Charles Malven, A. Loban, Daniel Sheldon, J. Le Gassick, Richard Boon, F. Dunham, D. P. Baker, John Galyean, S. F. Parker, W. Crozier, T. J. Annis, William Spence, J. M. Annis, Christopher L. Flint, Patrick Donnelly.

1868—C. L. Flint, chairman; Joseph Chapman, C. Malven, C. T. Peet, D. Sheldon, J. Le Gassick, R. Boon, William Catron, R. Norton, Jesse B. Bailey, R. Holdridge, John Brownell, H. Gardner, W. Spence, J. M. Annis, P. Donnelly, D. P. Baker.

1869—R. Norton, chairman; A. G. Smith, J. Chapman, W. Catron, J. Le Gassick, Thomas Conner, C. Sanborn, R. Holdridge, J. H. Campbell, Henry Ehlers, H. Gardner, J. Brownell, C. Malven, C. T. Peet, Philip Dale, J. B. Bailey.

1870—R. Norton, chairman; H. M. Congar, O. E. Taylor, Charles Malven, J. H. Campbell, H. Ehlers, J. F. Jackson, J. Chapman, Philip Dale, A. G. Smith, C. Sanborn, Albert Boomer, M. P. Spencer, Thomas Conner, J. Le Gassick, William Ford. (Township system abolished April 14, 1870, and succeeded by a board of three, elected by the county.)

1870—Ferdinand Dunham, chairman; Joseph Chapman, J. Salisbury.

1871—F. Dunham, chairman; J. Chapman, Jesse B. Bailey.

1872—F. Dunham, chairman; J. Chapman, Jesse B. Bailey.

1873—F. Dunham, chairman; J. Chapman, Jesse B. Bailey.

1874—F. Dunham, chairman; J. Chapman, Jesse B. Bailey.

1875—J. B. Bailey, chairman; F. Dunham, H. C. Merriam.

1876—F. Dunham, chairman; H. C. Merriam, George Staehle.

1877—Henry C. Merriam, chairman; G. Staehle, F. Dunham.

1878—G. Staehle, chairman; F. Dunham, James Le Gassick.

1879—James Le Gassick, chairman; F. Dunham, B. P. Miller.

1880—James Le Gassick, chairman; F. Dunham, B. P. Miller.

1881—B. P. Miller, chairman; James Le Gassick, H. P. Chapman.

1882—H. P. Chapman, chairman; B. P. Miller, W. M. Sawyer.

1883—W. M. Sawyer, chairman; H. P. Chapman, Charles Crocker.

1884—W. M. Sawyer, chairman; Charles Crocker, Ryal Hickox.

1885—W. M. Sawyer, chairman; Ryal Hickox, Charles Crocker.

1886—W. M. Sawyer, chairman; Charles Crocker, Ryal Hickox.

1887—W. M. Sawyer, chairman; Henry Ehlers, Charles Crocker.

1888—Charles Crocker, chairman; Henry Ehlers, John F. Graham.

1889—Charles Crocker, chairman; Henry Ehlers, John F. Graham.

1890—Charles Crocker, chairman; John F. Graham, Henry Ehlers.

1891—Charles Crocker, chairman; John F. Graham, Henry Ehlers.

1892—John F. Graham, chairman; G. Merriam, Henry Ehlers.

- 1893—John F. Graham, chairman; Thomas Rose, G. Merriam.
 1894—G. Merriam, chairman; Thomas Rose, F. A. Grimes.
 1895—Thomas Rose, chairman; F. A. Grimes, G. Merriam.
 1896—F. A. Grimes, chairman; Thomas Rose, G. Merriam.
 1897—G. Merriam, chairman; Thomas Rose, F. A. Grimes.
 1898—F. A. Grimes, chairman; Thomas Rose, S. P. Carter.
 1899—S. P. Carter, chairman; F. L. Durey, F. A. Grimes.
 1900—S. P. Carter, chairman; Thomas Lindsay, F. L. Durey.
 1901—S. P. Carter, chairman; F. L. Durey, Thomas Lindsay.
 1902—S. P. Carter, chairman; F. L. Durey, Thomas Lindsay.
 1903—Thomas Lindsay, chairman; S. P. Carter, F. L. Durey.
 1904—Thomas Lindsay, chairman; James Le Gassick, F. L. Durey.
 1905—Thomas Lindsay, chairman; W. B. Robinson, J. J. Kirkwood.
 1907—J. J. Kirkwood, chairman; A. M. Burbridge, W. B. Robinson.
 1909—J. J. Kirkwood, chairman; W. B. Robinson, F. M. Burbridge.
 1911—F. M. Robinson, chairman; J. J. Kirkwood, W. B. Robinson.
 1913—W. B. Robinson, chairman; F. A. Mead, James Kehoe.

Under the law passed a short time before, the first biennial election was held in Iowa for all state and county officers, in November, 1906. This made it necessary for all officers to hold over one year that would otherwise have finished their terms in 1905.

Representatives—Ariel K. Eaton, 1850-53; James M. Noble, 1856-57; Joseph Grimes, 1858-59; John W. Le Lacheur, 1860-61; Salue G. Van Anda, 1862-63; Joseph W. Simpson, 1864-65; Albert Boomer, 1866-67; Cummings Sanborn, 1868-71; Cornelius T. Peet, 1872-75; Joseph Chapman, 1876-78; William H. Merten, Eighteenth and Nineteenth general assemblies; L. E. Hersey, Twentieth, succeeding Joseph Holbrook, who died January 31, 1884; L. S. Gates, Twenty-first; William C. Oakman, Twenty-second and Twenty-third; W. H. Norris, Twenty-fourth; D. H. Young, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, extra session of Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh; George W. Dunham, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth; R. J. Bixby, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-second extra; Eli C. Perkins, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth; Millard F. LeRoy, Thirty-fifth.

Senators—John M. Brayton, 1864-67; Joseph Grimes, 1868-71; Albert Boomer, 1872-75; Lewis G. Hersey, 1876-77; Charles E. Bronson, 1878-79; Ed P. Seeds, Twenty-second and Twenty-third; George W. Dunham, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-second extra session; Eli C. Perkins, Thirty-fifth.

CHAPTER VII

REMINISCENCES

THE COMING OF THE PIONEERS BY A PIONEER

Some years ago the following appeared in a local paper, and is considered such good material for this work that it is reproduced. Since its publication Judge Doolittle, so prominent a character in Delaware County, has passed away, but his widow is still a resident of the old home at Delhi:

No man living has been for a longer time identified with the business interests of the county than Judge F. B. Doolittle, of Delhi. For over a half century he has taken an active part in all movements of a public nature and has extensive private interests in various parts of the county.

Judge Doolittle's location at Delhi was in the nature of an accident, as he had no intention of coming to that part of the country when he started West. At the age of nineteen he was compelled to go out and make his own way in the world. In the fall of 1849, in company with William Price, he started for Iowa. They spent three or four weeks traveling through Wisconsin and Illinois and then crossed the Mississippi at Savannah. Their search for land continued up to Yankee Settlement, and they then started back down the river for Davenport, a land office at that time. There were no roads across the prairie—only an occasional wagon track, and Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Price soon lost their bearings and aimlessly wandered about for some time. "At that time," says Judge Doolittle, "there were only four or five log cabins in the Town of Delhi. There was a log house near the 'Big Spring,' which was the tavern kept by John W. Clark. In a frame lean-to, on one side of the tavern, Clark kept a little store."

Being almost penniless, the young adventurer worked as a laborer for a few months, saving a little money, which he invested in nursery stock. The new enterprise was a success, and for fifteen years the Doolittle nursery was considered the largest in Iowa. Mr. Doolittle did effectual work in organizing the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company, and was a director and assistant treasurer of that company for four years. He was also treasurer of the Delaware County Construction Company, organized for the purpose of inducing the Davenport and St. Paul Company to build its line through Delaware County. He founded and laid out the Town of Delaware. He was elected judge of Delaware County in April, 1855, to fill a vacancy and afterward was reelected for a full term. He was the first United States revenue collector, under the United States revenue law, in Delaware County, and held that office five years. Such is a mere outline of the larger activities—or rather those of a public nature—in the life of Judge Doolittle. His greatest service perhaps was a well-borne part in the struggle for mastery between the law-abiding and the hoodlum elements during the uncertain, chaotic years of early settlement.

To one interested in the history of Delaware County, a few hours' chat with Joseph Chapman of Colesburg is of profit and pleasure. Mr. Chapman has been for years postmaster at Colesburg, rendering faithful and efficient service. It is a privilege not often given us to talk with a man who, though eighty-two years of age, has never worn glasses and whose hand is as steady as in the days of his youth. Mr. Chapman is a remarkably well preserved man, and with such an example before one, it is easy to understand how those early pioneers endured the hardships incident to their eventful lives.

Delaware County has been honored by the public service of Mr. Chapman. As a member of the board of supervisors for many years his council was of the greatest value in determining the important questions which came before the board in the initial years of its service. Mr. Chapman served in other minor positions, but his most important service in an official capacity was as member of the Legislature from 1876 to 1878. His loyalty to his constituency was exemplified by an action regarding the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, for which the people of Sand Spring have just cause to be grateful. The railroad company desired to vacate the road from Farley to Monticello and rebuild from Dubuque by way of Cascade. This would have killed Sand Spring. But Mr. Chapman resolutely stood out against the bill permitting this change of route, defeating it by an amendment requiring the railroad to be put in its original condition. In this and like services, Mr. Chapman honored himself and the county electing him to office.

Mr. Chapman came to Dubuque from New York State in the fall of 1850. While in Dubuque he met a young man named Bowman, and the two soon became quite intimate friends. Stories of deer hunting in the vicinity of Colesburg attracted them to that place. The two young men immediately bought rifles and started for the new country, arriving Christmas day. They at first boarded with a Mr. Atchison, who lived in a little log house where Bolsinger's store now stands. John and George Wattson soon came to the same place, and Mr. Chapman recalls many exciting experiences while hunting with these young men. In fact, Mr. Chapman's recollections of those years are in large measure confined to hunting trips, etc., and the interview with him here recorded is necessarily brief, as it is purposed to relate all hunting stories in collective form.

To Nicholas Wilson of Delhi belongs the credit of being one of the first, if not the first, settler in the "Wilson settlement," in Delhi and Union townships. Mr. Wilson came to this locality in 1854, buying 160 acres of land in these two townships. The price paid was \$1,500, a rather high price at that time. Mr. Wilson brought his family to the new home in 1855, and they resided continuously on this farm until 1900. The first home was a log cabin, purchased of Deacon Crosier. One of Mr. Wilson's first efforts was to start an orchard and a grove of trees. Some of these latter are yet standing, and on a recent visit to the farm Mr. Wilson found several of them which measured nearly 2½ feet in diameter.

The Wilson place became a temporary home for newly arrived settlers, who would board there until they could build homes of their own. Some six or eight families thus shared the hospitality of Nicholas Wilson and his family, albeit they possessed not an abundance of the comforts of life for themselves. But these additional burdens were accepted cheerfully by these early settlers, and

looked upon as a welcome part of their responsibility in building up the new country.

One of the difficulties met by Mr. Wilson was in securing ready cash for necessary purchases. This was not uncommon at that time, when the bulk of business was carried on in trade. He remembered of raising 600 bushels of wheat one year but was unable to get enough money to pay the threshing bill of \$50. Wheat sold at Hartwick for about thirty-five cents a bushel in trade.

In point of continued residence in that locality, we believe Herbert Moulton, of Hopkinton, is the oldest of the early settlers yet living there. Mr. Moulton is a native of Vermont and when he first came West located at Galena, where he worked in the lead mines some years. At this place he married, and with his wife would occasionally come over into Iowa to visit relatives. While on one of these visits in the fall of 1849, Mr. Moulton was asked to come out and take up some land. After a brief consideration of the idea, he entered eighty acres in North Fork Township, and with the assistance of two uncles and Allan Wilson, put up a log house. It was a primitive dwelling indeed, one week's time being required for its construction. The logs were not even hewn, the holes and crevices being chinked up with clay. Leaving his wife, Mr. Moulton returned to Galena for their household goods. His wife's brother returned with him and together they bought a 160-acre soldier warrant for \$135.

While the owner of considerable land, all paid for, Mr. Moulton was by no means well off, and he went to work for his uncle, receiving 50 cents a day in trade. Across the road to his uncle's farm lay a slough, which he had to wade twice a day on his three mile walk to and from work. Tiring of this, he laid a rough bridge across the slough, working all day in the water. This brought on an attack of ague, the first and last Mr. Moulton ever experienced in Iowa, which laid him up for several weeks. Through such experiences the early settlers wrought out that sturdiness of character which at last won them a competence and which permitted in their later years a respite from hard labor and the enjoyment of what we have come to term the pleasures of life.

For a number of years Mr. Moulton did not own any horses, doing his work and traveling entirely with oxen, and it was two years before he owned a wagon of any kind. The great freshet of 1851 carried away a sawmill some miles above his farm, depositing a huge pile of lumber, etc., near his house. While looking this over one day, he noticed a large plank, which was pulled out and hauled home. Wagon wheels were sawed from this plank, a rough box built and thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Moulton rode in state.

No history of Delaware County, however brief, would be complete without a mention of James P. Ball, of Delaware. Mr. Ball came to this county in 1853, locating on the prairie near where the Town of Delaware now stands. Although land in that section of the county could at that time be entered for \$1.25 an acre, Mr. Ball's first purchase was but eighty acres, as that was all he could afford. When he reached this county, his worldly possessions consisted of a team and about four hundred dollars in money. This amount barely sufficed for the purchase of the farm and to build a small frame house.

But Mr. and Mrs. Ball had the true pioneer spirit—willing to endure some privations and hardships that they might more surely reap a future reward. Their first few years on the farm were prosperous, as prosperity was counted in

those years. The new soil yielded abundant crops and Mr. Ball was soon enabled to buy more land, until at one time he was the owner of 600 acres of the best land in the vicinity of Delaware. During recent years, he has from time to time disposed of much of his land and at present confines his attention largely to growing berries on a few acres adjoining his home in Delaware.

Shortly after the war, Mr. Ball began buying stock, and was for many years one of the best known buyers in this county. Of the hardships of a stockman's life at that time, the modern stock buyer knows but little. Mr. Ball traveled most of the time on horseback, and during cold weather suffered greatly from exposure. The rigorous winters of thirty or forty years ago robbed horseback riding of much of its fascination. But with the stock all loaded into cars at the shipping station, the buyers' troubles were only beginning. The railroad companies would not furnish a sufficient number of cars, thus compelling trying delays and overloading of cars. The trip to Chicago occupied two nights and a day and Mr. Ball was often compelled to ride with the stock for long distances, to keep weaker animals from getting down and being smothered, so crowded were the cars. But Mr. Ball was a careful buyer, a good judge of stock, and despite these drawbacks, prospered in the business.

CHAPTER VIII

CONTESTS FOR THE COUNTY SEAT

As Manchester grew, her citizens became more and more alive to the isolated position held by her and certain sections of the county in relation to Delhi, the seat of government. Manchester had become the chief trading point of the county and furnished a large share of the business to the offices of the county located at Delhi. The approaches to the county seat were in a measure long and difficult; it had poor railroad facilities; Manchester had the Dubuque & Pacific (Illinois Central) and was nearer the center of the county. Her people felt they could accommodate more people than Delhi, and for that matter, any other town in the county, so that, in the spring of 1869, the citizens of Manchester, by concerted action and according to the rules of law, laid down in such matters, gave notice to the public generally that they would make application to the board of supervisors for an order submitting to the electorate, at the general election of that year, the question of removing the seat of government from Delhi to Manchester. This necessary preliminary having been observed, petitions were industriously circulated in all the townships, which every man of voting age was asked to sign, praying for the order mentioned in the notices, and when the board of supervisors met in June, that body canvassed the petitions and determined that a majority of names had been secured by the petitioners for the desired object. Being thus encouraged, citizens of Manchester raised a fund of \$12,000, and pledged that sum for the erection of a courthouse, in the event that the county seat should be removed to their chosen locality. This gave rise to the question as to where the building site should be chosen. This man at Manchester had a tract of land he thought peculiarly adapted to the purpose; that man had many arguments to advance that the best site for a courthouse was on land owned by him. Petty jealousies were thus engendered and so complicated plans for the campaign mapped out by men having no ax to grind, but a real desire to attain the end sought, that many who were in favor of Manchester became disgusted, and others indifferent, all of which did not escape the enemy, but added zest and determination to their efforts to retain what they already possessed. Delhi and her cohorts went into the fight with great energy, being strongly fortified by the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, whose officials generously contributed the main sinew of war—funds—to the Strawberry Point and Monticello papers, which published telling articles in favor of the town in possession and against the one seeking to grasp the coveted plum from her mouth. These newspapers were liberally distributed, week after week, among the electors of Elk, Union, Honey Creek, Oneida and Hazel Green townships, and were potent factors in inducing many to vote for the retention of the county seat at Delhi. No better evidence was needed than the result at the polls in October, when the election showed that Manchester had been defeated in her ambition by a majority of 367.

But Manchester bided her time. One defeat only whetted the appetites of her people for another and similar battle. Again resolved to enter the lists, she opened her batteries upon the defenses of Delhi and in 1874 petitioned the board of supervisors for an election to determine where, as between Manchester and Delhi, the county seat should be located. This time it did not appear that the petitions contained a sufficient number of names of the qualified voters of the county and the prayer of the petitioners was denied; consequently, that body declined to order an election.

A third attempt was made to wrest from Delhi that which she prized most highly. In 1875, Manchester, Delaware and Earlville, not as allies, but each having aspirations, petitioned the board of supervisors for an election, to determine the county seat question. Remonstrances, generously signed by those in favor of Manchester, cleared the field of action of Earlville and Delaware, at the April term, and then the Manchester contingent put forth its best licks in securing signatures to petitions circulated in the various towns and townships. The board met in June and canvassed the papers. But the entire bar at Delhi was engaged to represent that place and made it clear to the board that the Manchester petitions were imperfect, in that many of the names thereon were also to be found on the remonstrances. A legal battle then ensued, in which Delhi came off victor. The matter finally reached the Supreme Court, in the month of August following, and the relief accorded by that tribunal was of no avail.

In the year 1869, when Manchester first clashed arms with Delhi, both Delaware and Earlville petitioned for a hearing before the board but soon found they had no status worthy of notice by that body. Each town again was among the combatants, in 1875, and got short shrift on that occasion. But once again Earlville tried her chances, this time in the winter of 1876, when her adherents were more successful and on petition an election was ordered, to decide the issue. Earlville offered \$10,000, to be expended in building a courthouse, and had high hopes of the election's results. Manchester stood back, calmly and hopefully awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court in her case. The campaign went on with good feeling manifested by everyone, but Earlville simply was not in it and was "snowed under" by an overwhelming majority.

MANCHESTER CAPTURES THE COUNTY SEAT

It probably occurred to many of the thoughtful and far-seeing men of Delaware County that it was only a question of time when Delhi should be compelled to part with her hold upon the county seat. Delhi's railroad facilities were not of the best; the town was difficult and inconvenient for large numbers of the taxpayers to reach; hotel accommodations were inadequate, and many reasons, seemingly plausible and potent, were advanced against her retention of the seat of government. Manchester had grown vastly as compared with Delhi. As a matter of fact, the county seat had not increased its population to any appreciable extent in years.

In the spring of 1880 the people of Manchester and vicinity, including many citizens of the west half of the county, came to the conclusion that Manchester would accommodate more people than either the present county seat of Delhi

or any other town in the county; therefore, they took necessary steps to have a change of county seat from Delhi to Manchester and a meeting was called and a committee appointed for the purpose of taking charge of the matter; and competent men were selected to circulate a petition for that purpose. The petition was industriously circulated by these agents appointed therefor, and they made a very thorough canvass, particularly of the west half of the county and a portion of the east half. No sooner did they commence to circulate the petition than the people of Delhi and vicinity, and those in favor of keeping the county seat where it was, circulated a remonstrance against the removal and they were as industrious in the circulation of their remonstrance as the petitioners were in circulating their petition. The petitioners had served a notice that the petition should be presented at the June term of the board of supervisors in 1880, and in accordance with that notice, the petitions were filed at that term and the remonstrances were also filed at that term; and the matter came before the board of supervisors.

After several days' examination of the names upon the petition and upon the remonstrances, and ascertaining how many of the petitioners had signed the remonstrance, the board of supervisors made the following finding: That the petition contained 133 names more than the remonstrance and that the number on the petition was larger than the majority of voters of Delaware County, as found by the last preceding census. Whereupon, the board found that the petitioners were entitled to the order they asked for, that a notice of an election be had to determine the question of removal of the county seat from Delhi to Manchester; and, on the 28th day of June, the board of supervisors ordered that a vote be taken on the question of removal at the next general election, to vote on the proposition of relocation of the county seat from Delhi to Manchester.

Immediately after its finding, the remonstrators removed said cause from the board of supervisors to the Circuit Court of Delaware County, Iowa, upon a writ of certiorari, to review the action of the board in respect to this removal.

At the general election of this state on November 2, 1880, the electors of Delaware County voted upon the question of this removal and the result of that vote was canvassed at the November term of the board of supervisors, when it was found by said board that the majority of the electorate was in favor of the removal of the county seat from Delhi to Manchester, this majority being 487. Two thousand one hundred and fifteen votes were cast in favor of removal and 1,628 against. Whereupon, said board declared that the majority of the votes being cast for Manchester "Manchester is therefore declared to be the county seat of Delaware County, Iowa."

Immediately thereafter the remonstrators filed a notice of appeal of the decision and order of the board to the Circuit Court of Delaware County, Iowa, and asked for a writ of injunction, which writ was served upon the board of supervisors and, the remonstrators filed their proper bond and asked for and obtained a writ of injunction to enjoin the supervisors from removing the books and papers from Delhi and to reverse the order of removal.

This cause was afterward heard before the Circuit Court at the November, 1880, term thereof. The finding and order of the board of supervisors were decreed to be right and the action of the board was affirmed, whereupon, the

remonstrators immediately upon the rendering of the decision of said District Court, filed notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa and perfected their appeal. The petitioners, believing that the Supreme Court would affirm the decision and judgment of the District Court, disregarded such appeal and, the injunction having been dissolved and being therefore dead and having no effect in restraining the petitioners from removing the records, papers, etc., from Delhi to Manchester, they proceeded at once to remove all the records and papers to Manchester. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the court below after the records and papers were removed to Manchester.

DELAWARE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

COURTHOUSES

The first temple (?) of justice erected in Delaware County was far from being an imposing affair, but it took as long to finish its construction as a modern state house. If the Commissioners' Court made provision for the building prior to its erection, the clerk's minutes show negligence or oversight in not mentioning this important detail. However, the courthouse was put up by the settlers all joining hands during the winter of 1842. These hardy pioneers gathered at Delhi and, with axes and teams cut logs and hauled them on the frozen lake, from the timber on the south side, and raised a log cabin 18 by 24 feet, and two stories high. "The gable ends were 'cobbled up,' and the ribs and ridgepole placed in position ready to receive the 'shake' roof." The lower floor was designed for the court room and the upper for the juries. The floors were laid with lumber hauled from Olmstead's Mill, but years elapsed before the building was given a roof and for an equally long time it was the only building in the county seat.

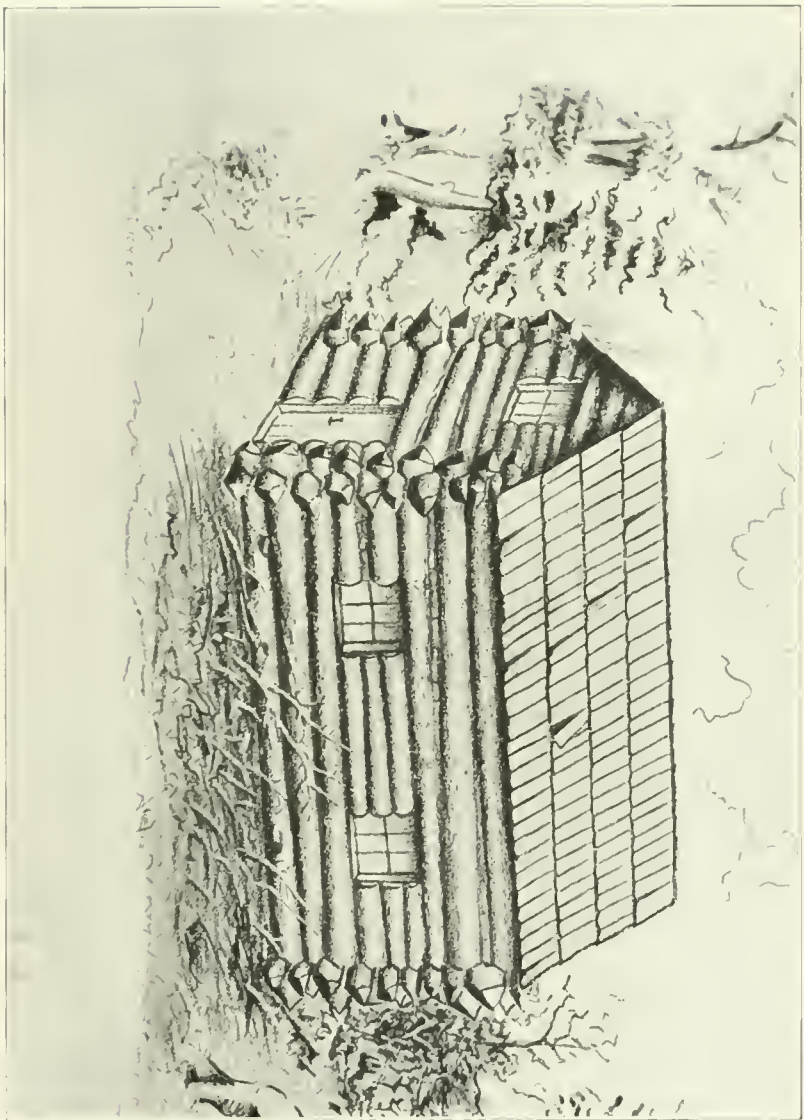
Although continuous efforts were made by the commissioners to secure money to finish the courthouse, nothing in that direction was accomplished for years. The insignificant (at this time) sum of \$65.00 could not be raised to put on a roof, windows, doors and other necessities. As late a day as July 2, 1844, more than two years after the building was erected, the commissioners occupied the primitive courthouse for the first time, but it still was devoid of a roof.

The first term of the District Court was held in the log building, but the jury room on the upper story, only having a frail board floor with an approach by ladder on the outside, the grand jury held its deliberations in a grove a few rods southwest. This spot, it is said, remained the "jury room" until another courthouse was built.

OLD COURTHOUSE AT DELHI

History fails to record whether or not the log courthouse, built in the early spring of 1842, ever succeeded in getting a roof. One thing is certain, the building was a failure, for when the weather became inclement the Commissioners' Court was held at the house of a settler, even up to the time it was abandoned by the county. Another and better building was needed for county purposes.

FIRST COURTHOUSE AT DEATH ROUTE BY THE SEPTIERS



but how to secure it was a serious and weighty problem with the men at the head of affairs. The county treasury was in its normal condition—empty; county orders were a drug on the market and rarely brought over fifty cents on the dollar; the credit of Delaware County was a negligible quantity. The only real estate owned by the county that could be negotiated was in Delhi town lots, but these were only valued at \$5 apiece. With all these difficulties in the way, the commissioners, nevertheless, ordered the building of another courthouse and in April, 1850, resolved to advertise for bids "to build a courthouse." No contractor seemed to fancy the job, whereupon, Judge Doolittle and William Price, neither of whom was an experienced mechanic, secured the contract for furnishing the timber for the structure, at 5 cents per running foot. With axes and a borrowed broad-axe, these patriotic pioneers cut and hewed timber for the courthouse, and jail to be built in the basement, and received pay in warrants or Delhi lots, the latter at the rate of \$5 the lot. But the building was not completed until the year 1853 and many were the claims presented for work and material, of which a few samples are here appended: Samuel Bird, labor, \$7.87; Z. A. Wellman, cash paid, \$12.80; Joseph Mitchell, boarding hands, \$7; Simeon Ellis, timber, \$28; Jasper Seward, labor, \$6.87; Henry Crawford, labor, \$4.87; H. A. Carter, \$45.25; Charles Cousins, labor, \$5.73; John Benson, lumber, \$58.77; G. W. Gregg, labor, \$2.37; Simeon Ellis, timber, \$7; John W. Clark, lumber, \$25; H. A. Carter, commissioner and services on courthouse, \$23.50.

Payments for material and work were made in warrants at 50 cents on the dollar, and town lots at \$5 each. The building was commenced under the supervision of the commissioners and in August, Judge Benson, succeeding the commissioners in authority, superintended the laying of the foundation, building of the basement, or jail walls, and raising the frames. When the building had advanced to this stage, nothing further was done for a year thereafter. But by 1853 Delaware County had a new courthouse and jail and, it is said, all was paid for in county warrants and town lots. The structure was a plain frame, and in design and size resembles the traditional district schoolhouse. Underneath is a high basement used for a county bastille. On the main floor was one apartment, designed for the court room, the entrance to which was reached from the ground by a flight of steps. The old log cabin, which was dignified by the name of courthouse, was sold and removed. Its successor still stands upon its foundation stones in the plot of ground set apart for the purpose, and was vacated when Delhi lost its proud position of capital of Delaware County. This beautiful tract of land, occupying a square and in the heart of Delhi, was given by the county to J. M. Holbrook Post, No. 342, G. A. R., in the '90s and since then the old courthouse has served the old veterans as headquarters. After Delhi was incorporated in 1909, the Post quit-claimed its title to the old courthouse square, now known as G. A. R. Park, to the municipality. But previous to this the Post had turned over to Delhi Township for a town hall, a two-story brick building, standing in the park, which had been built by the county for the accommodation of its officials and archives. This building was erected under the administration of Judge F. B. Doolittle, in 1857, and cost about five thousand dollars. On the lower floor were the offices of clerk of the court and treasurer; upper floor, auditor and recorder.

THE COURTHOUSE AT MANCHESTER

The advocates of the removal of the courthouse from Delhi to Manchester had promised the taxpayers of the county that in the event the county seat should be removed, a courthouse would be erected by the people of Manchester and vicinity free of expense to the county. The petitioners for the removal of the county seat had agreed to furnish a lot and erect buildings sufficient for the officials of the county, having sufficient and proper vaults for the safe and secure storage of all records, papers and archives of the county. It was also agreed that the city hall in Manchester should be furnished free in the interim for use as a court room for a period of ninety-nine years. And agreeably to these promises the Manchester people at once erected a two-story frame building with vaults, as promised, on a lot costing about three thousand dollars purchased of the Ray B. Griffin estate, situate on the southeast corner of Main and Tama streets. Here the officials were installed, also the archives and records brought from the old courthouse at Delhi, and this was the courthouse of Delaware County until the present one took its place. Court was held at the city hall.

For several years after Manchester had secured the county seat, the temporary frame building was used as official headquarters for the various officers, but it did not meet the desires nor the needs of the people. Along in the '90s they manifested a spirit of dissatisfaction and soon they came out in the open and declared it was high time that a courthouse should be built, commensurate with the needs and in harmony with the ability of the taxpayers to pay for it. Thereupon, certain of the citizens filed a petition with the board of supervisors, asking that body to build a courthouse not to exceed forty thousand dollars. The law, however, prohibited the board from expending more than five thousand dollars for any public purpose, unless the same should be done upon the vote of the people, or had been submitted to the voters of the county. This put a different phase upon the matter, so that the petitioners became remonstrators in that they feared to have the question submitted to a vote, as the proposition might carry. In that event they conceived the idea that not much of a courthouse could be built for \$40,000, and that after the amount voted had been expended an appropriation would be asked for and granted for more money than they cared to pay. These petitioner-remonstrators were thereupon promised by those having the matter in hand that the courthouse would be built for a sum not to exceed forty thousand dollars and that the county would not be taxed for it.

In 1852, Congress passed an act giving to every state all the swamp lands within its borders. It was found soon after this act was passed that a good deal of the swamp land had been entered by the people, some paying in cash and others in warrants, so that another act was passed in 1855, providing that for all land that had been entered prior to 1852, the United States would reimburse the state. Under that act, Judge A. S. Blair was appointed by the board of supervisors to prove up the swamp lands and accepting the office, he performed his duties faithfully and well. For the land that had been entered for cash, he secured to the county \$22,000. He also placed to the county's credit 20,000 acres of land.

About 1893, when arrangements were making for the building of the courthouse, the question was brought up before the board of supervisors as to whether

this swamp land should be sold and the proceeds applied on the cost of the building. The board agreed that the question should be submitted to the voters at the next general election and that the voters should also pass on the question of applying the dog tax to the sum proposed, transferring it first to the general county fund. The election returns showed that the taxpayers and electors were in favor of using these funds for the purposes stated, and with the bridge fund, which had also been transferred, the courthouse was built in 1894, at a cost in round numbers of \$38,000.

On the 29th of March, 1894, a contract was let to Barnett & Record Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, for \$36,860, that being the lowest, among others, in its bid. Work at once was commenced in excavating for a foundation and soon material was on hand for a brick and stone structure that is the admiration of all who see it. By an arrangement with their workmen, whereby they should give their services for less than the regular rates in order to secure the contract, this firm put up a building that is first class in every particular and could not be replaced today for \$75,000. The design is tasteful and attractive. It fronts on Main Street and has a tower at its northwest corner. The material is red pressed brick, tastefully trimmed with rough hewn stone. The main entrance and to the second story, is faced and arched with this rough stone. The building is two stories in height, with an ample basement, and has for its interior arrangement the main offices on the first floor. In the second story is a well appointed court room with a good seating capacity. Here also are the judge's rooms, jury rooms and offices for the county attorney. The basement is devoted to furnaces and other uses.

The building was dedicated January 7, 1895. The dedicatory exercises were held in Central Opera House, with Judge Blair presiding. Among others who delivered addresses on this occasion were Judge John F. Utt, of Dubuque, Judge A. S. Blair, of Manchester, and H. F. Arnold, of Manchester. Judge Blair opened the first term of court held in the new building. In 1895 a clock was bought and paid for by about seven hundred citizens of the county, and placed in the tower, which now gives the time to the public by night and day.

COUNTY JAILS

As we have seen, the first jail was built in the basement of the second courthouse. This in course of time became obsolete and useless, so that a new and more commodious place of confinement for malefactors became necessary. By the year 1877, the question of providing a new building was forced upon the county authorities and on June 28th, a contract was let for the erection of a jail, the price to be \$4,898. A site for the improvement was selected a short distance west of the brick office building on the public square, and in the fall of 1878 the structure was completed, at a cost of a little over five thousand dollars. This jail was built of stone, quarried in the vicinity. It was two stories in height, contained six cells, three on each floor, an office room on the ground floor and sleeping rooms for jailers in the second story.

THE PRESENT JAIL BUILDING

The citizens of Manchester obligated themselves to build a county jail at Manchester if that place became the county seat, and it was the intention to use

material in the stone jail at Delhi in its construction. But an offer of \$2,300 in cash was made to the county by those having the matter in hand, which was accepted and the county then assumed the duty and cost of putting up the building. For this purpose the board of supervisors at the April term, 1885, Charles Crocker, Ryal Hiekox and W. M. Sawyer, were appointed by the board, as a commission, to select and purchase a site for a jail and sheriff's residence, to accept a plan for such building, and make all contracts for the furtherance and completion of the undertaking. Consequently, a site was selected on the southeast corner of Delaware and Tama streets and the jail now in use was built in the fall of 1885 and occupied in January, 1886. The building is a two-story brick. The main part, which is on the corner, has the appearance of a residence and is occupied by the sheriff. The jail proper, with modern steel cells, or cages, is to the rear, on Delaware Street. The contract price was \$4,328 for the construction of the institution. To this should be added a considerable sum for the purchase of and work on the steel cells in the prison.

THE COUNTY FARM

Prior to the year 1862, Delaware County "farmed" its indigent and helpless citizens to any one capable and willing to care for them, at a stated stipend. But the community was growing in population and wealth, also in the number of people needing public assistance, so that it became imperative that systematic provision should be made in behalf of the county's unfortunates.

On the 7th day of June, 1861, Clement Coffin, member of the committee on paupers, reported to the board of supervisors, recommending that a proposition be submitted to the electorate of the county for the purchase of land, to be used as a home and retreat for that class of the county's citizens unable to care and provide for itself, the same to be known as the poor farm. After recommitment with instructions, the question was again submitted to the board, this time taking the form of placing before the voters the proposition of purchasing a farm for the poor, and raising not to exceed three thousand dollars for the purpose. The report was accepted. The question was voted upon at the ensuing October election and was rejected by a majority of 199.

In the meantime the county had leased a house and tract of land belonging to Samuel Gookin to shelter its poor. William Terwiliger, F. B. Doolittle and Andrew Lord were appointed directors of the poorhouse. In January, 1863, the directors of the poorhouse were authorized to purchase a farm, and on June 5th, F. B. Doolittle was appointed commissioner, for the purpose, and authorized "to negotiate with the owners of the premises now occupied by the county as a poorhouse, provided he shall not pay more than one thousand dollars for the same," and in the event of closing the transaction, the county clerk was instructed to issue county orders for the purchase money. The place in view at this time was not bought and Commissioner Doolittle was authorized to negotiate for the "Hefner farm" at a price not to exceed one thousand dollars. This arrangement also came to naught and nothing further seems to have been done in the matter until the year 1865, when, on January 4, F. B. Doolittle, Joseph Grimes and D. P. Baker were appointed a commission "to view the Horton or any other farm, and purchase the same for a county farm, at a reasonable price."



COURTHOUSE, MANCHESTER

On the 8th of June, 1865, the commission reported to the board of supervisors that a contract had been made for a tract of land containing $222\frac{1}{4}$ acres, on section 18, Delhi Township, consideration \$2,000. This contract was indorsed by the board and Judge Doolittle was requested to prepare plans for a suitable building.

No new buildings were erected on the farm, however, until 1873. An old house on the place was made to answer the county's purpose until a better one took its place. A move in this direction was made in July, 1873, when the board of supervisors entered into a contract with N. W. Austin for the erection of a brick building. This is a large two-story structure, with basement, which later was enlarged by the addition of wings. The old building was moved to the rear and converted into a barn.

Since the plans of the county authorities attained their fruition, the helpless and unfortunate of her people applying for aid at this institution have found the shelter and care necessary to their well being. This infirmary has maintained high repute among kindred establishments in the state and is a credit to the community maintaining it. The present steward is John A. Pierce, who reported the average number of inmates for the year 1913, at $16\frac{3}{4}$.

CHAPTER IX

DELAWARE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

John Brown, who declared and honestly believed himself chosen of the Lord to strike the shackles from the southern slave, was hanged on the gallows at Charlestown, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on the 2d day of December, 1859, as a penalty for his misguided attempt to cause an uprising of the blacks in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, where he and his small band of followers had forcibly taken possession of the United States arsenal. This event caused a furor of excitement in the South, and events that made for internecine strife and the bloodiest civil war on record were hastened at a furious speed toward Fort Sumter, where the shot was fired that echoed its baleful significance throughout the hills and vales of Christendom. The walls of Fort Sumter were battered by the rebel guns at Charleston, South Carolina, by the would-be assassins of the Union on the morning of April 12, 1861, and in twenty-four hours thereafter news of the world momentous action had reached every accessible corner of the United States. In the South the portentous message was generally received with boisterous demonstrations of joy and the belief on the part of the masses that the day would soon come for their deliverance from the "northern yoke" and that their "peculiar institution" was to be perpetuated under the constitution and laws of a new confederacy of states. In the North a different feeling possessed the people. The firing on Fort Sumter was looked upon with anger and sadness, and the determination was at once formed to uphold the integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of its institutions. It was then that Abraham Lincoln began his great work of preserving the Union.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS

On the 16th of April, four days following the assault on Fort Sumter, Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, received the following telegram from Simon Cameron, secretary of war:

"Call made on you by tonight's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service."

That very day the governor proclaimed to the people of Iowa that the nation was imperiled and invoked the aid of every loyal citizen in the state. The telegram above alluded to was received at Davenport. The governor was then residing at Iowa City but there was no telegraphic communication in those days between the two cities.

It was important that the dispatch should reach the eyes of the governor at once, and General Vandever, then a civilian, volunteered to take the message to Iowa City. The governor was found on his farm outside the city by the self-appointed messenger, dressed in homespun and working in the field. Reading

the dispatch, Governor Kirkwood expressed extreme surprise and exclaimed: "Why, the President wants a whole regiment of men! Do you suppose I can raise so many as that, Mr. Vandever?" When ten Iowa regiments were offered a few days later the question was answered.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

President Lincoln announced, April 15, 1861, that the execution of the laws of the Union had been obstructed in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas by "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He called out the militia to the number of 75,000. Seeing that the insurgents had not dispersed in the states named and that the inhabitants of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee had joined them, he issued this proclamation, August 16, 1861:

"Whereas, on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against Laws, Constitution and Government of the United States, which has broken out within the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled, 'An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose,' approved February 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed and the insurgents having failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas, such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas; and whereas, the insurgents in all the said states claim to act under the authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such state or states, or in the part or parts thereof in which combinations exist, nor has any such insurrection been suppressed by said states:

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said states of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that state and the other states hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents), are in a state of insurrection against the United States; and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exception aforesaid, and the citizens of other states and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said states with the exception aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the secretary of the treasury, or proceeding to any said states, with

the exceptions aforesaid, by land and water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same or conveying persons to or from said states, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said states with said exceptions found at sea or in any port of the United States will be forfeited to the United States, and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals and officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it; leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the secretary of the treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said secretary is authorized by law to grant if, in his judgment, the special circumstances in any case shall require such remission.

“In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

“Done at the City of Washington, this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth year.

“ABRAHAM LINCOLN.”

IOWA RALLIES TO THE COLORS

“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,” said Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, upon one occasion, “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, Samuel J. Kirkwood, 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 the 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.

IOWA TROOPS REENLISTED

“In the veteran reenlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods of reenlistments 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 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 and 1865 by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drumbeat 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.

IOWA PAID NO BOUNTY

"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 ruling of the war department to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside in part the former rule of settlements and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the states should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the general government for men on a settlement of her quota account."

DELAWARE COUNTY IS LOYAL

When they fully realized that war was on, the people of Delaware were not slow to manifest their loyalty to the Union. A calm, but determined people they were! In groups on the streets, at their homes and business places, in mass meetings assembled and even in the churches the topic of universal discussion was the insult to the flag and proposed secession of the states south of Mason and Dixon's line. Men were ready and eager to enlist for the war, which many thought would be a short one. Money was offered by men of large heart and patriotism to assist in recruiting troops. The plow, the scoop and the pen were dropped to take up the accoutrements of war, and such patriots as Cols. John C. Peters, Salve G. Van Anda, Capt. John F. Merry, and others, gave their time, energies and influence toward the enlistment of men, all of whom went to the front and gave, by their services, an honorable place to Delaware County in the military history of this country. All fought bravely. Some were killed in battle and their bodies lie in unknown graves where they fell. Others lost their health and strength in camp, or in the field, or southern prisons, some of whom died there, while others found their way back home, either maimed or broken in health. The returning veterans, however, were greeted with open arms by friend and neighbor and the community in which they lived tendered them public demonstrations of appreciation of the patriotic duties performed in fighting for their country's welfare. A list of the men who went to the front from Delaware County follows, as furnished by the adjutant general's reports of the State of Iowa:

FIRST INFANTRY

The First Regiment Iowa Volunteers was composed of independent military companies organized before the war began, and enlisted for three months. It is said that Captain Herron and his company tendered their services to the secretary of war three months before the commencement of hostilities. This regiment was engaged at Wilson's Creek under General Lyon and lost ten killed and nearly fifty wounded.

Collins, James, enlisted April 23, 1861.

Collins, Joseph, enlisted April 23, 1861; reenlisted Twelfth Infantry, September 10, 1861, now sergeant.

Wall, F. M., enlisted April 23, 1861, as private in Company H, Sixteenth Infantry.

THIRD INFANTRY

The Third Regiment was raised, drilled and sent to the front about August 1, 1861. Its first engagement was at Blue Mills, Missouri, September 18, 1861. It fought gallantly at Shiloh two days, the second day under command of Lieutenant Cusley, the regimental officers being off duty or wounded. At Matamora, October 5, 1862, the regiment suffered heavily. On its way to join General Grant before Vicksburg, the Third was attacked by guerrillas and had fourteen men wounded; participated in the operations at Vicksburg; July 12, 1863, went into battle at Johnson, Mississippi, with 241 men and lost 114 killed, wounded and missing; participated in the Meridian expedition, arriving there February 3, 1864, and the next day tore up fifteen miles of railroad; near Atlanta did good service July 28. Greatly reduced in numbers, the survivors reenlisted, forming three companies, and consolidated with the Second Infantry.

The non-veterans of this regiment were mustered out in January and July, 1864.

COMPANY C

First lieutenant, Abel A. Franklin, enlisted as musician May 18, 1861; promoted first sergeant, then second lieutenant, July 18, 1862.

Sergeant, John H. Earl, enlisted May 18, 1861.

Sergeant, Stephen Cousins, enlisted May 18, 1861; wounded April 6, 1861.

Privates

Baldwin, C., enlisted May 18, 1861; discharged June 16, 1862.

Babcock, Charles, enlisted May 18, 1861; taken prisoner at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Blue, Emmis, enlisted February 5, 1864; discharged August 27, 1864.

Gibbs, William, enlisted May 18, 1861.

Gostling, George G., enlisted May 18, 1861.

Griffith, Robert P., enlisted May 18, 1861; promoted second corporal; wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Holmes, D. W., enlisted May 18, 1861; discharged for disability November 26, 1861.

Hopson, A. E., enlisted May 18, 1861; discharged for disability November 26, 1861.

Libby, E., Jr., enlisted May 18, 1861; died August 24, 1863, at Natchez.

Michael, George, enlisted May 18, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps, February 15, 1864.

Noble, James L., enlisted May 18, 1861; discharged for disability.

Richmond, Walter, enlisted May 18, 1861.

Sanford, George, enlisted May 18, 1864.

Sanford, George, enlisted May 18, 1861.

THIRD VETERAN INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Captain, Robert P. Griffith, commissioned July 8, 1864; killed in battle (while corporal) at siege of Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

FIFTH INFANTRY

The Fifth Regiment Infantry saw its first active service in front of New Madrid, when Companies A and B occupied the skirmish line; did brilliant service in the operations against Island No. 10, and after its surrender was directed to inscribe "New Madrid and Island No. 10" upon its flag. At Iuka, September 19, 1862, the regiment lost heavily. During April and May, 1863, heavy skirmishing in Louisiana and Mississippi and participated in the operations before Vicksburg. At Chattanooga one-third of the regiment was captured. At Mission Ridge it was again on the skirmish line; mustered out at Kingston, Alabama. This regiment was disbanded in August, 1864.

COMPANY K

Captain, Daniel S. Malvin, commissioned second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant, February 1, 1862; promoted captain, March 1, 1862; reduced to first lieutenant.

Second lieutenant, Jerome Darling, enlisted as corporal, July 1, 1861; promoted first sergeant, then second lieutenant, September 20, 1862; died May 17, 1863, of wounds received at battle of Champion Hills.

Sergeant, O. H. Smith, captured November 25, 1862, at Chattanooga.

Corporal, William T. Crozier, enlisted July 1, 1861.

Corporal, William Setchfield, enlisted July 1, 1861; wounded at Iuka, September 19, 1862.

Privates

Burrington, C. L., enlisted July 1, 1861; missing after battle of Iuka.

Borrett, William, enlisted July 1, 1861; committed suicide on Steamer War Eagle, September 19, 1861.

- Carlton, George, enlisted July 1, 1861.
 Doolittle, A. K., enlisted December 22, 1863.
 Doolittle, William A., enlisted July 1, 1861.
 Field, Job M., enlisted July 1, 1861; captured at Chattanooga, November 25, 1863.
 Field, S. W. F., enlisted July 1, 1861; killed in battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862.
 Griffin, Asel, enlisted July 1, 1861.
 Gilbert, N., enlisted July 1, 1861; discharged for disability February 13, 1862.
 Hallenbeck, J., enlisted July 1, 1861; captured at Chattanooga, November 25, 1863.
 Healey, John, enlisted July 1, 1861; died September 27, 1862, of wounds received at Iuka.
 Luckinbill, E., enlisted July 1, 1861.
 Moshier, Tunis, enlisted July 1, 1861.
 Noble, A. F., enlisted July 1, 1861.
 Shryock, S., enlisted July 1, 1861; wounded in battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862.
 Truby, R. B., enlisted July 1, 1861; died March 27, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Wattson, George F., enlisted July 1, 1861.
 Webb, James, enlisted July 1, 1861; captured at Chattanooga, November 25, 1863.

NINTH INFANTRY

The Ninth Infantry was sent to the front in 1861. Hon. William Vandever resigned his seat in Congress to take command of the Fifth. The regiment was first under fire at Pea Ridge, where it behaved gallantly; was in the Yazoo expedition in 1863. The Third Iowa Battery was recruited as a component part of the Ninth. The regiment participated in the movements against Atlanta and in the famous march through the Carolinas under an Iowa officer and with three other Iowa regiments captured Columbia. This regiment was mustered out July 18, 1865, at Louisville. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY D

Sergeant, James E. Kirkwood, enlisted September 5, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; wounded at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862.

Corporal, John B. Miller, enlisted September 5, 1861; promoted from private February 1, 1862; wounded at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Privates

Boyer, I. C., enlisted August 29, 1861; died March 14, 1862, of wounds received at Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

Edgington, Thomas J., enlisted August 16, 1861; discharged for disability January 18, 1861.

Gilbert, F. D., enlisted August 29, 1861; promoted to fourth corporal, March 17, 1862.

Gale, William L., enlisted August 29, 1861; discharged for disability, January 18, 1862.

King, William H., enlisted August 26, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Matkew, Lewis, enlisted August 23, 1861; discharged July 16, 1862; reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Mersellus, John, enlisted September 12, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Phillips, Alexander, enlisted August 23, 1861; discharged for disability January 11, 1862.

Smith, John Isaac, enlisted August 16, 1861.

Smith, E. A., enlisted September 17, 1861; killed March 7, 1862, in action at Pea Ridge.

McCullough, William, enlisted August 30, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 23, 1864.

Blasdell, B. A., enlisted February 25, 1864.

Colyer, Charles C., enlisted February 27, 1864.

Dickey, Charles H., enlisted February 26, 1864.

Dickey, F. N., enlisted February 20, 1864.

Havens, Romango, enlisted February 26, 1864.

Owens, James, Jr., enlisted February 26, 1864.

COMPANY E

Corporal, Alberd D. Strunk, enlisted September 23, 1861, as private; promoted corporal, March 10, 1862.

COMPANY F

Private, Seaton, Asa M., enlisted September 13, 1861; died at Young's Point, Louisiana, March 20, 1863.

COMPANY G

Second lieutenant, Jacob Platt, enlisted as sergeant July 28, 1861; promoted first sergeant, then second lieutenant, August 4, 1863; reenlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864; discharged as first sergeant, for disability, July 25, 1864.

Sergeant, Milton F. Fowler, enlisted July 28, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; wounded July 22, 1864, at Atlanta.

Privates

Costello, Thomas, enlisted September 3, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Cuppet, David L., enlisted September 10, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge, reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

McGuigan, William H., enlisted September 10, 1861; killed in action at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Michaels, Aaron, enlisted September 18, 1861; died March 15, 1862, of wounds received at Pea Ridge.

Shrunk, Joseph, enlisted September 24, 1861.

Waters, John H., reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Wells, T. P., enlisted September 18, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; discharged for disability.

COMPANY K

Sergeant, Thomas A. Farrington, reenlisted as veteran January 26, 1864.

Privates

Clark, William, enlisted February 29, 1864, unassigned.

Gilham, Jordan, enlisted February 20, 1864, unassigned.

Kirk, William H., enlisted February 2, 1864, unassigned.

Menes, James, enlisted February 29, 1864, unassigned.

TWELFTH INFANTRY

The Twelfth Regiment was recruited late in the summer of 1861, and organized at Camp Union, Dubuque, Iowa, and mustered into the service of the United States, November 25, 1861, by Captain Washington, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

A large portion of Companies F, H, and K were Delaware County men. Company F was recruited at Manchester, H at Colesburg and Dubuque, and K at Hopkinton, which almost compelled the college at that place to suspend for want of students. The first active service in which the regiment was engaged was at Fort Donelson, where it was assigned to Cook's Brigade of Smith's Division, and was engaged in the battles of the 13th, 14th and 15th of February, which resulted in the capture of the fort and its garrison on the 16th, the enemy surrendering themselves prisoners of war. During most of the time, the boys were exposed to a cold rain and sleet and not being permitted to have any fire, suffered very much from cold.

At Shiloh, the Twelfth was brigaded with the Second, Seventh and Fourteenth Iowa regiments, called the Iowa Brigade, commanded by General Tuttle, Second Iowa Infantry, Gen. W. H. Wallace commanding the division, and were in position near a field beyond General Hurlbut's headquarters. Here it remained in line of battle from 6 o'clock A. M. until about 4 P. M., during which time the enemy made several bold charges and was repulsed with great loss in killed and wounded. The Twelfth and Fourteenth being in support of a battery and having no orders to fall back, and not having notice that the left had given way, were allowed to be surrounded and after several hours' desperate fighting, in which three or four regiments contended against the whole rebel force, the Twelfth having its commanding officer, Colonel Woods, severely wounded, with all hopes of retreat or succor cut off, was obliged to surrender at 6 o'clock P. M. Number of men captured from regiment, about four hundred.

The men of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa Regiments, who were not captured, were organized into a regiment called the "Union Brigade," of which regiment the Twelfth formed Companies E and K. The Union Brigade was engaged and took a very prominent part in the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, the Twelfth losing three killed and twenty-five wounded out of eighty men engaged. After pursuing the enemy as far as Ripley, Mississippi, the regiment returned to Corinth, where it was engaged in building fortifications until December 18, 1862, when orders were received from the war department, discontinuing the organization known as the Union Brigade and ordering men of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, to reorganize their regiments, prisoners having been paroled October 18, 1862, and exchanged November 10, 1862. The detachment of the Twelfth Iowa arrived at Jackson, Tennessee, where it was found that Forrest had destroyed the railroad from Uniontown and was threatening Jackson. The detachment was at once ordered to the defence of the place, and remained four days, when it was ordered to open the railroad to Columbus, Kentucky, which delayed the detachment until the 4th of January. It arrived at Columbus on that day and was ordered once more to Davenport, where it arrived on the 7th of January, 1863, and from there it was ordered on the 27th of March to proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, there to rejoin the regiment, and soon as organized was ordered to report to General Grant in the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi, and served during the entire siege, participating in all the principal engagements until the 22d of June, when it was sent to Black River to guard the rear from an attack by Johnson. Vicksburg surrendered July 4th.

The Twelfth was engaged in the battle near Tupelo, Mississippi, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July, 1864, losing nine men killed, fifty-four wounded and one missing out of 200 engaged.

In June, 1864, Companies A and F, numbering fifty-five men, under command of Capt. J. R. C. Hunter, Company A, while stationed at the mouth of White River, Arkansas, were attacked by 600 rebels of Marmaduke's command, about daylight, on the 22d of June, but taking refuge behind a slight stockade they repulsed the enemy, he leaving twenty killed and mortally wounded on the field. The loss of Companies A and F was one killed and four wounded.

The regiment fought bravely in the battle of Nashville, and received special mention by brigade and division commanders for good service. Corp. Luther P. Kaltenbach, of Company F, and Private A. J. Sloan, of Company H, each captured a rebel flag, for which they were rewarded with medals by the secretary of war.

The regiment marched in pursuit of Hood with the army to Clinton, on the Tennessee River, thence by steamer to Eastport, Mississippi, arriving there on the 7th of January, 1865. Here Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs got a leave of absence for thirty days to visit Iowa, for the purpose of recruiting up the regiment. He remained in Iowa but a short time, when he went to Washington, and through the influence of friends secured a position on a military commission, where he remained until after the war closed. Maj. Samuel G. Knee assumed command of the regiment and retained it during the remaining period of its service. From Eastport the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, then embarked with the forces under General Canby on the expedition against Mobile; was in the front

line during the siege of Spanish Fort, which was the last service rendered by the regiment. During its service the gallant Twelfth was in twenty-three battles, was under fire 112 days and had ninety-five men killed in battle. S. G. Knee, who entered service and went to the front as first sergeant of Company H, returned as lieutenant colonel, and breveted colonel.

This regiment was mustered out at Memphis, Tennessee, January 20, 1866. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out as with the regiment.

Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Knee, enlisted as first sergeant of Company H, September 19, 1861; taken prisoner at Shiloh; promoted second lieutenant November 9, 1862; promoted captain September 3, 1863; reenlisted as veteran; promoted major December 2, 1864; promoted lieutenant colonel November 22, 1865.

Q. M. S. S. M. French, enlisted as private September 18, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 25, 1863.

Asst. Surgeon W. H. Finley, commissioned October 30, 1861.

Sergt. Maj. G. H. Morrisy, enlisted September 26, 1861; captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; captured at Jackson, Mississippi, July 11, 1861; commissioned quarter master May 29, 1863; mustered out February 12, 1865.

Drum Maj. Truman McKee, enlisted November 25, 1861, as musician in Company F; discharged April 28, 1862.

COMPANY F

Captain, James E. Ainsworth, commissioned November 12, 1861; resigned April 19, 1862; commissioned again, declined and revoked.

Captain, J. Wilson Gift, commissioned first lieutenant November 12, 1861; promoted captain November 29, 1862; resigned August 8, 1863.

Captain, William A. Morse, commissioned second lieutenant November 12, 1861; taken prisoner at Shiloh; promoted first lieutenant November 29, 1862; promoted captain August 9, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864.

Captain, John Brenner, enlisted as private October 15, 1861; promoted corporal March 22, 1862, for bravery at Fort Donelson; promoted captain April 20, 1865.

First lieutenant, Abner Dunham, enlisted as corporal September 24, 1861; promoted first lieutenant April 20, 1865.

Sergeant, Hiram Cronk, enlisted October 10, 1861; died at St. Louis, March 2, 1862.

Corporal, H. M. Preston, enlisted September 16, 1861; reenlisted as veteran February 29, 1864.

Corporal, Isaac Johnson, enlisted September 24, 1861, as private; missing in battle of Shiloh.

Corporal, A. D. Campbell, enlisted September 26, 1861, as private; killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Privates

Annis, George W., enlisted September 5, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 25, 1863.

- Baleh, Samuel, enlisted November 1, 1861; died at St. Louis, January 3, 1862.
- Barney, William H., enlisted September 24, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died June 26, 1862, at Nashville.
- Clapp, Seamons, enlisted September 10, 1861; died of wounds at Memphis, June 26, 1864.
- Clark, A. B., enlisted September 21, 1861; died at St. Louis, February 27, 1862.
- Church, A., enlisted October 23, 1861.
- Coolidge, Charles L., enlisted March 26, 1864.
- Coolidge, F. W., enlisted October 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 25, 1863, and promoted corporal.
- Coolidge, O. E., enlisted November 25, 1861; died at St. Louis January 26, 1862.
- Corell, Edwin, enlisted November 1, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps.
- Douglass, Edward, enlisted October 14, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died January 15, 1863.
- Eaton, John J., enlisted October 25, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died January 15, 1863.
- Eldridge, Joseph E., enlisted October 15, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 25, 1863; promoted corporal; wounded at Nashville December 15, 1864.
- Heller, M. B., enlisted January 1, 1863; died at Memphis, July 14, 1863.
- Hempsted, M., enlisted September 30, 1861; discharged April 4, 1862, disability.
- Herrig, Lewis G., enlisted November 25, 1861; died at Savannah, March 30, 1862.
- Judson, O. W., enlisted October 21, 1861; died at St. Louis February 7, 1862.
- Kaster, Hiram, enlisted September 5, 1861; discharged June 25, 1862.
- Kenney, P. C., enlisted September 30, 1861; wounded at Corinth October 3, 1862; died October 30, 1862, at Keokuk.
- Kaltenbach, L., enlisted September 27, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 25, 1863; promoted corporal.
- Kaltenbach, Samuel, enlisted September 28, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps January 5, 1864.
- Kaltenbach, William, enlisted September 23, 1861; died June 29, 1862, at Nashville.
- Lilibridge, D. N., enlisted September 21, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died while prisoner at Macon, October 12, 1862.
- Loring, James T., enlisted September 10, 1864; killed in battle at Nashville December 16, 1864.
- Lyon, L. D., enlisted October 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 25, 1863; wounded April 28, 1864; discharged August 21, 1865.
- Manly, L. R., enlisted January 4, 1864; discharged November 20, 1865, disability.
- Manning, A. L., enlisted October 11, 1861; discharged August 17, 1863, disability.
- Mason, William H., enlisted September 16, 1861; captured April 6, 1862, at Shiloh; died of starvation while prisoner at Macon, Georgia, July 23, 1862.
- Nelson, C. L., enlisted November 22, 1861; deserted December 7, 1861.

Nelson, M. E., enlisted October 15, 1861; died at St. Louis February 18, 1862.

Otis, John, Sr., enlisted November 20, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps December 1, 1863.

Otis, John, Jr., enlisted October 14, 1861; discharged June 9, 1862.

Otis, Thomas, enlisted October 11, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Montgomery, Alabama, June 6, 1862.

Overocker, E. M., enlisted September 16, 1861; captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; died while prisoner at Montgomery, Alabama, May 20, 1863.

Overocker, James H., enlisted September 19, 1861; discharged.

Pate, G. W., enlisted December 25, 1862.

Peasley, Russell H., enlisted September 28, 1861; reenlisted as veteran February 15, 1864; wounded at Nashville December 16, 1864.

Peron, Henry, enlisted September 24, 1861.

Plattenburg, Samuel, enlisted September 16, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson and Shiloh; discharged August 24, 1862.

Robbins, Charles L., enlisted September 10, 1864; died at Vicksburg February 20, 1865.

Roberts, I. W., enlisted November 11, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Macon, Georgia, August 25, 1862.

Roe, A. J., enlisted October 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 25, 1863.

Rosa, George R., enlisted September 24, 1861; died at St. Louis January 27, 1862.

Ross, R. H., enlisted September 23, 1861; discharged April 28, 1862.

Schneider, Justus, enlisted November 22, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 25, 1863.

Steers, C., enlisted October 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran February 15, 1864.

Steers, William, enlisted October 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran February 29, 1864.

Taylor, James M., enlisted November 11, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862; discharged October 16, 1862.

Timmons, S., enlisted September 24, 1861; discharged April 11, 1862.

Toney, C. B., enlisted September 24, 1861; captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; died of starvation while prisoner at Macon, Georgia, July 24, 1862.

Wigger, Joshua, enlisted October 11, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 25, 1863.

COMPANY II

First lieutenant, Robert Fishel, commissioned November 5, 1861; reenlisted as veteran; mustered out December 9, 1864; term expired.

First lieutenant, David Moreland, enlisted as private September 19, 1861; captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; reenlisted as veteran January 4, 1864; promoted first lieutenant April 20, 1865.

Sergeant, Ralph M. Grimes, enlisted October 4, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; reenlisted as veteran, December 25, 1863; wounded at Tupelo, July 14, 1864.

Corporal, Benjamin A. Clark, enlisted September 23, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Privates

Barrett, Lockhart, enlisted October 8, 1861; discharged July 11, 1862.

Byrns, J. H., enlisted September 24, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Macon, Georgia, October 1, 1862.

Clendenen, Thomas, enlisted October 23, 1861; captured at Shiloh; died October 2, 1862, Annapolis, Maryland.

Collins, William H., enlisted October 8, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Macon, Georgia, August 3, 1862.

Crisman, William, enlisted October 24, 1861; captured at Shiloh; reenlisted as veteran December 25, 1863.

Currie, John G., enlisted October 21, 1861; captured at Shiloh; reenlisted as veteran, December 25, 1863; wounded July 17, 1864, at Tupelo.

DeWolf, D. D., enlisted September 19, 1861; discharged April 26, 1862.

Fishel, S. C., enlisted October 5, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 4, 1864.

Hamblin, F., enlisted October 8, 1861.

Haught, D. L., enlisted September 26, 1861.

Henry, Philip, enlisted April 7, 1864; wounded and captured July 14, 1864, at Tupelo, Mississippi.

Hitsman, John G., enlisted September 25, 1861; discharged February 27, 1862.

Huffsmith, A., enlisted September 19, 1862; died January 11, 1862, at St. Louis.

Light, R. W., enlisted September 28, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Malvin, D., enlisted September 19, 1861; discharged June 22, 1862.

McCormell, A. S., enlisted September 19, 1862; reenlisted as veteran, December 25, 1863.

McKinnis, George M., enlisted October 8, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Nicholas, James E., enlisted September 23, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Macon, July 9, 1862.

Noggles, Joseph, enlisted October 8, 1861; died January 11, 1862, at St. Louis.

Patrick, Lester, enlisted September 27, 1861.

Patrick, N. E., enlisted September 28, 1861; died at Millville, January 19, 1862.

Phillips, H., enlisted April 7, 1864.

Richardson, C. E., enlisted September 27, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Griffin, Georgia, June 13, 1862.

Richardson, H. L., enlisted September 26, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Macon, Georgia, September 16, 1862.

Riphoff, Henry, enlisted September 8, 1862; died at Vicksburg May 27, 1863.

Slack, William J., enlisted October 4, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Macon, Georgia, October 2, 1862.

Sloan, A. J., enlisted October 5, 1861; reenlisted as veteran February 29, 1864.

Sloan, Samuel B., enlisted October 5, 1861.

Tolbert, Smith, enlisted October 9, 1861; discharged April 26, 1862.

Ward, E. A., enlisted October 7, 1861; wounded at Shiloh, died at St. Louis May 8, 1862.

Ward, Julius, enlisted September 19, 1861; captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; died in Montgomery, Alabama, April 30, 1862.

Wisegarver, William S., enlisted September 19, 1861.

COMPANY I

Privates

Locke, Charles W. R., enlisted March 24, 1864.

Wilson, Thomas H., enlisted October 14, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862; killed at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

COMPANY K

Captain, John G. Fowler, commissioned November 25, 1861; honorably dismissed October 11, 1864.

Captain, Orson T. Fuller, enlisted as corporal September 23, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant March 18, 1862; taken prisoner at Shiloh; promoted to first lieutenant June 13, 1863; promoted to captain January 23, 1865.

First lieutenant, Lawrence Webb, commissioned November 25, 1861; resigned March 21, 1862.

First lieutenant, James B. Morgan, enlisted as private of Company I, First Infantry, April 23, 1861; enlisted as first lieutenant this company September 10, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant January 23, 1865.

Sergeant, S. P. Collins, enlisted September 10, 1861; missing in battle of Shiloh.

Second lieutenant, Henry C. Merriam, enlisted as corporal September 8, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant June 13, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term expired.

Sergeant, Richard Freeman, enlisted September 6, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Sergeant, Robert Fowler, enlisted September 10, 1861; killed in action July 14, 1864, at Tupelo.

Corporal, W. H. H. Blanchard, enlisted September 23, 1861; captured at Shiloh; wounded at Tupelo, July 14, 1864; discharged January 26, 1865.

Corporal, Benjamin Nash, enlisted September 12, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Macon, Georgia, September 24, 1862.

Musician, John D. Blanchard, discharged May 6, 1862.

Musician, Ira D. Blanchard, discharged May 6, 1862.

Wagoner, Samuel Horn, enlisted November 20, 1861.

Privates

Baldwin, N. H., enlisted September 11, 1861; captured April 6, 1862, at Shiloh; discharged December 2, 1862, disability.

Barden, H. A., enlisted September 20, 1861; discharged March 13, 1862.

Billings, A., enlisted September 8, 1861.

Billings, Charles D., enlisted January 27, 1864.

- Blanchard, T. E., enlisted September 23, 1861; captured April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.
- Blood, George W., enlisted September 21, 1861; discharged June 25, 1862.
- Bugbee, Stephen, enlisted December 20, 1862; wounded at Tupelo, July 14, 1864.
- Coleman, A. D.
- Dolley, G., enlisted September 23, 1861; captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
- Downer, Daniel, enlisted September 12, 1861; captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; died at Macon, August 15, 1862.
- Ellison, H., enlisted November 20, 1861; discharged March 17, 1863, disability.
- Ellison, William H., enlisted January 27, 1864.
- Farmer, Newton, enlisted September 23, 1861.
- Franks, Joseph.
- Gallagher, Patrick, enlisted October 18, 1861; captured at Shiloh; discharged February 13, 1863.
- Green, Samuel, enlisted September 20, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; discharged April 25, 1862.
- Hickethur, August, enlisted October 20, 1861.
- Hickethur, Charles, enlisted October 20, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
- Hill, Granville S., enlisted December 20, 1862; died at Memphis June 24, 1863.
- Humphrey, Thomas, enlisted September 14, 1861; discharged August 8, 1862.
- Johnson, William T., enlisted September 28, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Macon, Georgia, August 29, 1862.
- Keith, George, enlisted September 23, 1861.
- Keith, William B., enlisted September 14, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; wounded at Tupelo July 14, 1864.
- Keller, M. B.
- Loomis, William, enlisted December 20, 1862; discharged for disability at St. Louis, March 11, 1863.
- Lyons, Charles, enlisted November 20, 1861; died March 6, 1862, at Fort Donelson.
- Mann, Edward, enlisted September 10, 1861; died at Hopkinton, Iowa.
- Miers, Joseph A., enlisted February 11, 1864; discharged for disability October 8, 1864.
- Maine, Isaac, enlisted September 15, 1861; captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; discharged March 12, 1863, disability.
- Maine, Job, enlisted November 23, 1861; died December 31, 1861, at St. Louis.
- Morgan, William B., enlisted September 13, 1861; died at home.
- Merriam, Charles E., enlisted September 9, 1861; captured at Shiloh; wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; wounded at Tupelo, July 14, 1864.
- Morehouse, P., enlisted September 18, 1861; captured at Shiloh; discharged December, 1862, disability.
- Moulton, John, enlisted September 15, 1861; died of wounds received at Shiloh April 20, 1862, at St. Louis.
- Myers, J., enlisted September 18, 1861; captured at Shiloh.
- Olmstead, George W., enlisted September 18, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Orr, John B., enlisted September 23, 1861.

Phillips, Charles E., enlisted September 18, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Reardon, P. A., enlisted February 11, 1864; discharged for disability October 8, 1864.

Reiphoff, H.

Robinson, Alonzo, enlisted September 30, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; discharged January 8, 1863.

Waldorf, Henry E., enlisted September 18, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; discharged April 12, 1863.

Walker, Charles, enlisted September 16, 1861; died at St. Louis, February 13, 1862.

Willard, Porter, enlisted September 17, 1861; discharged November 17, 1863.

Willis, Willard, enlisted September 17, 1861; died at Cairo, March 3, 1862.

Wilson, P. O., enlisted September 12, 1861; captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; died at Macon, Georgia, September 12, 1862.

Winch, Robert C., enlisted September 26, 1861; discharged February 21, 1862.

Winch, William H., enlisted September 26, 1861.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

This regiment was recruited and organized in 1862, 201 men being furnished from Delaware County. It went into service under Capt. Samuel Merrill (since governor), Lieut. Col. C. Dunlap and Maj. S. G. Van Anda, of Delaware. Its first engagement was at Hartsville, Missouri, January 11, 1863, where it was under a heavy artillery fire and met, without flinching, the vigorous charges of both rebel infantry and cavalry. At this battle the Union forces were commanded by Colonel Merrill, and the Twenty-first was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlap. The supporting regiments were withdrawn without the knowledge of Colonel Dunlap who, upon learning the fact, extended his lines and drove the enemy into and through the town. His position was unsafe, however, and after nightfall the troops were withdrawn.

In this battle Colonel Dunlap was wounded, having one of his fingers shot off, and the rebel, Colonel Porter, of St. Louis, was killed.

Soon after, the regiment was transferred to General Grant's command and drew the first fire of the enemy at Port Gibson about 1 o'clock A. M., May 1, 1863, and had sixteen men wounded in the engagement. In his report of this affair, Colonel Merrill made honorable mention of Captain Watson, of Company F, as a brave, cool and efficient officer.

The regiment was again engaged at Black River Bridge, May 17th. Here Colonel Merrill was suddenly taken very sick, and Maj. S. G. Van Anda assumed command and led the gallant but bloody charge. The regiment suffered severely in this terrible charge, losing eighty-three men in three minutes, but captured a large number of the enemy. After the charge, Colonel Merrill was slightly wounded by a stray shot from the prisoners the boys had taken while coming up in the rear.

Captain Watson and Captain Voorhees were both complimented for their coolness and bravery in Major Van Anda's official report of the engagement.

On the 22d of May, Van Anda again gallantly led the regiment in its bloody charge on Fort Beauregard, in the rear of Vicksburg, and captured it but was driven out in turn. The regiment was formed to support the Twenty-second but the enemy had position on its flank and the Twenty-first was exposed to a galling fire. The enemy was protected by the walls of the fort and the regiment lost heavily. About an hour after the charge, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlap came up and exposing himself needlessly over the entrenchments in front of the rebel works was shot in the forehead and instantly killed.

For his skill and bravery in this action, Major Van Anda was promptly promoted to be lieutenant colonel, dating from that day.

After the capture of Vicksburg, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, thence to Texas, where it passed the winter. In the spring of 1864, it was ordered to White River, and during the remainder of that year was stationed successively at St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff, mouth of White River, Memphis, Wolf River and New Orleans.

March 5, 1865, the regiment left for Dauphin Island, and passing up Mobile Bay, landed on the Peninsula of Alabama and were attached to the Division of the Gulf, commanded by General Canby. Twenty-one days were occupied in a march of sixty miles up the peninsula. More than thirty miles of corduroy road were constructed over the quicksands. The pine trees were felled, cut into logs and piled three deep. Not more than four or five miles a day could be made by the entire army.

On the morning of March 26th, the Twenty-first, having had the advance for twenty-four hours, was relieved by the Ninety-ninth Illinois and took its place in the line of march, the third from the front. Soon the picket firing of the enemy opened upon the advance. Major-General Grainger immediately dispatched an adjutant to the commander of the Twenty-first, Colonel Van Anda, with orders to advance his regiment to the front at once. This was a great compliment to the gallant regiment from a brave general. When the regiments in front received the order to open ranks for the passage of the Twenty-first, the remark ran along the line, "There is to be fighting in front, there goes the old Twenty-first." About 8 o'clock A. M. four companies were thrown out as skirmishers, who kept up a continuous fire upon the retreating enemy, often aided by the other companies of the regiment, for ten miles, when the rebels made a bold stand; and at 9 o'clock P. M. the advance of the regiment drew the fire of the enemy from their earthworks, having driven a large army since 8 o'clock that morning.

On account of the woody nature of the country here, the regiment lost but three men killed and five wounded during the entire day. At 2 o'clock A. M. of the 27th, after having thrown up triangular earthworks for protection the next morning, the regiment was relieved by the Forty-seventh Indiana, and Colonel Van Anda received permission to withdraw to a piece of pine timber about forty rods distant to make coffee, but the men were too sleepy and exhausted to eat or drink, and lay down on their arms. During the night, the One Hundredth and Sixty-fifth New York were formed in the line occupied by the Twenty-first the day before, and just at daybreak 800 cavalry dashed upon them with their rebel yells. The New York regiment was panic stricken, threw away their guns and broke for the gunboats. The Twenty-first heard

the yell and the first rebel gun and in less time than it takes to tell the story, were in line and drove the rebel cavalry back to their fort like a whirlwind. The One Hundredth and Sixty-fifth New York was disgraced and put on fatigue duty unloading boats. The enemy being driven into their works, preparation for a siege commenced. Pits were dug by every man who could get a spade or shovel. On the night of the 28th, Capt. J. L. Noble, of Company H, was near the rebel forts with a working party, having stacked half their arms, when the entire front was attacked by a large body of the enemy. With admirable bravery and presence of mind, Captain Noble rallied his men to their guns and drove the rebels back in great disorder.

The regiment took active part in the siege until the 30th, when it was withdrawn to escort a supply train to General Steele. April 2d the regiment was ordered to Fort Blakely, marched five miles and encamped near the Biminet, and at daylight on the 3d took position in the rear of the fort. During the operations against Fort Blakely the men entered the rifle pits at dark on the evening of the 7th and were under the most terrific fire of shells for two hours. After fighting in this position for thirty-six hours without rest or food, they were ordered to the support of General Smith in a contemplated assault upon Spanish Fort, seven miles away. On the march, three men out of the rank of four would go to sleep and be kept moving by the fourth in turns. The fort, the strongest on the bay, surrendered, however, before the regiment could reach it and when that well known shout of victory went up from around its walls these 600 weary men gave one loud and long cheer, sank down in their tracks and slept until morning. The proud City of Mobile had fallen and the victorious army of the Union were invited by its rebel citizens to come and occupy it. The transportation boats had arrived and the regiment embarked for the city. The bay was full of torpedoes, but a rebel pilot who knew where they were was placed at the wheel. The Twenty-first was landed on the shell road seven miles below, and with the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin ordered to occupy and guard the city. They led the advance of the victorious army. No grander sight was ever witnessed by a soldier. Union men and women who had long and patiently waited for the auspicious hour decorated the heads of the soldiers with beautiful wreaths, and old Stars and Stripes that had not seen the light for years were proudly flung to the breeze. Sergt-Maj. John Dubois received special mention in Colonel Van Anda's report of the operations before Fort Blakely. Soon after the fall of Mobile, the Twenty-first was sent up the Red River for the purpose of paroling rebel prisoners. Having performed this duty, it was ordered to Baton Rouge, where it was mustered out July 15, 1865.

This regiment was mustered out of service at Baton Rouge, July 15, 1865. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out as with the regiment.

REGISTER OF FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel, Samuel Merrill, resigned on account of wounds June 21, 1864.

Lieutenant colonel, Cornelius W. Dunlap, killed in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Lieutenant colonel, Salue G. Van Anda, appointed May 23, 1863, from major; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Major, Salve G. Van Anda, appointed May 2, 1862; promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Major, William D. Crooke, appointed May 26, 1863, from captain of Company B; resigned January 27, 1865.

Adjutant, Horace Poole, appointed September 2, 1862; promoted to captain and assistant adjutant general May 17, 1864.

Adjutant, George Crooke, appointed May 4, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Quartermaster, Charles R. Morse, appointed August 16, 1862; resigned September 23, 1863.

Quartermaster, John S. Platt, appointed October 19, 1863, from private of Company E; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Surgeon, William A. Hyde, appointed August 20, 1862; resigned November 20, 1862.

Surgeon, William L. Orr, appointed December 2, 1862, from assistant surgeon Third Iowa Cavalry; resigned October 29, 1864.

Surgeon, Dwight W. Chase, appointed November 16, 1864; resigned May 30, 1865.

First assistant surgeon, Lucius Benham, appointed August 26, 1862; resigned July 26, 1863.

First assistant surgeon, Hiram H. Hunt, appointed May 4, 1863, from hospital steward Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Second assistant surgeon, Richard A. Barnes, appointed August 27, 1862; resigned March 17, 1863.

Chaplain, Samuel P. Sloan, appointed September 1, 1862; resigned January 5, 1863.

Chaplain, Lorenzo Bolles, appointed January 6, 1863, from private of Company K; resigned July 16, 1863.

Chaplain, James Hill, appointed August 4, 1863; served as first lieutenant Company I; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Sergeant major, William P. Dickinson, appointed September 9, 1862, from private of Company H; discharged on account of wounds November 10, 1863.

Sergeant major, John Dubois, appointed June 1, 1863, from sergeant Company H; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Quartermaster sergeant, Judson G. Hamilton, appointed September 9, 1862, from private of Company A; reduced to ranks at his own request August 31, 1864.

Quartermaster sergeant, Linns P. McKinney, appointed September 1, 1864, from private of Company G; reduced to ranks at his own request February 1, 1865.

Quartermaster sergeant, Austin E. Cook, appointed February 4, 1865, from first sergeant of Company K; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Commissary sergeant, E. H. Townsend, appointed September 9, 1862, from private of Company F; reduced to ranks November 1, 1862.

Commissary sergeant, Jeffrey A. Parker, appointed November 1, 1862, from private of Company I; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Hospital steward, Rufus L. Grosvenor, appointed November 6, 1862, from private of Company A; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Musician, William Matson, appointed September 9, 1862, from musician Company A; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Musician, Isaac S. Large, appointed September 9, 1862, from Company A; mustered out June 26, 1865.

COMPANY C

Sergeant, John Cousins, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Private

Lambert, William H., enlisted December 12, 1863.

COMPANY H

Captain, Joseph M. Watson, appointed August 23, 1862; resigned January 18, 1864.

Captain, James L. Noble, appointed January 19, 1864, from first lieutenant; mustered out July 15, 1865.

First lieutenant, James B. Jordan, appointed August 23, 1862; resigned March 11, 1863.

First lieutenant, James L. Noble, appointed March 11, 1863, from second lieutenant; promoted to captain.

First lieutenant, Willie E. Brown, promoted to first lieutenant.

Sergeant, John Dubois, promoted to sergeant major.

Sergeant, Ora H. Melendy, discharged March 19, 1863.

Sergeant, James Heath, discharged January 24, 1863.

Sergeant, David D. Griffith, discharged February 22, 1864.

Corporal, John Van Kuren, promoted to sergeant; died of wounds June 18, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Corporal, Walter Moon, promoted to sergeant; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Corporal, William W. Wirtz, promoted to sergeant; died September 5, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Corporal, Elijah P. Gillespie, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 11, 1864.

Corporal, Daniel H. Hinkle, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Corporal, Jason D. Gilbert, promoted to sergeant; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Corporal, Newman S. Preston, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Corporal, Horace B. Duel, mortally wounded as color bearer May 17, 1863; died of wounds May 20, 1863, at Black River Bridge, Mississippi.

Musician, Alvin E. Richmond, died June 6, 1864, on Matagorda Island, Texas.

Teamster, Joseph Allen, discharged January 26, 1863.

Privates

Angell, Alfred, discharged July 20, 1863.

Ackley, Martin A., mustered out July 15, 1865.

Abbott, George W., mustered out July 15, 1865.

- Allen, William G., discharged December 20, 1864.
- Anderson, Charles C., mortally wounded May 22, 1863; died of wounds June 14, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Barnes, Leonard B., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Blood, Myron D., promoted to first sergeant; mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Bly, Joseph, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Bohannon, Samuel, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Carlton, Charles, killed January 11, 1863.
- Cassell, Henry, killed in the assault on Vicksburg May 22, 1863.
- Cassell, William, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Collins, William, detailed in Pioneer Corps, October 3, 1863; supposed to have died.
- Coolidge, Melville, died September 17, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Crosby, Philus S., discharged January 24, 1863.
- Davis, Ira, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Dickinson, William P., promoted to sergeant major September 9, 1862.
- Dodd, Thomas C., discharged April 19, 1863.
- First, James, discharged August 18, 1863.
- Fox, Sylvanus B., promoted to corporal; mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Gage, Marion, accidentally wounded; discharged January 24, 1863.
- Gilbert, Ebenezer B., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Goldsmith, Alfred, mustered out May 22, 1865.
- Gregory, Ezra, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Haigh, William, mustered out June 15, 1865.
- Hart, William O., promoted to corporal; mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Johnson, John B., died February 20, 1865, in general hospital at Dauphin Island, Alabama.
- Jordan, Wade H., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Kephart, Alfred B., promoted to corporal; mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Kephart, Caleb E., died July 28, 1864, at New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Keller, Albert N., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Kelley, Daniel, died May 5, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Kenyon, William, killed May 17, 1863.
- King, Matthew F., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Lett, Andrew J., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Lukenbill, Jeremiah, died October 8, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- McCormick, Duncan, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Mabb, Albert, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Marshall, W. N., wounded at Vicksburg; discharged January 24, 1864.
- Matsell, Robert E., mustered out May 8, 1865.
- Melendy, Charles, promoted to corporal; mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Miller, Henry T., transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade February 19, 1864.
- Moore, Charles C., mortally wounded May 17, 1863; died of wounds June 14, 1863, on hospital boat, D. A. January, near Memphis, Tennessee.
- Moore, Elisha B., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Moore, George, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Moore, George W., discharged August 2, 1863; died in hospital at Memphis, Tennessee.

Myers, DeWitt.

Nichols, Arthur H., wounded at Vicksburg; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Nicholson, William, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Olds, Osmar, transferred to Invalid Corps March 15, 1864.

O'Rourke, Michael, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Parker, George, M., mustered out July 15, 1865.

Paul, Henry R., promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Pedro, George V., mustered out July 15, 1865.

Penney, Lewis C., mustered out July 15, 1865.

Potter, Gideon, died March 31, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana.

Putman, John W., transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade February 19, 1863.

Quitmeyer, Louis, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Ragan, William H., mustered out July 15, 1865.

Ridler, John W., mustered out July 15, 1865.

Scott, Allen, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Scott, Aristides R., mustered out July 15, 1865.

Scott, Cornelius, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Shilling, John, transferred to signal corps October 7, 1863.

Simpson, Nelson, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Snodgrass, William H., mustered out July 15, 1865.

Shultz, George, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Vesy, Samuel D., mustered out July 15, 1865.

Vosburg, Martin J., mustered out July 15, 1865.

Walters, Hlad, promoted to corporal; discharged January 24, 1864.

Watts, John, promoted to corporal; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Watts, David, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Weatherby, Theodore G., promoted to sergeant; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Williams, Isaac, discharged April 14, 1865.

Companies H and K were mustered into the service, the first on August 25, and the latter on August 23, 1862, at Dubuque.

Recruits

Annis, Myron T.; Cole, Victor T.; Connor, John D.; Gilbert, Leroy A.; Lanning, Nathan; Osborn, Henry; Scott, Demosthenes; Williams, Harvey A.: all transferred to Thirty-fourth Iowa July 12, 1865; Gilbert, John A., mustered out July 15, 1865.

COMPANY 1

Second lieutenant, Hiram Buel, enlisted as private March 15, 1862; promoted sergeant, then second lieutenant March 7, 1864; resigned October 24, 1864.

Privates

Fuller, Daniel E., enlisted August 22, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge May 17, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps February 15, 1864.

Fuller, F. D., enlisted August 22, 1862.

COMPANY K

Captain, Alexander Voorhees, appointed August 20, 1862; mustered out July 15, 1865.

First lieutenant, William A. Roberts, appointed August 20, 1862; died of wounds June 15, 1863, at St. Louis, Missouri.

First lieutenant, Henry Harger, appointed June 15, 1863, from second lieutenant; resigned January 7, 1864.

First lieutenant, Loyed E. Spear, appointed January 8, 1864, from second lieutenant; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Second lieutenant, Henry Harger, appointed August 20, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant.

Second lieutenant, Loyed E. Spear, appointed June 15, 1863, from first sergeant; promoted to first lieutenant.

First sergeant, Loyed E. Spear, promoted to second lieutenant.

Sergeant, Anstin E. Cook, promoted to first sergeant, and to quartermaster sergeant February 4, 1865.

Sergeant, Gorham K. Nash, promoted to first sergeant; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Sergeant, Addison E. Hopson, mortally wounded May 17, 1863; died of wounds May 23, 1863, at Black River Bridge, Mississippi.

Sergeant, Oliver B. Miller, discharged January 21, 1863.

Corporal, William H. Jackson, promoted to sergeant; died July 4, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Corporal, Benjamin F. Metzler, promoted to sergeant; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Corporal, Alexander Phillips, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Corporal, Leonard W. Archer, transferred to Invalid Corps, September 30, 1863.

Corporal, Jacob B. Miller, wounded in the battle at Hartville and at the siege of Vicksburg; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Corporal, Douglass F. Slawson, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Corporal, Duncan G. Livingston, promoted to sergeant; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Corporal, Erastus Smith, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Musician, James Slawson, discharged June 12, 1863.

Musician, Jerome V. Topliffe, died December 28, 1862, at Houston, Missouri.

Wagoner, Leverette S. Stone, captured at Beaver Creek, November 24, 1862; transferred to invalid corps.

Privates

Abbey, Griffin C., promoted to corporal; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Bolles, Lorenzo, Jr., promoted to chaplain January 6, 1863.

- Blue, Ennis, discharged January 21, 1863.
Bryan, Thomas, mustered out May 9, 1865.
Blood, George W., discharged January 21, 1863.
Blood, Wallace W., mustered out July 15, 1865.
Bacon, Clinton D., died August 8, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
Beeks, James, injured by a falling tree; discharged January 1, 1863.
Cameron, Charles, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Carpenter, Nathan G., mustered out July 15, 1865.
Dalrymple, John A., promoted to corporal; mustered out July 15, 1865.
Dennis, Jeremiah T., discharged January 21, 1863.
Dunlap, Preston H., mustered out July 15, 1865.
Dunlap, Thomas B., mustered out July 15, 1865.
Dunton, Clemens P., mustered out July 15, 1865.
Enfield, William, discharged July 21, 1863.
Fear, Freeman, wounded at battle of Hartville; died July 16, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
Field, Hiram, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Gosting, Edward, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Goldsworthy, Samuel, promoted to corporal; mustered out July 15, 1865.
Gildersleeve, Francis J., mustered out July 15, 1865.
Gale, William L., discharged June 12, 1863.
Grapes, Sannel, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Green, John A., wounded in Wolf River expedition December 28, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865.
Guiles, Henry, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Guthrie, Thomas H., mustered out July 15, 1865.
Guthrie, T. Lusk, discharged March 12, 1863.
Harbach, Calvin B., mustered out July 15, 1865.
Harmon, Merritt W., promoted to sergeant; mustered out July 15, 1865.
Haslem, William, killed May 17, 1863.
Hefner, Francis M., killed May 22, 1863.
Hefner, Harrison, killed January 11, 1863.
Himmel, Christopher M., died June 2, 1865, at New Orleans, Louisiana.
Hiner, David, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Hiner, Henry, severely wounded May 17, 1863; discharged for wounds January 19, 1864.
Hiner, William, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Horton, Arnold F., mortally wounded May 22, 1863; died of wounds May 31, 1863, near Vicksburg.
Jackson, James, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Kahmar, Rheinard, discharged June 28, 1864.
Lees, John, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Lovelace, David, transferred to Invalid Corps February 29, 1864.
Lovelace, Lucius A., mustered out July 15, 1865.
Luchinger, Adam, wounded at Hartville January 11, 1863; discharged March 16, 1863.
McCartney, James, wounded at the siege of Vicksburg; mustered out July 15, 1865.

- McCutecheon, William A., promoted to corporal; mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Merrick, Reese, mortally wounded May 17, 1863; died of wounds May 22, 1863, at Black River Bridge, Mississippi.
- Merry, John F., discharged March 23, 1863; reenlisted June 10, 1864, in Company F, Forty-sixth Infantry.
- Meyers, Edwin, mortally wounded May 17, 1863; died of wounds May 20, 1863, at Black River Bridge, Mississippi.
- Nolan, John, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- O'Brian, Walter M., missing May 15, 1863.
- Olmstead, William W., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Paul, Henry, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Pitcher, Reuben, died July 16, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Poor, Joseph, mustered out June 16, 1865.
- Preston, William, transferred to Invalid Corps November 16, 1863.
- Reid, John H., mustered out June 16, 1865.
- Robbins, Amos, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Robinson, Isaac, died March 25, 1863, at St. Louis, Missouri.
- Rieker, John, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Risher, Robert, died April 15, 1865, at New Orleans.
- Rutter, Alonzo J., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Simons, George, wounded at Hartville; transferred to Invalid Corps February 29, 1864.
- Simons, Thomas, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Smith, John, died June 19, 1864, at New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Stone, Henry B., wounded at Hartville; discharged June 18, 1863.
- Southern, Leonard W., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Sullivan, John, mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Tahmadge, Edgar L., died June 4, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Van Antwerp, Jacob, captured at Beaver Creek, November 24, 1862; mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Voorhees, Charles C., promoted to sergeant; mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Williams, John W., died July 16, 1863, at St. Louis, Missouri.
- Wilson, Allen L., mustered out July 15, 1865.
- White, Ward, discharged April 21, 1863.

• Recruits

The following were transferred to the Thirty-fourth Iowa, July 12, 1865: Albinger, Joseph; Alford, Cornelius E.; Blood, George W.; Crosier, Cassius M.; Dahrymple, Isaiah; Davenport, Leonard; Dunlap, Ephraim; Edgington, Marion S.; Green, Newton; Green, William; Hamblin, Philander; Houston, Joseph N.; Karch, Michael; Kerle, Robert Jones; McCutecheon, James H.; Midkiff, Preston; Porter, Henry G.; Robinson, Henry; Smith, Merritt A.; Sraek, Robert B.; Tompkins, William; Webb, Lawrence; Nimms, Charles, died March 12, 1865, at Dauphin Island, Alabama; Decker, Clark, deserted from One Hundred Seventy-seventh Ohio; returned May 10, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment, was formed at Greeley in 1862, from men enlisted in Coffin's Grove, Manchester and Greeley. The people of Greeley gave the men a bountiful dinner and presented the company with a flag on the day they met and chose their officers. The regiment went into camp for drill at Dubuque but was sent to Minnesota in October of that year to act as escort to the officers paying the friendly Indians in that state. The command was then ordered to Cairo and thence to Memphis. The regiment was moved under Sherman, in the demonstration against the rebels at the Tallahatchie. December 21st, six companies of the regiment moved into Holly Springs, just vacated by Van Dorn. In January, 1863, the regiment took part in the engagement at Lexington, Tennessee, where Forrest was badly trounced. In August, the regiment was sent to Arkansas and assisted in the capture of Little Rock. It remained at that place till November, when it returned to Memphis.

The following extract from a letter published in the Delaware County Union of April 1, 1864, from Lieut. W. N. Boynton, of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, dated Vicksburg, March 10, will give some idea of the services performed by that regiment:

"We have just returned from one of the biggest marches ever made by infantry during this war, having marched entirely across the State of Mississippi and back again, a distance of 475 miles; and this, too, without finding any force of the enemy worth mentioning. We left Vicksburg on the 3d of February and returned on the 5th of March, having had some of the prettiest weather ever known at this time of the year. It only rained a part of two days during the entire time. We destroyed fifty-five miles of railroad, burned nine towns, viz.: Jackson (the remnant), Morton, Brandon, Hillsboro, Decatur, Meridian, Enterprise (by the Seventh Army Corps), Marion, Marion Station and a little town called Union. All of these were most effectually cleaned out. We also burned eighteen railroad bridges, twenty-two water tanks and seven railroad depots, cotton and cotton gins too numerous to mention. Dwelling houses also caught a foretaste of the future. In fact, complete devastation and desolation followed us everywhere. Never had I had better reasons for thanking my 'lucky star' that war was not in the 'land of my home,' than on this occasion. Well may the people of the North thank God, or 'Grant's big guns, with fighting boys to man them,' that war is not at *their* doors."

March 10, 1864, the regiment started from Vicksburg on the Red River expedition and four days after assisted in the capture of Fort DeRussey. Colonel Woods says the regiment moved too rapidly for a long charge, but all the time under good control. The boys mounted the parapet and fired on the rebels, who immediately raised the white flag and surrendered. The regiment reached Grand Ecore, Louisiana, April 4th and on the 9th was in the engagement at Pleasant Hill. Cavalry charged upon the position occupied by the Twenty-seventh, resulting in the annihilation of the attacking force. Later in the day the regiment was under a heavy fire for two hours and came near being captured, owing to the other forces nearby having withdrawn. When the order came to retreat, the regiment was being pressed hard on the flanks, but after a sharp struggle, marched off in line, and in good order. Captain Holbrook, of

Company F, received special mention for his bravery in this action. After being severely wounded he continued at the head of his company until a second wound compelled him to seek a surgeon's care. The next day General Banks ordered a retreat and up to May 19th, the Twenty-seventh heard the roar of artillery almost daily. May 18th the regiment took part in the battle of Yellow Bayou, in which it lost three men killed and fourteen wounded. The regiment marched to Memphis, and on the 6th of June assisted in driving the enemy off the field at Ditch Bayou, Arkansas. July 14th and 15th the command took an honorable part in the battles of Tupelo and Old Town Creek. The regiment was in the heavy fighting near Nashville, December 15th, and on the following day the command made a brilliant charge on the works at Mountain Heights, driving the rebels out of their intrenchments into the woods.

April 9, 1865, the Twenty-seventh was in the charging forces that captured Fort Blakely, Alabama. Thence the regiment marched to Montgomery and was present at its surrender. July 15th the regiment was ordered to Memphis and thence to Clinton, where it was mustered out. During its term of service this regiment marched over three thousand miles and traveled by rail and steamboat over ten thousand miles. As can be seen above, its record is a proud one, and it is a matter of congratulation that the men of Company F who escaped the perils of the battles they were engaged in are in our midst, useful and honored citizens.

This regiment was mustered out of service at Clinton, August 8, 1865. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out as with the regiment.

Assistant surgeon, Albert Boomer, commissioned September 16, 1862; resigned August 22, 1864.

Private

Marsh, Ed L., enlisted January 23, 1864.

COMPANY E

Captain, F. W. Coolidge, enlisted February 25, 1863.

Captain, Joseph F. Eldridge, enlisted February 25, 1863.

Captain, Luther Kaltenbach, enlisted February 25, 1863.

Captain, Henry M. Preston, enlisted February 29, 1864.

Private

Hanna, H. D., enlisted February 26, 1864.

COMPANY F

Captain, William W. Bickford, commissioned October 3, 1862; resigned April 9, 1863.

Captain, Joseph M. Holbrook, commissioned first lieutenant October 3, 1862; promoted captain April 27, 1863; wounded at battle of Pleasant Hill.

First lieutenant, William N. Boynton, commissioned second lieutenant October 3, 1862; promoted first lieutenant April 27, 1863.

Second lieutenant, Jacob S. Eisenhart, enlisted as sergeant, August 8, 1862; commissioned second lieutenant April 27, 1863.

Sergeant, William Williams, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Sergeant, Charles S. Taylor, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Sergeant, Charles D. Skinner, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged November 24, 1862.

Sergeant, F. M. Gray, enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged April 6, 1863.

Corporal, Howard Lathrop, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Corporal, John R. Minkler, enlisted August 11, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, September 30, 1863.

Corporal, William J. Millett, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Corporal, A. D. Hubbell, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Corporal, C. O. Torrey, enlisted August 15, 1862; wounded April 19, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Corporal, George W. Cromwell, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured; died August 2, 1864, at Andersonville.

Corporal, James W. Kingery, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Musician, John McKinnis, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Musician, William G. McLaine, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Musician, E. Martindale, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Wagoner, R. B. Wilson, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Privates

Abby, G., enlisted August 13, 1862.

Arnold, George P., enlisted August 11, 1862; died at Little Rock, September 23, 1863.

Barnes, Seymour, enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged March 14, 1865.

Barr, Charles, enlisted August 14, 1862; died November 10, 1863, at St. Louis.

Barrett, Joseph L., enlisted December 22, 1863; discharged April 14, 1865.

Bernard, H. K., enlisted August 15, 1862.

Bower, B. F., enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863.

Brown, A. L., enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged May 13, 1863.

Burhus, H. C., enlisted August 11, 1862; died at Dubuque, Iowa, November 1, 1862.

Calvin, Harmon, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Clark, C. E., enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged June 20, 1865, disability.

Clark, Judson, enlisted January 15, 1864.

Clark, William H., enlisted August 14, 1862; wounded July 15, 1864.

Coats, Joseph, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged April 2, 1863.

Cole, Edwin, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Colson, D. G., enlisted August 12, 1862; died March 23, 1863, at Jackson, Tennessee.

Combz, A. J., enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged.

Correll, H. A., enlisted August 15, 1862.

Crozier, George, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Crocker, Benjamin P., enlisted January 28, 1864.

- Dood, N. H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
- Duglas, H. R., enlisted August 15, 1862; died December 22, 1862, at Tallahatchie, Mississippi.
- Duncan, Harvey, enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged January 10, 1863.
- Freeman, E. J., enlisted January 15, 1864.
- German, H. R., enlisted August 14, 1864.
- Grice, A. J., enlisted December 23, 1863.
- Henry, James W., enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged April 23, 1863.
- Hill, Francis, enlisted August 15, 1862.
- Hoag, Ezra, enlisted January 6, 1864; died June 5, 1864, on steamer Diadem.
- Hobart, N. L., enlisted August 15, 1862.
- Horn, William M., enlisted August 14, 1862; wounded and captured April 9, 1864; discharged June 20, 1865.
- Jones, Charles, enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged April 7, 1863.
- Jones, William D., enlisted August 15, 1862; died March 22, 1864.
- King, Lewis, enlisted August 15, 1862.
- Kinyon, Bradford, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged May 13, 1863.
- Knee, James, enlisted August 14, 1862.
- Lathrop, George B., enlisted August 12, 1862.
- Lewis, Rollin, enlisted August 14, 1862; wounded April 9, 1864; discharged March 23, 1865.
- LeLacheur, John H., enlisted August 15, 1862; wounded April 9, 1864; drowned September 10, 1864, at Cairo.
- Lukens, Joseph, enlisted December 22, 1863.
- Malugin, A. W., enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged January 20, 1865.
- Mansfield, John G., enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged November 7, 1862.
- Minkler, C. V., enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged June 20, 1865.
- Minkler, Edward A., enlisted August 11, 1862; wounded and captured April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill; died November 20, 1864, at Cairo.
- Minkler, George, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged April 4, 1863.
- Montgomery, William, enlisted August 14, 1862; died January 26, 1864, at Centralia, Illinois.
- Moore, H. H., enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged January 6, 1863.
- Moore, John B., enlisted August 11, 1862.
- Morris, A., enlisted August 12, 1862.
- Morris, P., enlisted August 11, 1862.
- Morse, Alpheus, enlisted August 12, 1862; wounded May 18, 1864, at Yellow Bayou, Louisiana; discharged May 16, 1865.
- Mullvany, William J., enlisted August 15, 1862; wounded April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill.
- Nelson, Charles, enlisted August 12, 1862.
- Nute, John, enlisted August 12, 1862; died March 9, 1863, at Jackson.
- Paxton, S. A., enlisted August 15, 1862; died November 1, 1862.
- Peers, Curtis C., enlisted August 13, 1862; wounded and captured April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill.
- Perry, H. W., enlisted August 14, 1862; wounded April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill.

Putnam, O., enlisted August 14, 1862; captured February 22, 1864, at Union, Mississippi; died at Andersonville, September 20, 1864.

Rardin, Samuel, enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged June 21, 1865.

Robertson, M. H., enlisted August 14, 1862; died January 29, 1863, at Jackson.

Rolf, Edward, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Roe, D. E., enlisted August 11, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, June 1, 1864.

Rulon, H., enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863.

Searborough, M. H., enlisted August 14, 1862; wounded at Pleasant Hill and Tupelo; died February 27, 1865, in Mississippi.

Sherman, D., enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged March 18, 1863.

Sherman, E., enlisted August 11, 1863.

Sargeant, Van B. W., enlisted August 15, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864, at Yellow Bayou.

Shilling, F., enlisted August 15, 1862.

Smith, George W., enlisted August 14, 1862.

Smith, John K., enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged June 10, 1863.

Smith, T. J., enlisted February 1, 1863.

Stevens, D. D., enlisted August 14, 1862; drowned June 16, 1863, at St. Louis.

Talcott, L. C., enlisted August 14, 1862.

Thompson, F. A., enlisted February 1, 1864; died June 23, 1864, at Memphis.

Tripp, A. W., enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged June 6, 1863.

Tripp, C. P., enlisted August 13, 1862; wounded at Tupelo and Nashville.

Uley, Charles L., enlisted August 13, 1862; wounded April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill.

Walker, Daniel, enlisted August 15, 1862; wounded July 14, 1864, at Tupelo.

Waters, Thomas, enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged June 24, 1865.

Welsh, James, enlisted August 15, 1862; wounded April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill.

Whitson, William, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Wileox, F. N., enlisted August 14, 1862; died June 8, 1863.

COMPANY II

Hammond, Newton, enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged July 15, 1863.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

(100 days)

This regiment was recruited as a one hundred day regiment and went into camp at Davenport early in the spring of 1864. It did guard and garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tennessee, during the summer and on expiration of the term of service, returned to Davenport, where the men were mustered out. The history of the regiment is uneventful. This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

COMPANY A

Bunn, Jacob, enlisted May 12, 1864.

COMPANY C

Second lieutenant, James Spence, enlisted as sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant July 10, 1864.

Sergeant, William B. Morgan, enlisted as corporal April 30, 1864; promoted to sergeant.

Corporal, Edmond P. Weatherby, enlisted April 30, 1864.

Corporal, Thomas J. Edgington, enlisted April 30, 1864.

Corporal, Robert B. Marshall, enlisted April 30, 1864.

Musician, John E. Davis, enlisted May 1, 1864.

Privates

Dunn, Jerome, enlisted May 14, 1864.

Laughlin, James C., enlisted April 30, 1864.

McCutecheon, James H., enlisted May 12, 1864.

Smith, Ed M., enlisted April 30, 1864.

Smith, James A., enlisted April 30, 1864.

Streeper, William T., enlisted May 14, 1864.

Whitaker, William K., enlisted April 30, 1864.

Woods, Renwick, enlisted May 7, 1864.

COMPANY E

Sergeant, C. T. Peet, enlisted as private May 1, 1864; promoted to sergeant.

Privates

Baldwin, Frank, enlisted May 12, 1864.

Lynes, A. J., enlisted May 18, 1864.

Myers, James H., enlisted May 18, 1864.

Peet, Robert, enlisted May 6, 1864.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

This was also a one hundred day regiment. It went into service at Davenport, June 10, 1864, and was forwarded to Cairo and thence to Memphis, arriving at the latter place June 20th. June 27th the regiment was ordered to Camp Lookout, near Colliersville, Tennessee, where the men did heavy duty, being on picket alternate days for about two months. The only brush with the enemy occurred at that place in August. A squad of guerrillas captured two pickets and a detachment was sent out to rescue them, if possible. In the skirmish that followed four of the men of the Forty-sixth were wounded. September 1, the Forty-sixth returned to Memphis and on the 10th of the same month started homeward, reaching Davenport on the 16th. The regiment was mustered out and paid off on the 23d. This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

Principal musician, Buel G. Dunham, enlisted May 19, 1864, from Company F.

COMPANY A

Privates

Carter, James E., enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Shafer, Oliver, enlisted May 9, 1864.
 Shaffer, Ensign, enlisted May 20, 1864.

COMPANY F

Captain, James Hawkins, commissioned June 10, 1864.
 Second lieutenant, John F. Merry, commissioned June 10, 1864.
 Sergeant, Cyrus Craig, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Sergeant, Henry Stroud, enlisted May 20, 1864.
 Corporal, David Witter, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Corporal, James W. Wright, enlisted May 17, 1864.
 Corporal, John W. Catron, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Musician, M. P. Towslee, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Wagoner, Clark Towslee, enlisted May 16, 1864.

Privates

Babeock, W. G., enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Besst, Solomon, enlisted May 30, 1864.
 Blatt, John, enlisted May 20, 1864.
 Box, M. Van Baren, enlisted May 30, 1864.
 Boylan, Thomas J., enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Conner, Thomas J., enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Craig, William, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Cummings, Charles W., enlisted May 30, 1864.
 Davis, A. B., enlisted May 18, 1864; died in September, 1864.
 Dunham, B. G., enlisted May 18, 1864; promoted to principal musician.
 Fairchild, Caleb, enlisted May 20, 1864.
 Felter, John W., enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Flanders, O. B., enlisted May 18, 1864; died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, September 20, 1864.
 Fowler, Edward, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Fox, Henry C., enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Gilbert, Charles H., enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Goodman, Henry, enlisted May 30, 1864.
 Guinn, John S., enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Hyde, Samuel, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Knee, David, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Livingstine, Eli, enlisted May 20, 1864.
 Maxwell, Henry, enlisted May 30, 1864.
 Odell, Gabriel, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Rea, George W., enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Robinson, James M., enlisted May 18, 1864.

Redabaugh, Jonathan, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Sims, Thomas L., enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Slattery, Michael, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Smith, Albert, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Smith, Robert, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Tompkins, William, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Trowbridge, Marvin, enlisted May 18, 1864.
 Veasy, Albert, enlisted May 7, 1864.
 Wheeler, James A., enlisted May 18, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY

SECOND VETERAN INFANTRY

First sergeant, John H. Earl, enlisted June 8, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 4, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Sergeant, Nelson R. Winn, enlisted June 8, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 4, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Privates

Keidle, Frederick, enlisted June 8, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 4, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Messer, G., enlisted June 8, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 4, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Sanford, George, enlisted June 8, 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 4, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY BATTALION

Sergeant, Myron L. Roberts, enlisted November 3, 1862; mustered out November 16, 1864.

Corporal, Marcellus Whitecomb, enlisted April 15, 1863; mustered out November 16, 1864.

Private

Murray, James L., enlisted December 9, 1863; transferred from Company H; mustered out November 16, 1864.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

Corporal, James M. Lee, enlisted January 2, 1862; reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1864.

Privates

Calhoun, H., enlisted January 12, 1862; died March 1, 1862.

Carter, John, enlisted February 28, 1862; mustered out July 19, 1864.

Kaltenbach, M., enlisted January 1, 1862; reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; wounded October 3, 1862; mustered out July 19, 1864.

Custar, Columbus, enlisted April 25, 1864; wounded at Atlanta, Georgia, July 21; discharged April 3, 1865.

Kane, John A., enlisted January 3, 1862; mustered out July 19, 1864.

Kaster, R., enlisted March 6, 1862; wounded April 6, 1862, at Shiloh; discharged September, 1862.

Lanning, R., enlisted March 6, 1862; reenlisted as veteran March 6, 1864; wounded July 21, 1864; captured July 22, 1864, at Atlanta; mustered out July 19, 1864.

Meshner, J., enlisted January 6, 1864.

Wilson, Thomas, enlisted March 5, 1862; mustered out July 19, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

Davis, Leander, enlisted March 15, 1862; reenlisted as veteran March 20, 1864; captured October 13 at Tilton, Georgia; mustered out July 25, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Cane, Thomas, enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1865.

Kortright, R. F., enlisted August 21, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps May 1, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865.

Mathew, John H., enlisted August 14, 1862; wounded; mustered out June 27, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Surgeon, Philander Byam, commissioned assistant surgeon April 3, 1863; commissioned surgeon January 15, 1865; mustered out August 24, 1865.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (GRAY BEARDS)

Assistant surgeon, George S. Dewitt, commissioned January 2, 1863; resigned February 17, 1863.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Pinney, J. L., enlisted December 26, 1862; died February 18, 1864, at Rock Island.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Corporal, Thomas L. Guthrie, enlisted as private May 10, 1864; promoted to corporal; mustered out October 21, 1864.

Private

Blanche, Charles H., enlisted May 14, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864.

FIRST INFANTRY A. D. (60th U. S. Vols. A. D.)

First lieutenant, William H. Williams, commissioned second lieutenant Company A, October 11, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant this company, September 19, 1864; mustered out October 15, 1865.

FIRST IOWA INFANTRY (AFRICAN DESCENT)

Second lieutenant, William H. Williams, commissioned March 1, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Risher, Oliver, enlisted December 15, 1863.

FIRST CAVALRY

The First Cavalry was recruited during the summer of 1861. Its services began during the following winter. Its first action was at Silver Creek, Missouri, where the rebel camp was attacked and routed. In February, 1862, a detachment from the First helped surprise and capture General Price at Warsaw. Another detachment had a brush with guerrillas near Montevallo in the following April. During the next few months the regiment had skirmishes with the rebels near Clinton, Big Creek, Clear Creek and Newtonia. December 7th the First and Third Battalions participated in the battle at Prairie Grove. That month the command assisted at the capture of Van Buren, where a number of steamboats, several hundred prisoners and a large amount of stores fell into the hands of our forces. April 26, 1863, the most of the regiment was concerned in a night attack upon a portion of Marmaduke's forces, breaking up the camp and inflicting heavy loss. August 26th and 27th the regiment did gallant service at White River. From September 10th until the following January the First was stationed at Little Rock. April 24, 1864, the command repulsed a charge of the enemy at Mono River, and had a share in the battle, at Jenkins' Ferry, on the 30th. The regiment continued doing scout service until January, 1865, when they were sent to Dardanelle and had a brush with Colonel Cooper, driving him off the field. They went thence to Pine Bluff and to Memphis. From this place they made two incursions into Mississippi. After the war closed, much to the disappointment of the men, the regiment was ordered to Texas under Custer. On the route two or three of the regiment committed some depredations on the inhabitants, contrary to specific orders from General Custer, who was in command. A few of the men were detected and ordered to be flogged. This order created much bitterness of feeling toward Custer, which had hardly disappeared when he met tragic death on the plains. This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

COMPANY C

LaCosta, N., veteranized December 24, 1863.

Lee, Callender, enlisted December 17, 1863.

COMPANY G

Second lieutenant, Eli Waring, enlisted as private; promoted to corporal, then sergeant; reenlisted as veteran January 5, 1864; promoted second lieutenant January 3, 1865.

Bugler, Hiram J. Dunwell.

Privates

Foukes, Allen.

Dubois, George H., reenlisted as veteran February 29, 1864.

Kintz, Augustus J., committed suicide May 31, 1863, at Luke Springs, Missouri.

Monroe, Jack, deserted November 16th; killed at Jefferson City, Missouri, December 15, 1861, in attempting to rob a store.

Morgan, Ari, enlisted 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 5, 1864.

Rndolph, A. F.

Skinner, B. F., enlisted August 15, 1861.

Skinner, E. J., enlisted June 13, 1861; discharged July 15, 1862, for disability.

Stone, James L., discharged for disability June 3, 1862.

Timmins, W. W., enlisted 1861; reenlisted as veteran January 5, 1864.

COMPANY L

Quartermaster-sergeant, Hiram A. Park, enlisted August 15, 1861.

Privates

Dodd, Garrett.

Guthrie, William S.

McClavey, James, enlisted December 13, 1863.

Miller, Andrew, reenlisted as veteran January 5, 1864.

Somers, Joab, reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

SECOND CAVALRY

The Second Cavalry contained thirty-seven men from this county and was also raised in 1861. It began active service under General Grant in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10, giving Jeff Thompson a rattling chase and capturing many of his men and horses. During the spring of 1862 the Second had skirmishes with the enemy at Monterey, Farmington, Jacinto, Boonville and Corinth, being invariably successful. The regiment continued having frequent brushes with the enemy until October 28th, seizing ammunition, capturing prisoners and guarding the lines. In April, 1863, the Second encountered General Chalmers' force, vastly outnumbering that command, but retreated leisurely back to camp without serious loss. During this raid the men obtained a remount of horses captured from the enemy. D. E. Coon

commanded the regiment during its raid around Jackson, in which it ran against Forrest, but coming off in good shape. In August, the Second fought its way to Grenada, where an immense amount of railway property was seized and destroyed. In June, 1864, the regiment marched under General Smith in pursuit of Forrest, in which Lieut. B. K. Watson obtained special mention from his commanding officer. In August, General Smith gave the Second boys a little more exercise. During the succeeding autumn, the regiment had skirmishes at Shoal Creek, Aberdeen, Butler Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campbellville, Linnville, Mount Carmel and New Franklin. The last heavy duty of the regiment was in the battle in front of Nashville in the closing days of 1864, in which the regiment did valuable service and joined in the chase of Hood's demoralized forces. In the marching which followed, the Second picked up 200 prisoners and one battle flag. The regiment was mustered out in Alabama, September 3, 1865.

B. C. S. George M. Scripture, enlisted August 4, 1861; deserted August 3, 1862.

COMPANY B

Teamster, N. M. Ives, enlisted July 30, 1861.

COMPANY 1

Captain, Benjamin K. Watson, enlisted as sergeant August 31, 1861; promoted first sergeant December 19, 1861; promoted second lieutenant October 16, 1862; promoted captain January 21, 1865.

First lieutenant, John W. Wright, commissioned second lieutenant August 31, 1861; promoted first lieutenant December 1, 1861; resigned September 5, 1865.

Quartermaster-sergeant, William S. Babcock, enlisted August 4, 1861; wounded at Prairie Station, Mississippi, February 21, 1864.

Quartermaster-sergeant, Henry Trenchard, enlisted August 4, 1861; reenlisted March 1, 1864; discharged August 20, 1865.

Sergeant, John McMartin, reenlisted as veteran March 1, 1864.

Corporal, Garrett L. Thorp, enlisted August 14, 1861.

Corporal, Thomas Conner, enlisted August 14, 1861.

Bugler, George W. Barden, enlisted August 4, 1861; discharged for disability April 11, 1862.

Bugler, Joseph G. Thompson, enlisted August 4, 1861.

Ferrier, Edmond Rich, enlisted August 14, 1861.

Saddler, E. C. Albrook, enlisted September 26, 1861.

Wagoner, Isaac Wilson, enlisted August 14, 1861; died December 16, 1864, of wounds received at battle of Nashville.

Wagoner, Van Rensselaer Kelly, enlisted August 4, 1861.

Privates

Albrook, J. B., enlisted October 3, 1864.

Barden, Silas, enlisted August 4, 1861; reenlisted as veteran March 1, 1864.

Belden, D., enlisted August 14, 1861.

Bradfield, Joshua, enlisted August 4, 1861; killed at Little Harpeth, Tennessee, December 17, 1864.

Bremmer, William, enlisted August 4, 1861; wounded in Tennessee, April 27, 1862.

Brown, C. F., enlisted August 14, 1861; killed in battle November 3, 1863.

Bryan, C., enlisted August 14, 1861; died October 27, 1861.

Clark, A., enlisted August 4, 1861.

Cromwell, George W., enlisted September 25, 1861; discharged for disability April 7, 1862.

Dodd, James G., enlisted August 4, 1861; reenlisted as veteran March 1, 1864.

Houser, D. M., enlisted August 4, 1861; discharged for disability October 29, 1862.

Hulbert, Charles, enlisted August 4, 1861; reenlisted as veteran March 1, 1864.

Ireland, James, enlisted August 14, 1861.

McConnell, James, enlisted August 14, 1861; reenlisted March 1, 1864.

McMartin, John, enlisted August 4, 1861.

Rich, Edmond, enlisted August 14, 1861; reenlisted as veteran March 1, 1864.

Rutter, H. E., reenlisted March 1, 1864.

Rutter, J. A., enlisted February 26, 1864.

Wood, John, enlisted August 14, 1861; wounded at Prairie Station, Mississippi, February 2, 1864.

Wragg, Peter, enlisted August 14, 1861.

COMPANY M

Abbott, A. J., enlisted December 15, 1862.

Hathaway, Lewis H., enlisted in 1861; reenlisted as veteran March 1, 1864; died of wounds received at battle of Nashville, December 23, 1864.

Rice, E. P., enlisted in 1861; reenlisted as veteran March 1, 1864.

UNASSIGNED

Roberts, F. S., enlisted February 29, 1864.

Shultz, Charles, enlisted February 29, 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY

Company B of the Fourth Cavalry was mainly recruited at Delhi, this county, having seventy-nine in the regiment. The serious business of the regiment began January 14, 1863, and continued for over three months, the command being stationed near Helena, Arkansas. The regiment occupied the advance in Sherman's corps while moving from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg.

The Federal lines were thrown around the rear of Vicksburg on the 18th day of May, 1863, under command of Gen. U. S. Grant, who found himself in command of about sixty thousand men—cut off from supplies and his rations nearly exhausted—for fortifications of Haines' and Snyder's bluffs on the

Yazoo River effectually cut off all communication between the right flank and the supply boats on the Mississippi, while General Price rendered land transportation impracticable.

On the evening of the 18th of May, General Grant determined to send the cavalry to reconnoiter in the direction of Haines' and Snyder's bluffs, and if possible, open communication with gunboats on the Yazoo River. The Fourth Iowa was ordered on this expedition and started early on the morning of the 19th but moved very slowly, as they were constantly picking up the foot-sore and disabled soldiers of the rebel army that had escaped from the battlefields of Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge; and by 2 o'clock P. M. they had only made about twelve miles, reaching a point where the Brownsville road crossed the one on which the column was marching. The reports received from captured soldiers and negroes placed a command of some four thousand rebels a short distance up the Brownsville road and estimated the garrison at Snyder's Bluff at four thousand more, which would make it extremely hazardous for a small command to cross the Brownsville road. At this juncture Colonel Swan, commanding the regiment, determined to return. Seeing the regiment reversed and marching back was the first intimation Captain Peters had of the movement, as he was at the rear. He immediately hastened to Colonel Swan and endeavored to dissuade him, justly arguing that they could not return and make a satisfactory report, without at least attempting to execute the instructions. Unable to change the colonel's determination, he urged to be allowed to take his old company and make an attempt to look into the rebel fortifications. His offer was at first refused, and the proposition looked upon as wildly desperate and reckless; but, after moving back for a mile or two, the colonel finally consented, agreeing to throw his regiment into line, await his return, and render what assistance the occasion might require. Captain Peters then rode to Company B and called for volunteers, when the whole company, to a man, turned out. He selected only such horses as in his judgment would carry their riders ten miles at a fast gait and found but twenty-three men, his two lieutenants and Lieut. S. P. Kelly, of Company A, who volunteered to take his place in the ranks and accompany the expedition. They started at the gallop and in twenty minutes came upon a convalescent camp containing some two or three hundred rebel soldiers. They next surprised and captured an Irishman, in citizen's dress and well mounted. The captain charged him with being a rebel soldier and belonging to the fortifications and offered him his liberty and a free pass to St. Louis if he would conduct him into the fortifications by a route that would avoid the rebel pickets. This proposition was accepted and as the column had all the time been riding at a fast gallop, they were soon at the foot of Snyder's Bluff. The guide here pointed out a by-path, through the brush and timber, capable of the passage of troops in single file. Entering this path, the party soon arrived at the top of the bluff and came out upon a broad military road leading into the fortifications and formed in a column of fours, and at a sharp gallop turned the corner leading into the fortifications, sloping from their feet gradually down to the Yazoo River. The guard left by the evacuating rebels endeavored hastily to form a line across the road, but the column of cavalry charged down upon them so suddenly that not a shot was fired, and in an instant they threw down their arms and surrendered. The cavalrymen were imme-

diately dismounted and dispersed in every direction in squads of threes and fours, so that in less than twenty minutes the whole rear guard of evacuating rebel forces were moving, disarmed, toward the landing on the Yazoo River. An unsuccessful attempt was then made to signal the gunboat DeKalb, lying some four miles down the river. After a few moments, Captain Peters ordered Lieutenant Clark and two men to go down the river and communicate with the gunboat, and directing Lieutenant Parsons to look after the prisoners, he took three men and started for Haines' Bluff, situated some three miles up the river. Here he found no troops, and after counting the guns and making observations until dark, he returned to the landing at Snyder's Bluff. The gunboat DeKalb had arrived, the prisoners were received on board, the cavalrymen were eating their supper, the first "square meal" for fourteen days, and Captain Peters was taken from the saddle and carried to the officers' deck, where a sumptuous repast was waiting. After eating supper—in regular gunboat style—and directing an orderly boat to communicate the capture to the transports on the Mississippi, he and his men remounted and started back to join their command, but found it gone. Continuing their march they arrived at 2 o'clock A. M. at the camp they had left the previous morning. Here Captain Peters learned that Colonel Swan had reported to General Grant the failure of his expedition and that Captain Peters and his small command had been either killed or captured. He immediately mounted a fresh horse, rode to General Grant's headquarters and reported the true state of things and by daylight in the morning the mule teams were bringing army stores from the Chickasaw Bayou to feed the sixty thousand hungry soldiers.

The Fourth (under command of Lieutenant Colonel Peters) accompanied General Sherman on his expedition to Meridian in February, 1864, in which it had a daily skirmish for twelve successive days, and performed many daring exploits near Memphis and at Tupelo in the following months. The regiment was transferred to Arkansas in September, whence the command marched into Missouri under General Mower, and had a severe engagement with Price's forces near Independence. In October, General Pleasanton, by general orders, authorized the regiment to place on its colors "Big Blue," and "Osage," the Fourth having done especial service in both engagements. In a subsequent order, General Pleasanton said: "Winslow's brigade of cavalry being about to leave for another department, the major general commanding takes this occasion not only to express his regrets in separating from such glorious troops, but also to recall the splendid manner in which this regiment fought at Osage, capturing five pieces of artillery from the enemy, with a large number of prisoners, and carrying, by a daring charge, the most important and conspicuous position on that brilliant field." The regiment returned to St. Louis November 29th. In March, 1865, the regiment was again at the front, Colonel Peters having rejoined and taken command. March 31st, the regiment repulsed an attack by two regiments of the enemy, driving them two miles. April 2d, the regiment captured the defenses of Selma and the city itself, including 1,500 prisoners, besides an immense amount of war material. The regiment was present at the taking of Columbus, Georgia, April 16th, capturing one of the strongest defenses of that city. The command then marched toward Forsyth, destroying railroad property until the 21st, where the armistice concluded its

labors and the regiment returned to Macon, thence to Atlanta, where it was mustered out August 8, 1865.

As a brilliant, dashing and successful cavalry officer, Colonel Peters had few if any superiors in the western army, and successfully led many a perilous expedition which, though necessary, required an officer possessing cool judgment, bravery and indomitable pluck to execute. A universal favorite among his associates and companions in arms, he was nevertheless often considered reckless and foolhardy, although he never failed to prove, by his oft-repeated successes, that he was led by judgment rather than impulse. Such was his popularity with the soldiers of the command there he could always secure more volunteers than he wished to accompany him on any extra hazardous expedition, no matter how dangerous or hopeless it might seem. This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 8, 1865.

Lieutenant colonel, John H. Peters, commissioned captain Company B; wounded November 8, 1862; promoted major June 20, 1863; promoted to lieutenant colonel September 2, 1863.

Assistant surgeon, Stephen Cummings, commissioned July 2, 1863.

Third B. C. S., George W. Reid, enlisted September 23, 1861; died May 14, 1862, disability.

Third B. C. S., C. A. Crawford, enlisted September 23, 1861.

COMPANY B

Captain, Alonzo Clark, commissioned second lieutenant, August 16, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant December 7, 1863; promoted to captain September 27, 1864.

Captain, George B. Parsons, commissioned second lieutenant November 23, 1861; wounded at Helena, Arkansas, May, 1862; promoted to captain, September 2, 1863; resigned September 1, 1864.

First lieutenant, Thomas Bowman, enlisted as private October 9, 1861; promoted to corporal; promoted to sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant March 1, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant September 28, 1864.

Sergeant, Joseph Gamble, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863; killed December 1, 1864, in battle near Memphis.

Sergeant, Joseph Vesey, enlisted September 26, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.

Sergeant, John W. Corbin, enlisted September 23, 1861; wounded near Helena, Arkansas, May, 1862; and at Mechanicsburg, Mississippi, June 29, 1863.

Sergeant, Cyrus Stoner, enlisted September 23, 1861.

Corporal, Thomas Henry, enlisted September 23, 1861.

Corporal, William W. Peak, enlisted September 23, 1861; discharged May 15, 1862; disability.

Corporal, I. Saunders, enlisted September 23, 1861; discharged July 23, 1862.

Corporal, William T. Smithers, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1863.

Corporal, William Graham, enlisted September 25, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1863.

Corporal, David Behan, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1863.

Corporal, O. H. Marvin, enlisted September 25, 1861; reduced to ranks August 1, 1862.

Corporal, William Lees, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.

Corporal, James Reeder, enlisted September 23, 1861; reduced to ranks August 1, 1862.

Corporal, C. Eldridge, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.

Corporal, Levi Washburn, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1863; captured near Memphis, December 14, 1864.

Corporal, Peter McElmeel, enlisted November 7, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863; wounded at Pilot Knob, September, 1864.

Bugler, J. McNulty, enlisted November 7, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 21, 1863; captured June 11, 1864; died at Milan, Georgia, November 18, 1864.

Bugler, Charles W. Tuffs, enlisted November 2, 1861.

Farrier, James Barker, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1862.

Farrier, Peter Ward, enlisted November 7, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1862.

Teamster, James A. Walker, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.

Teamster, I. Watkins, enlisted October 9, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1863.

Privates

Akers, John W., enlisted February 29, 1864; captured December 14, 1864, near Memphis.

Allen, J. W., enlisted September 23, 1861; promoted to musician; discharged April 9, 1862, disability.

Barnes, George F., enlisted October 8, 1863.

Blackburn, A. H., enlisted October 10, 1863.

Bowman, Josiah, enlisted November 21, 1863; captured December 14, 1864, near Memphis.

Brayton, H., enlisted September 23, 1861; promoted to musician.

Clapp, George W., enlisted February 25, 1864; captured December 14, 1864, near Memphis.

Coates, Charles, enlisted September 23, 1861; died November 15, 1863.

Cole, Thomas J., enlisted October 11, 1863; killed in battle at Little Blue River, Kansas, October 23, 1864.

Council, Edward, enlisted September 28, 1863; wounded near Memphis, December 14, 1864.

Cronan, Timothy, enlisted March 24, 1864.

Delaney, William F., enlisted October 8, 1863.

Dennis, Daniel, enlisted March 12, 1864; died August 29, 1864.

Dillen, Edward, enlisted September 18, 1863.

- Douglas, J. N., enlisted October 8, 1863.
- Dufo, Watson O., enlisted October 8, 1863.
- Dutton, H., enlisted September 30, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.
- Dutton, P., enlisted September 30, 1861; discharged July 14, 1862, disability.
- Ellis, Levi, enlisted September 23, 1861.
- Evens, James H., enlisted September 28, 1863.
- Fierstine, Joseph, enlisted February 15, 1864.
- Fitch, James, enlisted September 18, 1863.
- Flinn, John H., enlisted November 22, 1863.
- Gaffney, Thomas, enlisted September 18, 1863.
- Gaffney, Patriek, enlisted September 30, 1861; died June 7, 1862, at Batesville, Arkansas.
- Gibbs, John F., enlisted December 18, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 18, 1863.
- Gray, James A., enlisted October 28, 1861; wounded October 11, 1862.
- Griffin, G. G., enlisted December 19, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 19, 1863.
- Griffin, William H., enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1863.
- Guthrie, A. A., enlisted December 19, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 18, 1863.
- Guthrie, Joseph, enlisted December 19, 1861; reenlisted as veteran February 29, 1864.
- Halsted, John I., enlisted September 23, 1861; discharged for disability January 15, 1863.
- Hampton, James A., enlisted December 19, 1861; discharged December 23, 1862.
- Healey, Chester, enlisted December 19, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 19, 1862.
- Ireland, John, killed near Jackson, Mississippi, September, 1864.
- Johnson, Thomas, enlisted November 3, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.
- La Grand, George, enlisted December 21, 1863.
- La Grand, Melvin, enlisted December 21, 1863.
- Lawrence, H. J., enlisted December 13, 1861.
- Linkin, Jonathan, enlisted November 4, 1863.
- Littlejohn, L. J., enlisted February 26, 1864; taken prisoner June 11, 1864, at Ripley, Mississippi; died at Andersonville prison.
- McBride, Benjamin, enlisted October 8, 1863.
- McCallum, John, enlisted December 19, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 19, 1863; wounded at Black River Bridge, February 3, 1864.
- McCormack, Marshall, enlisted December 1, 1863; died at Paducah, Kentucky, February 12, 1865.
- McKee, Miller, enlisted October 6, 1863.
- McNulty, F., enlisted November 3, 1861.
- McNulty, Thomas, wounded at Battle of Tupelo, July, 1864.
- Marvin, Oscar, enlisted 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 21, 1863.

Millard, Thomas, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 19, 1863.

O'Brian, John L., enlisted December 28, 1863; transferred to Company A, March 18, 1864.

Phillips, H. C., enlisted December 1, 1863.

Pierce, L., enlisted December 19, 1861.

Price, Henry, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1863.

Ramsey, C. D., enlisted September 30, 1861; deserted December 31, 1862; reenlisted as veteran December 19, 1863.

Reid, D., enlisted September 30, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1862.

Rust, John B., enlisted October 24, 1863; killed in battle near Memphis, December 14, 1864.

Shreck, J. P., enlisted December 18, 1861.

Smith, George D., enlisted February 10, 1864.

Spears, Robert, enlisted October 8, 1863; captured December 14, 1864, near Memphis.

Taylor, M. B., enlisted January 11, 1862.

Truc, George, reenlisted as veteran December 14, 1863.

Turner, E., enlisted September 23, 1861; discharged June 30, 1862.

Van Clear, James H., enlisted October 1, 1863.

Walker, Mely, enlisted September 23, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863; wounded in action December 14, 1864.

Washburn, Cyrus, enlisted October 9, 1861; captured June 22, 1863, rear of Vicksburg; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.

Washburn, Lewis W., enlisted February 24, 1864.

Wellman, L. D., enlisted September 25, 1861.

Williams, O. J., enlisted October 30, 1861; reenlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.

Young, William W., enlisted February 24, 1864.

COMPANY C

Hartman, John C., enlisted February 12, 1864; died of wounds at Memphis, June 25, 1864.

COMPANY H

Taylor, S. C., enlisted September 23, 1861.

COMPANY K

Fox, Daniel K., enlisted March 14, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN

McCarty, John, enlisted September 10, 1864.

Morgan, Henry, enlisted September 10, 1864.

SIXTH CAVALRY

The Sixth Cavalry was recruited in 1862, and was sent to Minnesota immediately after being mounted and drilled where it marched under General Sully against the Indians. During August, 1863, three companies of the Sixth, under command of Major House, while on detached service, undertook to hold a camp of 1,500 Indians until word could be sent to the main force, but this proved to be almost too large a job for the men, for the Indians were breaking away just as General Sully came up with Col. D. S. Wilson at the head of the Sixth and Colonel Furnas in command of the Second Nebraska. The battle began instantly, two companies of the Sixth going through the camp, and Colonel Furnas joining Major House. The engagement lasted till after dark, when the bugles sounded the recall. The Indians fled during the night, leaving everything but their ponies and arms behind. The next day (5th), the command destroyed half a million pounds of dried meat, three hundred lodges, and other valuable property. Over a hundred dead Indians were found on the field. July 28, 1864, the Sixth had a hand in the engagement with the Indians at Tahkahokutah, where the Indians occupied a secure position on some steep and rocky bluffs partly covered with timber. The Indians threw out mounted skirmishing parties eight or ten miles in advance of this position, which were driven back to the bluffs. The Indians were then shelled out of their position in the rocks and forced to retreat with considerable loss. August 8th, the regiment, which had camped the previous night on the Little Missouri, had a skirmish with a heavy force of Indians, and on the following day got a chance to charge them a distance of over two miles, killing a considerable number. The regiment remained in Dakota until winter, bivouacked at Sioux City until spring and was mustered out October 17, 1865.

Major, Albert E. House, commissioned October 21, 1862.

COMPANY B

Miller, Andrew, enlisted October 17, 1862.

COMPANY G

Captain, Abraham B. Moreland, commissioned January 31, 1863.

First lieutenant, Wesley A. Heath, commissioned January 31, 1863; adjutant, June 1, 1864.

Second lieutenant, Charles F. Hobbs, commissioned quartermaster-sergeant; promoted second lieutenant August 27, 1865.

First sergeant, E. M. Jones, enlisted September 17, 1862; died April 19, 1865, at Webster City, of wounds received in a shooting affray.

Commissary sergeant, T. B. Hobbs, enlisted September 17, 1862.

Sergeant, H. S. Sang, enlisted September 18, 1862.

Sergeant, William Cuppett, enlisted September 22, 1862.

Sergeant, Roland Aubrey, enlisted September 26, 1862.

Corporal, Samuel Levenstine, enlisted September 19, 1861.

Corporal, George T. Rea, enlisted September 22, 1862.

Corporal, James T. Haught, enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Corporal, E. Kaster, enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Corporal, Peter W. Keith, enlisted September 21, 1862.
 Corporal, James H. McMahon, enlisted September 18, 1862.
 Corporal, R. Reynolds, enlisted December 25, 1862.
 Corporal, William Aubrey, enlisted September 26, 1862.
 Teamster, T. J. Radabach, enlisted October 21, 1862.
 Teamster, George W. Ashburn, enlisted September 26, 1862.
 Farrier, James Lee, enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Wagoner, James Ashburn, enlisted September 26, 1862.

Privates

Bangle, J. W., enlisted September 22, 1862; discharged May 9, 1864.
 Barnhart, G. T., enlisted September 19, 1862; wounded at White Stone Hills, September 3, 1863.
 Blacmer, Austin, enlisted December 31, 1862; died at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, February 23, 1864.
 Blair, J. L., enlisted November 21, 1862.
 Bosteder, O. D., enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Boyles, D. M., enlisted October 15, 1862; died August 8, 1864.
 Bradley, C. J., enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Bullis, S., enlisted November 22, 1862.
 Butler, A., enlisted September 19, 1862; discharged March 23, 1863.
 Butler, R., enlisted September 19, 1862.
 Carlington, Thomas, enlisted December 5, 1862.
 Clendenen, John, enlisted September 25, 1861; died September 8, 1864.
 Crosby, E., enlisted September 21, 1862; discharged April 7, 1863.
 Crosier, B., enlisted November 22, 1862.
 Dunham, George, enlisted January 5, 1863.
 Durfey, A. B., enlisted December 28, 1862.
 Earl, Mark, enlisted December 15, 1862.
 Faust, William, enlisted October 21, 1862.
 Gafney, T., enlisted September 14, 1862.
 Groce, William, enlisted September 26, 1862.
 Haas, Andrew, enlisted September 18, 1862.
 Hankins, J. H., enlisted October 21, 1862.
 Hewitt, J. W., enlisted September 19, 1862.
 Hulbert, J. W., enlisted September 23, 1862.
 Hulbert, P., enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged October 22, 1863, disability.
 Hussey, C. L., enlisted September 18, 1862; discharged June 17, 1864, for promotion to second lieutenant, Company C.
 Impson, Reuben, enlisted January 5, 1862.
 Kearney, F., enlisted September 14, 1862.
 Kinnear, James, enlisted September 23, 1862.
 Loveless, Perry, enlisted December 29, 1862.
 McFarlan, Peter, enlisted September 22, 1862.

- Mann, Z., enlisted January 9, 1862; discharged January 7, 1864.
 Miller, Jacob, enlisted September 20, 1862.
 Nutting, S. M., enlisted December 24, 1862.
 Osborn, J. M., enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Ransdell, C. C., enlisted September 14, 1862.
 Reardon, John, enlisted September 18, 1862; died at Sioux City, March 28, 1865.
 Robinson, T. W., enlisted September 13, 1862.
 Seaton, M. D., enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Shear, C. B., enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Shepardson, Van R., enlisted December 15, 1862.
 Smith, E., enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Stephens, C., enlisted October 20, 1862; died September 6, 1863, of wounds received at the Battle of White Stone Hills.
 Townsend, E. W., enlisted September 13, 1862.
 Vosburg, O. A., enlisted October 7, 1862.
 Walter, J. J., enlisted September 22, 1862; wounded September 3, 1863, and died November 17, 1863, at Sioux City.
 Walter, J. S., enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Wilson, E. C., enlisted October 11, 1862.
 Wood, John, enlisted December 15, 1862.

COMPANY H

- Henkel, Frank, enlisted October 29, 1862; discharged January 25, 1864, disability.
 Henkel, William, enlisted October 29, 1862.

COMPANY K

- Corporal, A. C. Cruikshank, enlisted September 12, 1862.

Private

- Cruikshank, J., enlisted September 12, 1862.

COMPANY M

- Sergeant, William Lutes, enlisted February 27, 1863.

Private

- Kennedy, John, enlisted January 5, 1863.

UNASSIGNED

- Acers, Wilson, enlisted September 10, 1864.
 Bailey, Clement, enlisted September 10, 1864.

Foley, Dennis, enlisted September 15, 1864.
 Stockwell, James H., enlisted September 10, 1864.
 Turner, Salem, enlisted September 10, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY

This regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866.
 Quartermaster-sergeant, Nathan B. Gleason, enlisted as private March 19, 1863, promoted to quartermaster-sergeant July 27, 1863; discharged January 26, 1866, disability.

COMPANY B

Clark, Alexander, enlisted February 9, 1863; discharged May 26, 1865, disability.
 McQuirk, Ed J., enlisted February 10, 1863.

COMPANY E

Twombly, Frederick, enlisted May 18, 1863.

COMPANY F

Dodd, Thomas C., enlisted March 21, 1864; discharged March 22, 1866, disability.
 King, J. H., enlisted February 23, 1863.
 Murphy, John, enlisted May 21, 1863; died August 4, 1865, at Julesburg, Colorado.

COMPANY H

Wagoner, Enos B. Wright, enlisted June 25, 1863; discharged August 23, 1865.

Privates

Chambers, Henry, enlisted October 17, 1864.
 Hutton, William, enlisted October 17, 1864.
 Malvin, John, enlisted October 17, 1864.
 Malvin, Joseph, enlisted October 17, 1864.
 Malvin, Nicholas, enlisted October 17, 1864.
 Mann, Robert, enlisted October 17, 1864.
 Merton, John, enlisted October 17, 1864.

UNASSIGNED

Livingston, D. J., enlisted March 28, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY

This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Georgia, August 13, 1865.

Major, John Jay Brown, commissioned second lieutenant Company K, Twelfth Infantry, November 25, 1861; promoted first lieutenant March 18, 1862; promoted major, Eighth Cavalry May 28, 1863; resigned April 14, 1864.

Sergeant, William H. Finley, commissioned assistant surgeon Twelfth Infantry October 30, 1861; promoted surgeon Eighth Cavalry July 23, 1863; resigned April 14, 1864.

COMPANY L

First lieutenant, Charles A. Crawford, commissioned second lieutenant September 30, 1863; promoted first lieutenant February 6, 1865.

Sergeant, Robert G. Crawford, enlisted August 3, 1863.

Trumpeter, George W. Borden, enlisted June 8, 1863; captured July 30, 1864, at Newman, Georgia; died November 30, 1864, while a prisoner of war at Florence, South Carolina.

Privates

Cavanaugh, Michael, enlisted July 30, 1863; transferred to Veteran Relief Corps.

Crouch, F. J., enlisted August 27, 1863; died May 17, 1864, at Nashville.

Kaho, Patrick, enlisted July 26, 1863.

Keith, James E., enlisted July 26, 1863.

COMPANY UNKNOWN

Mahoney, John, enlisted November 28, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS CAVALRY

FIFTH CAVALRY

Assistant surgeon, George S. Dewitt, commissioned February 19, 1863; resigned March 18, 1864.

FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY

Cousins, William A., reenlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; died October 9, 1864, of wounds at Atlanta, Georgia.

Doolittle, A. H., enlisted December 6, 1863; reenlisted as veteran January 5, 1864; transferred from Company K, Fifth Infantry; mustered out August 11, 1865.

Griffin, Asel, reenlisted as veteran January 5, 1864; transferred from Company K, Fifth Infantry; mustered out August 11, 1865.

Knee, James, enlisted February 26, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865.

Lockridge, George C., enlisted February 26, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865.

Melugin, A. W., enlisted February 28, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865.

Melvin, William P., enlisted February 27, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865.

Mosheir, T., reenlisted as veteran February 29, 1864; transferred from Company K, Fifth Infantry; mustered out August 11, 1865.

Pratt, L. A., enlisted February 18, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865.

Sackett, Lewis, enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865.

SECOND MISSOURI CAVALRY

Pierce, S. W., enlisted September 11, 1861, from Company G, Fremont Hussars; discharged for disability October 1, 1862.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

Captain, Melville C. Wright, commissioned first lieutenant, Jr., September 16, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant, Sr., September 4, 1862; promoted to captain, October 4, 1864; discharged January 5, 1865.

Second lieutenant, Leroy S. House, enlisted as sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant, Jr., December 13, 1863; promoted second lieutenant, Sr., October 4, 1864; resigned November 14, 1864.

Privates

Miller, John, enlisted February 26, 1864; mustered out October 3, 1865.

Perry, Amos, reenlisted as veteran December 22, 1863; mustered out October 3, 1865.

Phelps, A., reenlisted as veteran December 22, 1863; mustered out October 3, 1865.

Wasson, William, enlisted February 6, 1864; mustered out October 3, 1865.

Webb, Thomas J., enlisted February 25, 1864; mustered out October 3, 1865.

ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST

COMPANY F

Artificer, John D. McIntyre, enlisted September 9, 1861.

Artificer, Dean Talcott, enlisted September 9, 1861.

Privates

Jones, George, enlisted September 9, 1861; missed in action at Tuscombua River, Mississippi, May 30, 1862.

Smith, D., enlisted September 9, 1861.

Talcott, D., enlisted September 9, 1861.

COMPANY D, FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY, IOWA NATIONAL GUARDS

Stationed at this point is Company D, Fifty-third Regiment Iowa National Guards, which was mustered into the state militia service April 25, 1905. Officers were elected at the time and at the expiration of their commissions in 1910, a new roster was made up, both of officers and men. The lists follow:

ROSTER FOR 1905

Captain, Harry G. Utley; first lieutenant, Jesse O. Young; second lieutenant, Jesse G. Lewis; first sergeant, Charles L. Leigh; quartermaster-sergeant, William W. Matthews.

Privates

Adams, Geo. W., Ackley, Norman G., Allyn, Howard S., Atkinson, Ray L., Atkinson, Roy L., Atwater, Nelson J., Bishop, Calvin S., Bishop, Guy W., Bishop, Lawrence B., Boucher, Henry W., Broadie, James A., Burrington, Chauncey V., Cloud, Albert M., Copeland, Edward R., Cunningham, Willis C., Dobbins, Frank S., Eldridge, Jay, Eldridge, Wm., Fiestine, Ross D., Glew, Lee O., Gorham, Edward N., Gorman, Jas. C., Harrison, Earle H., Hollister, Edw. H., Hutson, Earle, Johnston, Geo. W., Joseph, Frank D., Kling, Floyd S., Livingston, Chas W., Malven, David H., Malven, John W., Matthews, L., Jr., Newcomb, Chas. G., Pride, Levi D., Richardson, Mellie A., Rieger, Frank J., Rizer, Jas. W., Seeley, John A., Smith, Howard T., Smith, Oscar O., Southall, Purnell, Thorpe, Garry T., Wagner, Howard T., Walker, Thos. E., Wilson, Geo. W., Young, Lewis F., Young, Samuel R., Hamblin, Arlie L., Shelden, Alex M., Simon, Arle H.

ROSTER OF 1910

Captain, Don A. Preussner; second lieutenant, Frederick W. Miller; first sergeant, William W. Matthews; quartermaster-sergeant, Lewis A. Frank; sergeants, Jay C. Barr, Ray B. Miller, Arthur W. West, Samuel H. Townsend; corporals, Roy J. Todd, Clinton O. Burch, Dale W. Munger, Edwin R. Hensley, Robert S. Risher; cook, Albert C. Meyers; musicians, Clarence H. Atkinson, John L. Anderson.

Privates

Andrews, Harry R., Anderson, Earl G., Atwater, Nelson J., Anderson, William H., Anderson, Arthur R., Breyfogle, Lyle E., Barger, Earl E., Boone, John E., Champlin, Leo C., Carl, Cecil C., Erickson, Harry, Fox, Lee E., Fuller, Orlie E., Fuller, William S., Harrington, Harry O., Harrington, Guy O., Hosier, Floris G., Hammel, Henry J., Johnston, George S., Jewell, Earl W., King, Allen P., Miskimen, Glen E., Minkler, Don D., Mellinger, Lewis F., McGee, William H., May, John W., Miller, Lyle G., Pilgrim, Lester H., Pettlon, Allen



SOLDIERS MONUMENT, MANCHESTER

F., Purkey, Millard E., Power, McKinley H., Power, Tony B., Preston, Walter E., Risher, Waldo O., Ross, Churehill W., Ryan, Ernest M., Smith, Harry E., Schmidt, Frank, Satterlee, Jerome E., Sheppard, Arthur R., Seymour, Charles R., Traver, Clair M., Utley, Miles A., Utley, Carl P., Witheral, Arthur L., Wilkins, Harold F., Zirtzman, Ray F.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

W. A. Morse Post, No. 190, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized May 23, 1883, in memory of Capt. W. A. Morse, who assisted in raising the first company from Manchester for the Civil war. On the evening of the day mentioned, G. L. Yount, of Fred Steele Post, No. 4, Anamosa, mustered in the following comrades: G. A. Day, J. B. Satterlee, G. O. Vincent, W. S. Jones, J. B. Thompson, A. G. Thompson, H. C. Fox, B. W. Jewell, B. P. Skinner, W. S. Martin, H. Harger, L. Rich, A. J. Collinge, James Shade, R. B. Lynn, Andrew Miller and James McFarland.

Officers were then voted for, with the following result: P. C., Col. George A. Day; S. V. C., J. B. Satterlee; J. V. V., G. O. Vincent; Adjt., B. W. Jewell; Q. M., W. S. Jones; Surg., C. C. Bradley; Chap., H. C. Fox; O. D., J. B. Thompson; O. G., A. G. Thompson; Serg.-Maj., B. F. Skinner; Q. M.-Sergt., W. S. Martin.

The second meeting was held May 26th following, and another squad was mustered in, namely: A. Work, J. P. Wilson, A. Lightfoot, J. M. Garrison, G. G. Merrill, T. Scudder, D. K. Fox, S. W. Trenchard, A. J. Abbott, A. O. Moore, and A. C. Carter.

At the third meeting another list was added to the muster rolls: Joseph Mitch, C. B. Gatton, A. Dunham, H. M. Day, A. H. Blake, George H. Morrissey, S. E. Meserve, A. A. Morse, J. Van Antwerp, C. L. Bradley, C. W. Hamblin and A. A. Hamblin.

At one time W. A. Morse Post had over one hundred members and on the annual memorial day upon parade made a goodly showing, but as the years have gone by their ranks have become thinner and thinner until they can hardly muster a corporal's guard. The names of those who have served as post commanders are here given: J. B. Satterlee, George H. Morrissey, George A. Day, George H. Morrissey, A. G. Thompson, B. F. Skinner, A. Lightfoot, C. O. Torrey, R. M. Marvin, A. J. Collinge, J. F. Merry, J. B. Satterlee, A. Dunham, C. B. Eaton, George Commerford, Peter Boardway, E. E. Newcomb, Abner Dunham, — Fleming, C. Bailey, A. B. Tirrill, G. M. Heacock, A. C. Carter, C. H. Johnson and A. C. Carter.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The Soldiers' Monument in Oakland Cemetery was erected by the county in 1912, under the direction of a Soldiers' Monument Commission, selected by the Soldiers' Relief Commission and the board of supervisors. The monument commission consisted of Capt. J. F. Merry, chairman; R. M. Marvin, secretary; Frank Mead and R. W. Tirrill.

The monument was constructed and erected by the Capitol Hill Granite and Marble Works, of Des Moines, at a cost of \$1,725. It is of Barre granite, height 20 feet, 6 inches; weight, about twenty-four tons. The designs on the second die represent the four branches of the service—infantry, cavalry, artillery and the navy. It is conceded by those who have seen it to be the most beautiful soldiers' monument in the state; and it might be added, that it is the first of this design to be erected in Iowa. The same design for a soldiers' monument has since been followed for one erected at Strawberry Point, Clayton County, and also for one erected at Edgewood in this county, September 23, 1914. Capt. John F. Merry was also master of ceremonies at the unveiling of this last mentioned handsome memorial to the soldier dead, making the presentation address, while R. M. Marvin directed the unveiling.

CHAPTER X

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The pioneers of the healing art in Delaware County were the guardians of a widely dispersed population. Aside from their professional duties, they contributed their full share to the material development of a newly opened country. Some were men of culture, who had gained their medical education in college. Others were of limited educational attainments, whose professional knowledge had been acquired in the offices of established practitioners of more or less ability in the sections from which they emigrated. Of either class almost without exception, they were practical men of great force of character who gave cheerful and efficacious assistance to the suffering, daily journeying on horseback scores of miles, over a country almost destitute of roads and encountering swollen, unbridged streams, without waterproof garments or other now common protection against the elements. Out of necessity the pioneer physician developed rare quickness of perception and self-reliance. A specialist was then unknown, and the physician was called upon to treat every phase of bodily ailment, serving as physician, surgeon, oculist and dentist. His books were few and there were no practitioners of more ability than himself with whom he might consult. His medicines were simple and carried on his person and every preparation of pill or solution was the work of his own hands.

During the summer and autumn of 1837, cases of bilious remitting fever occurred, which readily yielded to treatment. The winter following several cases of bilious pneumonia demanded prompt attendance and special vigilance in the observance of changes indicative of greater danger. These were the diseases and the principal ones which called for medical help up to the year 1849. Since that year, or from that period, the summer and autumnal fevers ceased to be epidemical and pneumonia became less frequent. It may be well to mention here that the fevers of 1849, after the third or fourth day, assumed a typhoid character, the remission hardly observable, and the nervous depression occasioning great anxiety.

It was probably Doctor Rush of Philadelphia—a great name up to about 1825—who said the lancet was a “sheet anchor” in all inflammatory diseases, so it might have been said of quinine, as used in remittent and intermittent fevers, in both the Mississippi and Missouri valleys from 1830 up to 1850. During that period 120,000 square miles west of the Mississippi and north of St. Louis became populated and all of it more or less malarious. In some of these years the demand for quinine was so great that the supply in the American market became exhausted. “Sappington’s pills” were indirectly the power which worked steamboats up the river from 1835 to 1843. They were verily, the “sheet anchor” not only aboard boats but in many households. Doctor

Sappington was a regular allopathic physician of considerable ability, residing up the Missouri River, who thought it would be a benefaction to the new civilization of the West to prepare quinine ready to be taken in the form of pills. Boxes of his pills contained four dozen each and the pellets two grains each. The direction on the box was to take from two to twenty, as the urgency of the case seemed to require, without reference to the stage of the paroxysm.

While the country was wild and settlements few, no physician licensed to practice his profession was obtainable in the country and the pioneer mothers were largely called upon to administer to the sick and ailing. Many of them became proficient in their homely way, using herbs and other remedies which in many cases proved their virtues. They also acted as midwives and it was nothing peculiarly unusual for these brave, resourceful, sensible women to take in hand a patient suffering with a broken limb or wound and bring him or her safely through their troubles. Certain of the sterner sex, having no education or regular training for the practice of medicine, posed as doctors and practiced the healing art among their neighbors, some with more or less success.

Dr. Joseph W. Robbins was probably the first physician to locate in Manchester. After graduating from Geneva (New York) Medical College in 1852, he settled at Colesburg and remained there until 1855, when he removed to Manchester, then a town becoming of some importance, and hung out his shingle. He was a man of considerable ability and became quite successful in practice. Dr. John Acers had before this time located at Delaware Center, or Acersville as it was more familiarly known. He practiced medicine, as did Doctor Hamlet, who located in Manchester in 1856.

Another early physician at Manchester was Dr. C. C. Bradley, now deceased. After locating here he soon gained in favor as an able physician and successful surgeon. He was successful and popular and built up a splendid business. He was also a soldier in the Civil war. In 1862 Dr. Walter B. Sherman located in Delaware County and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1870. He began the practice of his profession in Manchester and became junior member of the firm of Bradley & Sherman.

Dr. Benjamin H. Reynolds was a native of the State of New York. He removed to Kankakee, Illinois, and enlisted there for the Civil war, serving nearly three years, after which he attended college at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in March, 1866, came to Delaware County and located at Masonville. He took up his permanent residence in Manchester in 1873, where he successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

Among others of the early doctors in Manchester may be mentioned Drs. J. M. Lanning, John Acers, W. A. Morse, S. W. Green.

Dr. Alfred Boomer was early in the practice in Delhi and was one of its most successful physicians. He was a good citizen, a prominent church man, and energetic in whatever he undertook to do.

Dr. S. Haskins, after serving in the Civil war as assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth Iowa Regiment, located at Earlville. He was a graduate of Bellevue College, in 1868. Doctor Haskins not only enjoyed a good practice, but also the confidence of the community.

Dr. H. H. Pierce graduated from a medical school at Burlington, Vermont, in 1870, and before the end of the year was in the practice of his profession at Delaware, this county. He had quite a successful practice and held the office of county coroner.

P. E. Triem was born in Canton, Ohio, January 17, 1850. During his infancy his parents moved to Will County, Illinois. At the age of fourteen he entered Northwestern College at Plainsfield, Illinois, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1872. Soon afterwards he commenced the study of medicine at Naperville, Illinois, and subsequently, at Laporte, Iowa; he then entered Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, graduating in March, 1874. He began practice at Laporte, Iowa, and continued there until 1879, when he came to Manchester, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of medicine for the remainder of his life. In August, 1877, he married Mary A. Dewey, of Lockport, Illinois. Two children were born to them, Paul and Flora. He was a member of the Congregational church, an Odd Fellow and Modern Woodman, and a man of sterling worth. Doctor May who, for several years, was associated with Doctor Triem, says that he was considered one of the most successful homeopathic physicians in the state. He died in the State of Washington a few years since, leaving many to sincerely mourn his loss.

Dr. George Harwood, a native of England, after traveling pretty nearly over the globe, settled at Masonville in 1877, and in connection with W. E. Lawrence opened a drug store. He practiced his profession there.

Dr. W. H. Finley was one of the early practitioners at Hopkinton. He was a graduate of the State Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1858, and in January of the following year began the practice of his profession at Hopkinton. He was for 21½ years assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and then a surgeon of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry. After the war he resumed practice at Hopkinton.

Dr. Stephen Cummings was another physician who made a success of his profession among the sick and ailing of that town. He located here in 1858, coming from his first field of professional activities in Illinois at that time. He was assistant surgeon of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry in the Civil war and after the close of hostilities, was given charge of a hospital in Macon, Georgia. He then returned to Hopkinton and resumed the practice, becoming very successful.

The foregoing is not by any means a complete account of the valiant men of intellect, learning in their chosen field of endeavor, and expertness, who had the hardihood to leave comfortable homes in the East and brave the unknown, sparsely settled prairie villages of Delaware County. There were others who came here and got a foothold within the confidence of the people and made a living, precarious at first, but always having a moiety of hopefulness for the future. There were men of character and high standing who remained but a short time and then sought other fields for the exercise of their talents. Some made the county their permanent home, locating in the various towns, raising families and accumulating a greater or less share of this world's goods. But the names not mentioned of these worthy men of the healing art have not been obtainable. That accounts for the absence of them in this chapter.

However, the following names have been supplied by Dr. H. A. Dittmer, of physicians who were early in the practice in this county: Dr. Robert M. Wade, of Masonville, who was also a minister of the gospel, was born in England, but moved with his parents to Dublin when fifteen years of age, and eventually entered Wesleyan and Trinity Colleges. He next became a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Steven's Green. The young physician then, in 1865, crossed the Atlantic and became a citizen of Iowa, locating at Tipton, where he joined the Methodist Episcopal conference, and became active in the pulpit and the practice of his profession in Tama City. Some years later he took up the practice at Masonville, this county.

Dr. N. S. Craig was for many years one of Delaware County's leading physicians. For a time he was associated with Dr. B. H. Reynolds and later with Dr. John Lindsay. He is now located at Jennings, Louisiana, and has a large and lucrative practice. The supervising editor of this history has a warm place in his heart for Doctor Craig as after a thirteen weeks' illness the doctor by his skillful care and nursing saved his life.

Dr. Richard Stedman was long in the practice at Colesburg, locating there in 1855. He was a graduate of the Syracuse Medical College, and enjoyed the confidence of a large clientele.

George H. Fuller attended lectures at Ann Arbor Medical School and graduated at the Chicago Medical College in 1869. He took up the practice at Delhi in 1873 and afterwards was the government's physician at the Crow Indian Agency, of Idaho. He resumed the practice at Delhi in 1877.

Dr. William F. Davis graduated from Bellevue Hospital, New York City, in 1868, and began the practice of his profession at Greeley in 1876, building up an extensive practice.

The name of Lindsay is closely associated with the early history of Delaware County, and will not be permitted to go into oblivion, in these parts at least, as a beautiful stream and grove in Honey Creek Township, often are designated by the name of Lindsay, after one of the first settlers in the community. Dr. J. J. Lindsay is a son of that old pioneer and for many years has been successfully practicing his profession of medicine in Manchester. His reputation as a physician and surgeon places him in the front rank of the fraternity in this county.

Dr. John A. May is also the son of an early settler. He has been in the practice at Manchester a number of years and has a large and paying clientele.

Other physicians in the practice at Manchester are H. M. Bradley, T. J. Burns and the firm of Wilson & Byers—Norman Wilson and B. H. Byers.

An extended sketch of the Doctors Dittmer will be found in the second volume of this history.

DELAWARE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The old records of the Delaware County Medical Society supply the names of men who engaged in the practice of medicine in Delaware County in the early days not already mentioned, as will be seen later on. This society was organized March 3, 1856. On that day the following "Regular physicians of Delaware County," Albert Boomer, John Acers, John F. Stout, Albert E.

Smith, Joshua Doran, E. C. Taylor and James Wright, assembled under a call at Delhi, for the purpose of organizing a county medical association. Dr. John Acers was placed in the chair and Dr. Albert Boomer was made secretary. A constitution and code of by-laws were adopted and the name chosen was the Delaware County Medical Society. The constitution was signed by Drs. J. B. Ames, J. F. Stout, C. S. Ward and Thomas C. Magee. After its adoption officers were elected for the ensuing year, whose names follow: President, Albert E. Smith; vice presidents, John Acers and J. Doran; recording secretary, Albert Boomer; corresponding secretary, J. F. Stout; censors, Doctors Smith, Stout and Doran; essayists, Doctors Stout and Doran.

In the evening of the day mentioned the new society assembled at the courthouse in Delhi and was addressed by Doctors Smith, Doran, Acers and Wright.

From time to time new members were added to the roll of the society. Among them may be mentioned Drs. James Wright, J. W. Robbins, W. H. Finley, W. A. Morse, J. M. Lanning, A. A. Noyes, C. H. Rawson, Lyman J. Adair, C. C. Bradley, David Leroy, W. D. Stannard, L. H. Keyes, Alexander Wiltse, B. H. Reynolds, W. B. Sherman, Lewis Blanchard, George H. Fuller, C. O. Paquin, Stephen Cummings, H. H. Pierce, Milo Blodgett.

This society is still in existence, although at intervals interest in its objects and by-laws have lapsed and months and even years have been permitted to roll around without regular meetings of the society. That condition exists at the present day. The society may be said not to be active, as a long time has elapsed since its last meeting.

PARKVIEW HOSPITAL

It may be truthfully said that the American people have made marvelous advancements in demanding the safety and convenience of hospitals for the sick, maimed, crippled and abnormal in physical make-up. Never in the history of the United States have there been as many good hospitals as now and numerous new ones are being erected every year. In cities where for years only one hospital existed, there are now several, and all well patronized. In smaller towns and cities where only ten years ago it was considered impossible to establish and maintain a hospital, there now stand splendid buildings, well equipped for the treatment and comfort of patients.

Twenty-five years ago it was a very rare occurrence to call a graduate nurse to the bedside of a patient in a private home. Nurses were then considered necessary only in hospitals, but today the average family immediately on calling the family physician, also demands the presence of a competent nurse, even though the ailment is not of a serious nature. In evidence of this demand there have been graduate nurses admitted to practice in the State of Iowa at the rate of one for every day for the past several months, and the demand for good nurses is even still greater now than a year ago. This cry for more and better hospitals, for more and better nurses, is one of the best evidences of the self-propagating power of Christianity, and the best indication of the advancement of civilization.

It is said that never in the history of Manchester, or of Delaware County, have so many people gone to hospitals as in the past four or five years, and

since the establishment of Parkview Hospital in October, 1911, there have even more patients gone to outside hospitals than before that date. Since October, 1911, 300 patients have been cared for in Parkview Hospital, half of which were surgical cases. Most of the surgical cases would have been of necessity sent to other hospitals, and had the Parkview institution been more extensive, many of the patients sent elsewhere would gladly have remained here and entered the home institution instead of going elsewhere.

As before related, Parkview Hospital was established in October, 1911, by a coterie of Manchester physicians. They leased a two-story frame building facing the main entrance of Tirrill Park, which they, with the assistance of the citizens, furnished with the means at hand. Many contributions were made and money raised through the efforts of the loyal women of the community, which was expended in securing necessary appliances, furniture and comforts for the institution. The doors of the hospital were then opened to every physician in and out of the county, and appeals were sent out to local organizations for support, but only to a limited degree have these supplications been fruitful. However, the aims and objects of the men and women who have placed themselves in the management and control of the hospital have reached a degree of unanticipated success that has led them to strongly hope that the condition of things of this worthy institution will reach the hearts and purse strings of the community, to the end that a larger and better sanitarium will be built at no far distant day. The hospital building is entirely inadequate to the demands upon it. The equipment does not meet the demands daily made by the necessities and conditions of its patrons, so that a strong movement is now on foot for the creation of a citizens' hospital organization, whose duty it shall be to devise plans for the building of a new hospital. A larger hospital is necessary and greater efforts to obtain one are also imperative.

The present management of the hospital is composed of the following physicians: H. A. Dittmer, president; T. J. Burns, vice president; J. A. May, secretary; E. G. Dittmer, treasurer; and H. M. Bradley. These physicians also compose the board of directors.

An auxiliary board composed of women is made up as follows: Mesdames W. N. Boynton, Charles Seeds, M. F. LeRoy, C. Lister, J. J. Goen, F. L. Durey, Thomas Elder, R. W. Tirrill, and Miss Eva Smith. The officials are: President, Mrs. W. N. Boynton; first vice president, Mrs. Charles Seeds; second vice president, Mrs. M. F. LeRoy; recording secretary, Miss Eva Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Thomas Elder; treasurer, Mrs. R. W. Tirrill.

CHAPTER XI

THE BENCH AND BAR

Perhaps no body of men, not excepting the clergy, may exercise a greater influence for good in a community than those who follow the profession of the law, and it must be admitted that to no other body, not even to the so-called criminal classes, are committed greater possibilities for an influence for evil. What that influence shall be depends upon the character of the men who constitute the bar of the community—not merely on their ability or learning but on their character. If the standard of morality among the members of the bar is high, the whole community learns to look at questions of right and wrong from a higher plane. If the bar, consciously or unconsciously, adopts a low standard of morality, it almost inevitably contaminates the conscience of the community. And this is true not only in the practice of the profession itself, not only because of the influence of members of the bar as men rather than lawyers, but in the effect upon other professions and occupations to which the bar acts as a feeder. The members of the legislature are recruited largely from the legal profession. How can legislation, designed solely for the welfare of the public, be expected from one whose honor as a lawyer has not been above suspicion? And since lawyers, outside of the legislature, have a great influence in shaping the law, how can the people expect that influence to be exerted in their behalf when the bar itself is unworthy? Still more does the character of the bar affect the judiciary, which is supplied from its ranks. It is not always, perhaps not generally, the case that members of the bench are chosen from those lawyers who have attained the highest rank in their profession. If a judge be industrious and honest but not of great ability, or if he be able and honest, though lacking industry, the rights of the litigants are not likely to suffer seriously at his hands. But there have been instances where judicial office was bestowed solely as a reward for political service; and while it is sometimes realized that one who has been a strenuous and not too scrupulous politician up to the moment of his elevation to the bench, has thereafter forgotten that there was such a trade as politics and has administered justice without fear or favor, the experiment is a dangerous one. No one need be surprised if in such a case the old maxim holds true: "He who buys the office of judge must of necessity sell justice." Let our judges be men who are subject to other influences than those of the facts submitted to them and the law applicable to those facts, let them lack that independence which is an imperative requisite to one who holds the scales of justice, let a well founded suspicion arise that their decisions are dictated by something outside of their own minds and consciences, and the confidence of the people in the maintenance of their rights through the agency of the courts is destroyed. It has been the good fortune of the City of Manchester and the County of Delaware that the members of the

bar here have been, for the most part, men of high character as well as of ability and learning, so that its bar has won a high and honorable reputation throughout the rest of the state and because of the high character of the bar it has followed that those of its members who have been elevated to the bench have enjoyed the confidence and respect of the public and have been honored not only in their own locality but in many cases throughout the state and in other states.

Yet the preparation of a history of the bar, so far at least as that part of it which lies back of one's own generation is concerned, is attended with considerable difficulty. Probably few men who in their time play important parts in the community or even in the state or nation, leave so transient a reputation as lawyers do. A writer on this subject who took for his text, "The Lawyers of Fifty Years Ago," said: "In thinking over the names of these distinguished men of whom I have been speaking, the thought has come to me how evanescent and limited is the lawyer's reputation, both in time and space. I doubt very much if a lawyer, whatever his standing, is much known to the profession outside of his own state." Those who attain high rank in the profession must realize that with rare exceptions, their names are "writ in water." One may turn over the leaves of old reports and find repeated again and again as counsel in different cases the name of some lawyer who must have been in his time a power in the courts, only to wonder if he has ever seen that name outside of the covers of the dusty reports in which it appears. Hamilton, in the conventions, in the Federalist and in the treasury, and Webster in the Senate and in public orations, have perpetuated and increased the fame of lawyers Hamilton and Webster; but were it not for their services outside the strict limits of their profession, one might come upon their names at this date with much the same lack of recognition as that with which one finds in a reported case the names of some counsel, great perhaps in his own time, but long since forgotten.

And there is another difficulty in preparing such a history as this, brief and therefore necessarily limited to a few names, and that is that some may be omitted who are quite as worthy of mention as those whose names appear. It is not often that any one man stands as a lawyer head and shoulders above the other members of the profession; and the same may be said of any half dozen men. In many cases the most careful measurement would fail to disclose a difference of more than a fraction of an inch, if any. Lives of eminent men who have at some period been practicing lawyers, have contained the assertion that while they were engaged in the practice of their profession they were the "leaders of the bar," but there is almost always room for doubt as to whether the title is not a brevet bestowed by the biographer alone. Therefore, the mention in this article of certain lawyers must not be taken as any disparagement of those who are not mentioned, and finally, it is to be observed that this article, so far as the bar is concerned, will treat not only of those members who are past and gone, but will make mention of some of those now in the flesh.

Let us first consider the early courts, as provided for by the general government during the existence of the state while then a part of the Territory of Michigan, Wisconsin, and under its own territorial laws; finally, the measures passed under the state constitutions creating judicial districts.

Iowa has an interesting territorial history. By an act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Iowa country was attached to the Territory of Michigan. On

April 20, 1836, it was made a part of the original Territory of Wisconsin; and two years later, on June 12, 1838, Congress passed an act establishing the Territory of Iowa. After eight years of territorial existence, Iowa was admitted to the Union as a state on December 28, 1846.

There really was no judicial districting of Iowa country during the two years that it formed a part of the Territory of Michigan. However, on September 6, 1834, by an act of the Legislative Council the territory lying west of the Mississippi and north of a line drawn due west from the lower end of Rock Island to the Missouri River was organized into the County of Dubuque. The territory south of this line was organized as the County of Des Moines.

Moreover, section three of this act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan provided that "a County Court shall be and hereby is established in each of the said counties;" while section six declared that "Process, civil and criminal, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the County of Iowa, shall run into all parts of said counties of Dubuque and Des Moines and shall be served by the sheriff or other proper officer, within either of said counties; writs of error shall lie from the Circuit Court for the County of Iowa, to the county courts established by this act, in the same manner as they now issue from the Supreme Court to the several county and circuit courts of the territory.

Thus it will be seen that during the Michigan period the Iowa country formed an area which was subject to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the County of Iowa.

Section nine of the organic act establishing the original Territory of Wisconsin made provision for dividing the territory into three judicial districts. Accordingly, among the first acts passed by the First Legislative Assembly was one entitled "An act to establish the judicial districts of the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes." By this act the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines were constituted the Second Judicial District and Judge David Irwin, of the Supreme Court of the territory, was appointed district judge. During the Wisconsin period, therefore, the Iowa country formed a distinct and independent judicial district.

The act of Congress dividing the Territory of Wisconsin and establishing the Territory of Iowa, provided that the new territory should be divided into three judicial districts and that each district should have a court presided over by one of the judges of the Supreme Court. Furthermore, and unless until the Legislature should pass some act of the state, the governor shall be given the power to divide the districts and assign the judges. In accordance with this provision William B. Conway, secretary of the territory, who had assumed the duties of acting governor prior to the arrival of Gov. Robert Lucas, issued on July 25, 1838, a proclamation dividing the territory into three judicial districts. The first district consisted of the counties of Clayton, Dubuque, Jackson and Cedar and was assigned to Judge Thomas S. Wilson. Delaware County was one of those attached to Dubuque and consequently was in this district, and as we only have the status of Delaware County in mind, no attention will be paid to the other districts.

The first act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, relative to judicial districts, was to divide the territory into three judicial districts, as follows. The First District was composed of the counties of Henry, Van Buren, Lee and Des Moines, and was assigned to Chief Justice Charles Mason. The Second District was composed of the counties of Louisa, Muscatine, Cedar, Johnson and Slaughter, and assigned to Judge Joseph Williams. The Third District was composed of the counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton, and assigned to Thomas S. Wilson. Delaware County was attached to Dubuque and consequently was a part of the Third Judicial District.

The first constitution of the State of Iowa provided that "the judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts and such inferior courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish." It was further provided that "the first session of the General Assembly shall divide the state into four districts, which may be increased as the exigencies of the case may require." Accordingly, the four districts were created and Delaware was placed in the second, among the following counties: Muscatine, Scott, Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones, Dubuque and Clayton. The counties north and west of Delaware and Clayton were attached to the County of Clayton for judicial purposes.

The act of 1853 was "an act fixing the boundaries of the several judicial districts and the time of holding courts therein and constituted an entirely new district. By its provisions the state was divided into nine judicial districts and Delaware was assigned to the Second District, with Dubuque, Clayton, Cherokee, Winneshiek, Fayette, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Bremer, Chickasaw and Howard.

Under the Constitution of 1857 the General Assembly passed "An act creating eleven judicial districts and defining their boundaries." Delaware by this measure was placed in the Ninth District, with Dubuque, Buchanan, Black Hawk and Grundy.

An act was passed by the General Assembly in 1886, by which the judicial districts of the state were reorganized and eighteen districts created. By this rearrangement Delaware came into the Tenth District, with Dubuque, Buchanan, Black Hawk and Grundy, where it remains at the present day. By the Act of 1894 the Nineteenth Judicial District was created and section one provided "that the County of Dubuque shall hereafter constitute the Nineteenth Judicial District." Section two defined the Tenth Judicial District as being composed of Delaware, Black Hawk and Grundy counties. This section was amended, so as to include Buchanan County. In 1896 the Twentieth Judicial District was created and now there are twenty judicial districts in the state.

A number of able, painstaking men of high legal attainments and judicial capacity have presided over this court in Delaware County. The first one was Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, who was not only judge when the county was in the Third District, but also when it was a part of the Second and Ninth districts. James Burt, of Dubuque, Sylvester Bagg, of Waterloo, Winslow T. Barker, of Dubuque, and John M. Brayton, of Delhi, presided over this court, among others, when Delaware County was in the Ninth Judicial District. Since assigned to the Tenth Judicial District a long list of judges have come here

to hold court, as the following names show: Judges, A. S. Blair, Manchester; E. E. Cooley, Decorah; C. F. Couch, Waterloo; L. O. Hatch, McGregor; J. L. Husted, Waterloo; D. J. Lenahan, Dubuque; Milo McGlathery, West Union; Charles W. Mullan, Waterloo; Samuel Murdoch, Elkader; John J. Nye, Independence; Reuben Nobles, McGregor; Fred O'Donnell, Dubuque; Franklin C. Platt, Waterloo; Charles E. Ransier, Independence; James J. Tollerton, Cedar Falls. The present judges of the district are Franklin C. Platt, Waterloo; George W. Dunham, Manchester; and Charles W. Mullan, Waterloo.

Under the Territorial Act of 1844, whereby the Third Judicial District was created and the placing of Delaware therein, it was provided that the District Court should be held at Delhi, the county seat, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September of each year. Soon after the passage of the act Charles W. Hobbs was appointed clerk pro tem, of the United States District Court for the County of Delaware, by Judge T. S. Wilson. On the day set apart for convening of the first District Court in Delaware County, judge, officials, jurors, litigants and lawyers (?) were on hand, as the following excerpt from the clerk's record attests:

Territory of Iowa, County of Delaware, ss.

"This being the day fixed by law, to wit, 30th of September, 1844, for the session of the District Court of the United States for said county, the court met. Present, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, one of the judges of the Supreme Court and presiding judge of the Third Judicial District; William E. Leffingwell, United States marshal; John W. Penn, sheriff; and Charles W. Hobbs, clerk pro tem.

"By order of the court, the sheriff returned into court the venire for a grand jury, issued in behalf of said county, the following persons summoned and in attendance, viz: Gilbert D. Dillon, Henry Baker, John Stansberry, Samuel Dickson, Oliver P. Anderson, Edward Flinn, John Bradley, Daniel Noble, John Keeler, Fayette Phillips, Allen Wilson, Hiram Minkler, Adin Paddleford, David Moreland, Daniel G. Beck, Morris M. Reed, Joel Bailey, Drake Nelson, Ezra Hubbard and Liberty W. Cole."

It should be remembered that the first courthouse, built by the settlers, was a very crude affair and for some years stood without a roof, owing to inability of the county to raise funds for its completion. The upper story, designed for a jury room, was reached by an outside ladder, and with no roof and a single floor, was considered too open and public to be used for the purpose designed. So that, after the jury had been instructed by Judge Wilson as to their duties, that body was taken, under escort of United States Marshal Leffingwell, to a little grove, a short distance southwest of the primitive temple of justice, for deliberation. David Moreland, foreman, sat on a stump, while his fellow jurors accommodated themselves to all that Nature had provided for them in the way of seats. There was little to be done by the grand jury. No complaints were presented and consequently, they found no "true bills." There being no necessity for a petit jury this first term, no summons were issued for a panel. One day finished the business of the court and on the evening of the 30th of September, 1844, the term was ended.

The only name appearing on record as an attorney at this time was that of James Crawford. "At this time," Judge Wilson is said to have related, "the

log courthouse was the only building in Delhi. Mr. Hobbs, the clerk, had a little cabin in which he was living west of the courthouse. The road had not been opened to Delhi from Rockville, and I was obliged to go by way of the military road and up to Hopkinton, where I stayed over night with Mr. (Leroy) Jackson. The next day I went to Delhi and held court, and took my dinner out of Mr. Moreland's wagon." It is a far cry from the days of Judge Wilson and Delhi's roofless courthouse and Judge Dunham and Manchester's beautiful temple of justice.

The second term of court was a special one, commencing April 1, 1845, Judge Thomas S. Wilson, presiding. The grand jury was made up of Leroy Jackson, foreman; James Eads, Robert B. Hutson, William H. Martin, Lucius Kibbee, Jr., Phipps Wiltse, Malcolm McBane, Lawrence McNamee, Missouri Dickson, Robert Gamble, Daniel Brown, Moses Dean, William Phillips, Silas Gilmore, James Cavanaugh, Henry W. Hoskins and John Hinkle.

The case of Missouri Dickson vs. Ezra Hubbard, an action to recover pay for the building of a chimney, was continued from the first term and tried by the first petit jury impanelled, which consisted of the following named persons: John Flinn, O. A. Olmstead, John Paddleford, Eli Wood, Orlean Blanchard, S. V. Thompson, Levi Billings, Jacob Dubois, James Collier, Samuel P. Whitaker, John Corbin and John Clark. Timothy Davis, attorney for Hubbard; Gen. James Wilson for Dickson. The plaintiff was given a verdict for \$5.33.

The first criminal case was that of the United States vs. Jefferson Lowe, for the murder of Drury R. Dance, details of which crime are given on another page of this volume. Lowe's attorney was Gen. James Wilson. James Crawford was prosecuting attorney for the district, and was assisted by Timothy Davis. Lowe was acquitted but public opinion was strongly against him and the verdict was not a very popular one.

At this term, as far as is known, James Crawford, James Wilson, Timothy Davis and William Hamilton were the only lawyers in attendance, and for some years thereafter but few members of the bar had located in the county. Probably the first lawyer to settle at Delhi was Ariel K. Eaton. Of him and other lawyers of the Delaware bar, Col. John H. Peters, one of its oldest and ablest members, has given for this article the following impressions. He says:

"I was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, then immigrated to Illinois and practiced in the latter state a year or eighteen months. My associate in Illinois was one Tom Turner, who had a friend here in the person of a Methodist preacher. Turner induced me to come here and defend the preacher, so I did, making my way to Delaware County on horseback. This was about the year 1852, and upon my arrival in Delhi I found Ariel K. Eaton already enjoying a practice at the bar. He was probably the first lawyer to take up a permanent residence in the old county seat. When I met him he was a man of middle age and I soon discovered he was more of a politician than a lawyer. He induced me, however, to locate in Delhi and we had arranged to enter the practice together but he was appointed receiver of the land district at Washington and pulled out.

“The next lawyer to settle in Delhi, if my memory serves me right, was Daniel Baker, a man of but little education and a lawyer of no very great ability or attainments.

“Zina A. Wellman came from the State of New York and located here for the practice of his profession. He was well read in the principles of law but had no pugnacious attribute in his composition. He was easily discouraged and did not amount to much of a lawyer. I practiced with him about a year but never could get a decision from him on any legal question of importance. He died a few years ago in Cherokee.

“A. E. House was a natural lawyer. If he had had energy in proportion to his ability, he would have made one of the best attorneys of the state, for he was highly successful. House was a major in the Sixth Iowa Cavalry and fought the Indians in the Northwest for three years. He returned to Delhi but never practiced after he got back and died three or four years ago in the insane asylum at Independence.

“Col. N. L. Ingalls came from Jefferson County, New York, two or three years after Colonel Peters, and located at Delhi. Col. S. G. Van Anda appeared about the same time. Ingalls was a finely educated man and successful lawyer. Van Anda was also a good lawyer. The latter died in an insane asylum at Independence. Ingalls went to Kansas on a visit, which was coupled with a business matter, took sick, died and was buried there.

“William Crozier stood high at this bar and was a very fine lawyer. He only practiced a year or two, however, and then went into the army.

“Wesley A. Heath had a natural legal mind and I think was as fine a draftsman of legal papers as any lawyer in Delaware County, but he was extremely modest. We practiced together for years. He would prepare a case so thoroughly that I could take his brief and try the cause as if it was my own. He spent his last days in Delhi and was buried there.

“George Wattson and his brother John were both fairly good lawyers but intemperate habits got the better of them, so that they failed to prove a success in their chosen profession.

“J. M. Brayton practiced under the firm name of House, Brayton & Wattson. He was elected to the bench in 1871 when this county formed a part of the Ninth Judicial District. He had not the judicial mind of an order that fitted him for the bench, so that his friends prevailed upon him to resign from the position he had attained.

“Jerome B. Satterlee was one of Delaware County's able lawyers. For some years past he has been in the land department at Washington.

“Samuel Hussey and Eli C. Perkins early began practice at Delhi and the latter is still enjoying a good legal business.

“Ray B. Griffin was a good lawyer but had only a limited practice, as he devoted most of his time to speculation in real estate, in which he was very successful and became a large landowner. His practice was confined mostly to real-estate matters. Mr. Griffin served the county both as treasurer and recorder. He died some years ago while attending to some business matters at Dubuque.

“Charles S. Crosby was a very good lawyer and at one time was attorney-general of New Hampshire. He was a large hearted man and was well equipped with a thorough education. He lived in Manchester but has long since passed away. He was a brother of a member of the firm of Washburn-Crosby, the great millers of the Northwest.

“Simeon L. Doggett located in Delhi about 1858. He was a good man, a leader in the Congregational Church and was justice of the peace while he lived here. He had no force, however, and was not a success as a lawyer. He moved away some years ago and is now deceased.

“Charles Husted had a natural legal mind and was well versed in the principles of law but did not succeed in practice. He was a soldier in the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry and died some years since. One of his daughters, Mrs. Robert Denton, resides in Manchester.

“Dennis Ryan was admitted to the bar at Delhi, having read in the office of Griffin & Crosby. He practiced but very little here and finally removed to one of the Dakotas, where he continued in practice with more success. He is still living.”

Of the present members of the Delaware County bar but little will be said in this place, as sketches of many of the more prominent ones can be found in the second volume. Col. John H. Peters is the nestor of the bar and is enjoying the shady side of life in retirement. He came to the county about the year 1852 from Freeport, Illinois, to which place he had removed from Hartford, Connecticut. He was one of the leading lawyers of his day and is the only living member of that body of men who gave to the State of Iowa its present constitution, which was adopted in the year 1857. Colonel Peters made a brilliant record in the Civil war.

Charles E. Bronson was born at Lee Center, Oneida County, New York, November 21, 1841, came to Iowa City with his parents in 1855, studied law with the firm of Fairall & Beal, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and came directly to Manchester, where he practiced law until his death. In 1868 he married Jennie E. Sheldon, who still resides in Manchester. Unto this worthy couple were born five sons, four of whom are still living and one of them, Henry, is practicing law in Manchester. Charley Bronson was elected to the State Senate in 1877 and made a valuable member. One of the prominent business men of Manchester was asked the question why he always consulted Charley Bronson. He replied, “because he is a good lawyer and an honest man.” When Charles E. Bronson passed away Manchester lost one of its best citizens. For many years he was the senior member of the law firm of Bronson & Carr.

Judge Blair came to Delaware County from Huron County, Ohio, in 1858, his parents locating in Delaware County in 1855. Here the father, David J., died in 1861, and the mother followed him some years later. Judge Blair received a collegiate education in the Buckeye state and read law at Norwalk, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was a lawyer by nature as well as by adoption and has been very active in the profession. He traveled the circuit in early days and became what is known as an “all around lawyer.” While actively engaged in the profession, he had a large practice, many of his

cases being of more than ordinary importance. He was elected to the bench and served as judge of the District Court from 1894 until 1906, opening the first term of court held in the new courthouse at Manchester in 1894.

Calvin Yoran, senior member of the firm of Yoran & Yoran, came from his native state, New York, to Delaware in 1870. He began the practice of law in 1871, at Manchester, at which time he was admitted to the bar. He is still in practice here and is one of the leading men at Manchester in his profession.

E. M. Carr is not only one of the leading members of the Delaware County bar, but also is recognized as an editorial writer of force and fluency. He is a native of New York and of Irish parentage. Mr. Carr immigrated to Iowa with his parents in 1856 and located in Buchanan County. His entry at the State University culminated in graduation from its law department in 1872. Locating at Manchester that year, Mr. Carr formed a partnership with Ray B. Griffin, which continued until 1884, when the firm of Bronson & Carr was formed. Since Mr. Bronson's death he has practiced alone and at the same time given attention to his newspaper, the Manchester Democrat.

William H. Norris has been a very successful lawyer at this bar, coming with his parents to Iowa from Massachusetts in 1861. He received a common-school education, spent a short time in college, taught school, and in 1881 graduated from the law department of the State University. He removed to Manchester in 1882 and began the practice of his profession. The next year he formed a partnership with A. S. Blair, which continued four years. In 1888 the firm of Blair, Dunham & Norris was formed and continued for some years as the leading law firm of the county. Mr. Norris is not only prominently identified with this bar, but is also largely interested in several banks of the county.

E. B. Stiles is the present county attorney. He is a son of E. R. Stiles, a former pastor of the Congregational Church. E. B. was superintendent of the Manchester schools for several years. He then read law, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice in Manchester. He is not only an able lawyer but a Christian gentleman and one of Manchester's reliable citizens, having before him a bright future.

Those practicing at the Delaware County bar at the present time are: E. B. Stiles, W. H. Norris, R. W. Tirrill, Henry Bronson, Arnold & Arnold (H. F. and Floyd H. Arnold), Carr & Carr (E. M. and Hubert Carr), J. H. Peters, Hugh Clemans, Fred B. Blair, A. M. Cloud, Yoran & Yoran (Calvin and Melvin J. Yoran), at Manchester; P. M. Cloud and W. I. Millen, Earlville; E. C. Perkins, Delhi.

CHAPTER XII

THE PRESS

DELHI ARGUS

Not many years were permitted to pass, after Delaware County got out of her swaddling clothes, before the newspaper man made his appearance "to supply a long felt want." He came in the year 1853, in the person of Datus E. Coon, who founded the *Delhi Argus* at the then county seat. Editor Coon published the *Argus* about one year and then sold the paper to G. W. Field. At the outbreak of hostilities between the northern and southern states, Coon entered the army and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. J. L. Noble, who handled the roller and applied the ink to the forms of the *Argus*, under Coon's regime, also went into the volunteer service and gained the rank of captain. Field continued the editorship of the *Argus* until the fall of 1856, when he gave way to Charles F. Hobbs, who soon sustained a loss of part of his plant by fire. Hobbs continued the paper under its old name until 1858, when he changed it to the *Delhi Democrat*. Enlarging the forms for a seven-column paper, Mr. Hobbs gave his patrons the local and foreign news and prospered in his endeavors to "make good." Finally Hobbs sold out to C. L. Hayes, and later the firm name became Hayes & Corbett, who sold to Rev. L. S. Ashbaugh. Then came Dr. James Wright, county clerk, as part proprietor and later J. L. McCreery purchased an interest.

DELAWARE COUNTY JOURNAL

On January 1, 1859, James L. Noble secured the interests of L. S. Ashbaugh in the *Democrat* and later transferred them to J. L. McCreery who, now being sole owner, changed the name to the *Delaware County Journal*, and continued the publication until January, 1864, when he removed the plant to Dubuque. In the following month of March the material was sold to Edward Burnside, who moved it to Manchester and it became a part of the *Delaware County Union* outfit.

IOWA NEWS

The *Iowa News* came into existence at Delhi in 1860 and lived about one year. The founder and owner, Charles L. Hayes, sold the material, which was taken to Anamosa.

DELAWARE COUNTY RECORDER

This paper was established March 24, 1871, by J. A. Cole, as the *Earlville Sun*, at Earlville. C. Sanborn purchased it in June following, removed the

plant to Delhi and named it the Delaware County Recorder. In August, 1872, J. B. Swinburne became its owner and brought it out as the Delhi Monitor. He continued its publication until some time in the '80s, when it was suspended.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY UNION

The Journal, at Delhi, suspended publication in the winter of 1863-64. The material was purchased by Edward Burnside, \$300 of the purchase money having been subscribed by Manchester people, who greatly desired a newspaper. The plant was removed to Manchester and with it the first issue of the Delaware County Union appeared March 25, 1864. Mr. Burnside died in 1866 and in January, 1867, the paper passed into the hands of L. L. Ayer, who enlarged the sheet to a seven-column folio. The Union became the official organ of the republican party, but that did not save it from starving to death. On December 3, 1872, the Delaware County Union gave up the ghost and the body, being dismembered, was divided between H. L. Rann, of the Press, and J. B. Swinburne, of the Delhi Monitor.

EARLVILLE'S DEFUNCT PAPERS

The Nottingham Observer was started at Earlville in the spring of 1859, by Ed Stanton, and ceased to exist six months later.

The Earlville Sun already has been mentioned. Two other papers later were published in Earlville and finally submitted to force of circumstances. The Gazette was established by W. A. Hutton, December 31, 1875, who soon sold to N. Rose & Son. The latter changed the name to The Commercial, the first number of which appeared May 26, 1876. In April, 1877, the last paper was published. The Earlville Record was another unfortunate that was born on December 19, 1877, J. V. and J. A. Matthews being its sponsors. The Record long since has passed away.

THE PHOENIX

C. Starr Barre founded the Earlville Graphic in 1882 and this publication flourished under Barre's efficient editorial and mechanical management up to 1887, when the Graphic plant was destroyed by the fire that devastated the entire business section of the town. It was but a few months, however, before there was another printing office ready and equipped for newspaper work and the new publication was appropriately named The Earlville Phoenix. Mr. Barre later sold the plant to Albert Knowles, who was succeeded by a company that published the paper under the firm name of the Phoenix Publishing Company. In 1889 the plant was purchased of Charles E. McCannon, who was succeeded in 1890 by Miss Christie Scroggie. After two years Miss Scroggie sold the plant to Charles A. Durne. In November, 1894, J. B. Swinburne became the owner of the plant and The Phoenix under his management became a newspaper of wide circulation and for a few years five papers were printed each week at the Phoenix plant. The extra editions were named The Colesburg Clipper, The Delhi Monitor, The Greeley Graphic and The Worthington Watch-

man. In September, 1901, R. V. Lucas, of Bedford, Iowa, purchased the plant and successfully conducted the paper until 1905, when he sold the business to P. M. Cloud and James Rogers. Mr. Lucas resigned from his position as postmaster at Earlville after disposing of the newspaper property, and P. M. Cloud succeeded him in that position. Cloud & Rogers secured the service of Albert Voit as manager and editor of The Phoenix. Mr. Rogers severed his interests in the paper in 1907, and in 1909 Mr. Cloud sold the plant to Albert Voit and he conducted the paper until January 1, 1914, when a partnership was formed with Arthur J. Rogers. The plant has been refurnished, new machinery and material added and the paper increased in size. It is well edited, has a large circulation and is well patronized by the advertising public.

THE HOME PRESS

A quite newsey, neatly printed local paper is the Home Press, published at Greeley. It was established March 5, 1897, by Victor E. Dow, present owner and publisher, and is a six-column quarto, with four pages home print.

THE RYAN REPORTER

E. E. Coakley, a Delaware County boy, is editor and proprietor of the Ryan Reporter, a well edited and readable weekly paper, that gives its large list of subscribers the local and foreign news. Mr. Coakley established his paper in one of the best trading points in Delaware County and issued its first number January 19, 1899. It is a six-column quarto, with two pages home print.

HOPKINTON LEADER

The Leader, one of the best edited and printed newspapers in Delaware County, was established at Hopkinton in 1888. The Leader reflects the opinions of the neighborhood, has a good patronage, and its editor and publisher, W. S. Beels, has made a splendid success in the journalistic field of the college town.

THE MANCHESTER PRESS

The Manchester Press, the oldest paper in the county, in point of continuous publication, was established in June, 1871, by the late H. L. Rann, father of the present publisher. Mr. Rann got the paper well on its feet and in 1874 sold it to the late C. Sanborn, going to St. Louis to engage in the job printing business. Finding the St. Louis enterprise of doubtful value, Mr. Rann returned to Manchester after an absence of two years and bought out Mr. Sanborn. He continued the publication of The Press until his death in May, 1897, when the paper came under the management of his son.

The Press was started as an eight-column paper of four pages and later increased to eight pages, four of which consisted of what was known as the Kellogg "patent insides" service, later taken over and developed by the Western Newspaper Union. As time went on, the demands of the business made necessary reduction of the ready-print pages to two, and in June, 1914, the

paper was converted into a twelve-page edition of six columns to the page, printed entirely at home.

The Press has always endeavored to keep fully abreast of the times with respect to the modernity of its equipment. It boasted the first power press in the county, the first type-setting machine (the Simplex), and the first linotype (the Junior). In January, 1913, the paper moved into a handsome new home on the corner of Main and Madison streets, a brick building designed with especial reference to its needs and equipped with every convenience and utility. The plant now consists of a Model 8 linotype, a Cottrell drum cylinder, two jobbers, Omaha folder, power cutter, and other equipment in keeping with modern ideas. The machinery is operated by individual motors, and the building has its own steam plant.

With a view to further modernizing the business The Press is one of the few weekly newspapers of the state maintaining a thorough and accurate cost system and a cash-in-advance system of subscription settlements. There is not a delinquent subscriber on its list, which is well toward the three thousand mark.

The Press has educated or employed nearly all of the pioneer printers of the county, such as Frank B. Gregg, "Joe" Thompson, "Lute" Fisk, "Wood" Jewell, Edward Andrews, and others. For a time, in its earliest days, it was published in quarters on the third floor of what is now the Globe Hotel, later removed to offices over the A. C. Philipp pharmacy, then to the first floor and basement of the Thorpe Building on the corner of Main and Madison, from which location it was definitely removed to its present home.

The Press has always been a staunch and uncompromising republican newspaper, and particularly under the management of the late H. L. Rann, its founder, established a high standing for the clarity and strength of its editorial page. It has sought to serve its people faithfully and well, to what effect can best be judged by those who have so long given it their support and confidence.

THE MANCHESTER DEMOCRAT

The Manchester Democrat was established and its first number was issued January 13, 1875, by F. B. Gregg, proprietor and publisher. L. L. Ayres was editor. Politically the paper was democratic and has so remained ever since. After a few months Mr. Gregg retired and the paper passed into the hands of the Democrat Publishing Company, a corporation, of which the late Nixon Denton was president, and E. M. Carr, secretary. This company continued the publication of the paper until the 3d day of July, 1878. L. L. Ayres continued as editor until the 17th of April, 1878, from which date until the 3d of the following July it was edited and published by the Democrat Publishing Company. The late Charles E. Bronson and E. M. Carr became sole owners of the newspaper and dissolved the corporation, and the firm of Bronson & Carr commenced the publication of the Manchester Democrat on July 10, 1878, and continued to publish and edit the paper until March 22, 1905, when the partnership was enlarged by Hubert Carr and Henry Bronson becoming members of the firm, and thereafter and until the death of the senior member, which took place on the 18th day of November, 1908, the newspaper was published and edited by the firm of Bronson, Carr & Sons.

After Mr. Bronson's death the newspaper was published and edited by the firm of Carr, Bronson & Carr, a copartnership consisting of E. M. Carr, Henry Bronson and Hubert Carr, until the 24th day of October, 1912, when Henry Bronson sold his interest in the paper to Wade E. Long and Fred W. Herman, and since that date the newspaper has been published and edited by the firm of Carr, Carr, Long & Herman, a copartnership consisting of E. M. Carr, Hubert Carr, Wade E. Long and Fred W. Herman.

The publishers of the Democrat during all the years of its existence have strived to make it a clean, reliable newspaper; a paper that would not contain anything that could not with propriety be read in any company; a paper that would not contain anything that any man would not be willing for his wife and children to read. The paper has at all times enjoyed a good patronage and it has been a financial success. It is now one of the best country newspapers in the state.

DELHI PRODUCES AN IMMORTAL

With her many ups and downs, Delhi, first seat of justice of Delaware County, still glories in that intangible treasure, Fame. Lost to her is the erstwhile proud eminence as a county seat and no longer remains to her the prized privilege of entertaining judges, lawyers and disputations litigants. Her capitol building remains standing, silent and alone, in its beautiful park; but its walls echo no longer forensic speech of jurist or counsellor. The days for all such have passed away and now the historic pile is headquarters for a fast dwindling remnant of the Union's defenders in the Civil war. But, Delhi is proud of her past and still retains an illustrious position in history, for in her younger days a poet was given to the place, whose one sweet song preserved, will live down into the ages. The writer of the poem which follows, the late J. L. McCreery, was a resident of Delhi from 1861 to 1865 and edited the Journal during that period of time. He then went to Dubuque and attached himself to the Times of that city. McCreery was a man of more than ordinary accomplishments and was rather versatile in natural abilities. The poem, "There Is No Death," was written while he was doing newspaper work in Delhi in an humble way. It received instant attention and was generously copied by publications in this country and in Europe. The authorship was given to many, among whom was the great classic, Lord Lytton of England. It might be here stated, by way of parenthesis, that Mr. McCreery was also superintendent of schools when he gave to the world the beautiful words preserved in the lines below. He is the author, and the compiler of this history only renders him due credit by preserving the poem for future generations in this volume:

THERE IS NO DEATH

There is no death! the stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

There is no death! the forest leaves
 Convert to life the viewless air;
 The rocks disorganize to feed
 The hungry moss they bear.

There is no death! the dust we tread
 Shall change, beneath the summer showers,
 To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
 Or rainbow tinted flowers.

There is no death! the leaves may fall,
 The flowers may fade and pass away—
 They only wait, through wintry hours,
 The warm, sweet breath of May.

There is no death! the choicest gifts
 That heaven hath kindly lent to earth
 Are ever first to seek again
 The country of their birth.

And all things that for growth or joy
 Are worthy of our love or care,
 Whose loss has left us desolate,
 Are safely garnered there.

Though life become a dreary waste,
 We know its fairest, sweetest flowers,
 Transplanted into paradise,
 Adorn immortal bowers.

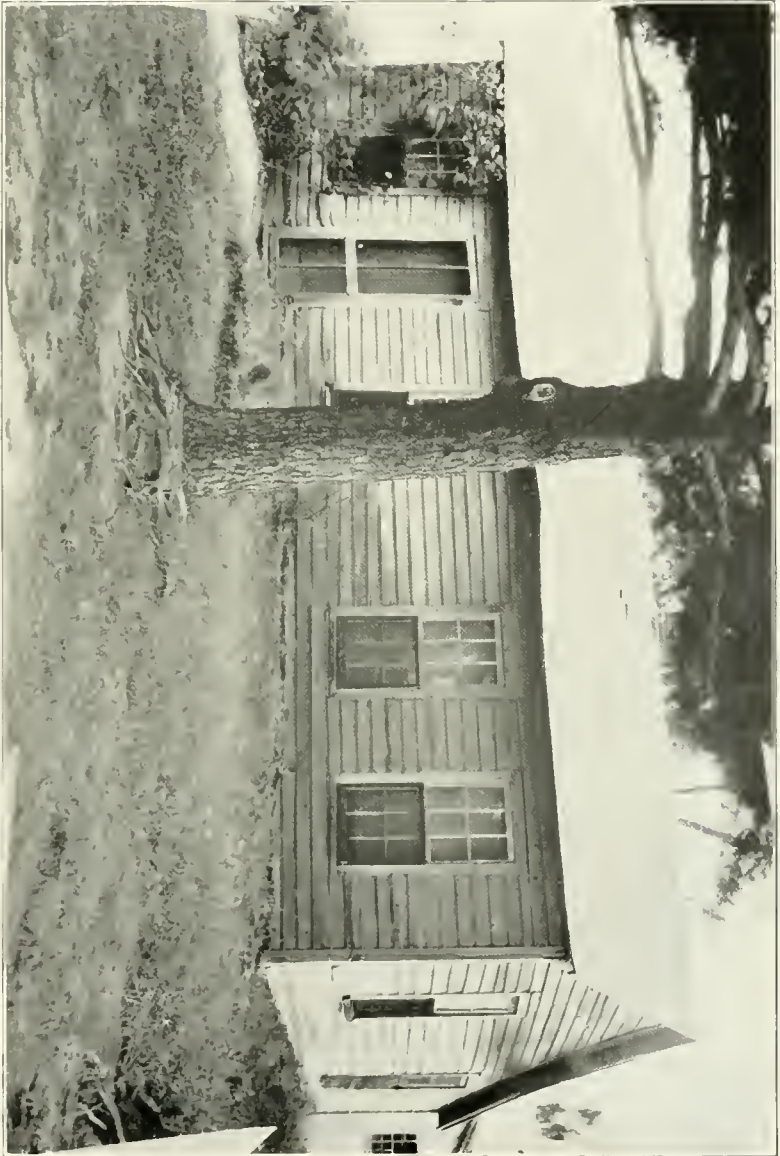
There is no death! although we grieve
 When beautiful familiar forms
 That we have learned to love are torn
 From our embracing arms.

Although with bowed and breaking heart,
 With sable garb and silent tread,
 We bear their senseless dust to rest,
 And say that they are "dead."

They are not dead! they have but passed
 Beyond the mists that blind us here
 Into the new and larger life
 Of that serener sphere.

They have but dropped their robe of clay
 To put their shining raiment on;

OLD HOME OF J. L. McFERRY, IN WHICH HE WROTE THE NOTED POEM, "THERE IS NO DEATH!"





They have not wandered far away—
They are not “lost” or “gone.”

Though disenthralled and glorified,
They still are here and love us yet;
The dear ones they have left behind
They never can forget.

And sometimes when our hearts grow faint,
Amid temptations fierce and deep,
Or when the wildly raging waves
Of grief or passion sweep,

We feel upon our fevered brow
Their gentle touch, their breath of balm:
Their arms enfold us and our hearts
Grow comforted and calm.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—“there are no dead.”

CHAPTER XIII

RAILROADS

The first railroad built into and across Delaware County was the Dubuque & Pacific. In close connection with this company was the Iowa Land Company, which provided for the right of way, secured building sites and laid out towns. Construction on the road began in 1855, between Dubuque and Dyersville, and was nearly completed to the latter point in December, 1856. In the following spring, trains were running to Dyersville, and in December, 1857, the road was in operation as far as Earlville. The rails were not laid to Manchester until the fall of 1859. The depot was built on the west side of the river. The road subsequently passed into the hands of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company, and, in 1870, was leased for a period of twenty years to the Illinois Central. That corporation now has full control of the line and it forms one of the important branches of the great Illinois Central system of railroads.

DAVENPORT & ST. PAUL

The building of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad is due mainly to the indomitable energy and determination of a coterie of Delhi's business men. The Dubuque & Pacific (Illinois Central) road had been completed across the county in the year 1860, and left Delhi, the county seat at that time, high and dry, three miles south. Delhi, thus isolated, in company with other towns of the county, determined to relieve the situation. In the fall of 1867, F. B. Doolittle and Col. John H. Peters got their heads together and after long deliberation concluded they would take the initiative by opening a correspondence with railroad men, and others interested in the proposition to build a road from Clinton, or some other point on the Mississippi River, to a point in Fayette County. The letters of Colonel Peters were given due respect and in January, 1868, enough interest in the project had been awakened to secure a meeting at Cascade that year, attended by men of influence from Fayette, Strawberry Point, Greeley, Delhi, Hopkinton, Maquoketa and DeWitt. The discussion at this meeting was upon the feasibility of building a railroad from Clinton northward, and resulted in the temporary organization of the Iowa & Minnesota Grand Trunk Railroad Company. The officers elected at this time were George W. Trumbull, president; J. M. King, secretary; C. M. Dunbar, treasurer. A committee, also, was selected to draw up articles of incorporation.

The next meeting was held at Maquoketa, in February, 1868, to consider the question of route and other details, but no result was reached until the meeting in April following, held at Hopkinton, when W. A. Heath and F. B. Doolittle reported the drafting of articles of incorporation, which was adopted and then the company completed its organization. The incorporators were:

F. B. Doolittle, H. S. Bronson, Richard Boon, Benjamin Bureh, M. O. Barnes, G. C. Croston, Z. G. Allen and W. H. Finley.

But by this time the road's prospects as relating to Clinton were not encouraging and Delhi promoters were far from feeling jubilant. However, a combine between Fayette, Strawberry Point, Delaware, Delhi, Hopkinton and Greeley, formed an agreement to stick together and fight for each other's interests. In May, Messrs. Bronson, Boon, Barnes, Doolittle, Finley and others went to Davenport, where they met leading men of that city and proposed to them to make Davenport the eastern terminus and give them the control of the road if they entered the combination. Davenport became interested and the company name was changed to the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, with the following named directors: Benjamin Bureh and H. S. Bronson, Fayette; G. Allen, Brush Creek; Richard Boon, Delaware; F. B. Doolittle, Delhi; W. H. Finley, Hopkinton; John L. Davis, Michael Donahue, Davenport; G. C. Croston, Cascade.

Subscription books were at once opened. Delhi was expected to subscribe \$40,000, Hopkinton, \$3,000, Delaware, \$15,000, Greeley, \$10,000, and "Yankee Settlement" (Edgewood), \$5,000. Judge Doolittle, in charge of the Delaware County books, soon secured in subscriptions the allotment of \$100,000 assessed. An engineer was employed and paid by the men above named, to make a preliminary survey and other substantial preparations were made.

At a meeting held in Delhi in August, 1868, William H. Holmes, of Davenport, was elected president, and W. A. Heath, of Delhi, secretary, upon the resignation of their predecessors in office, and at the annual election, held at Davenport in January, 1869, Holmes and Heath were reelected; M. O. Barnes was elected vice president, and R. Eddy, treasurer. At this meeting it was officially learned the required amount of stock had been subscribed and everything looked favorable for the outcome of the enterprise. But the Supreme Court interposed, by declaring the voting of a tax by towns to aid in the construction of railroads was unconstitutional. This was the hardest blow of all to the towns so desirous of securing the road. But a meeting was held at Davenport in January, 1869, at which time and place the Davenport people showed the white feather and declared they were ready to quit Delhi, but the other Delaware County towns were not so disposed and made it clear to Davenport that they were determined to go ahead and if Davenport failed to stand with them, some other point would be chosen. After several meetings and lengthy discussions, Davenport decided to stay with the proposition and then the required amount of subscriptions, to make up for the loss occasioned by the Supreme Court's decision, was sought and obtained, with the help of a law passed by the Legislature of 1869-70, enabling towns to vote a 5 per cent tax. In the summer of 1870 contracts were let for grading, bridging and laying of ties the whole length of the road from Davenport to Fayette. Work commenced in this county in September of that year, under the management of Judge Doolittle. Col. John H. Peters and W. A. Heath, of Delhi, were attorneys for the road and with these men, having their hearts and souls bound up in the winning of their fight, the road was completed in the fall of 1872 and by September of that year trains were running to Delhi. The depot was built there in September and S. S. Summers was placed in charge as agent. Some years

later the road became and is now operated as a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad system.

THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

This road was built in 1886-7 and enters the county on section 25, in Bremen Township, and taking a northwesterly direction makes its exit at section 19, Richland Township. It maintains four stations in the county—Almoral, Oneida, where it crosses the Davenport & St. Paul, Thorpe and Dundee.

MANCHESTER & ONEIDA RAILWAY COMPANY

The Manchester & Oneida Railway Company adopted articles of incorporation on the 12th day of April, 1900. The first provisional board of directors consisted of the following named persons: E. M. Carr, Albert Hollister, B. W. Jewell, A. S. Blair, S. A. Steadman, J. W. Miles, W. A. Abbott, W. D. Hogan, Joseph Hutchinson, W. L. Drew, Charles J. Seeds, W. N. Wolcott, Charles A. Peterson, E. H. Hoyt and William Hoekaday.

This board of directors elected the following named officers: President, E. M. Carr; vice president, S. A. Steadman; secretary, B. W. Jewell; assistant secretary, W. A. Abbott; treasurer, Charles J. Seeds; auditor, Joseph Hutchinson.

The object of the corporation was to build and operate a railway from the City of Manchester to the Town of Oneida, and in that way give the City of Manchester shipping facilities over the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways.

Four-fifths of the electors of Manchester petitioned the city council to order an election for the purpose of voting a 5 per cent tax on the assessed value of the property of the city, to aid in the construction of the Manchester & Oneida Railway. At the election held in pursuance of said notice, on the 7th of May, 1900, the tax carried by an overwhelming majority. There were 1,118 ballots cast at the election. Five hundred and ninety-four men voted in favor of the tax; and 70 against; 423 women voted in favor of the tax; and 31 against. This vote showed conclusively that Manchester had commenced to stand up for better shipping facilities and that the powers that had held her down for so many years would have to either bend or break. Before the expiration of thirty days after the voting of the tax, an engineer corps was at work locating the line, and upwards of fourteen thousand dollars worth of stock had been subscribed for.

The offers of all foreign promoters, brokers and contractors for the construction of the road were declined and a Manchester corporation, called the Manchester Construction Company, composed of the following named men, was organized: Joseph Hutchinson, M. F. LeRoy, A. A. Morse, E. M. Carr, Albert Hollister, William Hoekaday, H. C. Haerberle, E. H. Hoyt, J. J. Hoag and W. N. Wolcott.

These ten men signed a written agreement that they would each take an equal part of the company's \$25,000 capital stock. There were several more whose names did not appear as incorporators, who became interested in the

company. The ten men signing the agreement constituted the company's provisional board of directors, and they elected the following as officers of the construction company, which commenced to transact business on the 1st day of September, 1900: President, Joseph Hutchinson; vice president, William Hoekaday; secretary, H. C. Haerberle; treasurer, M. F. LeRoy; auditor, E. H. Hoyt.

The railway company forthwith contracted with this construction company, and the grading contracts were all let before the first of the following October. Morse & Son, of Manchester, took the contract for grading the four miles nearest the city, and other contractors commenced work on the remaining portion of the line. An endeavor was made to complete the grading before the end of the year, but unfavorable weather caused delays which retarded the work, and some of the grading had to be carried over until the following spring.

At the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the road, which was held at the council rooms in Manchester, on Tuesday evening, April 2, 1901, the following board of directors, consisting of fifteen members—five to serve one year, five to serve two years, and five to serve three years—was elected: A Hollister, M. F. LeRoy, A. A. Morse, C. A. Peterson and B. W. Jewell were elected directors to serve one year; E. M. Carr, J. W. Miles, C. J. Seeds, E. H. Hoyt and W. N. Wolcott were elected directors to serve for two years; and A. S. Blair, W. L. Drew, W. A. Abbott, William Hoekaday and Joseph Hutchinson were elected directors to serve for three years. One thousand one hundred and twenty-three shares of stock were represented at this meeting. The newly elected board of directors elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, E. M. Carr; vice president, A. Hollister; secretary, B. W. Jewell; assistant secretary, W. A. Abbott; treasurer, C. J. Seeds; auditor, Joseph Hutchinson; chairman executive committee, A. S. Blair. J. C. Scott, of Galena, Illinois, was employed as chief engineer, and it was decided to vigorously prosecute the construction work as soon as the weather would permit, and endeavor to have the line in operation by the following Fourth of July. Had it not been for a delay in procuring some of the steel rails, trains would have been running into Manchester on the Fourth. The failure, however, did not prevent the formal dedication of the road at the Fourth of July celebration held in Manchester that year. Nearly all of the officers of the road made short speeches at the dedicatory services. The late Col. D. E. Lyon, of Dubuque, delivered the principal oration of the occasion.

During the second week of August, 1901, regular trains commenced running on the Manchester & Oneida Railway, which for all practical purposes brought the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads to within one block of the center of the City of Manchester. They also brought the Wells Fargo Express Company to Manchester, and a few months later, the Postal Telegraph Company.

It is now about fourteen years since the company engaged in the construction and operation of its line of railway, and, during that long period of time, the company has not had a single personal injury claim to adjust. The officers of the company do not refer to this marvelous exemption from accident

in a boastful manner. They feel that good management and constant vigilance could not, unaided by a greater power, have secured such immunity.

While a number of changes have taken place in the company's board of directors, caused mostly by deaths and removals from Manchester, the affairs of the corporation are now, and have been at all times, largely managed by men who were potential in the formation of the company and the building of the road.

The present board of directors consists of the following named members: Joseph Hutchinson, E. M. Carr, C. J. Seeds, E. H. Hoyt, A. S. Blair, A. R. LeRoy, Hubert Carr, W. H. Hutchinson, George W. Dunham, Lafe Matthews, William Hoekaday, J. S. Jones, R. W. Tirrill, A. D. Long and A. A. Morse.

The general managing board consists of E. M. Carr, chairman; A. R. LeRoy, secretary; and Joseph Hutchinson, C. J. Seeds and E. H. Hoyt.

The present officers of the company are: Joseph Hutchinson, president; E. H. Hoyt, vice president; L. Matthews, secretary; A. R. LeRoy, treasurer; Charles J. Seeds, auditor; A. S. Blair, general counsel; Hubert Carr, passenger agent; William Hutchinson, freight agent; J. S. Jones, superintendent of maintenance of way, and W. F. Grossman, traffic manager.

The Manchester & Oneida Railway was built to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of Delaware County and their business neighbors, and to aid in the upbuilding of the City of Manchester. That was the hope of the men who built the road. And that hope, that invisible guide, seems to have done more for the road and made it a greater success than its promoters anticipated.

CHAPTER XIV

EARLY SETTLERS SOCIETY

A large body of early settlers of Delaware County assembled in the city hall at Manchester, upon a stated call for the purpose, and organized the Society of Early Settlers of Delaware County after first having placed E. O. Clemens in the chair and selected E. Healey as secretary of the meeting. After the objects of the assemblage had been stated by B. H. Keller, a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, Joel Bailey; vice presidents, J. S. Barry, of Prairie; B. H. Keller, Delaware; John Magirl, Adams; L. McNamee, Colony; John Lillibridge, Milo; Aaron Sullivan, Coffin's Grove; A. A. Strong, Honey Creek; H. D. Wood, Richland; A. Parliman, Elk; John W. Penn, Delhi; James Le Gassick, Bremen; William Nicholson, North Fork; Leroy Jackson, South Fork; C. L. Flint, Hazel Green; S. B. Whittaker, Union; H. C. Merry, Oneida, who was selected as the secretary; L. L. Ayers, recording secretary and treasurer.

This organization was effected January 17, 1877, and before adjournment the voice of the society was declared by vote in favor of according honorary membership to the wives of all pioneers.

A partial list of the names of members of this society is given below:

Joel Bailey, born in New York, came to Delaware County March, 1838; Henry Baker, New York, June, 1841; John Lillibridge, Mrs. J. Lillibridge, New York, October, 1843; Aaron Sullivan, Ohio, November, 1844; C. G. Reynolds, Pennsylvania, 1844; Mrs. S. E. Tilton, Pennsylvania, 1845; E. D. Olmstead, New York, 1847; Joseph S. Belknap, Vermont, May, 1848; H. D. Wood, Kentucky, November, 1848; E. Tilton, Pennsylvania, 1850; G. R. Buekley, New York, 1850; D. S. Potter, New York, May, 1850; Henry Acers, New York, March, 1850; S. Knickerbocker, New York, 1851; James Lewiston, Ireland, June, 1852; E. J. Skinner, New York, 1852; J. C. Skinner, New York, 1852; N. Andrews, New York, 1852; T. Crosby, Massachusetts, 1852; J. W. Robbins, Massachusetts, 1852; Allen Love, Scotland, September, 1852; W. Potter, Iowa, November 18, 1852; Mrs. T. Crosby, Massachusetts, 1852; Mrs. E. A. Strong, New York, 1853; Mrs. W. B. Smith, New York, 1853; W. B. Smith, Canada, spring of 1853; A. Swindle, Ireland, April, 1853; James McLaughlin, Ireland, 1853; A. A. Strong, Ohio, 1853; Rufus Dickinson, New York, May, 1853; Chauncey M. Mead, Indiana, May, 1853; J. F. Gillespie, Michigan, fall of 1853; W. J. Doolittle, New York, October, 1853; H. L. Ryan, New York, July, 1854; H. Munson, New York, 1854; S. P. Moshier, New York, 1854; M. Eldridge, June, 1854; William Ryan, New York, 1854; S. J. Edmonds, winter of 1854; Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick, May, 1854; William Cattron, May, 1854; B. M. Amsden, New York, spring of 1854; Justin Healy, Vermont, 1854; H. P. Duffy, Ohio, spring of 1854; E. Healy, Canada East, May, 1854; J. B. Robertson, Prince

Edward's Island, 1854; Mrs. H. Ryan, New York, 1858; A. N. Smith, winter of 1855; E. L. Tomlinson, 1855; John Towslee, spring of 1855; Mrs. F. Dunham, New York, February, 1855; I. U. Butler, New York, spring of 1855; F. Dunham, New York, February, 1855; W. H. Hollister, New York, 1855; A. Shew, New York, 1855; Thomas Toogood, England, January, 1855; S. G. Van Anda, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; S. R. Young, Maryland, October, 1855; James Dunham, Indiana, 1855; Henry Lister, England, March, 1855; Thomas Hilliar, England, 1855; F. Bethell, England, 1855; W. H. Board, June, 1855; A. Kirkpatrick, Indiana, 1855; R. M. Marvin, Ohio, 1855; A. Dunham, Indiana, 1855; Edson Merrell, New Hampshire, August, 1855; H. M. Congar, New York, March, 1856; Oliver Cronk, New York, April, 1856; E. Hamblin, New York, 1856; E. P. Orvis, New York, 1856; L. S. Shirwin, New York, 1856; B. H. Keller, New York, April, 1856; John S. Barry, Massachusetts, April, 1856; Alfred Durey, England, April, 1856; Mrs. Alfred Durey, England, April, 1856; R. W. Tirrill, New Hampshire, November, 1856; D. Young, Maryland, 1856; Mrs. E. Hamblin, Ohio, spring of 1856; D. P. Ferris, Ohio, 1856; D. Magirl, Ireland, May, 1856; A. H. McKay, Virginia, April, 1856; James Clugston, Indiana, August, 1856; N. Denton, England, 1856; Charles Paxson, Pennsylvania, 1856; John Magirl, Ireland, 1856; D. Pierce, Massachusetts, 1856; G. S. Snover, New Jersey, March, 1856; Mrs. E. P. Orvis, Maine, 1856; A. F. Coon, New York, June, 1857; H. N. Cornish, New York, 1857; D. R. Lewis, New York, 1857; A. Sledon, Massachusetts, April, 1857; Thomas Vibbard, New York, 1858; A. S. Blair, New York, October, 1858; Seth Brown, England, January, 1858; J. U. Schelling, Switzerland, 1858; J. B. Fretress, Illinois, March, 1860; L. S. Gates, Ohio, 1860; Mrs. J. F. Gillespie, Michigan, June, 1861; S. W. Green, New York, 1861; E. O. Clemens, Massachusetts, June, 1855; Alfred Coates, New York, October, 1854; Ann Coates, New York, October, 1854; Philemon Stowe, Thomas E. Averitt, Wisconsin, July, 1855; William S. Adams, Pennsylvania, 1854; Thomas Cole, New York, June, 1847; Daniel S. Cairl, Pennsylvania, November, 1854; Michael Cole, Tennessee, September, 1853; Thomas Carrigan, Canada, November, 1851; Benjamin Coleman, Pennsylvania, April, 1850; Marion Cloud, Pennsylvania, November, 1848; Francis Curler, Vermont, June, 1849; George Conrad, Illinois, April, 1849; Joseph Chapman, New York, December, 1850; P. C. Boisinger, Pennsylvania, April, 1847; William Bohnenkamp, Germany, August, 1846; John V. Bush, Pennsylvania, October, 1852; William Barker, Rhode Island, 1857; George W. Bush, Pennsylvania, 1853; C. Bockenstedt, Germany, 1856; James Dickson, Indiana, 1857; Robert Dickson, Scotland, 1851; William Ellis, New York, 1860; John Fishel, Ohio, June, 1850; Joseph Grimes, New York, June, 1845; William H. Graves, New Hampshire, April, 1848; G. H. Goodken, Ohio, 1846; J. Hubbard, Connecticut, April, 1841; Patrick Hogan, Pennsylvania, May, 1845; Hezekiah Hubbard, Pennsylvania, 1846; James Hughes, New York, May, 1852; Harmie Hulbert, Illinois, May, 1853; Joseph Holbert, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; Jerome B. Jacobs, New York, June, 1856; John D. Klaus, Missouri, August, 1842; H. H. Klaus, Missouri, June, 1845; Anton Knipling, Germany, June, 1854; Rudolph Keller, Pennsylvania, March, 1855; Henry Kipp, Illinois, April, 1857; David Knee, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; S. G. Knee, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; John H. Knee,

Pennsylvania, April, 1855; James Knee, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; Frank Keller, Pennsylvania, March, 1855; O. H. T. Knee, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; Jacob Landis, Pennsylvania, April, 1842; Joshua Landis, Pennsylvania, April, 1842; Jacob Landis, Jr., Pennsylvania, April, 1842; Theodore Lampman, Germany, April, 1849; B. H. Luhrsman, Ohio, April, 1855; J. B. Moreland, Pennsylvania, April, 1839; George Link, Germany, April, 1858; Frederick Merten, Missouri, May, 1843; John S. Merten, Missouri, September, 1843; L. McNamee, Missouri, September, 1842; E. L. McNamee, Missouri, September, 1842; Joseph Malvin, Pennsylvania, September, 1846; John McMahon, Iowa, September, 1846; F. C. Nichols, New York, September, 1852; Herman Ovel, Germany, September, 1852; John Platt, Pennsylvania, September, 1843; Jacob Platt, Pennsylvania, September, 1843; Jeremiah Page, Missouri, September, 1847; Perry Perkins, Missouri, September, 1848; Daniel Partridge, Ohio, September, 1853; James Rutherford, Illinois, July, 1838; William Reueepiper, Germany, July, 1846; G. W. Rea, Ohio, July, 1848; A. Rea, Ohio, July, 1848; George T. Rea, Ohio, July, 1848; R. Steadman, Canada, July, 1855; Charles Simon, New York, May, 1849; F. B. Simons, New York, April, 1849; Jacob D. Smith, Pennsylvania, April, 1843; Philip Stillinger, Ohio, 1855; Edward Smout, Pennsylvania, April, 1852; Jacob H. Smith, Pennsylvania, April, 1858; Henry Tapka, Ohio, April, 1855; John C. Wood, England, June, 1848; R. Wilson, New York, May, 1851; A. Partridge, Ohio, April, 1853.

The society still holds together and has its annual reunions, which mean the gathering, in a stated place, of not the pioneers any more, but their representatives and friends, many of whom, it may be said, are well advanced in years and experience, who rehearse upon these occasions the stories told them by their forbears of the country as it was in the '40s; and how the men and women of those days first settled in the timber, the trees of which they cut into logs for the building of their first cabin homes; how they cleared a patch of ground and, when the timberland became scarce, they tell of the first venturesome spirits who had the hardihood to go onto the prairies and turn over the sod, which was then an unknown quantity to the husbandman. The men and women of Iowa pioneer days had very little, if any, faith in the productivity of the prairie soil. That is to say, they placed but little value upon it for farming purposes. These old folks also tell, as they best can recollect, of the many hardships and privations of their parents and grandparents, of their joys and sorrows and the many shifts they were put to in order to make two ends meet. Practically, the same narratives are told with each recurring year, but, for all that, they retain a peculiar interest and atmosphere that always attracts and edifies.

CHAPTER XV

UNITED STATES FISH HATCHERY, ETC.

Delaware County has within its borders the only fish hatchery, built and under control of the United States Government, in the State of Iowa, and the people here are proud of it. The industry is a peculiar one in itself and the ponds, buildings and beautiful surroundings attract visitors the year round. How the Government selected Delaware County for the propagation and distribution of fish is best told by the man who was primarily instrumental in inducing the department at Washington to locate the hatchery here. In that relation A. M. Sherwood says:

“In the fall of 1892, I happened to be stopping in a hotel in Cedar Rapids, when a short item of news in the Gazette of that city caught my attention. It stated that Professor Everman, of the United States Fish Commission, was in the city and had been making a trip of inspection throughout the Northwest, in view of selecting a place for a Government fish hatchery, which would be built upon a proper site, at a cost of \$50,000. The article also admonished the people of Cedar Rapids to look into the matter, that the Government expert would again come West the following season to make a further examination, and that it would be well worth consideration on the part of the people there. It struck me that Manchester was a pretty good location for the proposed hatchery and that the people of Delaware County would be conserving their own interests by offering inducements to the Government to come here. With this thought in mind, I cut out and mailed the little slip, published in the Cedar Rapids Gazette, to Professor Everman, at Washington, and also wrote him an invitation to visit Manchester when he came West in 1893.

“Much to my gratification I received a reply from the Government expert, in which he stated he would be glad and would make it a point to stop off at Manchester when he next visited the West. But before his arrival, I made special efforts to meet him in the Government's exposition building at the World's Fair, but failed, as he was not on the exposition grounds at the time. Upon my arrival home, I received a telegram on the following Sunday from Professor Everman, stating he would be in Manchester on Monday. True to his word, he came on that day, when myself and others accompanied him to the locality later selected for the hatchery. He examined the springs and stream, thoroughly tested the temperature of the water and the flow of water from the springs. No. 1 spring, near the old creamery, developed a flow of 2,200 gallons a minute; the next one, which had been enclosed, showed an outflow of 1,800 gallons per minute; and one on the hatchery grounds showed a capacity of 1,100 gallons.

“Professor Everman seemed fairly well pleased with the location, but when he made his report to the commission, which eventually reached Congress, the

people of Manchester considered that the visitor had not given them a fair representation. The matter was reported to Sen. William B. Allison and the representative in Congress from this district, David B. Henderson, who agreed with the remonstrances they had received from Delaware County, that the expert's report was hardly satisfactory, considering the location. Thereupon, A. A. Anderson, who was interested in the matter, was sent to Washington to confer with the commission, taking with him a sectional map of Delaware County. He went before the United States Fish Commission and showed that body the map, at the same time clearly portraying the desirability of the Delaware County location, and presented its many virtues in a manner that left the commission fully informed. After the interview the commissioners remarked to Mr. Anderson that his visit was very timely and that his map and report clearly indicated an entirely different condition and fairer presentation of Delaware County's claim for recognition.

"The visit of the county's agent, Mr. Anderson, to Washington, resulted in the fish commission sending out a civil engineer to make a further examination of this place. With his helper, the engineer spent several months looking over the grounds and surveying the location, upon which it was finally decided that the hatchery should be built, although Delaware County had fifty-two rivals in the Northwest for the location of the industry. In the summer of 1894 the Government sent on their superintendent to fit up the grounds and build the hatchery. Ponds were made and residences built for the superintendent and assistant superintendent. That same summer the superintendent took possession of his house at the hatchery and at once began the propagation of fish, and during the first ten years of operation this station propagated and distributed in all parts of the country over forty-five millions of fish.

"This station of the United States Fish Commission is located on section 2, Milo Township, and consists of twenty-six acres of ground, which was purchased by the citizens of Manchester from Charles Thorpe at a cost of \$25 an acre. The grounds are beautifully laid out, having ponds for the various kinds of fish, also separate runways for them. There are various tastefully built structures on the ground, among which are residences for the superintendent and his assistant, propagating houses and the like. The grounds have a park-like appearance and through the warm season are enjoyed as such by visitors from far and near. The fish propagated here are brook and lake trout, grayling, black bass, rock bass, perch, carp and numerous other varieties.

"To make this institution possible in Delaware County funds for the purchase of the land were collected principally by James Belknap, all of which consisted of voluntary contributions."

CENSUS OF 1910—OTHER STATISTICS

	1910	1900	1890
Adams Township, including part of Ryan Town.....	916	868	640
Ryan Town (part of).....	370	.....	.....
Total for Ryan Town in Adams and Hazel Green townships	511	.....	.....
Bremen Township	883	968	976

	1910	1900	1890
Coffins Grove Township, including Masonville Town....	927	990	898
Masonville Town	282	.....	.....
Colony Township, including Colesburg Town.....	1,124	1,183	1,296
Colesburg Town	271	274	.....
Delaware Township, including Manchester City.....	3,437	3,680	3,051
Manchester City	2,758	2,887	2,344
Ward 1	879	.....	.....
Ward 2	1,104	.....	.....
Ward 3	775	.....	.....
Delhi Township, including Delhi Town.....	1,040	1,030	1,039
Delhi Town	375	.....	.....
Elk Township, including Greeley Town.....	1,123	1,270	1,074
Greeley Town	383	488	.....
Hazel Green Township, including part of Ryan Town..	768	857	784
Ryan Town (part of).....	141	.....	.....
Honey Creek Township, including part of Edgewood			
Town	994	1,152	874
Edgewood Town (part of).....	258	225	.....
Milo Township	715	731	657
North Fork Township.....	753	908	817
Onecida Township, including Earlville Town.....	1,564	1,673	1,554
Earlville Town	552	618	569
Prairie Township	588	592	588
Richland Township	826	873	787
South Fork Township, including Hopkinton Town....	1,653	1,762	1,703
Hopkinton Town	797	767	668
Union Township	577	648	611
Total	17,888	19,185	17,349

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON

The first tax assessed in Delaware County was in 1842, and the first assessment roll, still preserved in the archives of the county, is an interesting historical document, as it not only shows the amount of taxes paid but indicates with tolerable accuracy the number and names of the actual settlers in Delaware County at that time. On the roll appear about one hundred and ten names, and the amount of taxes collected for the year was about one hundred and eighty dollars. Compare that amount of money with the following table of figures and get a clear view of the wonderful growth in wealth of the county in a comparatively few years.

TOWNSHIPS	TOTAL NO.			
	HORSES	MULES	HOGS	CATTLE
Adams	907	25	6,175	2,909
Bremen	806	8	4,655	2,110
Coffins Grove	864	3	5,857	2,203
Colony	924	27	9,684	2,261
Delaware	810	...	6,532	2,654
Delhi	738	15	5,980	2,642

TOWNSHIPS	TOTAL NO.			
	HORSES	MULES	HOGS	CATTLE
Elk	877	6	7,080	3,001
Honey Creek	857	6	6,835	3,016
Hazel Green	1,049	6	8,104	4,867
Milo	797	21	5,482	2,395
North Fork	525	10	8,942	2,088
Oneida	772	2	6,605	2,116
Prairie	946	31	6,177	3,005
Richland	881	15	5,575	2,476
South Fork	1,036	25	8,037	3,246
Union	636	8	4,157	1,977
Oneida Corporation	43	2	411	227
Greeley Corporation	29	...	233	58
Ryan Corporation	124	3	1,090	428
Masonville Corporation	55	...	319	126
	<u>13,676</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>107,930</u>	<u>43,811</u>
TOWNSHIPS	WOOL			NO. DOZEN
	SHEEP	CLIPS	POULTRY	EGGS
Adams	485	1,579	20,820	75,105
Bremen	448	4,069	22,995	246,270
Coffins Grove	220	1,630	24,430	50,935
Colony	384	2,200	21,842	47,330
Delaware	182	1,087	13,260	45,598
Delhi	427	2,750	28,214	82,200
Elk	391	1,974	20,515	56,900
Honey Creek	152	461	18,446	63,611
Hazel Green	502	4,409	32,006	80,515
Milo	23	125	25,811	52,958
North Fork	246	1,485	31,754	70,410
Oneida	85	967	16,889	40,016
Prairie	698	3,372	23,835	45,261
Richland	125	595	26,040	67,264
South Fork	124	1,025	24,371	134,130
Union	363	3,707	27,792	66,780
Oneida Corporation .....	...	.....	1,307	1,650
Greeley Corporation .....	...	.....	685	1,150
Ryan Corporation	82	336	2,477	7,426
Masonville Corporation	115	468	1,845	9,600
	<u>5,052</u>	<u>33,242</u>	<u>385,334</u>	<u>1,245,109</u>

The above tabulation shows the number of all kinds of live stock on the farms and in the villages in Delaware County, at the end of the fiscal year 1914. In that year the acreage of green corn gathered for canning was 1,145; pop corn, 81; total yield of timothy seed from 3,480 acres was 14,659 bushels; clover seed, from 547 acres, 631 bushels; the total acreage in pasture was 114,507; total

acreage in gardens, 363; total acreage in orchards, 526; total number of bushels harvested in 1913, 2,981; total acreage in waste land, not utilized, 2,025. The number of silos was 191, and the average of wages per month paid for farm labor was \$29.44 during the summer months; during the winter months, \$24.66.

The taxable valuation of real and personal property in the towns and townships of Delaware county follows: Manchester, taxable value of land, \$126,461; railroad property, \$37,496; town lots, \$352,910; personal property, \$102,217; money and credits, \$631,472; total, \$1,251,556. Malvin, land, \$39,650; personal property, \$2,336; total, \$42,886. Oak Grove, land, \$36,810; personal property, \$2,719; moneys and credits, \$8,000; total, \$47,529. Pleasant Grove, land, \$44,520; personal property, \$4,510; total, \$49,030. Ridgeville, land, \$32,610; personal property, \$2,361; moneys and credits, \$1,600; total, \$36,571. Spring Vale, land, \$33,940; personal property, \$2,654; total, \$36,594. Earlville, land, \$61,802; railroad property, \$23,445; town lots, \$51,898; personal property, \$29,035; moneys and credits, \$183,328; total, \$349,508. Delhi, land, \$53,908; railroad property, \$33,530; town lots, \$26,180; personal property, \$18,457; moneys and credits, \$132,394; total, \$264,469. Delhi Township, land, \$271,640; railroad property, \$30,831; personal property, \$32,408; total, \$334,879; moneys and credits, \$49,500. Greeley, land, \$53,828; railroads, \$18,113; lots, \$30,569; personalty, \$20,750; moneys and credits, \$94,872; total, \$218,132. Fountain Spring, land, \$33,245; personalty, \$4,376; money and credits, \$6,800; total, \$44,421. Sunny Side, land, \$27,371; personalty, \$2,949; money and credits, \$6,300; total, \$36,620. Butterfield, land, \$65,258; personalty, \$6,823; money and credits, \$178.70; total, \$72,259.70. Campton, land, \$31,557; railroads, \$10,775; personalty, \$3,921; money and credits, \$4,200; total, \$50,453. Forestville, land, \$36,107; personalty, \$4,310; lots, \$155; money and credits, \$8,000; total, \$48,572. Union Township, land, \$261,554; railroads, \$15,570; personalty, \$24,237; moneys and credits, \$22,400; total, \$323,961. Bremen Township, land, \$461,026; railroads, \$88,947; personalty, \$38,124; moneys and credits, \$112,600; total, \$700,697. Oneida Township, land, \$245,013; railroads, \$69,588; personalty, \$25,824; lots, \$3,741; money and credits, \$15,021; total, \$358,206. Oneida Corporation, land, \$15,686; railroads, \$24,835; lots, \$7,457; personalty, \$6,690; money and credits, \$9,700; total, \$64,368. Delaware Township, land, \$268,076; railroads, \$58,653; personalty, \$27,090; money and credits, \$32,197; total, \$385,016. Town of Delaware, land, \$43,277; railroads, \$36,008; lots, \$11,392; personalty, \$6,877; total, \$97,554. Sheldon, land, \$49,105; personalty, \$4,022; money and credits, \$4,700; total, \$57,827. Dyersville, land, \$5,983; railroad, \$7,790; lots, \$2,427; personalty, \$911; total, \$17,111. Pleasant Valley, land, \$29,125; personalty, \$2,135; money and credits, \$5,000; total, \$37,260. Pleasant Hill, land, \$27,421; railroads, \$12,316; personalty, \$2,914; money and credits, \$1,000; total, \$43,651. Harris, land, \$46,263; railroads, \$16,572; personalty, \$4,126; money and credits, \$3,500; total, \$70,471. Dundee, land, \$61,493; railroads, \$25,824; lots, \$9,212; personalty, \$12,413; money and credits, \$17,500; total, \$36,442. Hopkinton, land, \$31,616; railroads, \$16,264; lots, \$98,323; personalty, \$36,747; money and credits, \$156,902; total, \$339,852. Ryan, land, \$80,581; railroad, \$10,310; lots, \$21,844; personalty, \$27,409; money and credits, \$55,320; total, \$195,444. Hazel Green, land, \$368,005; railroads, \$16,114; personalty, \$38,388; lots, \$1,053; money and credits, \$100,550; total, \$524,110.

Oak Grove, land, \$36,810; personalty, \$2,719; money and credits, \$8,000; total, \$47,529. Monticello, land, \$23,483; personalty, \$1,013; railroads, \$9,095; total, \$32,591. South Fork Township, land, \$372,977; railroads, \$67,445; personalty, \$46,194; lots, \$1,982; money and credits, \$72,900; total, \$561,498. Adams Township, land, \$348,941; railroads, \$42,439; personalty, \$40,544; lots, \$3,010; money and credits, \$78,100; total, \$513,434. North Fork Township, land, \$332,543; railroads, \$9,095; personalty, \$39,428; lots, \$69; money and credits, \$36,600; total, \$417,645. Fairplay, land, \$27,582; personalty, \$2,376; money and credits, \$1,900; total, \$31,858. Milo Township, land, \$314,021; railroads, \$45,898; personalty, \$34,848; money and credits, \$30,500; totals, \$425,267. Prairie Township, land, \$402,110; personalty, \$39,027; money and credits, \$20,800; total, \$461,937. White Oak Grove, land, \$24,428; personalty, \$3,185; money and credits, \$12,500; total, \$40,113. Colony Township, land, \$286,579; personalty, \$24,237; money and credits, \$99,800; total, \$410,612. Honey Creek Township, land, \$369,593; railroads, \$40,481; lots, \$2,324; personalty, \$28,950; money and credits, \$13,450; total, \$464,798. Colesburg, land, \$31,661; lots, \$21,265; personalty, \$15,772; money and credits, \$62,113; total, \$110,801. Edgewood, land, \$18,795; railroads, \$5,010; lots, \$18,731; personalty, \$3,148; money and credits, \$53,700; total, \$99,384. Masonville, land, \$21,046; railroads, \$11,685; lots, \$16,447; personalty, \$12,006; money and credits, \$3,650; total, \$64,834. Coffins Grove Township, land, \$319,055; railroad, \$34,825; personalty, \$30,127; money and credits, \$45,228; total, \$429,235.

The foregoing jumble of names and figures makes a grand total of taxes on property of \$8,222,142; on money and credits, \$2,211,966.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN HUNT

In the early settlement of Delaware County, prairie chickens were very numerous—so numerous that in many instances they made great inroads on the cornfields. The hunting of these birds furnished rare sport to the hunters and trappers. On August 1, 1864, the sportsmen of Manchester and vicinity inaugurated a hunting contest, which continued to be an annual occurrence for several years. The following description is taken from a copy of the Delaware County Union, issued August 17, 1866:

“The third annual chicken hunt came off on Friday, August 10th, with the following contestants:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. J. C. Hadley | 1. Hiram Hoyt |
| 2. N. Denton | 2. H. M. Congar |
| 3. Charles Paxson | 3. Ray B. Griffin |
| 4. Charles C. Lewis | 4. S. G. Van Anda |
| 5. H. L. Bates | 5. I. U. Butler |
| 6. J. A. Wheeler | 6. Thomas Dodson |
| 7. Frank Bethell | 7. H. Houghton |
| 8. B. W. Ellsberry | 8. J. W. Myers |
| 9. J. M. Watson | 9. A. W. Randall |
| 10. C. B. Eaton | 10. H. W. Cotton |
| 11. J. L. Noble | 11. G. W. Ward |
| 12. W. J. Doolittle | 12. L. F. Robinson |

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 13. William N. Boynton | 13. E. W. Peek |
| 14. J. G. Strong | 14. Charles Hoyt |
| 15. A. J. Carter | 15. George Hoffman |
| 16. F. A. Lowell | 16. J. A. Stevens |
| 17. Charles Burnside | 17. N. G. Trenchard |
| 18. L. McCarty | 18. Willie Sherwin |
| 19. Charles Trenchard | 19. E. B. Smith |
| 20. John J. Daly | 20. S. M. Jackson |
| 21. James Provan | 21. George E. Toogood |
| 22. N. T. Hale | 22. James Green |

“About 5 o’clock the two sides started out and were to report at Baker’s (Coffins Grove) at 11 o’clock. When the hour arrived it was a hurried time, for any one late was to furnish a chicken for each minute behind time. In spite of whip and panting steed, some half dozen of Hadley’s side were tardy and forfeited fourteen chickens. When the count was completed it was found the two sides were nearly equal, after deducting the forfeitures. Five hundred and ten chickens was the result of the forenoon’s hunt. The ladies of Manchester were on hand with everything necessary for a picnic dinner and soon the air became fragrant with the odor of chickens undergoing preparations. Each hunter was to furnish two chickens for the dinner and could retain the remainder for his own use. Mr. Baker had provided stoves on which to cook the chickens, long tables were set up and at 1 o’clock the assemblage, consisting of 200 people, sat down to a repast that epicures might envy. The chickens were cooked to a turn and all enjoyed the meal. After dinner the Manchester Cornet Band discoursed sweet music and speeches were made by Hon. Thomas S. Wilson and Jesse Clement, of Dubuque. After three hearty cheers were given to Mr. Baker for his cordial hospitality and the hour for resuming the hunt having arrived, the sportsmen started off for their afternoon’s chase. At the tap of the drum off they scampered at full speed. The hour for reporting at the Clarence House was to be at half past 8 and all the hunters were on time. The count resulted as follows: J. C. Hadley’s side, 483; Hiram Hoyt’s, 418; total, 901. The total number of slain chickens was 916. Mr. Hoyt and James Green were sick and did not hunt. After the result was announced all sat down to a most excellent supper at the Clarence House.”

Some of the annual hunts ended with a dance at Hulbert’s Hall. In an account of the hunt of 1864, the two highest individual scores were made by Tom Hunt, 103, and H. M. Congar, 96. Owing to the extreme wet weather of 1868, when most of the young chickens were killed, the festival was omitted, and in 1870 the annual meet was in the nature of a harvest home, held at Coffins Grove.

THE HARVEST HOME

After prairie chickens, wild turkeys, deer, bear and small game became scarce, the huntsman lost his calling and sports of the field are now of a desultory character. No large gatherings for the purpose of testing marksmanship

upon wild game of the woods, prairie or air have been feasible for the last two or three generations and when this condition first was realized the harvest home, or annual carnival, was devised that the families of a certain community might assemble, after the heavy summer work had been completed and the small grain garnered, and in happy abandon, feast both body and soul on the good things vouchsafed them by a beneficent Creator. As early as 1872, one of the first "harvest homes" was held at Bailey's Ford, in a grove just west of the Maquoketa, upon which occasion, it is said, 3,000 people were on hand to hear speeches of the county's leading men, disport themselves in games of an innocent and pleasurable character, discuss vocal and instrumental music, and also partake of delicious viands, prepared as only the deft and generous Delaware County matrons knew how to devise and serve. Like many another pioneer society, the harvest home picnic is now a thing of the past.

CHAPTER XVI

DELAWARE COUNTY IN THE EARLY DAYS

The author of the following interesting article, Jacob Platt, was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and when two years of age was brought by his parents, John and Martha (Gettis) Platt, to Delaware County, who settled in the Dickson Settlement, Colony Township, in 1843. Mr. Platt was raised in the settlement, attended school there and experienced the joys and vicissitudes peculiar to a new country. His relations of the early days are intensely interesting; and the incidents described give so vivid a local color to the article as to make it valuable to a work of this description.

At the request of my friends I will endeavor to commit to paper my earliest recollections of the conditions of the life of the pioneers of Delaware County, their hardships, the difficulties under which they labored and incidents thereto. My father settled on Section 14, Colony Township, Delaware County, April 2, 1843. At that time the writer was two years old. I have continued my residence in the county to the present time—November 1, 1907, with the exception of three years' service in the army of my country during the great rebellion. The lands were surveyed and open for settlement, the Indian title being extinguished soon after the close of the Black Hawk war. Any person could enter as much or as little land as they wanted by paying the Government price of \$1.25 per acre. Many persons came and after looking over the broad prairies, covered with grass and wild flowers, returned to their homes in the East, rather than endure the hardships incident to pioneer life in Iowa. The first settlements were made along the streams and brooks, where there were springs of water. Timber grew along the water courses and the settler must have both wood and water for his convenience; the timber was used both for fuel and to fence his land. This was the reason the early settler took up the poorer quality of land, instead of the rich, rolling prairie that was spread out before him. Then it was easier to burn the brush and clear an acre of land, after the rails were made on that acre, than it was to haul the rails to the prairie to be used for fence. There were no roads, no bridges; our teams were oxen, so that travel was very slow, and it took a full load for one yoke of oxen to make one rod of fence; consequently, it was the cheapest and best way to fence the land that you made the rails on. This was not ignorance on the part of the settler: it was economy.

A young man came from the East to look up a situation and, while looking over the land in and near our settlement, he was taken sick with a fever, became delirious, and in his delirium he kept saying repeatedly, "wood and water is the main thing." This idea was the main question in the location of a farm at that time.

SAYS BENNETT WAS NOT FIRST SETTLER

There has been some inquiry as to who was the first settler in the county, some claiming it was a man by the name of Bennett, at Eads Grove, about three miles west of Greeley. He was not a settler, for he only remained there through the winter of 1835-6. He was a hunter and trapper and did not make any improvement as a settler.

In the year 1834 Henry Teegardner, a Frenchman, settled and made an improvement, clearing about four acres of land on the southwest quarter of section 13, Colony Township, Delaware County. He lived there two years, during which time he traded with the Indians. He was also a hunter and sold his furs and venison, bear meat and wild honey to the miners at Dubuque and Galena. He moved from there on to the north fork of the Maquoketa, near where the Town of New Vienna now stands. He was afterwards killed by the Indians near Fort Crawford, Wisconsin. His family escaped and two of his children visited the settlement some years later and told the sad story of the death of their father. The foundation logs of his cabin did not burn, but remained there on the ground for a number of years. The land he had cultivated grew up to blackberry and plum bushes and that was the condition it was in when I remember of seeing it first.

The early settlers of Delaware County were gathered in groups. Where one man started an improvement, then the next man who came along sat down by the side of him. These groups of families were called colonies, or settlements; hence, we have Colony Township in this county. David Moreland, Van Sicle and Wiltse settled near the Town of Colesburg and it was called the Colony, the postoffice bearing that name for many years.

DICKSON SETTLEMENT

The place where I grew to manhood was called Dickson Settlement. Missouri Dickson made his first improvement there in the year 1838, coming in the autumn of 1837. He cut the wild grass and protected it with logs and brush that he might have it to feed his oxen the next spring. He also prepared the material for his cabin by cutting the logs and making the clapboards to cover it. Delaware County at this time was a veritable wilderness, untouched by the hand of civilization. The Indians roamed unmolested over its broad prairies and hunted wild game in its forests, where bear, deer, elk and antelope flourished and fattened for the untutored savage that inhabited its boundaries.

FIRST ROADS

Our first roads were established along the Indian trails, that had been chosen by the redmen as being the most feasible route between given points, for Indians travel in single file. These trails were what we termed paths and were used also by the settlers; some of them were cut wider and roads established upon them. Some of the roads in the northern part of the county being thus established remain upon the same trails today.

INDIANS NOT TROUBLESOME TO SETTLERS

The Indians were not troublesome. Quite a number of small bands visited our settlement until they were moved by the Government to their reservation in Minnesota, at St. Paul, that being the Indian agency, established at the head of navigation on the Mississippi. There were but few depredations committed by the Indians. The different tribes, Sae and Foxes, Musquakes and Winnebagoes, had become greatly reduced in numbers by the Black Hawk war and had combined against their stronger enemies, the great Sioux, so that they were masters of the situation so far as Indian warfare was concerned. These weaker tribes courted the friendship of the white men as against their powerful enemy, the Sioux, and this is the reason settlers along the Mississippi were not disturbed. If we had had the Sioux nation to contend with we would have been driven from our homes or massacred, as were the settlers at Spirit Lake as late as 1857, or those at New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1862, for which crimes the Government hanged, at Mankato, at one time, thirty-eight Indians. The Government, in order to establish peace among those warlike tribes, established a strip two miles wide, reaching from the Mississippi River and opposite Prairie du Chien to the mouth of the Coon River, where Des Moines now stands. This was called the "Neutral Ground." The Sioux were to occupy the territory on the west and north and the other mentioned tribes were to occupy the east side of this strip of land. This agreement being lived up to by the Indians, it ended the warfare then existing between them. The first map of Iowa, published in 1841, shows this strip of "Neutral Ground." This map also shows only eight towns in Iowa Territory. A few cattle were killed by the Indians near Greeley. A horse was stolen from our settlement and a saddle from James Rutherford, but the Indians were overtaken in their flight and abandoned the horse and eluded the pursuers in the Turkey Timber.

EARLY MAILS

Our first mails were carried mostly upon horseback and came once a week. The carriers did not have as much mail as one of our rural carriers have now every day. The route was from Dubuque to Elkader, about sixty miles. Daily papers had not come into use among us, and there were but few weeklies. One paper was passed around among the settlers and served several families, as a matter of economy.

GAME PLENTIFUL

Wild game was very plentiful. Bear, deer and elk were killed by the settlers and the meat and hides were sold at Dubuque. A bear skin brought \$10. Quite a number of bears were killed in Turkey Timber. Elk and deer were about as plentiful as sheep. A deer skin brought 50 cents. Wild turkeys were numerous, also prairie chickens, pheasants and quails were in unlimited numbers. Our people were well provided with meat, as wild game was so plentiful that it was had for the killing of it. Wild bees were found in every tree that had a cavity in it sufficient to hold a swarm. We were well supplied with honey

from the forests and with maple molasses, which we made from maple trees that grew in our forest.

MONEY SCARCE

Money was a scarce article. Deer skins, other hides and furs were a medium of exchange. If a man had anything to sell he managed to exchange with his neighbor at the price a fur buyer would pay for hides and furs when he came in the spring. Notes were given and they were used in the place of money. One of our neighbors had a yoke of oxen to sell. He made the sale to another man, the payment being in notes and deer skins. Among the notes was one for \$5.00 that the man who sold the oxen had given to another party, and when it came to accepting his own paper he said, "Hold on; let me see the paper." After scrutinizing it for a moment, he remarked, "O yes, that is a good note. I can make something out of that." As the note had not been mutilated or torn, he was perfectly willing to accept it, considering only the value of the paper on which it was written. Had the note been torn he would have raised the objection that he could not pass it on account of it being mutilated.

PRICES LOW ON FARM PRODUCTS

Prices of our produce were very low. Corn was sold for 8 and 10 cents per bushel; oats about the same; wheat sold for from 25 to 35 cents per bushel and some of that wheat was hauled with ox teams over one hundred miles, to the markets on the Mississippi River. Dressed pork brought from 1 to 1½ cents per pound. Sheep brought 50 cents per head and the young lambs were thrown in to make the bargain good. Labor was a very cheap commodity—from \$5 to \$8 per month was the scale—and in winter a man worked for his board. Cord wood was cut on the bluffs of the river for 25 cents per cord and sold to the steamboats. Cows sold for from \$5 to \$8 per head and other things in about the same ratio.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE

Money was so scarce that a goodly part of our business was barter and exchange. We were almost destitute so far as money was concerned. Yet we had plenty of the necessities of life at that time, for the demand upon society was not to be compared with the present day. The first money that we had, that amounted to anything like a surplus, was obtained upon the return of the miners, who went to California in 1849 and 1850. About twenty-five men went to the gold mines in the two years mentioned; some remained and made their homes there. Several died of disease and exposure, while others returned, but only three of them brought any money. The amount that came into Colony Township was about \$30,000, which, when it came to be used in our community, started us on the road to prosperity. The California emigration started a rise in the price of our cattle, bringing as high as \$150 per yoke. Cows were also yoked and driven across the plains to the Pacific coast.

LARGE NUGGET OF GOLD

The writer remembers one nugget of pure gold, free from dross, quartz or any foreign material, that was brought to the Town of Colesburg by Horace Mallory; it weighed over 4½ pounds and its value at the Philadelphia mint was over twelve hundred dollars. The people named the nugget Solomon's Moccasin Sole, it being shaped like the sole of a round-toed shoe. As gold was given in California by the ounce in exchange for miners' supplies, the Government coined at the San Francisco mint a \$50 gold piece, for the convenience of handling, guaranteed to be so many ounces of fine gold of the value of \$50. This was not a Government coin, as it did not contain any alloy. It was only guaranteed to be so many fine ounces. The piece was octagonal in shape and was called by our people a "slug." Some of those slugs were brought home by the miners.

FINANCIAL CRASH OF 1857 AND WILD CAT MONEY

But alas! Our prosperity, after flourishing a few years, came to a sudden halt. The great financial crisis of 1857 stopped all progress. It seemed the gold and silver had taken wings and flown away. Our country was flooded with worthless paper currency, issued by private banks that had sprung up like Jonah's gourd. All over the then western states private banking, then not restricted by law, issued an unlimited quantity of paper money. It was brought from the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, scattered over Iowa with no security behind it and no law by which the guilty parties could be punished. So that, we found ourselves stranded and it was quite a task to get hold of gold or silver to pay taxes, which had to be paid in coin of the country. All articles of manufacture remained unsold. Products of the soil were disposed of for less than nothing or were not sold at all. All manner of business came to a standstill. Little improvement was made within the state. It was about all a man could do to make a living and hold on to what he had. Up until the Government issued currency to carry on the war of the great rebellion, prices remained very low. Just before the close of the war, in 1864 and 1865, prices of everything went skyward. Hogs sold as high as \$17.35 per hundred, and cattle, horses and sheep at about the same ratio. Common calico reached the enormous price of 60 cents per yard; coffee, 65 cents per pound, and sugar, three pounds for a dollar. Gold and silver were not in circulation. The Government resumed specie payment in 1879, when everything dropped to the lowest possible price; again our people labored under adverse conditions for some six or seven years, or until the silver coinage by the Sherman Act relieved the situation.

In 1893 our people went through another financial depression, which closed our factories and stopped the consumption of our products. Until 1896 the same conditions continued; then prosperity reigned until the present time, October, 1907. Now, again, we are going through another similar condition and we cannot tell when there will be another rally in prices. The writer predicts that the financial crisis will rival the condition of 1857. I have followed the various conditions down to the present time, in order to show how regularly they have occurred—1857, 1863, 1893, 1907. Four great financial crises that have existed in the last fifty years! Is there no remedy?

CHARACTER OF DWELLINGS IN THE SETTLEMENTS

Our houses were built of logs that were cut from the native timber which grew along the streams. Logs for the cabins were notched on the corners and laid one upon another. The cracks between the logs were filled with pieces of split timber, the size required. These were driven between the logs and the space left was daubed full of mud, which had straw or hay mixed with it to keep it from crumbling and falling out. In this way the cabin was made comfortably warm during the long cold winter. The floors were made of split bass wood logs, with the flat side laid up and the uneven places dressed with a foot adze. There was, generally, only one window on the south side for lighting the mansion. The door was hung on wooden hinges that reached across it. Holes were made in the end of the hinges; the door was then hung on wooden pins driven into the logs. The latch was a short strip of wood about one foot long, which was fastened on a pin on the inside of the door. This was movable at one end and dropped into a wooden catch that was fastened to the logs at the inside of the door. A hole was bored through the door above the latch and a string was tied to the latch. This string ran through the hole in the door and hung down on the outside. Hence, when you wanted to enter the house, you pulled the string, the latch would come up out of the catch and the door would open. If you wanted to lock your house, you pulled the latch string on the inside and your door was bolted. From this we have the old expression, "you will find the latch string out," when one neighbor was requested to call upon his friends.

One end of the house was occupied by what was called a fire place, which was built of stone and held in place by a wooden frame of logs on the outside. This fire place was constructed by cutting out the end logs of a part of the cabin and working from the outside at the end of the house, the stone work facing into the room. A large flat rock in front of it, called a hearth stone, came level with the floor, upon which, if any brands of fire rolled out, they would not burn the floor. The cooking was done over the fire. The baking was done over a bed of hot coals drawn out on the hearth stone. A cast iron oven, circular in form, was placed on this bed of coals and a lid was placed on the oven, upon which more hot coals were placed. In this, bread was baked to perfection. On top of the fire place was built the chimney, which was made by laying a frame of split sticks and daubing them inside and outside with mud, made from water and clay. On one side of the fire place was attached an iron crane, that swung in or out over the fire. It had a hook at the end. Upon this hook the dinner pot was hung and swung back over the fire. To build a fire, a large log was rolled into the back part of the fire place, against which two three-legged irons, called dog irons, were placed. Upon these iron supports smaller pieces of wood were placed on the under side of which the fire was started. The blaze, striking against the large back log, soon had it burned into a bright glowing coal, which kept up the heat during the long, cold winter night.

These log houses were built about sixteen feet square and on the side, or end, a lean-to was built. The house was then covered with what was called "shakes," or clapboards, which were about three feet long, split out of straight-grained timber and held in place on the roof by a long pole, which reached the full

length of the house. This was called a weight pole. Nails were used to hold the clapboards in place. The cabins, as a rule, contained one room, which served as dining room, kitchen, sitting room, bed room and parlor. The loom, spinning wheel, chairs, beds, cooking utensils and other furniture were all arranged in this one room.

THE SPINNING WHEEL AND LOOM

All of our clothing was made from the raw material. The wool was first carded into rolls, with hand cards about one foot long, then spun into yarn, which was knit by some member of the family into stockings, or woven into cloth for clothing. This was all made at home, either out of flax or wool. The flax was grown, pulled by hand and rotted in the field until the woody part of it was brittle. It was then bound in small sheaves, put through a machine, called a flax brake, and worked by hand. This machine broke the woody part of the stock, which was then put in bunches or "hands," as they were called. Each "hand" was placed across an upright board about eight inches wide. The flax was then whipped over the sharp edge of the board with a large wooden knife, called a scutching knife. This operation cleaned all the broken woody part from the fiber, which was then pulled through what was called a hackle. The hackle separated the fine linen from the coarser, called tow, and from this sacks and "pants" were made. After it was woven the fine linen was made into tablecloths, fine shirts, towels, etc. This work was all done in the home, each member of the family taking a part. The cap maker, or hatter, came to the home and made the caps for the family. The dressmaker came and cut and fitted garments for the women, and the tailor came and made clothing for the men and boys. Such was the mode of life and the conditions of the early settlers as I recollect them in early life in Delaware County. Everything we wore, in the way of clothing, was made at home. Our hats for summer wear were made of wheat or rye straw, taken from the fields just before the grain ripened.

METHOD OF CUTTING AND THRESHING GRAIN AND UTENSILS USED

Our small grain was cut with cradles, these being something like a mowing scythe, with a frame work of long slender fingers made of hickory wood. The length of the scythe held the grain as it was cut. It was swung to one side and left the grain in swaths on the ground, to be raked together and bound with a band of straw. Sometimes hand sickles were also used to cut the riper and fallen down patches of grain in the field. The wages of a strong man, to swing one of those cradles, was \$1 per day. That was from sun up to sun down. Our threshing was done by hand with an implement called a flail, which was about the size of a pitchfork handle, with a billet of wood, fastened on the outer end of the handle by a leather or buckskin strap about three or four inches long, and as you whirled the staff or handle in your hand the billet of wood came down with a heavy thud on the heads of the grain, which was arranged by placing the sheaves in two rows with the heads of the grain in the center, six sheaves on either side. After the grain was threshed the straw was removed with

a pitchfork, the grain settling to the bottom on the ground. The wheat and chaff was then taken up and held about six feet above the threshing floor. It was then slowly poured on to the floor so that the wind blew the dust and chaff away and the grain lay on the canvas perfectly clean. As our wheat crops became large we threshed by placing the sheaves on a circular floor, about twenty feet in diameter, and tramped the grain from the straw by driving horses and cattle over it, then winnowed, by pouring chaff and grain from a bucket, letting the wind separate the grain from chaff and dirt. The first threshing machine that came into Colony Township was hauled by horses from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The first reaper was brought from Freeport, Illinois, by wagon, as that was the end of the railroad from Chicago west at that time. It was called the Chicago & Galena Railroad. This, a McCormick reaper, required four horses and two men to operate it. It cut a swath five feet wide. The grain was raked from the platform with a long-tooth rake by hand and left in sheaves, or bunches, on the ground. It was then bound by hand into bundles, which was heavy and laborious work. Other different patents were introduced to our farmers, one of which had a self rake and required only one man to operate. Now the self binder does the same work at less than one-fifth of the expense.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS ROAMED THE PRAIRIE

Cattle, horses, hogs and all domestic animals ran at large, hence the grain fields had to be fenced. Our cattle roamed the prairie. During the summer season we cut the native grass, from which we made hay to feed during the winter. Our hogs run at will in the timber and some years were fattened on acorns and nuts that grew in the woods. Sometimes the hogs, not seeing any person for some months, would become wild and after the first snow storm they could be tracked to their haunts and shot. Every settler had a brand recorded, and when young, the calves, hogs and lambs were marked in the ears with the brand. In this way every man knew his own property. The price of live stock was very low. A fat five-year-old steer would bring the sum of \$8. Dressed pork brought from 1 to 1½ cents per pound and then only one-half was paid in cash at the time of the purchase. The other half either had to be taken in trade of some description, or the settler waited until the return sales were made. The market was on the Mississippi River at Dubuque and when navigation closed on the 15th day of November, our markets were very slim until navigation again opened on the 15th of March following. Our cattle were sold to what we called drovers, who bought them during the summer and drove them to the eastern markets. Cattle were driven from Iowa to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to market. As soon as the people began to settle on the prairies it made a home market and also railroad building consumed all we had to sell at a home market.

VENOMOUS SNAKES A MENACE

The early settler also had to contend not only with Indians and wild beasts but with the venomous rattlesnakes, which were quite numerous in the timber as well as on the prairie. We had a short, thick, black rattler called the Massasauger, or Prairie Rattlesnake. It was more daring and would bite

quicker than his timber brother. Horses and cattle were very shy of them, detecting them in the grass by their sense of smell. We had one man who could also detect them in the same way. I was with him one time when we were picking gooseberries and he called my attention to the fact that he could scent a rattler. He cut a stick about six feet long and after a few punches with it we discovered the snake within a few feet of where we were picking berries. Snakes were so numerous that in the early spring men gathered in companies and made regular hunts for them along the rocks and bluffs near the water courses. As they are quite feeble and sluggish when they come out of their winter quarters, they were killed by the hundreds. The hogs that ran at large in the timber also destroyed the snakes in great numbers, as the virus of the snake did not affect the hog if bitten. The Massasauger has become extinct here, but we occasionally kill a few of the big yellow variety. Every year quite a number of people were bitten by snakes, but only one death occurred from the effect of the poison. This was a woman who was bitten on the wrist while picking wild strawberries. She became blind and unconscious in less than thirty minutes and died at the going down of the sun. She was so badly poisoned that she did not regain consciousness and wanted to bite everything near her. The attendants at her bedside had quite a contest to keep her from biting them. After her death the color of her body was variegated by the blood settling under the skin in the shape of spots on a rattlesnake. They were of a dark blood-shot color resembling those of a rattlesnake.

HOWLING AND PROWLING WOLVES IN EVIDENCE

Wolves were numerous. The large gray timber wolves were very destructive, carrying away lambs, pigs and calves and often they attacked full grown domestic animals. The lynx and panther had their abode among the rocks and bluffs along Turkey River. The howl of the wolf and the screech of the panther could be heard on a quiet evening near our cabin home, as these animals roam at night. We were very careful to have everything closely housed in our log barns or stables. Deer and bears were hunted for their hides. The hind quarters of the deer and the hide were all that were taken when the animal was killed. The balance was left for the crows, as the fore quarters were not salable.

SOME BEAR STORIES

The bears were the large black variety weighing from four to six hundred pounds. The Indians killed a bear about one mile east of Petersburg in Bremen Township. The den in the cleft of rocks was so small that there could not enough Indians get into it to get the bear out, so they had to cut the brute into pieces in order to get it into the open; hence, the grove of about one hundred acres was called Bear Grove, and the stream of water that ran near by was called Bear Creek, its source being near the Town of Colesburg. Running in a southeasterly direction, it empties into the north fork of the Maquoketa near Dyersville. This is the way the grove and stream got their names. Two large bears were killed northeast of Greeley, near the Fountain Mill Springs, by Missouri and Samuel T. Dickson. Their hunting camp was at the spring and

they discovered the den by the spring that came up through the long blue joint that grew on the side of a sink hole. The snow having lapped the grass down, the warmth from their bodies had melted the snow in a small spot, from which emitted steam. The day being very cold, this was plainly visible. These men raised up the long grass and there lay the bears, in a small cavity which they had dug in the soft earth on the side of the sink hole. Both were sound asleep. One of the men held up the long grass with the muzzle end of his gun and the other man shot into the nest, guessing as nearly as he could where the head of the bear lay. The bullet broke the under jaw of the bear and out it came, knocking the only loaded gun down into the bottom of the sink hole, where the bear in his frenzy had rolled. The other bear was killed with an ax. By this time the dogs were there and the wounded bear and dogs began fighting. The other gun was now loaded but the men were afraid to shoot, fearing they might kill the dogs. The battle between bear and dogs waged until the former, becoming too much for the dogs, gave up; the bear was then shot. The men also killed two other bears on this hunt near the ice cave at Rigby's Park, from which Bear Creek, in Clayton County, got its name. It may seem singular to some that these bears could be approached so closely. In cold weather they hibernate, and I have been told by those who have had experience in hunting them that they will not waken from their sleep until they are shot; that they roll up in shape of a ball, their paws in their mouth, and in this manner they sleep during the winter. This is why the hunter could not tell where to direct his aim so as to hit the animal in the head; and for this reason hunters always carried an ax and a large knife, and often killed the bears in their den. Bruin will not fight a man from his den but will use every effort to get out and when once on the outside is ready for a fight. A. H. Mallory captured a young bear and kept it until it was two years old. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Mallory went to California during the gold excitement on the coast, and after he left the bear refused to eat and became so vicious that it had to be killed. The loss of its keeper seemed to arouse all its wild, vicious nature and it became unmanageable, but prior to his departure it was perfectly docile and would eat from Mr. Mallory's hand and would play and wrestle with him, seeming to enjoy the sport.

RAILROAD BUILDING WARMLY DISCUSSED

Railroads were not thought of by our people until about 1850; and when the question of railroad building in Iowa was discussed there were many amusing arguments advanced, some declaring that railroads if built across our western prairies would have nothing to haul, as no one was living there and that it never would be settled; that it would be a useless expense and that capitalists would not put their money into so foolish an enterprise as to build a railroad where there was no one to patronize it. An Irishman, who was assisting at a house raising, suggested that there would not only be railroads built across Iowa but, said he: "I will tell ye, gintlemen, some day some venturesome fellow will build a railroad across the plains to Californy." They all laughed and wanted to know how it would be possible to get a train over the Rocky Mountains. He replied: "A large engine will be placed on the top of the mountain and while it is hauling up one car it will let down another car on the opposite side of the

mountain." However, railroad building began about 1854. The Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad (now the Illinois Central) was completed to the Town of Dyersville in May, 1856, and this remained the terminus of the road for about fifteen months. As this was the end of the road everything going west from Dyersville had to be hauled by wagon, drawn by either horses or cattle. The travel by rail was very slow compared with the present rate of speed upon railway trains.

I will relate an incident of one of our neighbors who owned and operated a threshing machine. He broke one of the planet wheels of his horse power and, as there was a foundry at Dubuque, he knew that by going there he could get another wheel cast. He rode on horseback to Dyersville, his dog following him to that point. He left the dog, as he supposed, at Dyersville with his horse, but when he stepped off the car at Dubuque the first friend to greet him was his dog. It had kept pace with the train—a distance of about thirty miles. While this may seem to some slow traveling for a railway train, it is not quite so slow as the train traveling through Arkansas, where the conductor had to take the cow catcher from the front of the train and attach it to the rear to keep the cattle from running against the end car. We now have two main lines crossing the county from east to west, also two lines north and south, as well as the Manchester & Oneida—eight miles in length—built with Delaware County capital and Delaware County enterprise.

EARLY CORN CROPS UNCERTAIN

The corn crop was not sure when we first broke up the land, as the corn was not acclimated. It did not get ripe, hence at one time we thought that the season was too short to ever make this a reliable corn district. The only corn we had that would get ripe and made a sure crop was a small flint, eight-row corn, the seed of which we obtained from the Indians. We called it Squaw Corn. However, as soon as we got home grown seed and the corn became acclimated we had no further trouble raising a crop.

FINE GRADE OF WHEAT PRODUCED HERE

Wheat for many years was our main crop and when the virgin soil of Delaware County was first broken up we produced as fine a grade of wheat as ever grew in any country. However, the price was very low for some years. The yield per acre ranged from twenty-five to forty bushels, according to the way it was planted and the care it had. We continued raising this crop year after year until the cinceritious element in our soil had been exhausted by the annual prairie fires, so that we could not produce straw strong enough to bear the head of the grain. Hence, we changed our tactics and turned our attention to the dairy business.

DAIRY COWS LIFTED FARM MORTGAGES

The cows lifted the mortgage from our farms that the failure in the wheat crop had placed upon them. We knew nothing about the creamery business as

it is managed today. Every man ran his own dairy. The milk was set in pans and crocks and when the cream raised, it was skimmed and agitated by hand in a dash churn. Lifting the dasher and churning the cream up and down brought the butter and when reaching a proper consistency it was separated from the buttermilk. The product was packed in large tubs or firkins, these holding about one hundred and twenty pounds, and in the fall and winter was sold in the markets on the Mississippi River.

DELAWARE COUNTY HAD THE FIRST COOPERATIVE CREAMERY IN THE WORLD

From this primitive beginning the creamery sprang into existence at Spring Branch, Delaware County. This was the first established creamery in the world, where the patrons owned and operated the business and struck their dividend according to the amount of milk each person had. Other creameries were built in different parts of the county and we soon became the banner county of the state in dairy products. At the Centennial Exposition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, Delaware County was awarded the first premium on butter, which set us on the highest pinnacle in the world as a butter producing county.

NATIVE GRASSES NUTRITIOUS

The native grasses that grew in Delaware County became very nutritious. The blue joint which grew upon our prairies provided us with an abundance of pasture and in the autumn, when it was cut, supplied stock with hay during the winter. The mowing was done with a common scythe. A man would mow about one acre per day. The hay was raked into windrows by hand, then shocked in small stacks, then hauled to the main stack yard, where it was put in large stacks. A scythe, hand rake and pitchfork were the haying tools in use, all the work being done by the very hardest of exertion. Two men now with modern machinery will put as much hay in the barn as ten men would then in the same amount of time. The tame grasses were slow in getting started. Timothy was first set along the edges and at the head of sloughs in the cultivated lands. On higher lands it grew very thin on the ground, and was very tall and coarse. Blue grass began to set, where the land was trampled hard in and around cattle yards and along old roads, appearing also in small spots where the wild grasses were pastured too close. Clover first made its appearance along cattle paths and abandoned roads, where the ground had become hard by the trampling of cattle and other animals. Red clover came nearer being a failure than any of the other tame grasses; some farmers became discouraged with the trials and failures and concluded that this territory never would be a grass producing locality, as it was in the states east of us. However, those who persevered in their efforts were crowned with success. The seed would come up and make quite a growth the first season. In autumn the leaves would blight and turn a whitish yellow and by the next spring the whole crop would be dead, both root and branch. It first began to produce a crop on the clay points in the timber lands, where they had begun to lose their fertility by a succession of crops of corn and other grain; the growing of clover was successful on the timber farms but not on the prairie farms. The soil on the prairie was too loose

and porous and was not packed solid enough, to support the clover during the winter until it had been farmed a number of years and the soil was more compact. Then the land was not inoculated for the clover plant and it took years for it to inoculate itself. The condition with clover at that time was similar to the condition with alfalfa here today. If our farmers persist in sowing alfalfa the time will come when our lands will be inoculated and our county will produce the alfalfa plant to perfection. Had the early settler stopped sowing and experimenting with clover and no seed been sown, our condition would have been the same today with the clover as it is with the alfalfa, as it is only a different variety of the same family and can be produced under like conditions. But the alfalfa, like the clover, must be inoculated by science or by itself.

THE PRAIRIES GARDENS OF FLOWERS

Wild flowers grew to perfection both on the prairies and in the timber. One of the most beautiful sights to the human eye was our prairie flowers. In the fall of year the prairies were literally covered with the different varieties of wild flowers. Violets, Indian pinks, jack in the pulpit, lady slippers and many other varieties, with the different varieties of the fern family, grew in profusion in the woodlands. Native birds of many varieties visited us during the summer months, where they reared their young, and at the approach of winter gathered in large flocks and departed for a southern climate to spend the winter. Quite a number of the different kinds of birds come no more to our denuded forests to rear their young.

WILD DUCKS AND GEESE IN LARGE NUMBERS

The migrating fowls—ducks, geese and cranes—came in unnumbered quantities during the spring, going north to their breeding grounds, and in the early autumn returning to our grain fields, where they remained until the cold of winter drove them to the south land. The wild pigeons, which have become extinct, were so numerous that they would sometimes take fields of wheat after it was sown in the spring. We had to keep up a constant warfare against them, with both dog and gun, to keep them from taking the seed from the ground before the wheat came up. The air would be so full of these pigeons that they would darken the sun similar to a cloud in the sky. They remained with us until about 1867, when they disappeared to places unknown. At their roost in the woods they would alight so thick on a tree that their weight would break off the limbs.

STREAMS STOCKED WITH FISH

Our streams were well stocked with the different varieties of fish, except the brook trout, and that had to be put into our waters. But of other kinds we had an abundant supply and as the water in the streams has become less and less in quantity as the county and surrounding country has been brought under cultivation, our fishes have followed the natural law. The majority of our springs of water have ceased to flow and streams cannot support the number of

fish that they did when they contained twice the amount of water. The fur-bearing animals remain with us yet, except the otter, which, Arab like, has folded his tent and silently departed to more congenial waters, where he will not be disturbed by man. The black squirrel also disappeared from our forest after the fox squirrel put in an appearance.

SETTLERS A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES

The early settlers were a law unto themselves. As courts of law had not become established among us it was very difficult to enforce the laws we had, which were principally of the old English common law and that, on account of the primitive condition of our courts, was very difficult to enforce. Difficulties between persons were either settled by a council of their neighbors or by list-cuffs, the latter being mostly resorted to. However, we had organized bands of men that were called regulators, who put to flight the horse thieves and counterfeiters that infested our settled colonies. When the regulators got after a horse thief they made short work of the job, and if the thief was lucky enough to get away he gave this county a wide berth. In this manner law and order was established among the settlers.

MORMONS AND HORSE THIEVES

There were not many horses stolen in Delaware County but they were stolen on the east side of the Mississippi River and were crossed to this side for hiding in the groves and timber along our streams, until there was a favorable opportunity to sell them. This condition prevailed until about the year 1845, when the whole state was aroused by the murder of Colonel Davenport, on the island of Rock Island in the river opposite the City of Davenport. The citizens of Illinois also became incensed at the Mormon outrages, at and in the vicinity of Nauvoo. They were so enraged that they gathered enmasse and hanged both Joseph and Hyrum Smith, perforating their bodies with bullets and driving the Mormons across the State of Iowa to the Missouri River. Some of the refugees, who abandoned the Mormon doctrine, settled in our neighborhood and their descendants are respectable citizens of the county today.

RESURVEY OF DELAWARE COUNTY

Claim meetings were held where disputes over the right to certain lands were settled and where there was controversy over boundary lines and disputes as to corners of claims and townships. As the survey in the north part of Colony Township was not properly marked, many disputes arose, one of which was hotly contested for a number of years. In order to obtain a correct decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Government ordered a resurvey of Delaware County. This was called the James Survey. In the northeastern part of Colony Township no Government corners were found and the lines and corners were established by this later survey, which settled many disputes.

MURDER OVER DISPUTED LAND CLAIM

Many of these claim meetings ended in general fights. There was one case of murder in the southeast part of the township where the contest over a claim

became so bitter that a man by the name of Button killed a man by the name of Collins. In the general melee the former struck the latter a blow upon the head with a club, from the effects of which he died. That evening Mr. Button took to the timber and escaped across the Mississippi River into the wilds of Wisconsin and was never again heard of. This was the first murder in the county. Some years later a man by the name of D. Nelson was murdered and his body was found in Elk Creek between Colesburg and Greeley. There was a foot log upon which a person crossed the stream. The body lay near the log in the water. Some investigation was made at the time but as no proof against any person could be established, his murderer went free. The bones were exhumed some thirty years afterward and an examination of dents in the skull showed that he had been killed with a club from behind. Punishment for crime was unknown until the settlers took the law into their own hands and meted out justice to offenders.

Sometimes a man would make claim to a piece of land, erect a cabin, break a part of the land and fence it with rails, expecting to enter the land in the near future. When he would get to the land office at Dubuque he would find the land had been entered by some one else, then, as he could not remove his improvements, they were burned at night, or his friends would get together and move all improvements to another piece of land.

I know of but one instance where the lash was resorted to for punishment and that was a case where a thief had stolen a rifle. He was followed and captured near the Town of Colesburg and a jury of regulators was summoned to adjust the punishment that was to be inflicted upon him. This jury consisted of three persons. They decided he was guilty, for he had the stolen gun when he was captured. His punishment was fixed at thirty-nine lashes with a black snake whip but, if at the administration of twenty lashes he would promise to leave the territory, the other nineteen would not be administered unless he returned. About the third blow of the executioner's whip, the fellow began to curse and swear vengeance against the parties to the proceeding, when the judge called a halt and informed the executioner that the strokes were too light and that they must be laid on without mercy, or the executioner would be liable to a like punishment for disobedience of orders, in not inflicting a severe enough punishment, in accordance with the finding of the jury. The consequence was, that long before the twentieth stroke the fellow began to beg for mercy and declare he would be glad to leave Iowa never more to return. He was given a thorough bathing with bear's oil and departed for parts unknown. While this may seem a severe punishment, it was about the only way for the settlers to protect themselves from the outlaw and renegade element, that had been obliged to leave their homes in the East on account of being undesirable citizens and not fit subjects to live in civilized communities.

HORSE THIEF SHOT BY REGULATOR

Three horses were stolen not far from Bellevue, in Jackson County. They were followed by the Jackson County regulators into the Dickson Settlement and the man who had possession of the stolen horses claimed he had bought them. He had received information from some of his partners that he was being

pursued. He turned the stolen property over to another one of the gang and left our neighborhood. The man who got the horses left the same night with them, going in a southwest direction across the prairie. He was overtaken near Central City and while cooking his breakfast was shot. Without any trial or proceeding, whatsoever, the regulators took the horses, returned and delivered them to their owners. These proceedings soon broke up horse stealing and outlawry, with which we had been annoyed, and one could turn a horse out on the commons to graze without fear of it being stolen.

Another murder was committed in the southern part of the county. A man by the name of Dance was found dead in the timber, supposed to have been killed by some of his neighbors. The guilty parties kept the matter so quiet that no proof could be obtained whereby any one could be convicted, so that the murderer was not apprehended and brought to a just punishment of his crime. Thus the guilty parties of the first three murders in our county were not punished, consequently it was the only remedy, for the law-abiding citizens to organize for their mutual protection.

MURDERER EXECUTED AT DELHI IN 1860

The first and only man that was publicly executed in this county was hung in the year 1860, and that occurred in the Town of Delhi, it being at that time the county seat. This man, Johnson by name and a Swede by birth, killed a man near the mouth of Cat Fish Creek in Dubuque County, where he was first tried and found guilty. A new trial was granted, with a change of venue to this county. He had a fair trial and was again found guilty and sentence and execution followed.

A murder was committed in 1863 in North Fork Township. One man stabbed another in a hand to hand fight, from the effects of which he died. The guilty party was convicted of manslaughter, a small fine was imposed and he was sentenced to a short term in the penitentiary.

LONG AND SEVERE WINTERS

The first settlers had longer and harder winters to contend with than at the present time. Winters for many years would begin early. We generally had good sleighing at Thanksgiving, which would last until about the 15th of March. The winter of 1856 was very severe, about 2½ feet of snow having fallen. On this there was a hard crust of ice, thick enough to bear the weight of a man. Where the snow was drifted it was packed so closely and frozen so hard that it would bear up a team of horses or cattle. Our rail fences were regular snow catchers and the snow was frozen so hard that a team could go over the fences anywhere. The small game, especially quails, were almost exterminated. When the snow melted these birds were found in groups frozen, where the snow had drifted over them and they had perished. Many deer also perished and were caught by dogs and wolves. When the deer would jump and run, his weight upon his small sharp hoofs would cut through the crust of ice on top of the snow. The wolf or dog could run on top of the ice, consequently the deer was soon overtaken and killed. A deer running in a broken path or

road would not leave the track, for as soon as he left the beaten track and jumped into the snow, he was powerless to run.

Climatic conditions have changed very perceptibly in the last fifty years. The winters are not so cold, nor is the snow as deep, and a cold wave does not continue so long. There are quite a number of theories advanced as to what has brought about this change. There was an unbroken wilderness where now there is cultivation. The country is settled to the coast and heat is going up out of millions of chimneys. Besides this railroad engines and furnaces send up volumes of heated air. These and many other minor things have brought about the change.

The year of 1851 was a very wet season. Our rail fences were washed away by the flood of waters wherever there was a small depression on the high ridge lands. Our sloughs were swollen into rivers and low grounds were lakes of water. Little creeks were so filled with water that they could not be crossed. Everything along the creeks and sloughs were destroyed; mill and other dams were washed away. There was but one mill that escaped and that was situated on high ground and was run by an overshot wheel. The water that run the mill came from a couple of large springs near by. The flood of waters passed below the mill in the valley. This mill was about three miles from Colesburg and was known as the Bailey Mill.

SHOOTING MATCHES AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS

The settlers had many means of amusements which were participated in by the whole population. One of these forms of amusement was a shooting match. The men would get together and shoot for turkeys and other things. The best shot being declared the winner, carried off the prize. One method of shooting for turkeys was where the bird was put behind a block of wood, so that only the head could be seen. The marksman stood at a distance of fifty yards and shot at the head of the turkey, off-hand, with an open-sighted gun. No globe or peep sights were used and one had to be a good marksman to hit the turkey's head.

At husking bees, wood choppings and house or barn raisings, everybody turned out and after the work was done a general good time was had. In the evening dancing and other forms of amusements were participated in by both old and young.

HUNTING WOLVES FINE SPORT

Hunting wolves was another fine sport. As there were no fences on the boundless prairie the hunting party went on horseback, carrying a smooth hickory club about three-fourths of an inch in diameter and about five feet in length. There was a heavy knob on the outer end of the stick, with which he could strike the wolf a heavy blow and not have to dismount from his horse. Greyhounds were used and when a wolf was started out of his lair the chase began. This was very exciting, as often when the dogs caught up with the wolf he would turn and show fight. The wolf was often too much for the dogs but while engaged in the conflict the hunter would ride up and with one stroke of his long hickory club upon the wolf would soon place him at his mercy. The

dogs would then soon dispatch his wolfship. A large full grown timber wolf would sometimes come off victorious.

HORSE RACING FREQUENTLY INDULGED

Horse racing was another amusement often indulged in. Quite frequently betting and gambling produced some that were called jockey races. One of these jockey races was pulled off on a half mile track near the Town of Colesburg. That created great excitement in our settlement. This was called the old Bruce race. A horse by the name was brought from Galena, Illinois, and matched with an animal that was owned at Colony. There were present a large number of persons of the sporting fraternity from Dubuque, Galena, Plattville, Lancaster and other towns. Excitement ran so high that men even went so far as to bet their coat, the losers going home in their shirt sleeves. All kinds of property, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, as well as money, was wagered on this race. The Colesburg mare won the race by a distance of six feet.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN 1845

In the year 1845 we held the first Fourth of July celebration, which at the time was quite an event. People came from far and near to hear the eagle scream. Quite a number came from (at that time) a distance, camped out and waited until it was over. The next day they broke camp and departed for their homes. This celebration at Colesburg was the first held in the county of which the writer has any knowledge.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT

Various were the ways in which amusements were indulged in by different persons, one of which I will relate. A man had a hog that he wanted to kill for his own use and he asked a couple of his neighbors to assist him. They came and got ready to butcher the hog by putting the hot water into a barrel that had ice in the bottom of it. The water was thus rendered too cold to scald the hair off the hog. They put some more water in a kettle near by to get hot and while this was heating they went into the house to get another drink, leaving the hog in the barrel, partly filled with water. One drink called for another and in the meantime the men proposed a game of cards. They played and drank until late in the night, and the owner of the hog got so far along he had to go to bed; the two neighbors went to their homes. During the night the weather turned very cold and the next morning, when the man went out, he found the hog frozen fast in the barrel. Intemperance among our pioneer people was not any worse than it is today, although we had several distilleries and one brewery that I remember of.

TWO GLASSES OF BEER AND A CHEROOT FOR A NICKEL

Two glasses of beer were sold for a nickel and a cherooot cigar given in the bargain. Whisky sold for 20 cents a gallon and a barrel of whisky could be

bought for \$5. There was no tax on it for revenue until the Civil war began. Corn, from which it was made, was very cheap—8 and 10 cents per bushel. When our first prohibitory law was passed we supposed it would stop the traffic, but litigation followed and a saloon keeper at Colesburg defended himself for five years, sold liquor all the time and finally beat the county at an expense of about eight hundred dollars, which the county had to pay. But in recent years the conflict has been decided in favor of temperance and there is not a saloon in the county. While the early advocates of temperance had a majority against them they are entitled to credit for the tenacity with which they hung to the cause. The first Iowa Legislature, although democratic, passed a law that a dram shop was a nuisance and could be abated as such, but the officer of the law, being in favor of the sale of liquor, the law was not enforced.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS SOON FOLLOWED SETTLEMENTS

Our schools were not of the most desirable class, but, under the existing circumstances, they were the best that could be secured. Where there were enough children in a settlement a school was organized and, as our school laws were about in accord with the conditions under which the settler labored, our schools were very primitive affairs. Each school was independent, controlled by three directors and the teachers' wages were raised by subscription. The teachers were examined by one of the directors if he was competent to discharge that duty, if not, some person was selected by the board who was competent to examine the teacher in the three Rs, namely: Reading, writing and arithmetic. This was the standard; and a teacher was considered competent to teach the young ideas how to shoot if versed in the three branches. Very little was taught in orthography—simply spelling the word, naming each letter and pronouncing each syllable as you spelled the word. The instructions in reading were given by the teachers and the main rule was to read a subject as though you were talking to one or more persons, according to the subject you were trying to read. The New Testament was the standard book for the first reading class, which was read twice each day—morning and evening. Arithmetic was taught mentally, until you had learned the tables of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Then the scholar was given a slate and pencil, taught to work out his problems in figures, and exhibit the same to the teacher. Blackboards had not been adopted, but we heard that they were used in the East.

Writing was taught by the teacher making the characters in a copy book and the scholar made the best imitation he could by looking at the letters. One of the rules for writing was to keep the feather end of the penstock pointing squarely over your shoulder. Our pens were made of goose quills. That was one of the arts a teacher was examined in—the cutting, shaping and making a suitable pen out of a goose quill. Steel pens were not used by the scholars until they had learned to write with a quill pen. Our school day was not only from 9 o'clock until 4 P. M., but in the winter time was from daylight until dark, and in the summer time the school closed in the evening in time for the scholars to get home by sundown. Those who lived farthest from the school were dismissed first and others afterwards, according to the distance they had to go.

PRIMITIVE PEDAGOGUES PADDLED PUPILS

The teacher had a list of rules governing the school. These rules were read to the pupils every Monday morning and upon violation of them a light punishment was inflicted for each offense under each rule. When a pupil had broken three rules or one rule three times he was then punished by a severe whipping, generally with the consent of the parents, who advocated the doctrine that the more severe the punishment the better the scholar was made. Our teachers sometimes had what was called a lookout. This was one of the scholars, who stood on the end of one of the seats and watched the rest of the pupils. When he saw any violation of the rules, or whispering, he threw a ruler at the scholar, calling him or her by name. This scholar then had to take the ruler to the teacher, who would give the culprit several sharp raps on the palm of the hand with it. This scholar would then mount the seat and watch for another victim; and at the least offense, the ruler was thrown and that fellow would then go up and get his ration. This process kept on until the school board put a stop to it, for the lookout would often throw the ruler at some one who was not whispering in order to get back to his seat. This ruler was made of black walnut, about two feet long and two inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, beveled on one side. The fellow that was on the lookout was not particular whether he hit you on the head with the ruler or where he struck you and when the ruler was thrown every scholar on that seat would jump, thinking he was the one wanted.

Teachers were sometimes hired for a stipulated sum of money and their board, which was secured by the teacher boarding around among the scholars, a week at each home. This was not very pleasant for the teacher. If the parents liked the teacher he was supplied with the best they had, but if they did not like him as a teacher he was generally given the poorest bed to sleep in, with very little covering. A teacher boarding around had for his supper one evening buttermilk, and corn bread that had been baked several days, and after partaking of the repast he thought he could sleep on what he had eaten. The next morning, about the time he was getting up, he heard quite a hammering and pounding out in the kitchen and then the voice of the old lady broke in on the morning air: "My gracious, girls, you will break that skillet. Why, what are you doing?" "Why, mother, we are breaking up the corn board so we can soak it in the buttermilk for breakfast." The teacher was taken with a violent headache and had to take a walk in the fresh morning air.

BARRING OUT THE SCHOOL TEACHER

There was another amusement that was carried on by the larger boys and usually occurred at Christmas time. This was called "barring the teacher out" of the schoolhouse; with the object of making him treat the scholars to candy or apples. If the teacher missed any days except the Fourth of July he had to make them up and, in order to do this, sometimes would teach on Christmas and New Year's. If they desired to teach on those days it was a custom to treat the scholars. The door of the schoolhouse was generally barred up on Christmas by the larger boys and the teacher was denied admittance unless he produced

the candy or apples. The smaller scholars were taken in at a window, which was fixed for the occasion, and guarded by a strong force. When the teacher would try the door and ask for admittance every scholar would have his book studying as though everything was in its regular order. If he said he could not procure the candy and apples that day or if he had them with him, which was generally the case, the door would be unbarred and thrown open and at noon time became a gala time for two hours, being Christmas day, and everything would pass smoothly. But if the teacher failed to treat, there was a general melee as to who should have possession. Sometimes this was carried to the extent of breaking up the school. The school board in the settlement one year hired the Presbyterian minister who was stationed in the neighborhood. He thought he would play the boys a sharp trick, so he dismissed school the day before Christmas and gave a vacation until after New Year's Day. But when he came to the schoolhouse on the morning of the 2d of January, he found the door fastened and all the scholars in the schoolroom in their proper places, studying their lessons, with one of the older boys filling the place of teacher. He looked in at the window, and making a few congratulatory remarks to the scholars went away. In about an hour he returned and asked all of those who wished to come out and go to his home and he would teach them there until he could gain possession of the schoolhouse. Some of the smaller children desiring to go, the window was raised in order to let them pass out. While they were passing out the teacher attempted to get into the schoolhouse and succeeded in getting one leg and his head in. The window was then pulled down on his shoulders and he was held a prisoner. In a few moments his clothes were loosened by unbuttoning them. He was rolled back out of the window and his clothes were stuffed full of snow. He finally begged for mercy and was let up. He started for his home without his hat and with his clothes filled with about all the snow they would hold.

FIRST SCHOOL IN DICKSON SETTLEMENT

The first school taught in the Dickson Settlement was in the year 1845, the teacher being a lady. There were eleven scholars, and as the wages were \$12 for three months, in order to have a school a young man who had taken up land, paid \$1 to make up the deficiency. This made the sum \$1 per scholar for three months, or \$4 per month for the teacher's wages and she boarded herself. This would look like starvation wages to a teacher of this day and age, and so it would be.

Our schoolhouse, I remember, was a crude affair. It was 12 by 14 feet, built of logs and daubed with mud. The floor was split basswood logs laid with the flat side up. Seats were made of the same material, with legs about two feet long, so that your feet did not touch the floor. Imagine the position for a boy to sit all day on one of those benches, with his feet and legs hanging down. The writing desk was made by placing one-half of a split basswood log against the wall in the crack between the logs, of which the schoolhouse was built. This was kept in place by two legs that rested on the floor. The roof was held in place by poles about six inches in diameter, one pole upon each row of shingles, which were split from a straight grained log, about three feet

long. There was a fireplace in one end of the schoolroom and a piece of carpet was used for a door shutter.

The opportunities at that time for children to get a start along educational lines were, to say the least, very limited, and just so up to manhood. As soon as a boy was old enough, he was put to work on the farm during the summer and when winter came he took an ax and went to the timber, to help get out rails and stakes with which to make and repair fences the following spring.

Thus our schools were sadly neglected, not because it was the desire of our parents, but the people were poor and often parents were unable to provide suitable shoes and clothing for their children in which to attend school. But a few years relieved that condition of affairs and schools were placed on a solid basis under our laws. Schoolhouses sprang up very quickly over our county and the foundation was firmly laid, from which has grown our present school system, by which every child within the county can receive a fair education. The foregoing schoolhouse herein described stood on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Colony Township, No. 90, Range 3 west, fifth principal meridian.

As there is no historical or other record of our schools, I have written the foregoing to show the primitive condition of them, the manner in which they were conducted and the energy of the early settlers in establishing them.

SPELLING SCHOOL

We also had spelling school once a week during the fall and winter. This was generally conducted in the evening and was often attended by our parents. Two captains were selected and they generally threw up a penny for the first choice among the scholars; then the captains chose alternately until all the spellers were taken, which made a fair division. The words were then pronounced by the teacher, first to one side and then to the other. When a word was missed by one side the other had a chance to spell the word. The side that missed the least number of words was declared the winner. Time and again the whole school would stand up and when a word was misspelled the person sat down and did not spell again at this contest. The school would get down to from two to four spellers and the last to miss a word was considered the champion.

SINGING SCHOOL

There was another school called a singing school, which was conducted in the evening. Here the young people were taught the art of singing by note. The singing books were somewhat different from those used today. Each note was represented by a different character so that the position on the staff did not make any difference. The note was known by its shape. The first books only had four notes, but as civilization advanced, we obtained books that had the full complement. Half and quarter notes had different marks by which they were known. The person who could sing the loudest was considered the best singer, provided he had the opportunity to go home with the best looking girl. The screeching at one of those singing schools would set all the dogs and wolves in the neighborhood to howling.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

Sunday schools were among the things of interest with the early settlers. Their organization was similar to the present day only we did not have the books and papers to distribute among the scholars that are now enjoyed. The older children, who could read in the New Testament, were required to commit to memory one or more verses from the Bible and recite them on the following Sabbath. The smaller scholars, who could not read, were arranged in classes and the teacher read to them from the sacred Word some story contained therein and explained the story as it was read to them. Our first Sunday school was conducted without any books, papers or pamphlets whatever. The New Testament was the only book or written matter of any kind used in the school.

The next thing of interest was the introduction of a Sunday school library, which was sent us from the Home Missionary Society, and contained 100 volumes of suitable reading for both old and young. This gave our Sunday school a forward movement, as reading matter of any kind was very scarce in this new settlement and it was also instrumental in leading the thoughts of our people to a higher aim in life. Each scholar took a book from the library to his home, returning it the next Sabbath and taking another book. This process gave each person an opportunity to obtain and read every book in the collection. Colporteurs passed through the country, distributing religious books of different kinds. If one was able to pay a small sum of money for the books it was accepted, and if not the distributor gave you a New Testament and left small printed pamphlets, that were called tracts, containing religious reading and instruction.

A JOKE ON THE COLPORTEUR

An amusing story was told by one of the colporteurs who called at a certain home that was comparatively new. He found the woman and children destitute of money, with which to buy books, and he said to the woman of the house as he went out to his wagon, "I will leave you some tracts." The woman replied, "Yes, and I will be very glad if you will leave them with the heel tracks toward the house, for the children and me are alone today and I do not wish to entertain company."

Thus, through the kindness of religious men and the missionary society, we were supplied with reading matter which would have been impossible for us to obtain, through lack of ready money. Consequently, we would have been compelled to do without them. As our settlement grew and became more able to give, our schools prospered accordingly.

DEBATING SOCIETIES VERY POPULAR

Debating societies were well patronized both by old and young. The society would meet once a week in winter evenings at the schoolhouse and, after a division of the house on a question proposed at a previous meeting, it was discussed both pro and con. The side that propounded a preponderance of argument was declared by the judges the winner. Many questions, both state and national, that were before the people, were discussed at these debating societies

and were the means of changing the votes of many persons who had attended them and obtained a knowledge of the question at issue before the people; they could cast their ballot intelligently. It was in one of these societies in Illinois that President Lincoln shone as a star and developed the oratorical powers which he possessed in his early life. No doubt this early training was of great assistance to him in his arguments, not only in courts of law but also in his political life, when discussing questions of national character, of which his argument at Freeport, Illinois, in the year 1858, upon the slavery question, stands without a rival on the pages of American history. The question of temperance was argued in these societies and thus the principle was early instilled into the minds of the younger people of the county. Delaware County has always voted for prohibition at all the elections held where the liquor question was at issue. Although starting along educational lines in a very primitive way the early settler laid a foundation upon which a gigantic structure has arisen, for education, temperance and reformation.

GROVES THE FIRST PLACES OF WORSHIP

Our first temples in which the worship of God was conducted were in the groves near some settler's cabin, a stump being used for a Bible stand. As we had no resident minister we were visited about three or four times a year by what was called a circuit rider, who came on horseback carrying all his accouterments with him. These were placed in a couple of leather pouches, called saddlebags, and fastened to the back part of the saddle, which hung down on the sides of the horse. The contents usually were a change of clothing, a Bible, a hymn book and a collection of leaflets of religious reading, which he distributed among the people. Upon his visits he performed marriage ceremonies, baptism of children and preached funeral sermons, if any one had died since his last visit. As we did not have hymn books, the minister would line the hymn that was to be sung by reading two lines of the first verse of the hymn, in which the congregation joined with the minister in singing. Then the next two lines were read by the minister and they were sung by all; again, the next two lines, and so on until the hymn was sung from start to finish.

CAMP MEETINGS ANNOYED BY ROWDIES

Camp meetings were frequently held by the church people. There would be some four or five of these meetings during the summer and autumn, when the people came from their homes prepared to spend about two weeks. Some had tents, others covered wagons, in which they slept. The cooking was done by a camp fire near by. The camp grounds were lighted in the evenings by building a scaffold about five feet high, on which about one foot of dirt was thrown. A fire was placed on this dirt and kept burning and in this manner the grounds were lighted; lanterns and candles furnished the additional light needed. The meetings were generally attended by two different classes of people. There was very often a rowdy element that was a source of annoyance to the quietly disposed people which sometimes became very troublesome. The people were sometimes assembled by the blowing of a tin horn for the worship hour. Some

rowdy would manage to steal the horn and about the time the congregation had gotten well located in their tents and wagons for the night, the horn would be blown vigorously and arouse them from their slumbers. Many other pranks, too numerous to mention, were imposed upon the worshipping people. I will refer the reader to the autobiography of Peter Cartwright, who has very elaborately written of the acts of this rowdy element during his services in the Rock River Conference.

PIONEER PREACHERS—CHURCH A "SHACK" COVERED WITH LEAVES

After a few years, resident preachers were established among our people, but we did not have any church building. Our log schoolhouses were pressed into service and our religious meetings were held in them and sometimes they were held in private homes. There was an appointment where a minister was to hold service in a private house in our settlement, the hour being 10 o'clock in the morning. The people had assembled and the hour for worship was drawing near. The man at whose home the service was to be held saw a wolf chasing his sheep in the pasture near by. He took down his gun, went out into the pasture and succeeded in killing the wolf. Just as he came back to the house, dragging the dead wolf, and with gun on shoulder, the preacher rode up and thus the good man was caught in a dilemma on Sunday morning. After shaking hands with the minister, he remarked that he had been trying for two weeks to get a shot at that wolf and, seeing a good opportunity that Sunday morning, he could not resist the temptation, for if he did not kill the wolf it would kill his sheep. The minister replied: "Brother D—, work of necessity must be done, and if there are any more wolves show up, we will kill them if it is Sunday."

The first religious service that the writer remembers attending was held under a shanty covered with brush and leaves. A large stump near the shanty was used as a Bible stand. Logs, about 11½ feet in diameter, were used for seats. The preacher, a large and powerful man, preached an old-fashioned hell-fire-and-brimstone sermon that caused the children, who were old enough to understand, to refrain from doing anything wrong for fear the devil would carry them off.

PREACHED FIRE AND BRIMSTONE

The love of God for humanity was not mentioned in his sermon; neither were the familiar quotations from the lips of the Savior, such as "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." "Except ye become as little children ye cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." The only inducement held out to us, which our young minds grasped, was that we would have to be good boys and girls in order to escape hell fire. The love of the Divine Teacher was not taken into consideration. And yet Christianity, education, temperance and reform seemed to travel hand in hand. Starting out among the early settlers in a very small beginning, the guiding hand of God seemed to crown their feeble efforts with success; for the schoolhouses and churches within our county are strong evidences of the fact today.

The pay of the ministers was quite an object. Often they took the larger share of their stipend in such products as the settlers had, as little money was in circulation among the people and they were willing to take the inconveniences of a new country along with the rest. As our county grew in population the different church organizations became established among our people. Even Mormonism was preached among the settlers after the votaries of that sect were driven from Nauvoo, Illinois. Sabbath desecration was never practiced among the people. We generally had a Sunday school and class meeting, and some member would lead the meetings in the absence of a minister; hence the young people received religious instruction that became the foundation of character in after life.

A FREE VOTE AND A FAIR COUNT

Political parties were run on the lines of a free vote and a fair count, our county being principally democratic. The republican party had not been born. The old whig party was in existence as late as 1860. Previous to 1856 the two principal parties were whig and democratic, with the latter in power. Occasionally a whig candidate would be elected. Elections in that day were not as well guarded as they now are. Reports on the votes from back townships in the county and back counties in the state were very often meddled with before the returns were all handed in. Sometimes more votes were returned than there were people living in the precincts. The offices not being very remunerative were not looked after very closely and a defeated candidate did not care to spend much time in a campaign or contest.

The campaign of 1860 was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in this county, not so much on local, as on national affairs. The paramount question of the non-extension of slavery had been espoused by the republican party, which had been defeated in 1856. The election of James Buchanan to the presidency of the United States had given the southern democracy an opportunity to get hold of the property of the United States. Our army was placed mostly in the southern states and our munitions of war were sent south, so that when the war actually began in the spring of 1861 we were almost destitute of anything with which to defend ourselves. The slavery question had been agitated among the Northern people and had been thoroughly discussed by our statesmen, as well as the victory of the republican party, in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. In 1860 there were five candidates for the presidency of the United States. This was the first victory for the young republican party, with its platform so well defined on the slavery question. The Southern Confederacy was organized. The southern members of Congress withdrew, to meet at Montgomery, Alabama, and there assembled, defied the authority of the general Government. War was then declared against the United States and the great rebellion came on. Delaware County was not lacking in patriotism. After the firing on Fort Sumter, which was the beginning of hostilities, her young men answered to the first call for troops, and men and means were furnished by our citizens to every call made by the President, and their watchword was, the Union of these states must be preserved at all hazards!

CLOUDS ON THE POLITICAL HORIZON—THE CIVIL WAR

Not only our county but the whole country from East to West and North to South was awakened to the fact that our political difficulties could not be settled but by the arbitrament of war. Argument had lost its force, compromise had failed, and as a last resort the call to arms had come and our county was in a turmoil. The appeal of orators, the beating of drums, the booming of guns were heard in every town, village and hamlet within its border. The young men of Delaware County responded to the call to arms, shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom and singing one of the familiar songs of that day, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Six Hundred Thousand More"; and for nearly two long, weary years the people had misgivings as to the result of the great struggle, as first one side would gain a victory and then the other. Also, foreign nations, looking to the cotton trade of the southern states, were debating the question of recognizing the southern Confederacy as an independent nation and compelling us to raise the blockade of the southern ports. The opening of the Mississippi River in July, 1863, by the northern forces, seemed to put a quietus on foreign interference and the situation viewed from a foreign standpoint was decidedly in favor of the United States. Thus in this gigantic struggle we had enemies without as well as armed foes within. During the four years of hostilities, the army and navy were the embodiment of the Republic. All eyes, both at home and from foreign shores, were trained upon the advance or the retreat of the United States armies. If we were successful and gained a victory, our stocks and bonds advanced in price. When the northern army suffered a defeat, the stocks and bonds of every description went down in price. Congress of the United States paid little attention to any legislation that was not a war measure, as our existence as a nation depended on the victory of our army which, after a four years' struggle, was victorious, and the angel of peace spread his wings over our devastated country. Peace was declared, the army disbanded and the soldier boys of Delaware County, like those of other places that had survived the death dealing contest, returned to their homes. While to some, it would seem, the home coming soldier's heart would be leaping with joy over his safe return to his home and friends, yet with many of them this was not the case. There were many changes in the old homestead since he went away. The Death Angel had left a vacant chair at the family board, the familiar faces that sat with him at the table were not all there. Then the thought of comrade, brother, friend that he left in the Southland to molder away into that silent, voiceless, dreamless dust, from which there is no waking until the trump of God shall arouse him from his slumbers; the toilsome march, the siege, the conflict and the scenes of carnage and blood; the burial place of comrades and the whole panorama of his military life seems to pass before him in a moment of time and with tears dimming his eyes, he excuses himself by saying his appetite is gone. Hence, with many the home coming was as sad as the departure for the field of strife. The great struggle required nearly every able-bodied man subject to military duty to enlist in the cause of his country; consequently, the women in many instances took their places both in the shops and on the farms, doing the work of the men in the fields.

PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE WOMEN

While the husband, father or brother was absent, the noble women of Delaware County were organized into aid societies. They held their meetings at each others' homes and there made various articles of convenience, stockings, handkerchiefs, pin and needle cushions, and also forwarded to the hospitals many useful articles of general use for the sick and wounded, confined in those places. And as they scraped the lint and rolled the bandages, they did not stop to think whose wounds those bandages would bind up, nor did they know what soldier might be benefited by them. But the hospital and other supplies were sent forward for the benefit of any person who might need them. No women were more patriotic or more self-sacrificing than the noble women of Delaware County in the effort to alleviate the suffering of the boys in blue.

As the history of the many daring deeds and brilliant achievements of the boys in blue have been written up in the history of our state and nation, I will refer the reader to them. Although much has been written and the stories of those dark and gloomy days have been told by fathers to sons, there yet remains an untold history that would fill many a volume were it all written out. Many of the soldiers who went from Delaware County were sons of the early settlers. They were not only skilled in the use of firearms but were more used to an outdoor life. To be deprived of the comforts of civil life and to endure the hardships and hunger incident to army life, they were better prepared to stand the privations to which they were subjected than they would have been had their boyhood days been spent in luxury. They were physically prepared for the conflict by the manner of life in which they had grown to manhood. History cannot tell, language cannot describe, nor words picture the mental suffering endured by the fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the boys in blue, while the dark clouds of grim visaged war hung over our country. The mails were watched and waited for. If one person got a letter the rest of the anxious inquirers were informed of its contents. The telegrams announce a great battle has been fought; a week or ten days intervene before the papers can give a detailed report as to who has fallen in the conflict. The anxious wife and mother lives between hope and despair, not knowing what the news may be as to the safety of her loved ones, but in anxiety and grief waits patiently, trusting in God that all is well.

RETURN OF THE GRAND ARMY

The volunteer soldiers at the close of the war returned to their homes, taking up the duties of life and citizenship where they had laid them down. They dropped into civil life without a ripple upon the surface and took an active part in the duties of rebuilding both our state and nation.

CHAPTER XVII

DELHI TOWNSHIP

Delhi Township was one of the first to be accorded political importance, having been organized March 24, 1847, and is congressional township 88, range 4. It lies in the second tier from the south and is bounded on the north by Oneida, on the east by North Fork, on the south by Union and on the west by Milo. The locality has contributed largely to the county's early history, which makes it of special interest not only to the people living within its confines, but to the county generally.

The land here is highly cultivated and the homes of the husbandmen are of the best. The same may be said of all improvements, that go to make the surroundings comfortable and a happy, contented people. The land is traversed by the Maquoketa, its tributaries and Plum Creek, which afford ample drainage and water. This section of the county is well adapted to general farming and stock-raising.

The first settler, John W. Penn, came as early as the spring of 1838. He was a Virginian by birth, and in 1833, left the Old Dominion for the almost unknown west, stopping at Dubuque. Coming to Delaware County, he took up a claim in this township, on section 9, in a beautiful grove, which afterward became generally known and designated as Penn's Grove. In 1846, Mr. Penn married the widow of Drury R. Dance. The latter was treasurer of the county and in February, 1845, before the expiration of his term of office, was foully murdered. Penn was one of the prominent figures in Delaware's history, was one of her first county collectors, served ten years as sheriff and held other positions of trust.

John Corbin and wife came from Ohio over the trackless prairies to Delaware County in 1839, and settled in Delhi Township. At the time of his locating here, there were no actual settlements in this part of the county. He was an active, industrious man, and was highly respected. He died in 1883 and his widow survived him many years. A son, Doran S. Corbin, was born in his father's log cabin in 1850, and his farm, adjoining the Village of Delhi, was one of the finest in the county. John W. Corbin, another son of John Corbin, was born in January, 1841. His is credited as the third birth in the county. He served in the Civil war, married Augusta Plash in 1866, and served the county as sheriff from 1875 to 1877.

William H. Baker was a native of New York. His parents came to Delaware County in a very early day. The father was an able lawyer and died at his son's house in Delhi, in 1856.

Rheinard Kahmer left his adopted state of Illinois in 1839 and settled in Delhi Township when it was but a wilderness. At the age of forty-five years

he enlisted in the Civil war as a member of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry. He lived to see the county grow and prosper for over a half century.

Charles W. Hobbs was one of the early and chief factors in the settlement and organization of Delaware County. He settled near Gilbert D. Dillon's, in North Fork Township, in 1840, and in the following year he removed to Penn's Grove. This pioneer was born in Queen Annes County, Maryland, in 1805. From October, 1836, to October, 1837, he served as clerk in St. Louis and in the latter year went to Dubuque. Leaving Penn's Grove in the spring of 1841, he removed to Delhi Township and built a cabin on his land, just outside of the confines of Delhi. The stone chimney of this primitive home remains standing as a landmark of the first habitation in that locality. In the year 1857 Mr. Hobbs left Delhi for Osage, where he served two and a half years as receiver of the land office. The office was then abolished and he returned home. He was the first clerk of the District Court of Delaware County and also clerk of the Commissioners' Court, which position he held for seven years. Mr. Hobbs was also recorder of deeds one term, took the United States census for the county in 1860, was justice of the peace several years and also postmaster at Delhi.

Benjamin F. Moffatt settled on Plum Creek, east of Delhi, near Schwartz' place in 1840.

George and John Cutler built their cabins on land located between Moffatt's and Penn's Grove, and near them Moses Pennoek settled at this time, which was the year 1840.

The Lindsay family, formerly of Eads' Grove, also located in this community at this period.

In 1841 Simeon Phillips and his son, Fayette Phillips, settled near the lake.

George Pease, with his family, consisting of wife, two sons and two daughters, came to Delaware County in 1845 and entered a quarter section of land near Delhi but lived near Bailey's Ford. In August, Mrs. Pease died and was buried close beside the road, about a half mile east of Bailey's Ford. Soon after his wife's death Mr. Pease returned to the State of New York.

Charles F. Fleming was an early settler here. He was a native of Sweden, "a '49er" of the goldfields of California, and coming to this township, at one time was the possessor of over two thousand acres of land. When he first located here he built a steam grist mill on the banks of Silver Lake and afterward purchased the Rocky Nook Mill property on the Maquoketa.

Leonard Norris was among the earliest of the hardy land-seekers who came to this county in 1843, when but few white people had ventured into what was thought a wild and cheerless Eldorado. With his young wife he settled on section 14, entering the land and building a cabin thereon. This was his home for many years.

Isaac Smith moved from Ohio to Delaware County in 1847, coming overland by wagon and carrying such household and other effects as could be conveniently carried by wagon. He settled in what was known as the Bay neighborhood in Delhi and Union townships. He was a member of the celebrated "Gray Beards," of the Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry. His son, Perry L. Smith, came with them, and in 1856 removed to Delhi, where he clerked in the dry-goods estab-



FURMAN'S MILL AND HARTWICK BRIDGE ON MAQUOKETA RIVER, NEAR DELHI



FLEMING MILL AT MAQUOKETA RIVER, NEAR DELHI

lishment of Elisha Brady five years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry and served until the close of the war.

H. O. Hull, a native of Illinois, came to Delaware County about 1849 and entered land in Delhi Township. At the time there were only a couple of small buildings where Delhi now stands. A son, Charles N. Hull, who became a prominent live stock dealer at Hopkinton, was born in Delhi Township in 1850.

Jeremiah B. Boggs came to Delaware County in 1850 and settled in this township. He was married to Catherine A. Black in 1861, served as deputy sheriff in 1857 and 1858, was elected sheriff in 1861, county judge in 1865 and auditor in 1869.

Junius A. Griffin was born in New Hampshire and came to this county in 1851 with his father, who entered land on section 15.

George Tubbs was one of the pioneers of Delhi Township. He was a native of New York State, where he married Amy Swift, who came with him to the prairies of Iowa in 1851 and settled in this township. For many years they lived on section 16.

Samuel Allison, Sr., who lived for many years on section 26, came to this township from Ohio in 1852. He soon thereafter returned to Ohio, where he married Rachel Bell, and then took up his residence here. He became one of the large landowners of this section.

Ethau S. Cowles was born in Massachusetts. He came to Delaware County in 1852. He soon thereafter went to Illinois and married Phebe Eddy in 1854. They settled in Delhi but in 1856 removed to Richland Township, where he entered land and was appointed the Campton postmaster in 1857. In 1877 Mr. Cowles became sheriff of the county and again took up his residence in Delhi, then the county seat.

Andrew Stone, one of the early settlers of this township, immigrated from the State of New York in the spring of 1854 and settled on section 9, Delhi Township, where he resided one year. He then removed to the Village of Delhi and served as justice of the peace, township trustee, director of the poor house and in other official capacities.

Benjamin Thorpe, Sr., was a native of Connecticut. He removed to New York and from there immigrated to Iowa, settling in this township in 1855. In the following year he became a merchant in Delhi.

J. B. Swinburne was born in England and came to the United States in 1852, first settling in Illinois. In 1855 he located in Delhi and in 1859 went into the printing office of the Delaware County Journal, then under the editorship of J. L. McCreery. In later years he worked on the Dubuque Times and the Delaware County Union at Manchester. He took charge of the Delaware County Recorder at Delhi in 1872, and in the fall of that year bought the Recorder, changing its name to the Delhi Monitor. He is still a resident of Delhi and was elected mayor of the village at the time of its second incorporation in 1909.

One of the pioneers of Delaware County was George Wattson, who came from Michigan in 1856 and settled near Delhi.

Elisha M. White, a New Yorker by birth, settled in this township in 1856. The following year he married Betsy Tubbs, daughter of George Tubbs.

DELHI—THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT

The acquisition of the land on which Delhi stands was by entry from the Government by the county, details of which have been given in a former chapter, together with a relation of the difficulties encountered by the Commissioners' Court in raising sufficient funds to pay the price of the land—the sum of \$200. However, after Delhi had been chosen the seat of government, Joel Bailey, county surveyor, in March, 1842, assisted by Charles W. Hobbs and Fayette Phillips, chainmen, and John W. Penn, stakeman, surveyed and platted the town site, but the plat for reasons heretofore mentioned, was not recorded until March 31, 1846. The land selected lies on section 17, Delhi Township, and the town was named Delhi by order of the Commissioners' Court.

As will be seen elsewhere in this volume, the first building erected in Delhi was a log cabin-like structure, built by the settlers for a courthouse, on the southeast corner of the quarter section. This was the only house on the town site until the county secured title to the land on which it was situated. Close by, however, but on a contiguous quarter section, was the cabin of Charles W. Hobbs. No other improvements were made in the proposed town until 1846, when the county was enabled to sell lots and give good titles thereto, but in that year several lots were sold, upon which log structures were erected. The first to be put up was a cabin by Levi Ellis, and the second by John W. Clark. The latter's crude habitation was built near the "Big Spring," which was the first and only cabin in the town until 1851. William Phillips built a log structure in the place about this time. About 1847, Ariel K. Eaton, who became one of the prominent lawyers and business men of Delhi, built another near the southwest corner of the town. It might be here stated that the town lots were offered at \$5 each, but not many of them were sold even at that price until 1851, when a new spirit seemed to have taken possession of the place and its advancement was accelerated. Probably the incentive to this new departure might have been attributed to the earnest and enterprising efforts of Frederick B. Doolittle and others, who took up their residence here at this time, or a little later.

One of the most active leaders in the affairs of Delaware County for over a half century was F. B. Doolittle, a native of New York State, who left the scenes of his boyhood for the forests of Michigan. In the fall of 1849 he set out and came to Delhi, Delaware County, and after viewing the country, concluded to settle here. He then went back to Michigan, made arrangements for a permanent settlement and returned in the spring of 1850 with about three hundred dollars. The first summer he worked on farms at 50 cents a day and in the meantime made preparations and later started the Silver Lake Nursery. He introduced many valuable varieties of fruit, inspired settlers to cultivate all the hardy kinds and published a pamphlet on fruit culture, which was copied extensively in horticultural and agricultural reports. He remained in the nursery business some fifteen years, giving employment to a large number of men, and then located in Delhi, where he found a field in real-estate dealings and continued in that vocation until he acquired for himself at one time over two thousand acres of land. Judge Doolittle built one of the finest residences in the county, on the banks of Silver Lake, and was a prominent

figure among the men who organized a company to build a railroad to Delhi. He did effectual work in organizing the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, also the Delaware County Construction Company, for the purpose of building the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad through Delaware County—a distance of thirty miles. He was elected treasurer of the company and general manager to manage its business. He was the founder and laid out the Town of Delaware in this county and induced the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad to make its crossing at that place. He was elected judge of Delaware County in April, 1855, to fill a vacancy and afterward was reelected for the full term. He was the first United States revenue collector in Delaware County and held the office five years. He died a short time ago.

One of the first industries established in Delhi was a blacksmith shop by one Mitchell, who located in the place in 1849.

Daniel Baker built the old Iowa House in 1851, on a lot donated for the purpose by Frederick B. Doolittle, who had, in connection with William Price, helped to hew the timber for the log courthouse and taken his pay in town lots at \$5 each.

The "Blue Store" was opened by Thomas Helm, on a lot donated by F. B. Doolittle, and several other buildings were erected that year, even though some of the lots had advanced to the high (?) price of \$25. For several years thereafter the town grew and by 1856 it was an active, thriving, industrious trading point. In the meantime, in 1853, the new courthouse had been completed. The Harding Hotel was also built that year and for two years thereafter a steady advance was in evidence on every hand. G. W. Ashburn became landlord of the Harding House, and he had all that he could do to provide a place to sleep for his many guests. But the swerving of the Dulque & Pacific (Illinois Central) Railroad three miles north from town and the financial distress of 1857 dealt such serious blows to the prosperity of Delhi, that it never recovered from the results, although it secured railroad facilities in the building of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad through the place in 1872. But the effect thereof was of no lasting benefit.

DELHI IS INCORPORATED

Upon petition of a number of the citizens of Delhi, Judge Benson, of the County Court, in December, 1854, ordered that an election be held January 15, 1855, to decide the question as to whether or not the town should be incorporated, and appointed William F. Tanner, William Phillips and George Sheldon judges; C. W. Hobbs and S. F. Parker, clerks of the election. Thirty-seven votes were cast for the measure and none against. The court then appointed January 27, 1855, as the day on which the citizens were to select by their vote five persons to prepare a charter for the government of the town. On that day Ariel K. Eaton, James Wright, W. K. Griffin, Daniel Baker and S. F. Parker were elected. The charter as prepared was by order of the court submitted to a vote of the electorate February 28th, and was accepted by unanimous vote of twenty-eight. The charter is herewith given verbatim, because of the unusual history connected with it. Few towns have permitted their charters to lapse through nonuse of the privileges therein granted.

“CHARTER FOR INCORPORATING THE TOWN OF DELHI, DELAWARE CO., IOWA.”

“Sec. 1st.—Be it ordained and established by the People of the Town of Delhi Delaware County State of Iowa with the sanction of the majority of the votes of a public Election held in said Town for that purpos

“That the South East quarter of section seventeen in Township 88. North of Range four West of fifth pr. mr. in Delaware Co. State of Iowa, be, and the same is hereby declared a Town Corporate by the name and style of the Town of Delhi. And its Inhabitants are hereby created a body corporate and politic by said name, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and shall have and use a common seat which they may alter and change at pleasure.

“Sec. 2d.—When any tract of land adjoining the Town of Delhi shall have been, or shall hereafter be laid out into town lots and duly recorded, the same may by a majority of the Votes cast at any regularly notified meeting be annexed to said town and form a part of it.

“Sec. 3.—Said Charter shall take effect and the said Town shall become duly incorporated on the first day of March A. D. 1855.

“Sec. 4th.—The inhabitants of said town by the name and stile aforesaid shall have power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered and to defend and be defended in all courts in law and equity and in all actions whatsoever, to purchase receive and hold property Real Personal & Mixed for the use of said town and to sell lease improve and protect the same

“Sec. 5th.—There shall be a local Legislature or board of Trustees to consist of a President and Five Trustees who shall be elected on the second Monday of March 1855 and each year there after who shall hold their office for One year and untill their successors are duly Elected & qualified

“There shall be elected at the same time and place One Treasurer One Recorder and One Assessor who shall hold their office for the term of one year and untill their successors are Elected and qualified. The Treasurer shall give bonds to be approved by the president. And all Officers herein specified before entiring upon the duties of his station shall qualify by giving bonds (when required so to do). And taking the usual Oath of Office

“Sec. 6.—If at any time the board of trustees shall think it necessary to change this Charter, they shall give public Notice of said proposed alteration, then said alteration shall become a part of this charter. Alterations to this charter may also be submitted to the people, upon the petition of one half of the Voters in the town and the concurance of three of the trustees, and desided as above specified

“Sec. 7.—The board of trustees is hereby invested with power to divide said town into wards, and change the same from time to time as them may deem advisable And fix the number of trustees to which each ward shall be entitled to

“Sec. 8.—A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum, And said board shall be the Judge of the Election & qualifications of its member, Determin the rules of its proceedings and cause a record to be kept & preserved of the Same

“Sec. 9.—The President shall preside at all meeting of the Board of trustees, when present and shall have no Vote except when there is a tie, when he

shall have the Casting Vote, in the absence or inability of the President to act the Board shall appoint one of their number President pro tem, who shall discharge the duties & exercise the powers of the president during the Absence or Inability of that Officer to act. It shall be the duties of the President to see that the laws & ordinances are faithfully Executed Sign all Warrants for the collection of taxes draw all orders on the Treasurer, Certify all necessary proceeding under the Seal of said town of which he shall be the keeper

“Sec. 10.—The board shall hold a meeting within ten days after their election at which time when so convened they may appoint such other officers as they shall deem necessary, prescribe by Ordinance their duties, terms of office and Compensation and require from them the proper bonds to approved by the president

“Sec. 11.—Ordinances passed by the board shall be signed by the presiding officer & attested by the recorder and shall be posted up in three or more public places in the town or published Once in some News paper, published in said town at least 10 days prior to taking effect. they shall also be recorded in a book kept for that purpos and attested by the Presiding officers & recorder

“Sec. 12.—It is the duty of the Recorder to keep a true record of all the official proceedings of the board, which record shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the public and shall perform all such duties as may be required of him by Ordinance

“Sec. 13.—It is the duty of the Treasurer to receive all Moneys payable to the Corporation, and to disburse the same on Orders drawn by the President sealed with his seal, and Attested by the Recorder and to keep a true account of All receipts and disbursements and hold the same at all times ready for the inspection of the Board. And shall make a statement of the finances of the corporation in the Month of February each year, which shall be plaiced on Record. And a copy of the same posted in three public places in sad Corporation at least one week prior to the Annual Election. And perform all other duties that may be required of him by Ordinance.

“Sec. 14.—The board of trustees is here-by invested with authority to make and establish such by laws and Ordinances as are necessary and proper for the good regulations Safety health & cleandliness of the town and the citizens thereof to leavy and collect taxes on all property within the limits of the corporation which by the laws of the state is not for all purposes exemp from taxation, which tax must not exceed One pr cent per annum on the assessed Valuation thereof And its collection of State & County taxes, to establish a grade and regulate and improve the side walks Alleys & Streets, to change the grade, Make compensation to any person injured thereby, to provide drains sewers public Wells and such other hydraulic aparatus as they may deem necessary for the convenience of the town, and keep the same in repair to regulate Markets, but not in such a maner as to prevent any person from selling the produce of his own farm in such a manner and quantity as he may deem proper. to licence and regulate or prohibit All shows or public exhibitions (if the lawes of the state are thereby not interfeared with) To provide against fires breaches of the peace gambling disorderly And indecent houses and conduct, and to make any other Ordinance, suitable and proper polieece regulations

"Sec. 15.—The said board of trustees are further authorised And empowered to require the property holders of any street or part of a street to pave the same or side walks thereof Each in front of his own property when the owners of two thirds of the lots in such street or part of a street petition the board there for

"Sec. 16.—No money shall be drawn from the treasury Except by Order of the board of trustees, Signed by the President sealed with the seal of his office and attested by the Recorder

"Sec. 17.—The board of Directors shall hold their first regular Meeting on the third Monday of March A D 1855, and every three months there after to wit the 3 Monday of June, September and December in each year. And may Hold special Meeting whenever a majority of the Board may deem it necessary

"We the Comt. Elected to prepar a charter or Articles of Incorporation for the Town of Delhi in Delaware Co Iowa would Very Respt. Submit the above Charter or articles of Incorporation for the Consideration of the People of said Town, done at Delhi Feb 14 1855.

"D. BAKER

ARIAL K. EATON

"SAML. F. PARKER

E. K. GRIFFIN

JAMES WRIGHT."

On the second Monday in March following, was the day set for the election of municipal officers, but there is nothing definite recorded as to the names of the members selected on that occasion. From traditionary sources it appears that A. K. Eaton was elected mayor. But from the returns now a part of the archives of the Corporation of Delhi, of an election held in Delhi for municipal officers on the 7th day of March, 1856, it would naturally be gathered that that was the first election held for such officers in Delhi. John H. Peters, John Porter and Peter Case were the judges of this election, and Richard Cummings and Willard G. Campbell, clerks. Daniel Baker was elected mayor; Z. A. Wellman, recorder; John D. Smith, assessor; William Price, treasurer; E. K. Griffin, George Sheldon, George W. Ashburn and Andrew Stone, trustees. There were forty-three votes cast, and the names of those voting are here given: Samuel F. Parker, D. E. Coon, John Porter, J. H. Peters, R. Cummings, E. K. Griffin, G. W. Ashburn, Willard G. Campbell, Truman Mason, Peter Case, Charles Hale, William Phillips, William Vousburgh, James Reek, J. C. Jones, Mr. Gool, William Elliott, R. Morton, Benjamin Kellogg, William Wason, J. M. Brayton, Z. A. Wellman, T. P. Hall, Jacob Phillips, Erastus Morse, Franklin Jefford, B. McCormick, James T. Crosier, Harrison Ashburn, William O. Glasner, M. Noble, D. Baker, William C. Garrett, A. E. House, William Goodhue, Charles Harding, George B. Mort, A. C. Taylor, J. C. Goodhue, Patrick O'Doud, F. H. Williams, John D. Smith and Jacob Galyean.

A short return to the early business interests of Delhi finds a place here, that some not mentioned shall not be omitted. In 1856, William Sylvester, Elisha Brady and one Skerry built a sawmill near the northwest corner of the lake. The building was of stone, and after answering its laudable purpose of turning out solid food for the settlers, it fell from grace, so to speak, in 1862, and was converted into a distillery by George Maxwell, who operated it until

1866, when J. H. Peters took charge of the industry. In 1867 the old building was abandoned and consigned to merited oblivion.

A farmers' club was organized in 1866, by Washington Graham, Samuel Allison, Jr., William Ball, Daniel Smith, John Porter and others, and those named were the officers. Also in 1871, a literary and library association came into being, the leading spirits of which were Dr. Albert Boomer, Mrs. J. H. Peters, Thomas A. Twiss, J. M. Noble and Mrs. D. Louise Ingalls. Quite a sum of money was raised for books, but none purchased.

DELHI INCORPORATED A SECOND TIME

The main purpose in the first instance in having the town incorporated was to afford the citizens authority to make such laws as to protect them from the running at large of stock, which had become a nuisance and a menace to property. This object was attained but its benefits soon were lost sight of and there is no record, under the powers of the decree of incorporation, of another election having been held, so that Delhi drifted back into its former state and remained under the jurisdiction of the township until the year 1909, when a petition signed by thirty-three electors, was filed in the District Court, asking that Delhi be made an incorporated town. The prayer of the petition was granted and the court appointed F. E. Stimson, E. R. Stone, Thomas Simmons, E. B. Porter and A. Sherman commissioners to declare a time and place for holding an election, to determine the sense of the electorate as to whether or not they desired incorporation. The election for the purpose was held on the 2d day of March, 1909, at which time sixty-nine votes were cast for the purpose, and only six against. The action of the commissioners was approved by the court and they were ordered to call an election for town officers, to be holden April 5, 1909, at which time J. W. Swinburne was elected mayor; E. B. Porter, clerk; F. E. Stimson, assessor; and D. F. Jones, F. A. Doolittle, A. Sherman, C. C. White and C. H. Furman, councilmen.

About the year 1900 Delaware County transferred the courthouse property at Delhi, consisting of a fine tract of land, the courthouse and a two-story brick office building, to J. M. Holbrook Post, G. A. R. The latter conveyed the office building to Delhi Township, and the park and courthouse to the Town of Delhi, retaining the right, however, to hold for itself, during the life of the post, the courthouse building for headquarters. In the office building the town officials held their first meetings.

POSTOFFICE

The first postoffice in Delaware County was established at Delhi, on March 14, 1844, and Charles W. Hobbs was the choice of the people for postmaster. But at this time he was clerk of the United States Territorial Court, which made him ineligible. However, the next best selection for the position was made by the department, in sending to Mrs. Mary E. A. Hobbs, wife of the pioneer official, a commission as postmistress; this was dated March 14, 1844. William (Uncle Billy) Smith, who early settled at Eads' Grove, was the first mail carrier. He "toted" the mail, sometimes afoot and then a-horseback, once a week between Dubuque and Delhi. The names of Mrs. Hobbs' successors

vol. I—15

follow: R. A. Fagg, January 22, 1847; C. W. Hobbs, May 14, 1847; J. E. Anderson, December 20, 1849; Zina A. Wellman, April 19, 1850; William Price, April 14, 1853; William H. Gilles, November 19, 1857; Elisha Brady, March 30, 1861; C. H. Cross, February 5, 1866; A. L. Gleason, October 12, 1870; A. D. Barnes, January 4, 1886; A. E. House, April 19, 1886; Lida E. Corbin, June 29, 1893; R. H. Bowman, June 9, 1897; R. J. Van Antwerp, December 13, 1900; Edmund H. Fleming, January 22, 1907.

SCHOOLS

The first school in Delhi was held in the old log courthouse, commencing in the summer of 1846, under the direction of Roxana Brown, teacher. School continued to be taught in this crude structure, that for the first few years of its existence had no roof, as the county was too poor to build one, until in 1852, when a schoolhouse was erected by Contractor Perry Hook. The school was graded and had for its teachers Orlando Nash, principal, and Sarah Davis.

The first schoolhouse, built in 1852, was kept in use for its original purpose until 1868, when it was sold to the Methodist Society for \$250 and converted into a church. A new brick school building was then put up, at a cost of \$4,000, in which school opened in the fall of 1868, with George S. Bidwell, principal, and Emily Bidwell, his wife, assistant. Two large wings were added to the structure in 1873 and cost about seven thousand dollars, making at the time one of the largest and best buildings in the county for educational purposes; there were six rooms. The original part was three stories and had an ornamental cupola; the wings had two stories. On the 10th day of August, 1914, this fine property caught fire and nothing was left standing but the bare walls. The loss was \$15,000; insurance about eleven thousand dollars. While waiting for the electorate to vote upon the proposition of issuing \$15,000 in bonds to build a new schoolhouse, the children are being taught in various halls and rooms in the village.

FINANCIAL

The first attempt at banking at Delhi was when the Delhi Savings Bank was incorporated, January 24, 1899. The men who invested their capital in stock and gave the concern its present splendid financial standing were Thomas Simons, A. E. House, E. R. Stone, G. W. Klockentager, J. W. Swinburne, R. H. Bowman, G. O. White, E. C. Perkins, O. A. Holdridge, J. W. Hartman, John Porter, Arthur A. House, E. H. Blanchard, W. H. Baker, Curtis Miller, Peter Lux, David F. Jones, L. Schmittjer, James M. Phillips, G. B. Davis, G. H. Fuller, A. Bowman, Allen L. Boomer and John R. White, Jr.

The capitalization was \$10,000, and the first officials: Thomas Simons, president; E. R. Stone, vice president; and G. W. Klockentager, cashier. The institution began doing business temporarily in a little frame building, now occupied by C. L. Jackson's harness establishment. Within a few months it moved into a new, one-story brick structure, which was built for the purpose and stands on the main thoroughfare of the village. A. E. House succeeded to the presidency in 1900 and remained in that position two years, when E. R.



PUBLIC SCHOOL, DELHI
Built in 1868. Destroyed by fire August, 1914.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DELHI

Stone succeeded him. At the same time, in 1902, J. W. Swinburne was made vice president. Previous to this, however, in January, 1901, the present cashier, F. E. Stimson, was elected to that office, and in January, 1912, Jesse P. Sloan was made his assistant. In the year 1909 the capital stock was increased to \$20,000 and in its last statement the following interesting figures appear: Capital stock, \$20,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$11,000; deposits, \$147,000.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

The people of Delhi and vicinity enjoyed the spiritual comforts, preaching of the gospel and other religious exercises as early as the spring of 1847, when Reverend Briar, a Methodist circuit rider, appeared before a gathering of the settlers at the humble home of C. W. Hobbs. The first Methodist Society was organized in Delhi in 1852, and the Rev. George Clifford was stationed here in 1854. In 1855 Reverend Clifford, with Elder Farnsworth, a Baptist clergyman, held a series of very successful revival meetings and among the converts were two men who afterward entered the Methodist ministry—Revs. S. Knickerbocker and William Glassner.

It was during this year, at intervals, the old schoolhouse, built in 1852, was used by the Methodist Society for meetings and in 1868, when the building was abandoned by the school authorities, the Methodists bought it for the sum of \$250. Dr. Albert Boomer, E. Brady and Daniel Pulver were then appointed a building committee to superintend the repairing and re-fitting of the old schoolhouse and were instructed to make the first payment of \$50, and pledge the individual notes of the trustees for the balance. The trustees were Doctor Boomer, Elisha Brady, C. W. Hobbs, Daniel Pulver and George H. Fuller. The Sabbath-school was organized in the fall of 1868.

The present church building was erected in 1883, with funds raised under the efforts of Doctor Boomer at the time Reverend Holm was pastor. This building was remodeled in the year 1913 and again underwent regeneration in February, 1914, when John S. Westfall was the pastor. There were then 194 members and the attendance at Sabbath-school was 140. The church, as first built, cost about twenty-five hundred dollars. To this should be added \$3,500 paid out in alterations made later.

It was under the administration of Rev. W. S. Skinner that the first improvements to the church building began. He is now on the retired list and a resident of Delhi. It was Reverend Skinner who organized a Brotherhood Class, which now has a membership of fifty, presided over by this most estimable superannuate. Reverend Westfall still presides over the destinies of this charge.

The Baptists organized a society in this vicinity May 8, 1853, and held their meetings in the old log schoolhouse. Elder C. D. Farnsworth was the moderator, and R. S. Perry, clerk. On May 14th, Ozias Kellogg and Ephraim Cummings were elected deacons. On the 28th of the month delegates from Cascade, Colesburg and "Yankee Settlement" met in the log courthouse, with John Bates as moderator, and organized what is known as a recognition council, which unanimously agreed to recognize as a sister church the one just organized at Delhi. On the 29th the recognition ceremony was preached by Elder John Bates. A house of worship was not erected until the fall of 1868. The cornerstone was

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laid August 18th of that year, but the dedicatory services did not take place until in June, 1873, upon which occasion the Rev. J. Y. Johnston delivered the sermon. This building cost about thirty-five hundred dollars.

Believers in the tenets and precepts of the Catholic faith enjoyed the observances of mass in the early '60s at this place. The first building occupied by the members of St. John's Church was the old schoolhouse, formerly owned by the Methodist Episcopal Society. This was continued in use until late in 1914, when a beautiful new edifice was erected under the direction of Father Rooney, pastor of the Manchester Church, at a cost of \$10,000.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

J. M. Holbrook Post, No. 342, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Delhi, July 18, 1884, by Erastus Smith, Thomas Simons, Ward White, George A. Fuller, S. M. Nutting, J. C. Crawford, P. B. Littlejohn, John W. Snell, William Thompson, A. E. Carter, William Biddle, A. J. Lett, John Wood, C. M. Griffin, G. W. Ellison, William Lutes, H. L. Doxsee, Peter L. Wragg, Horace Dutton, Matthew Lorig, William Haigh, George D. Smith, John Napur and O. A. Wilson.

For some time the headquarters was in Odd Fellows Hall, until the building was destroyed by fire, when the veterans about a year afterwards were comfortably installed in permanent headquarters in the old courthouse donated them by the board of supervisors. Only five members of the old post now remain in good standing. These are Thomas Simons, J. W. Corbin, Peter Wragg, Ward White, and Peter Jakelin. For the past ten years, Thomas Simons has been the post commander.

The Woman's Relief Corps, a faithful, loyal and helpful auxiliary, now has a membership of about forty-five. Mrs. Barnes is the president. This society is known as J. M. Holbrook W. R. C., No 101, organized March 4, 1887, by Mesdames Emma Smith, Addie Fuller, Ann Smith, Louisa M. House, Elizabeth Wattson, Marian Simons, Nancy A. White, America Green, Fannie Crozier, May Holcomb, Alzina Stone and Adelia Nutting and Misses Louisa M. House, Addie M. House and Elphia Wood.

Delhi Camp, No. 27, Sons of Veterans, was established December 26, 1908. Thomas Simons was the first commander. This camp is not now and has not been for some time active.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

In 1911 Thomas Simons and his patriotic wife, Marian A., presented to the post and Evergreen Cemetery Association, a soldiers' monument, which cost about nine hundred dollars. It is of Vermont granite and stands from the ground up, 16½ feet. The heroic figure of a soldier of the Civil war, stands at parade rest. This beautiful memorial to the soldier dead was dedicated May 30, 1911. Upon that occasion Capt. John F. Merry was orator of the day. The donor made a presentation speech of about fifteen minutes' duration and Abbie Talmadge, a little lady six years of age, daughter of Orin and Alice Talmadge, pulled the cord which unveiled the stone to a large and admiring con-



THE OLD CHIMNEY

All that remains of the Charles W. Hobbs
Cabin, Delhi.



G. A. R. PARK, DELHI

course of people. Thomas Simons, who so generously gave of his means, that the names and heroic deeds of his comrades should be perpetuated, is still living at his beautiful cottage home in Delhi. He came from Dubuque to Delaware County in 1859 and located on an eighty-acre farm in section 23, Delhi Township, which he had purchased the preceding year. He retired from the farm to Delhi in 1883. Mr. Simons was a veteran of the Civil war and served his country faithfully and well as a member of Company K, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry.

Delhi Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., was organized April 6, 1853. The charter members were John S. Dimmitt, A. D. Anders, ———— Pratt, K. Skinner, Sylvester J. Dunham, W. F. Tanner, William Rice, J. P. Hook and Floyd H. Williams. The last four mentioned were the first officers. The official list was further made up by the addition of H. T. Crozier, Daniel Baker, Peter Case and Norman Haight.

In 1877 the lodge finished a two-story building for its purposes and also as a business place, which cost its members about three thousand dollars.

Silver Lake Lodge, No. 214, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized October 19, 1893, by Ward White, Mrs. E. M. Griffin, J. J. King, E. B. King, E. R. Stone, J. B. Smith, Christina Smith, Mrs. M. A. Simons, A. Jamison, L. M. Jamison, A. J. and Lydia I. Lett, E. B. and Cora N. Porter, L. S. and Alzina Stone, R. D. Barker, C. M. White, Thomas Simons, Louise White, Mrs. Eliza Burton and Mrs. James B. Clark.

The organization of Delhi Camp, No. 7709, Modern Woodmen of America, took place February 26, 1901. The names of the charter members follow: Elmer N. Akers, Charles T. Armstrong, Asyonis Bensley, Fred Brownell, Alfred E. Bing, John G. Daker, Francis J. Gertel, John W. Hartman, Henry B. Hersey, Will L. Boardman, Perry Haight, Elmer E. Holdridge, F. M. Clifton, Oscar A. Holdridge, Charles A. Howard, George W. Keith, Hugh L. Keith, William Kleespies, Henry E. Lewis, Jay L. Lillibridge, W. Z. Phillips, Robert M. Wilson, Charles Lutes, Martin Lutes, Burdett Miller, Edward McMullen, Albert E. Peterson, James Smith, Frank E. Stimson, Hiram N. Wilcox, Charles R. Sutton and John M. Root.

The lodge building was destroyed by fire about 1889, when another building, a two-story frame, was built by the lodge. This is the third structure for lodge purposes erected by the local body of Odd Fellows.

Delhi Lodge, No. 94, Modern Brotherhood of America, was organized October 13, 1897, by Edwin H. King, Elmer H. Blanchard, John W. Swinburne, Peter Y. Michaels, Rinehart Erisman, Fred Brownell, Byron A. Stone, William F. Neal, Charles T. Armstrong, Ira Curtis Miller, Albert Meister, George M. Himmel, Linas W. Jamison, Oren Jamison, Mertello J. Mast, Melville O. Dolley.

Delhi now has about four hundred inhabitants. Since the destructive fire of a quarter century ago, brick buildings have taken the place of small frame affairs in the business center, and as a trading point the place is more than holding its own. The plot of ground in the heart of the town, in the center of which is the old courthouse, is beautifully shaded by trees planted in the days of the county's infancy, and around its four long sides a substantial cement walk is laid, the work being done at the instance and expense of Mrs. H. C.

Doolittle, widow of Judge F. B. Doolittle, that pioneer farmer, horticulturist, county and town builder and public official. On a neat tablet of granite, standing at the main entrance to Memorial Park (courthouse yard) and erected by Mrs. Doolittle, in 1913, is this inscription: "Walk around park built by Mrs. H. C. Doolittle, as a memorial to her husband, Judge F. B. Doolittle, a resident of Delhi 62 years."

HARTWICK

This is one of the forgotten villages of Delaware County, that in its day cut some figure in the vicinity of its location. Hartwick was laid out on section 30, by John W. Clark, in December, 1858. He had built a sawmill in 1849, with the timbers of an unfinished mill started by Leverett Rexford, in 1847, on Spring Branch. In 1853, Mr. Clark put up and operated a flouring mill on the Maquoketa, and furnished the settlers for many miles around with bread-stuffs and lumber. Previous to laying out the town he had opened a general store and also kept tavern.

A blacksmith shop was started in Hartwick by John Whitman, in 1855, who located in that year, and a couple of years later a shoe cobbler opened a little shop; his name is lost to local history.

Samuel Stansbury started a brickyard about 1857 and Jacob Williams had a paint shop about this time, all of which indicates Hartwick as being a busy point and of some importance. By the year 1858, however, Hartwick had reached the zenith of its career. The founder, John W. Clark, met business reverses and left the county. Whitman also packed his belongings and forsook the place for one of a more promising future. Others soon followed. The Clark farm, now having another owner, was leased to the county in 1861 for a "poor farm." Williams enlisted in the Civil war, deserted, was arrested by A. S. Blair, deputy provost marshal, and was punished. The Clark mill, like all his property, went into the hands of others and Hartwick, losing prestige, became extinct.

CHAPTER XVIII

NORTH FORK TOWNSHIP

This township was organized March 24, 1847, and the Commissioners' Court "Ordered, That the clerks of commissioners be required to issue election notices for elections to be held on the first Monday in April, and that the necessary township officers required by law now in force be elected." And it is presumed the mandate was followed, but no record exists, giving the results.

North Fork Township is bounded on the east by Dubuque County, on the north by Bremen, west by Delhi and south by South Fork townships. This is a good farming community. The land is rolling, and it is well watered on the east by the north branch of the Maquoketa and on the west by Plum Creek. Grain and grasses find the soil congenial and generous and the German farmer, who predominates here, is prosperous. Modern residences, large barns, well-fenced fields dotted with live stock tell their own story of thrift and abundance.

Lucius Kibbee found Delaware County appealing to his desire for a new location and as early as 1837, he settled on section 24, on the north bank of the Maquoketa, where Rockwell was afterward located. Mr. Kibbee improved his claim and lived there several years, after which he removed to Dubuque.

Gilbert D. Dillon's name appears several times in this history, as he was active in bringing order out of chaos in the early stages of the county's existence. Mr. Dillon settled near Kibbee's in the spring of 1839 and, it is said, he built the first frame house in the county. The presumption favors the belief that he was the first justice of the peace in Delaware County and one of the first bankers in the state, having been cashier, in 1837, of the Miner's Bank, of Dubuque, which had been established that year.

Jacob Schwartz was a pioneer of the county, coming in the early spring of 1839. He settled on the banks of Plum Creek, on or near section 20, and was early identified as one of the leading men of his section of the community. The first election precinct in the county was established at his house and named Schwartz precinct, and he was appointed by the commissioners of Dubuque County one of the judges of election.

Roland Aubrey, a Kentuckian by birth, came to Delaware County from Wisconsin in August, 1839, chose a tract of land near the center of the township and built a cabin thereon. He also put up some hay and then returned to Wisconsin, from whence he brought his family in the fall and established a home in North Fork Township. Mr. Aubrey was a man of splendid physique, well fitted for the hardships incident to pioneering. He also had a cheerful, jovial disposition, which gave him a warm place in the hearts of his neighbors and acquaintances.

Either in 1839 or 1840 Seth and Jefferson Lowe came to the township and located in the Kibbee neighborhood.

About the year 1840, Drury R. Dance and Oliver Olmstead settled in the township. About 1842 Olmstead built a sawmill on the Maquoketa and in 1846 a grist mill, with one run of stones. In the meantime he kept a tavern in the old Kibbee cabin.

Drury R. Dance opened a farm near the Schwartz place and at once took a prominent part in organizing the county. He was elected to the office of county treasurer and was the incumbent of that office at the time of his death, which was one of the early tragedies of this community. In the month of February, 1845, Mr. Dance went into the woods to look after his hogs. He failed to return home that night and his wife the next morning, being distraught with anxiety, alarmed the neighbors who, in making a search, found Dance's body some distance from the house, guarded by his faithful dog. The man had been shot to his death and Jefferson Lowe, falling under suspicion, was arrested and charged with the crime. The accused was taken before Justice Leverett Rexford, at Bailey's Ford, who committed him to await the action of the grand jury. He was incarcerated in the Dubuque jail, Delaware County having none. At the trial Lowe was acquitted.

Oliver A. Olmstead located near Dillon's in the year 1840.

James Cavanaugh arrived in the neighborhood early in the '40s and located near Dillon's. He was a blacksmith—probably the first in the county. Becoming offended at H. A. Carter, he "jumped" forty acres of timber land on Carter's claim. The matter was taken into the Clayton County courts by Cavanaugh, as Carter's neighbors, who had taken up his side of the controversy as to the matter of ownership, destroyed practically all of the timber. Cavanaugh obtained judgment of \$100 against Carter and others for damages he had sustained.

Elisha Bell settled on section 27, this township, in 1849 with his family. There were very few people in North Fork Township when he came here.

Harrison Ashburn was born in Tennessee in 1832. He immigrated from Illinois to Iowa in 1850 and settled in North Fork Township. He began farming on section 27 in 1865. His father, George W. Ashburn, was among the most prominent early settlers of the county. He was a hotel keeper at Delhi for a number of years. Harrison Ashburn was married to Frances J. Reeder in 1855. Twenty years before his death, which occurred in 1904, Mr. Ashburn retired from the farm and purchased a home in Earlville, where he lived the remainder of his days.

A. B. Wheelless settled on section 34 in 1851, with his family. Mr. Wheelless was a veteran of the Mexican war and served under Gen. Zachary Taylor, later president of the United States. During the past year Mr. Wheelless was killed in an automobile accident.

James H. Evans, born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1848, and in 1851 settled in North Fork Township when there was not a dozen families in the locality and not a house could be seen on the prairie. He entered land, built a log house and prepared to live in regular pioneer style. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Union army and rendered two years' splendid service to his adopted country.

John Gibbs, Sr., arrived in the United States from England in 1852 and that same year settled in North Fork Township. In 1875 he acquired land on section 12, established there a permanent home and became a large landowner.

Edwin Potham was reared on a farm in England, came to the United States in 1850, and to North Fork Township in 1854.

E. Healey, born in Canada, settled in Massachusetts in 1846. In 1854 he purchased and located on a tract of land in sections 4 and 6 and during a busy and prosperous life accumulated several hundred acres. For many years he was engaged in the implement business at Earlville.

Robert Nicholson settled early in this township. He left Ireland for this country in 1841 and for some years lived in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In the spring of 1855 he came to North Fork Township and settled on section 8, where he lived many years. He was respected by his neighbors and long served as justice of the peace.

One of the early settlers here was Henry Arnold, who came from New York and settled on section 21 in 1857.

ROCKVILLE

The Town of Rockville, embracing 46 32/100 acres, situated on the west bank of the North Fork of the Maquoketa River, in the center of section 24, was laid out in the year 1845, by Oliver Olmstead, proprietor. The survey and plat, made by William Caldwell, was recorded February 14, 1846. Next to Delhi, this is the oldest town in Delaware County and for a while was one of its most important trading and mill points.

The first one to establish himself here was Lucius Kibbee, who came in the year 1837. The second settler in this locality was Gilbert D. Dillon, who located in 1839.

About the year 1842, Oliver A. Olmstead built a sawmill on the Maquoketa and three or four years later put up a grist mill with one run of stones, for the grinding of corn. Both mills were kept busy a number of years supplying the settlers with lumber and corn meal, both being in great demand.

Philip Hogan built an excellent flouring mill in this neighborhood in 1848 and with the Olmstead mills, purchased by him in 1847, had a lively trade and brought much general business to Rockville.

Along about 1843 James Cavanaugh, a blacksmith, located in Rockville, and set up the second smithy in the county. This was the same Cavanaugh who "jumped" part of H. A. Carter's claim in South Fork, already mentioned.

A log schoolhouse was built about a mile east of the Olmstead cabin and on the edge of Dubuque County in 1843, where the children of the Kibbee settlement attended. John Keeler taught here in the winter of 1843-44. The building was used for school purposes several years and then, in 1853, a brick school was erected.

The postoffice was established in 1846, with Oliver A. Olmstead as postmaster. His successors were Philip B. Hogan and J. M. Custer. The office was discontinued in 1862 but reestablished in 1873, when George Ruddlesden was the appointee. Next came Frederick Mueller and he was followed by Charles P. Georgen.

George Brown, brother of Daniel Brown, who early settled at Eads' Grove, built a hotel about 1847. But prior to this period, Olmstead kept open house for the traveler, or stranger, in the old log house built by Kibbee. One Froom put up a tavern some years later opposite the Brown hostelry and the next building erected as a hotel was opened by George W. Ashburn. It is very probable, but not certain, that Oliver Olmstead was the first merchant, so-called, in Rockville. It is said he kept a small stock of staple articles for sale at his mill and, it is presumed, the postoffice was also at the mill.

About the year 1845 J. M. Custer "kept store" in a little log cabin erected by him. Soon thereafter Calvin Sawyer had a well stocked store and enjoyed a wide and lucrative patronage several years.

Charles W. Hobbs, who built the first residence in sight of Delhi, removed from the county seat to Rockville in 1850 and opened up a general line of merchandise to the trade. He had the best store in the town, was widely and popularly known, whereby he built up a handsome business.

Rockville was located on the main road from Dubuque westward and enjoyed the privilege of being a station of the Western Stage Company. With this facility the town had many visitors from various parts of Delaware and Dubuque counties, who added largely to the volume of trade and the various amusements of the day. But when the Town of Dyersville was started, a few miles north, in 1851, and Delhi showed evidence of growth and prosperity, Rockville began to show signs of a decline, which condition was accentuated and confirmed when the Dubuque & Pacific (Illinois Central) was finished to Dyersville and in operation. This was the straw that broke the back of Rockville and from that time on the village grew less and less in population, until now it is but a negligible quantity.

CHAPTER XIX

COLONY TOWNSHIP

This township was early settled. It was organized March 24, 1847, being township 90, range 3. Its name originated in the colony of settlers attracted to its fertile fields and beautiful surroundings.

Colony Township lies in the extreme northeast corner of the county, with Clayton County on the north and Dubuque County on the east. Elk Township is to the west of it and Bremen on the south.

The German element largely predominates here. Being adepts in husbandry, their holdings cannot be surpassed anywhere in the state. Large, modern homes, huge barns, neatly-kept and highly cultivated fields all attest the industry, thrift and progress of this people. The production of corn, oats, wheat, cattle and dairy products add yearly to the ever increasing wealth of the people. In the central and southern parts of the township there is an area more than usually level and the soil is very fertile. It is adapted to a great range of crops, and ranks with the best known anywhere in the great fertile Northwest. Bear Creek has its origin in a number of small branches, draining the central part of the township and flowing southward. The northeastern part of Colony is drained by branches of Turkey River. Rich pastures with abundance of water make stock-raising profitable in this locality.

The first person known to have built a cabin in this township was Henry Teegardner, a trapper and Indian trader, who was here about 1838. It is not known to a certainty that he ever brought his family to this western home but he did reside for several years just over the line in Dubuque County.

The first actual settler in this township was Silas Gilmore, who located in the north part of the township early in the spring of 1839. In May, 1839, David Moreland, William McMillen, William McQuilkin, Benjamin Reekner, with their families, and P. C. Bolsinger arrived in this township from Pennsylvania and located in its northern part near Gilmore's claim and where Colesburg was afterward laid out. Bolsinger shortly after went back to Pennsylvania but returned and permanently settled, becoming one of the pioneer merchants. The settlement was named the "Colony" and this is probably the origin of the name given the township.

Missouri Dickson and family came in July, 1839, and settled at White Oak Grove about four miles southeast of the Morelands' claim. Samuel Dickson came about the same time. The Dicksons had many adventures as hunters and trappers, one of which is illustrative, as told by a neighbor: "A short distance from the mouth of the Volga, there is a tributary known as Bear Creek, which receives its name from the following hunting incident. Missouri Dickson and his brother, Samuel, having started a large bear in the timber of Turkey River, late in the fall of 1839, followed its footprints in the snow until they reached

the vicinity of this stream, when they separated, Missouri following the trail, and his brother making a circuit, in the hope of heading off the retreat of the animal. Soon after they had parted, Missouri came up with the bear, which had curled down to sleep beneath an overhanging rock. He fired his rifle and wounded the bear, when it immediately turned upon him and he fled in the direction of the creek. Dickson was wont to tell his adventure thus: 'Fur half a mile or so, there wuz suthin' more'n daylight atween us, an' if Sam hadn't afired just as I wuz hoovin' it across the erik, there'd abeen one old bear hunter a considerably spiled.' "

History has it that the first religious services in Delaware County were held in 1839 by Simeon Clark, a Methodist preacher from Dubuque County. He was called Preacher Clark by the settlers and held forth at their homes. He was an earnest exhorter and the first sermons he preached were in a little cabin, probably occupied by Silas Gilmore, Albert Baker and Thomas Cole, who were keeping "batch." This cabin was the first that was built in the township.

The Moreland colony started to increase in the year 1840. Among others who came that year were Leonard Wiltse and family, John Melugin and family, Drake Nelson, Matthew Springer, Amasa Wiltse and William and James Montgomery.

During the year 1841 there came in Jared and Ezra Hubbard, Horace Pierce, Allen Fargo, Robert Torrence, William and John Burnham, Amos Williams, Patrick Hogan and others, who settled near the Moreland colony.

Archibald Montgomery came in May, 1842, with his family. At the time of his death in 1875 he owned 1,200 acres of land. John D. Klaus immigrated from Germany in 1837 and came to this county in August, 1842, at which time he entered 120 acres of land in Colony Township, to which he added several hundred acres as time went on.

Lawrence McNamee was early a member of the colony in this township, coming from the State of New York in September, 1842, when he located on section 4, which was his home the greater part of his life. Mr. McNamee was among the first county commissioners, was elected to local offices of responsibility and was always looked upon as a man of the highest integrity and influence.

Liberty Cole settled in Colony Township in 1842.

In the spring of 1843 John Platt and family came from Pennsylvania, also William Smith from the same state. They settled in the east part of the township.

In 1844 William Gillam and family immigrated from "Hard Scrabble," Wisconsin, and settled in the Landis and Dickson settlement. Jacob Smith, a single man, came with them.

Joseph Grimes was an early settler of Colony Township, locating near the present Town of Colesburg in 1844. The following spring he removed across the line into Clayton County, where he built a sawmill on Elk Creek and operated it three years. He returned to his farm adjoining Colesburg and became a prominent citizen of the county. He was a representative in the Lower House in 1858 and 1859 and a member of the Senate from 1868 to 1872. He also held local offices.

George Griffith, unmarried, located here in 1845. That same year a man by the name of Gamble, with two children, also located in the neighborhood. In 1846 and 1847 there was a large increase in the population of the township.

Herman H. Klaus was a settler in this township as early as 1845. In May of that year he settled on a farm, a part of which he entered at Government price. Eventually he became the possessor of about seven hundred acres, most of which was improved. Mr. Klaus was a leader in the Methodist church, a steward for twenty-eight years and local preacher twenty-six years.

Hezekiah Hubbard was born in Connecticut in 1813. He married Sarah Clark, of Bennington, Vermont, in 1835. With his family he immigrated to Iowa in 1846 and entered 120 acres of land in this township. He was a good farmer and citizen. Leaving Middlesex County, in Connecticut, with his brother in 1841, Jared Hubbard traveled by water and rail to York, Pennsylvania, and from thence by stage to Pittsburg. The Ohio and Mississippi rivers were his means of transportation to St. Charles, Missouri. From there he proceeded to Galena and from Galena on foot to the colony, arriving in May of the year mentioned. He first stopped with David Moreland and while there built a barn for the pioneer, the first one erected in the county. Eventually Jared Hubbard became a jeweler of Colesburg.

One of the earliest and most prominent settlers of Colony Township was Thomas Cole. He was a native of England, immigrated to this country in 1832 and settled in New York. He arrived in Delaware County in 1847 and entered land in Colony Township. In 1849 Mr. Cole returned to New York, where he married Hannah Wilson, who was also a native of England. When he first came to Colony there was only a log cabin in Colesburg. The following year two more were built. He engaged in the mercantile business here in 1849.

Wellington Wiltse, James Cole, Albert Baker, A. J. Blackman and James Rutherford settled in the township soon after the colony had been set up.

William H. Graves was born in New Hampshire and became a Delaware County settler in 1848, locating in Colony Township.

George W. Ray came to the township in 1848. He at once built a home and before many years had a farm of 160 acres under a high state of cultivation.

John C. Wood was born in England in 1845. His father came to this country in 1848 and entered a tract of land in section 16, Colony Township, where he built a cabin, to which he welcomed his wife and son, John C. Wood, and other relatives, on the 7th day of June, 1849. John C. Wood became quite prominent in the county. He died at Earlville in September, 1914.

Charles Simons was a native of the State of New York, settled in Delaware County in 1849 and in 1857 married Jane Dickson, daughter of Missouri Dickson, the first child born in Colony Township, the date of her birth being December 14, 1839. In 1868 Mr. Simons moved on section 24, which was a part of his wife's heritage from her father.

Henry Bush and his wife Elizabeth came here from Pennsylvania in 1851, and finally located on section 6, this township. John B. Bush, a son, came with the family. In 1869 he went to Colesburg, where he operated a steam sawmill until 1875. The following year he commenced the drug business at Colesburg.

Jacob Landis, Sr., came to Delaware County from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1840 with Jacob Moreland, who was his neighbor in the Keystone State.

Landis entered 120 acres of land $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Colesburg and two eighty-acre tracts in the same neighborhood. He put up a log house covered with "shakes" and in the following spring went back to Pennsylvania, from whence he brought his family, consisting of Rachel, his wife, two girls, Margaret and Eliza, and three boys, Joshua, who died at the age of six years; Jacob, living in Colesburg, in his eighty-sixth year; and Abram, also a resident of Colesburg, now seventy-seven years of age. Israel Hubbard and family, Jordan Hubbard, a brother, and John Melugin were here at that time and settled southeast of Colesburg. Robert Torrence also located southeast of town about this time.

James Dickson, a native of Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1849 and first settled in Indiana. He immigrated from that state to Iowa in 1851 and settled on section 1, in this township, near Colesburg. Robert Dickson also came from Scotland and in 1851 arrived in Delaware County and settled near Colesburg. His parents followed him in 1853 and remained members of his household until their deaths.

Thomas J. Commer settled near Colesburg in 1852.

Daniel Partridge was an active and industrious farmer, who arrived in this county from the State of Michigan in 1853 and settled on section 5.

Chester Coonrod came to Delaware County from McHenry County, Illinois, in 1856, and settled at Colesburg, in Colony Township, where he resided some time. He moved from there to Coffin's Grove Township. He remained one of the industrious and influential farmers of the county for many years.

David Roberts was born in Utica, New York, and found his way to Delaware County in the '50s, locating in Colony Township, where his son, George E. Roberts, was born on the 19th day of August, 1857. The elder Roberts established the pottery at Colesburg. This son is now director of the United States Mint, with headquarters at Washington, and is an authority on financial questions. He spent some years in Iowa as a journalist, wrote articles dealing with the money question that gained national recognition, and while secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage appointed him director of the mint. He was reappointed in 1903 by Theodore Roosevelt and resigned the position in 1907, to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago. Three years later President Taft offered him the directorship of the mint and for the third time he is now occupying that responsible office.

The first Methodist camp meeting in the county was held at the "Colony" in the summer of 1844.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1840, in a log cabin built for the purpose on a spot three-quarters of a mile north of David Moreland's house. Before this cabin was "chinked," Preacher Clark held services within its primitive walls (?). As soon as completed the first school in Delaware County was held in this crude structure, having been opened in the fall of 1840 by Mrs. McCleland. Two months afterward the building burned to the ground and teacher and pupils removed to the home of James Cole, where the term was completed. The building was replaced by another, which stood on the edge of Colesburg. The Moreland, Mallory, McNamee, Wiltse and Landis children were enrolled here in 1842, and Maria Phillips was the teacher. The

young lady became the wife of Silas Gilmore, who kept "batch" in a log cabin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Colesburg.

The first school established in the Dickson settlement was taught by Abbie Hall in 1844, in a small log building designed for a smoke house, which stood on the farm of her brother, Thomas Hall. In the year just mentioned the settlers built a hewed log schoolhouse on the farm of John Platt, Sr., and in 1845 a select school was taught there (subscription) by John Humphrey.

In the year 1847 there were two schools in full running order. District No. 1 had thirty-six pupils and No. 2, forty-one. In 1848 there were three schools, all supported by subscription, and the teachers "boarded round."

Lawrence McNamee and John Platt, Sr., were the first persons elected justices of the peace in Colony Township.

Jacob Landis built and operated a sawmill, on a branch of the Little Turkey, about two and one-half miles southeast of Moreland's in 1843.

COLESBURG

The Town of "Coles Burgh," now Colesburg, was laid out by Hiram Cole and Lawrence McNamee, August 10, 1848, and is one of the oldest trading points in the county. It is situate on the northeast quarter and part of the northwest quarter of section 4.

Lawrence McNamee, who located here in 1842, purchased the forty-acre claim of Wellington Wiltse, on section 4, for which he gave \$1,000. Joining with Hiram Cole, whose land adjoined his, these two men became the founders of this old town. South of Colesburg the Town of Colony was laid out in 1851, by David Moreland, but the two places were so close together they are now considered as one and that is Colesburg.

The first building erected on the site of Colesburg was built by Hiram Cole in 1846, in which he opened the second store in the place. But David Bierer was the first merchant in the place, opening a small general store in 1843, which is said to have been the first in the county.

The postoffice here was established in 1846 and named Colony. David Moreland was the first postmaster and received his commission August 15, 1846. On the 3d day of April, 1849, the name was changed to Colesburg. The names of Moreland's successors in this office follow: Perry Perkins, April 3, 1849; Thomas Cole, January 20, 1852; J. B. Moreland, April 6, 1853; H. T. Wright, April 20, 1860; J. M. Potts, December 5, 1866; S. G. Knee, March 23, 1869; George F. Potts, December 1, 1884; James Chapman, May 25, 1889; George F. Potts, June 28, 1893; Joseph Chapman, June 1, 1897; Emma J. Chapman, December 7, 1905.

Jacob B. Moreland put up a building in Colony (now Colesburg) in 1851, and opened up a general line of merchandise. He became prominent in the business.

Richard Wilson located in Colesburg in 1851 and at once engaged in business as a tinsmith and hardware dealer.

P. C. Bolsinger was an energetic business man and made a success as a merchant at Colesburg. He opened a general store in 1852 and in 1860 erected

a large stone building to accommodate a large stock of goods and his numerous patrons.

One of the earliest merchants was Hiram Cole, who began business in a log cabin that stood on or near the site of the Bolsinger stone business building.

Col. Samuel G. Knee was born in Pennsylvania in 1834. He came to Delaware County in 1855 and worked at the carpenter trade until the beginning of the war, when he enlisted, in 1861, in the Twelfth Iowa Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant in 1863 and before the expiration of the year was made captain. In 1865 he reached the rank of major and in 1866, lieutenant-colonel. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business at Colesburg and was postmaster there.

The mill still running in Colesburg was built in 1857 by Bolsinger & Moreland. The mill had steam power and was operated by the builders until 1867, when James Caskey and James Cole purchased the property. Cole later sold his interests to Michael Stegner, who died in 1874 and Caskey became sole owner. It was known as a two-run mill and had a capacity of fifty barrels of flour a day. Nothing but feed and corn meal is now the product of this old industrial concern.

The Colesburg pottery, still in operation, was built by David Roberts in 1857. The building was destroyed two years later, but restored when E. Jones became the owner. It was afterwards purchased by the firm of Stegner & Stillinger, who sold to F. A. Grimes and R. C. Currie. The excellent potter's clay found in this vicinity furnishes material for the manufacture of various earthen vessels, principally flower pots, milk jars, jugs, etc., which are still made at this factory. Here also is made a good quality of building brick. Colesburg also has a creamery that has been in operation all of twenty-five years. Prior to this Dr. R. Stedman opened a cheese factory in 1873 and run it about four years.

COLESBURG INCORPORATED

Colesburg was incorporated as a town and the first election was held for municipal officers March 17, 1893. Joseph Grimes received the majority of votes cast for mayor; W. C. Kircheck, clerk; B. V. Burt, F. A. Grimes, George Walker, T. S. Davidson, F. C. Knee, A. W. Rea, council; A. B. Landers, treasurer.

SCHOOLS

The first school in Delaware County was taught by Mrs. McClelland at Colesburg in 1840, in a little log cabin. The building burned down and was replaced by a hewed log structure, in which the pupils were taught by Maria Phillips. In 1853 a one-story brick school building was erected and is still standing. This soon became too small and a two-story brick building was put up, in which four teachers instruct the pupils. The school is graded. This building and the little one close by would not accommodate the children of the community, so that in the fall of 1914 a new one was erected. It is a two-story brick structure, with basement, and has all modern improvements and conveniences. Its cost was about eleven thousand dollars.



FIRST SCHOOL BUILDING IN COLESBURG

Built about 1853.

FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

This bank is the outgrowth of a private banking concern, established by A. W. Rea, in a little frame building two doors north of the present building about the year 1891, and operated until 1907. Articles of incorporation were issued for the Farmers Savings Bank, January 12, 1907, to F. A. Grimes, John W. Bush, M. W. Lovett, F. W. Klaus, J. S. Merton, Robert A. Gull, George Flynn, W. H. P. Bristol, C. H. Jacobs, P. D. Peck, G. A. Dodge, James Knece, F. S. Vorwald and H. Brockmeyer. It was capitalized at \$10,000, and the first officials were: President, F. A. Grimes; vice president, John V. Bush; cashier, P. D. Peck; assistant cashier, J. V. Bush. On December 3, 1910, F. A. Grimes was succeeded in the presidency by M. W. Lovett and A. W. Rea was made vice president. Mr. Rea died in April, 1914, and his office was filled by P. D. Peck. Mr. Peck had resigned the cashiership March 1, 1914, and William Hammond, of Clayton County, was elected to the office. At the same time J. R. Grimes was elected assistant cashier.

The capital stock of the Farmers Bank was increased to \$18,000, May 25, 1912, and that same year the directors erected a two-story brick home, which was occupied in January, 1913. The present officials are: President, M. W. Lovett; vice president, P. D. Peck; cashier, William Hammond; assistant cashier, J. R. Grimes. Capital stock, \$18,000; deposits, \$138,000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church was organized in the schoolhouse near where Colesburg now stands, in the fall of 1842, by Rev. Barney White, assisted by Rev. Simeon Clark. Thomas Cole was the first class-leader, and John Nagle and Missouri Dickson, stewards. The first board of trustees was George Gilmore, Henry Klaus, William Bragg, Hezekiah Hubbard and Perry Perkins. In 1849 Rev. John L. Kelly was pastor. The church building was erected in 1849 and dedicated in the fall of that year by Rev. George B. Bowman. Rev. George Larkin became pastor at this time.

Among the first members, in addition to those already mentioned, who joined the church in the '50s and '60s, were: William Admire, Dora A. Lang, Emily McNamee, M. C. Nichols, R. T. Jewell, Esther Gilmore, Ellen Gilmore, L. A. Huffsmith, Laura Simpson, Cynthia M. Fosler, Melissa A. Mills, Mehitable Conrad, Emma A. Walker, Martha A. Annis, Orline Smith, Cynthia B. Smith, Eliza Walker, Mrs. J. Martin, Mrs. Steward, Miss Warnock, Isabella Rea, Maria Carrier, Charles Boardman.

The succeeding pastors to Reverend Larkin were the following: George L. Garrison, C. L. McNamee, Reverend Hillman, C. W. Copeland, W. G. Moore, N. H. Sparling, William Young, J. A. Ward, C. W. Burgess, S. Goodsell, C. F. McLean, L. U. McKee, E. Will, T. N. Cook, J. H. Thompson, James Hankins, E. L. McNamee, G. S. Roberts, T. W. Potter, J. F. Webster, C. F. Paine, B. D. Alden, G. W. Dunham, Herbert M. Chambers, C. W. Rogers, I. R. Sanford, F. C. Witzigman, J. C. Erb, Reverend McBride, F. P. Cassady, R. F. Webster, George A. Harvey and Oliver J. Feller, the present pastor.

The membership is now fifty, and the attendance at Sabbath-school, sixty.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

This church was organized December 5, 1846, by Rev. James Hill, at the cabin home of James Cole. The members were J. A. Reed, John W. Potts, Mrs. Eliza Potts, David Malvin, Catherine Malvin, Samuel Malvin, Sarah Malvin and Mary Black. The first pastor was Rev. James Hill, who remained until 1847, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Turner. A church was built on Main Street, in 1849, and in November of that year was dedicated. Reverend Turner retired from the pastorate in 1854 and was succeeded by Rev. M. Graves, whose successors were Reverends Parvin, Matthews and Amos Jones. At the present time the church is without a pastor.

The Catholic people held mass here as early as 1855, and during the pastorate of Rev. Michael Lynch a church building was erected, in 1857. The present one was built in 1877, under the pastorate of Bernard Cole. This church is now attended by a priest from Elkport.

A Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1859 and a building erected the same year. Rev. P. H. Crides was the pastor. This society went out of existence all of thirty years ago and the church building is now used for other purposes.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Colony Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., was organized August 17, 1853, with the following charter members: S. T. Dickson, Jacob B. Moreland, George W. Bush, John W. Strader, and Alonzo H. Mallory. The first officials were: J. B. Moreland, N. G.; John W. Strader, V. G.; George W. Bush, Sec.; Samuel T. Dickson, Treas.; John R. Jones, I. G.; A. H. Mallory, O. G.

Colesburg Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, No. 428, was organized October 20, 1899, with the following members: George and Ellen Knee, Robert and Belle Currie, Frank A. and Emma J. Grimes, A. M. and May Rea, E. W. and Cora Knee, M. L. Westcott, M. C. Smoek, Joseph and Emma J. Chapman, H. W. and Nancy Graves, G. T. and V. M. Barnhart, G. A. and E. V. Dodge, H. and Blanche Wilson, J. H. Knee, Mrs. R. Lockridge, J. R. Beddon, Mrs. Mont Beddon, Isa Frauks, Jane Blaker, John Currie, Della Currie, Ida Bolsinger. The lodge now has a membership of about one hundred.

MASONIC

Constellation Lodge, No. 67, A. F. & A. M., was organized August 22, 1855. The charter members were Israel Otis, J. A. Hooker, A. H. Eaton, P. C. Bolsinger, L. Shepard, D. G. Kindell, J. W. Clark, J. Wright and J. McWilliams. Israel Otis was installed W. M.; J. W. Hooker, S. W.; A. H. Eaton, J. W.

Mimchaha Lodge, No. 344, Order Eastern Star, was organized on the 19th day of October, 1903, by Mesdames Ida Bolsinger, Lou Bush, Belle Currie, Effie Jacobs, Ida Knee, Lucia Lockridge, Mollie Landis, Len Moreland, Mary Rea, May Rea, Mate Walker, Blanche Wilson, J. K. P. Bolsinger, J. A. Bush, R. C. Currie, C. H. Jacobs, C. F. Kuce, W. E. Lockridge, A. L. Landis, A. W. Rea, A. M. Rea, W. S. Shaffer, George W. Walker, F. C. Wilson and Miss Belle Landis.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

S. G. Knee Post, No. 517, G. A. R., was organized August 25, 1896, by the following veterans of the Civil war: George F. Potts, George H. Walker, W. S. Adams, Frank Thayer, James Knee, A. W. Rea, George T. Barnhart, James McMahon, August Imscher, J. K. P. Bolsinger, Eli Wingston, George W. McKinney, John S. Merton.

There are also organizations here of the Modern Brotherhood of America, Modern Woodmen of America and Gleaners.

CHAPTER XX

SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP

On the 2d day of January, 1849, North Fork Township was divided and a new township created, which was named South Fork. It is civil township 87 north, range 3 west, and is bounded on the north by North Fork Township, on the south by Jones County, on the west by Union Township, and on the east by Dubuque County.

For agricultural purposes none better lies out of doors. All of its timber is found on the western border, along the banks of the south fork of the Maquoketa, which affords ample water and drainage. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, grasses, etc., grow to luxuriance here and the raising of cattle for the market and dairying is a very profitable industry of the community.

Theodore Marks was elected first clerk of South Fork Township and, strange to say, his old minute book is still intact and a part of the township records. The following extract from that historically valuable old book may be of some interest:

“June 4, 1849. This day the trustees met pursuant to notice of May 28. Present, the whole band and proceeded to business. Samuel Whitaker and Barnabas Dighton were appointed supervisors and duly qualified. The township was then divided into road districts. Samuel P. Whitaker, supervisor of No. 1; Charles Ruff, No. 2; Barnabas Dighton, No. 3.

“THEODORE MARKS,

“Town Clerk.”

From this primitive record the reader learns that the following named persons, among others, were residents of the township in the '50s. Of course, a number came before: James Barnes, Peter Heinan, Jacob Lanier, Ira G. Green, Simeon Eller, Leroy Jackson, Allen A. Wilson, George Rutherford, Daniel Livingston, Archibald Tate, William Morgan, Ebenezer Culver, William Carpenter, A. A. Wilson, James L. Getten, Jacob Diffenderfer, Sylvester Meade, James Hardesty, Thomas Mathers, Christian Myers, George Connery, James Hardy, James P. Farmer, Joseph Porter, W. P. Cunningham, Thomas Boy, John McQuig, G. R. Browder, John M. Holmes, Franklin Lewis, Edmund Davis, Isaac Smith, Lewis Matthew, Peter H. Warner, William Holt, I. C. McVey, Jerome T. Davis, A. Nash, G. J. Bentley, William Ireland, John Livingston, H. P. Fletcher, Joseph Cool, T. H. Bowen, Thomas Cearns, Ashford Smith, E. Baldwin, William A. Roberts, J. Cadwell, James Harper, Andrew A. Lowe, William Spence, M. Byington, R. M. Brooks, A. Kirkwood and W. H. Finley.

The first settlers in this township were James and Hugh Livingston and Hugh Rose, who were of a party of emigrants from the Selkirk Colony in Northern Canada. They settled at “Scotch Grove,” in Jones County, in 1837, and were here joined by Hugh Livingston. The three named adventurers came

that year to Delaware County and located a short distance below the present town site of Hopkinton. The Livingstons entered land, improved farms and became men of influence in the church and the community generally. They settled on sections 19 and 30 and made the second claim in the county. In the winter of 1846-7, Hugh Livingston, accompanied by a nephew, went to Cascade with his team, and reaching the forks of the road the young men separated. However, when Hugh's team reached home he was not in the wagon. The family at once became alarmed and instituting a search, found him by the road side quite dead; he had frozen to death.

The next to take up a habitation in South Fork were the Nicholsons. Thomas, his wife and sons, William and Montgomery Nicholson, who came in the spring of 1838 and located near the Maquoketa River, on land which is now a part of Hopkinton. Here they built a cabin and broke a small piece of prairie. In the month of March the elder Nicholson was laid low with a mortal malady and died.

Leroy Jackson was the third settler in this community. He was a man who had spent his boyhood days on the Kentucky frontier and left that state in 1833. He had served in the Black Hawk war and in the year above mentioned settled in Dubuque, from whence he frequently traversed the prairies of this section of country on hunting expeditions, being an experienced trapper and hunter. While on one of these ventures, in the spring of 1840, he came to the Nicholson cabin. There he learned of Nicholson's death and also of the loneliness and dissatisfaction of the widow. The latter, being willing to dispose of her possessions and leave the country, Jackson bought her claim, thirty-five acres of which were partially improved; and chattels, consisting of 160 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, two yoke of oxen, three cows, three young cattle, two barrels of strained honey, taken from bee trees which were then plentiful in the timber; a few hogs, a quantity of hay and other articles. The consideration was \$800, which Jackson practically paid in full. The same fall he moved on to his purchase and eventually became one of the leading men in Delaware County. Leroy Jackson, after buying the Nicholson claim and chattels, returned to Dubuque and in the fall brought his family, household goods and farming utensils to the new home in the wilderness. Henry A. Carter was also a member of the party, having been persuaded by Jackson to join him in the settlement. That winter (1840-1) Jackson built a hewed log cabin for Carter, who took possession of it in March, 1841. Soon after his family was established a daughter, Sarah B., was born, the first birth in the community. In 1844, Mrs. Carter passed away, and this was the second death. The second birth was that of a son to Leroy Jackson, and the newcomer was named Henry C. Jackson. In 1844, both these pioneers, Jackson and Carter, erected sawmills: the first named on Plum Creek and the latter on the Maquoketa. Six years later they laid out the Town of Hopkinton.

A word or two in relation to the efforts of Carter and Jackson in building up a new country and from whence they came. Leroy Jackson was born in Kentucky in 1804 and lived there until he was twenty-two years of age. The year 1828 found him in Iowa. His chief employment was as an Indian trader. It is said he built the first brick house in Dubuque and kept the first hotel there. When he first came to Delaware County on a hunting trip, he found

about four hundred Indians here. The year of his permanent settlement already has been stated. Mr. Jackson took an active part in organizing the county and was its first sheriff. He then for a number of years kept a hotel at Hopkinton; raised a large family of children and accumulated several hundred acres of land.

H. A. Carter was born in Massachusetts in 1806. When twenty-eight years of age he moved to St. Louis and two years later to Dubuque, where he met Leroy Jackson. With his old friend he laid out the Town of Hopkinton and in 1850 moved to Cedar Rapids. Three years later Mr. Carter was back in Hopkinton, employing his time as a merchant. He built the first mill in Hopkinton; also built the first bridge across the Maquoketa at that place. He became an extensive hop grower and is credited with shipping the first bale of the product from Iowa. Further, and greatly to his renown, Mr. Carter was the originator (having first proposed it), of Lenox College. No more energetic, forceful and valuable men have identified themselves with the early history of Delaware County.

Duncan McCullom settled in the southeast part of the county near the Livingstons in 1840.

Theodore Marks came here and entered a tract of land about three miles northeast of Leroy Jackson's in 1841. He was first clerk of the township after its organization in 1849.

S. M. Slausen was a settler in South Fork Township as early as 1851. He occupied his time in farming for five years and then moved to Hopkinton.

Elliott M. Chapman, a native of New Hampshire, settled in South Fork Township in 1853. He owned a fine tract of land, was active in the affairs of his township and for several years served as trustee.

James Harper was one of the prominent men of South Fork Township. He was a native of Pennsylvania and settled in South Fork Township in 1854, on land which he had purchased.

Norman Luke left his native State of New York in 1857 and located in South Fork Township, where he engaged in farming. In 1877 he went into the livery business at Hopkinton. Luke quarry near the town is well known in that section.

HOPKINTON LAID OUT

The Town of Hopkinton was laid out on the southeast quarter of section 13 in 1851 and the plat recorded December 29, 1851. The owners of the land were Henry A. Carter and Leroy Jackson.

SOME EARLY CITIZENS

William H. Martin settled on Plum Creek in July, 1843, with his family and engaged in farming. His father, William Martin, died here in 1876 and that same year William H. became a resident of Hopkinton and was elected mayor in 1877.

William B. Morgan was born in New York State in 1830 and when fifteen years of age removed with his parents to this county and settled near Hopkinton. He learned carpentering and worked at his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in the Civil war. He returned to Hopkinton and in 1863 entered the mercantile business. He was the first deputy sheriff appointed and to complete the first jury panel he was compelled to summon every voter in the county.

Isaac Smith moved on to a farm six miles west of Hopkinton in 1846. In 1855 he moved into the village when there were only two houses in existence there. He paid his attention to farming and also worked at carpentry. Mr. Smith was a member of Company F, Thirty-seventh Iowa, the famous "Gray Beards," and served the county faithfully and well for four years as sheriff.

James Hardy was born in the State of Virginia in 1816. When thirty years of age he came from the State of Illinois to this county and located in North Fork Township in 1846. He removed to Hopkinton in 1860. Mr. Hardy was one of Delaware County's best citizens. He served on the first grand jury impaneled in the county and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church almost a lifetime. He held several township offices.

The Littlefields came to South Fork Township in an early day and P. M. Littlefield was born here in 1853. Hugh Livingston was also a son of a pioneer. He was born in the township in 1844 and became a druggist at Hopkinton.

F. W. Doolittle was born at Delhi, the son of Frederick B. Doolittle, July 8, 1855, and became a member of the banking firm of Doolittle & Son at Hopkinton.

One of the first blacksmiths in Hopkinton was L. C. Tapping, who came from Pennsylvania in 1856. His blacksmith shop was kept running until about 1873, when he built the Central House and became its proprietor.

Among the early residents of Hopkinton was Peter H. Warner, who located in the village in April, 1856. He served a clerkship in a general store until his arrival in Hopkinton, when he went into business for himself. He was postmaster at the village eight years and held other positions in the township of trust and responsibility. Mr. Warner established the first drug, dental, photographic and jewelry business at Hopkinton, and called the first meeting held in the interests of the Davenport & Northwestern Railway Company.

Gorham K. Nash was born in the State of Maine. He came to Delaware County in the spring of 1856 and about two years thereafter located at Hopkinton. His father, Amaziah Nash, located in Hopkinton in 1859 and engaged in the wagon making business until his death in 1866. Gorham K. is now a respected resident of Hopkinton. He served in Company K, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry.

Alexander Kirkwood first saw the light of day in bonny Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1829 and lived for some years in New York and Philadelphia, where he was engaged in piano making. He arrived in Delaware County in 1856 and located in Hopkinton, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. Mr. Kirkwood served his adopted country in the Civil war.

William Flude was a prominent figure in the educational field of music. He was a native of England and came to the United States in 1857, locating in Hopkinton as professor of music in the Bowen Collegiate Institute, now known as Lenox College.

Robert G. Crawford was a pioneer merchant of Hopkinton. He was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Delaware County in 1859 with his father, who bore the same name, and located at Hopkinton, where he engaged in the hardware business.

There was quite an influx of people seeking homes in this beautiful new country in 1856. About this time appeared Rev. W. L. Roberts, a clergyman

of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, located here, preached the Gospel to the scattered settlers and was a strong force in persuading a number of his religious faith to become residents of Hopkinton and the nearby farms.

J. H. Campbell was one of the early merchants. There were also Barker & Campbell, general merchandise; A. Kirkwood, undertaker and furniture. Other early merchants were C. E. Merriam & Company, Jo Bernard, P. O. Joseph; Williamson & McBride, drugs; H. Livingston, drugs; J. G. Wallace, hardware; restaurant, Charles Abbott; millinery, Misses M. & N. Dawson; harness, C. F. Shimeal. P. H. Warner was a notary public here in the '60s, so was M. Harmon; C. E. Reeve had a meat market, James McArthur flour store, G. H. Crawford, W. P. Gerry and J. H. Williamson early blacksmiths; John Dunlap, wagon maker; livery stables, N. Loop and Lough & King; lumber, P. D. Smith.

The firm of Campbell & Williamson built an elevator in 1873. In 1863 the elevator at Sand Springs was moved to Hopkinton by John Stevenson.

Dr. W. H. Finley was one of the first physicians to take up the practice in Delaware County, coming to Hopkinton in 1859 and opening an office.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, was completed and running trains through Hopkinton in 1872. The first station master was A. F. Stickney. The advent of railroad transportation facilities gave Hopkinton a spur to advance and the town took on new life and added importance. About a year ago a beautiful new depot was erected, to replace the old one.

James H. Bowen, who came here in 1855, saw the land was adapted to the raising of broom corn, which led him to induce Samuel Dickerson to join him in the manufacture of brooms on the Bowen land near Hopkinton. A crop of broom corn was raised in 1856, which was worked into brooms in an establishment, having necessary machinery, built by Bowen & Dickerson. Shortly after others took up the industry and followed it several years.

Disputes and tragedies were frequent even in the days of pioneering. It is said, in this relation, that on December 2, 1864, Morris Martin and George Crozier, of this township, quarreled and fought over a small quantity of oats. In the encounter Martin stabbed Crozier, one of the wounds being in the heart, from which the man died. Martin spent five years in the penitentiary in partial expiation of his crime.

Another crime was committed here while Hopkinton was yet in its infancy. Edward Kennedy, who lived a few miles west of town, was shot while preparing his evening meal, by John Duncan. Kennedy, an old man, was found the next morning lying dead on his kitchen floor. Duncan was arrested on suspicion and remanded for trial.

Theodore Marks was the first township clerk and later became justice of the peace. He was a unique character in some respects, as his township record and the following marriage certificate will attest:

EVERYBODY COULD NOT ATTEND

"I hereby certify that on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1851, at the house of William Dighton, in Delhi Township, Delaware County, Iowa, in the

presence of the above named William Dighton and his wife, his father, two brothers, two sisters, one brother-in-law, one sister-in-law, three step-children, several of his own children, nephews and nieces, friends and acquaintances, neighbors, etc., I joined in the holy bonds of matrimony Mr. Anthony McGarvey, of Scott County, Iowa, aged 24 years, and Miss Mary Ann Morgan, step-daughter to the above mentioned William Dighton, of this county, aged 18 years.

“Given under my hand this 20th day of February, A. D. 1851.

“THEODORE MARKS,

Justice of the Peace, South Fork Township, Delaware County, Iowa.

“P. S.—The streams being up very high, everybody could not attend. The undersigned had to travel sixteen miles extra to get home. T. M.”

Bowen Collegiate Institute was founded in the year 1865 by certain of the citizens of Hopkinton, and was named in commemoration of C. T. Bowen, of Chicago, who liberally contributed to its initiatory funds. The institution was subsequently named Lenox College, and its interesting history, written by President Reed, will be found on other pages of this volume.

F. E. Williamson established the present brickyard about twenty years ago and it is now in his hands.

Archibald Tate established a brickyard almost on the same site as the present one, fifty years ago. The college, churches and many old buildings were of brick got there.

INCORPORATION OF HOPKINTON

Hopkinton's growth was gradual and substantial. The town was a good trading point and by the year 1874 there were about three hundred and fifty people within its borders. A number of enterprising men were engaged in different lines of business, good schools were in operation, the institute was on a sure footing, church edifices were to be seen and the commercial, educational and religious aspect was pleasant and satisfactory. Transportation facilities had been greatly enhanced and the prospects were so flattering that the leading men of the community felt the time had arrived for independence from township government. This led to a successful movement for incorporation.

At an election in Lathrop's Hall, March 3, 1874, the question of incorporation was submitted to the electorate. The poll showed that 132 votes were cast and that 92 votes were in favor of separating the village organization from the township. To perfect the incorporation and carry out the will of the majority, as expressed at the polls, an election was held for town officers, at Lathrop Hall, March 26, 1874, and the following persons were chosen: Mayor, Isaac Smith; clerk, John A. M. Hall; trustees, Charles Lathrop, James McArthur, H. A. Carter, James T. Williamson, G. H. Crawford, all of whom qualified on the 28th day of the month, having met that day and organized the municipal government.

The first real business of the newly made council was to pass an ordinance to create the offices of marshal, treasurer and street commissioner.

The next municipal election was held March 1, 1875. J. G. Diffenderfer was returned for mayor; D. A. Barnes, clerk; J. G. Diffenderfer, street com-

missioner; M. R. Harding, assessor; J. P. Cramer, marshal; P. H. Warner, P. F. Westcott, E. W. Harvey, Charles Lathrop, James Williamson, trustees. Since its incorporation in 1874 until the present the following persons in addition to those above named have held the office of mayor of Hopkinton:

F. M. Earhart, 1880-81; J. H. Campbell, 1882; N. J. Dunham, 1883; S. P. Carter, 1884-86; C. E. Merriam, 1887; J. H. Campbell, 1888; John Chrystal, 1889-90; C. E. Reeve, 1891-92; S. P. Carter, 1893-95; G. Merriam, 1896; F. A. Williamson, 1897; G. Merriam, 1898-1900; F. R. Tesar, 1901; S. P. Carter, 1902-04; T. C. Reeve, 1905-09; F. A. Irish, 1910-11; D. C. Oehler, 1912-13; J. J. Kirkwood, 1914.

MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS SYSTEM

At a special election held on the 15th day of April, 1901, the question of erecting and maintaining a system of waterworks was placed before the taxpayers of Hopkinton, and 160 votes were cast on the proposition; 116 for, and 43 against, of the male votes. The women, who were graciously (?) accorded the right of suffrage on the subject, cast 153 ballots; 97 for, 51 against; 5, spoiled.

The election plainly indicated that a majority of Hopkinton people desired plenty of water, not only because their principles were in favor of it as the best and most refreshing beverage for man, but also the added reason that the town demanded more and better protection against the destructive element of fire. Therefore, lots were purchased for a power and pumping station, secured of S. P. Carter for the sum of \$250, and located on Public Square Addition. A contract was let to the Des Moines Bridge & Iron Works Company of Des Moines, for \$6,970. An 8-inch well was drilled in 1902, and a splendid supply of good water obtained. In April, 1903, council passed an ordinance empowering that body to issue \$5,000 in waterworks bonds and a contract was awarded J. F. Williamson for the construction of a steel tower, on the hill north of town, for \$2,000. This the town leased from Mr. Williamson for twenty years, at an annual rental of 7 per cent of the cost, with privilege to buy at cost and interest. The improvement was completed in the year 1904 and Hopkinton not only owns its water system, but has a property worth all and more than it cost, which was about eight thousand dollars. W. S. Beels was the first superintendent and E. A. Kirkwood, engineer.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Peter Milroy secured a franchise for an electric light and power plant in 1892 and furnished both the town and private consumers with electricity. The franchise was renewed in 1912. The plant is installed in the old grist mill, on the south side of the Maquoketa. In 1912, William Milroy, a son, the present owner and manager, inaugurated a continuous service. In November, 1912, the merchants, at their own expense, bought and set up eighteen 5-globe electroliers, on First and Locust streets, and donated them to the town.

THE POSTOFFICE

The postoffice was established here in 1852, and Archibald Tate, pioneer brickmaker of Delaware County, received his commission as postmaster on the

28th day of June, 1852. The names of his successors follow: George R. Browder, December 10, 1853; H. A. Saunders, December 19, 1854; P. H. Warner, June 27, 1856; R. S. Taylor, March 29, 1861; Merritt Harmon, August 16, 1864; William E. Brown, August 20, 1866; P. H. Warner, December 18, 1867; C. E. Merriam, August 11, 1869; P. F. Westcott, December 14, 1885; C. A. Crawford, April 9, 1889; A. K. Cramer, July 3, 1893; F. B. Tibbitts, May 8, 1897.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse built in this district was a log cabin, situated at the edge of a small strip of woods, called Scotch Grove, about midway of the town and the settlement where the Scotch people located. The settlers hauled the logs in the winter of 1849 and themselves put up the rude temple of learning. Miss Beard, a Vermont teacher, opened this school in May and a Mr. Wilson taught the following term. The log schoolhouse was sold in 1855 and in that year school was taught in the village, an old wagon shop being used for the purpose. With money obtained from the sale of the log building and other sums obtained by subscription, a small brick school building was erected, one of the first brick structures in the county, on a lot donated by Leroy Jackson. Another Vermont "school m'am" first presided here—a Miss Eaton.

In March, 1865, the independent district was organized by the election of Henry A. Carter, president of the board of directors; J. G. Diffenderfer, vice president; Edmund Davis, treasurer; A. Nash, secretary; C. A. Ball, G. H. Crawford and G. Merriam. On March 13th, the board voted a tax of 5 mills for school purposes and at the next meeting appointed G. Merriam, Leroy Jackson and A. Nash a committee with instructions to build another schoolhouse and have it completed by October 1, 1865. Instead of building, however, the committee purchased the old Presbyterian Church for \$500, and arranged it for school purposes. This church building stood on a lot adjoining the little red schoolhouse and was used for the higher grades. Both these schoolhouses were removed in 1875, and at an expense of \$7,000, a brick building was erected on the two lots, to which was added an adjoining half-acre of ground. This building contains five rooms and is the high school, having five teachers. Some time ago another brick building was put up for the primary classes, and has three rooms and two teachers.

LENOX COLLEGE

Lenox College, located at Hopkinton, Delaware County, Iowa, is one of the oldest educational institutions in the state.

As early as 1854, the late Henry A. Carter cherished the hope of establishing a college at Hopkinton. Mr. Carter had been born and raised in Massachusetts and was possessed of that high appreciation of education and culture that has always characterized our New England population. His object was to provide the facilities for higher Christian education without the inconvenience and expense of sending the children to eastern colleges. This object was approved by many others and there finally resulted the organization of a joint stock company to erect a building to be used for educational purposes. The



The Old Mill.



Lenox College.



Main Street, Looking West.

SCENES IN HOPKINTON

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTEN LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

date of the formation of this joint stock company is not recorded, but it met later on September 6, 1855.

In March, 1856, a building committee was appointed to proceed to the erection of the college building. This was the first Presbyterian College in Iowa. It was located at Hopkinton, Delaware County, in the northeastern section of the state, among a noble and sturdy class of Scotch-Irish.

In June, 1856, the name of Bowen Collegiate Institute was adopted in honor of C. T. Bowen, of Chicago, who was a liberal contributor to the building fund, and in the following month the institution was incorporated.

In September, 1856, the members of the first board of trustees were elected and in October of the same year the first articles of incorporation were filed, the institution therefore being, from the beginning, entitled to all the rights and privileges of a college. The names of the members of the first board of trustees were: Henry A. Carter, president; W. P. Cunningham, secretary; Leroy Jackson, treasurer; James Kilpatrick, H. R. Hackson, Asa C. Bowen, Edmund Davis, I. Littlefield, Christian Myers, W. A. Roberts, William Robinson, William Holt, Jacob Diffenderfer, William Morrison, J. B. Whittaker, and Jerome Davis.

In the autumn of 1856, the foundation of the center of the main building was laid and the roof put on in 1857. This was a two-story brick structure 40x60, containing eight rooms built in the center of a four-acre plot of ground donated by Mr. H. A. Carter. The campus was afterwards enlarged by another donation by Mr. Carter's son, Samuel P. It is a beautiful piece of ground, sloping in all directions from the main building, with a slight ridge running through the center from north to south. It is artistically set with groups and rows and groves of sturdy oaks and spreading elms and graceful, symmetrical, hard maples. The "fifties" were early days for Iowa and it required much patience and perseverance on the part of those who were managing the enterprise as well as much sacrifice in giving, by these and many more before the building was completed and ready for occupation.

Finally by means of a public entertainment and a festival sufficient money was raised to prepare the inside of the building for occupation and on September 1, 1859, the first term of the institute began "with about forty scholars." At last victory crowned the efforts of those noble men and women. Their hopes were realized. As the rural schools in those early days were inefficient and the high school of the present day was unknown the attendance at the institute was very good from the beginning and increased its enrollment rapidly. From the records we learn that during the first four terms 196 different students were enrolled. "The largest number of students in any single term before the Civil war was 120."

The control of the institution was tendered the Old School Presbyterian Synod of Iowa, North, in 1860, and that body the following year took a limited supervision. In 1863 two of the principal stockholders, H. A. Carter and Leroy Jackson, obtained a sheriff's deed for the property of the corporation, after the trustees concluded that they were unable to meet the obligations that were contracted in building. These two men presented the entire college property to the synod. A deed was signed February 9, 1864, by Henry A. Carter and Mary Carter, conveying the same to the synod with the condition that in case the property should not be used for educational purposes it was

to revert to the Town of Hopkinton. At the time that the property was transferred to the synod in 1864 the name was changed from Bowen Collegiate Institute to Lenox Collegiate Institute in honor of James Lenox of New York City, a liberal contributor to the endowment fund.

The first president of the institution was the Rev. Jerome Allen, Ph. D., who occupied the chair from 1859 to 1863 and for two years additional acted as financial agent and teacher of natural science and English literature. Doctor Allen was one of the foremost educators of his day. He was the author of a number of books and established the department of pedagogy in the university of the City of New York and was the dean of that department from 1889 to the time of his death, which occurred in his home in Brooklyn, May 26, 1894.

Next came the soldier president, the Rev. J. W. McKean, A. M., 1863-1864. One morning a recruiting officer attended chapel service and after a strong and noble appeal by President McKean for the young men to obey the call of President Lincoln to enlist in the army of the Union, he informed the students that a recruiting officer was present and all who wished to enlist should arise. All arose and enlisted but one and he was too young. The faculty and girl students were in tears and President McKean closed the tender scene by saying, "Well, boys, if all of you are going, I am going too." President McKean resigned May 6, 1864, and entered the army as captain of a company in which all but two of the students enlisted. The work of the institute was suspended till the fall term. July 9, 1864, Captain McKean died in the army at Memphis, Tenn. A fine monument on the college campus commemorates his name and the names of others who gave their lives for the preservation of the Union. This monument at a cost of over fifteen hundred dollars was dedicated November 17, 1865, which makes it the oldest monument in Iowa and probably in the entire United States erected by public subscription in honor of the soldiers of the Civil war. "In all, ninety-two students of this school enlisted during the war, a larger proportion than from any other school in this state."

For a brief period, from July 8, 1864, to the close of the fall term of the same year, the Rev. James D. Mason was president. During the remaining portion of that year till the spring term of 1865 Dr. Jerome Allen acted as president though the Reverend Doctor Mason did not formally resign till October, 1865. Mr. Mason was a genial gentleman who was prominently identified with Presbyterianism in Iowa. He died in Davenport, Iowa, January 8, 1890, at the age of seventy-seven.

In September, 1866, the Rev. Samuel Hodge, D. D., who for one year had been professor of languages, was chosen president and filled that office with becoming dignity and increasing power till 1882.

December 5, 1870, a committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to incorporate as a college having the right to confer degrees, etc., but the articles of incorporation were not filed for record till October 11, 1873. As found stated in these, the object of the corporation is to "maintain an institution of learning for the education of both sexes; the grade of which is to be at least high enough to prepare the one for the sophomore class in the best colleges of the United States, and the other for the second year of the best ladies' seminary in the country. But the school may be raised to any higher grade

whatever." In accordance with this provision, its grade has from time to time been made higher.

In 1875 the original building was enlarged by a wing 55x30 feet. This additional room was made necessary by the increased attendance of students, the number for one term reaching 200. This convenient improvement in the size of the building is due, for the most part, to the liberality of the citizens of Hopkinton and vicinity. The times were hard and money was scarce. Every effort had been exhausted to secure enough funds to complete this wing and still the amount was not sufficient. Mr. Carter had hauled brick on to a piece of ground adjoining the campus where he had planned to erect a cottage and spend the rest of his days. It was at this juncture that Mr. and Mrs. Carter decided to give their brick for the new wing, and not in connection with the erecting of the original building as is sometimes stated. The brick were removed and built into the wing which has served the institution for nearly thirty-five years. So Mr. and Mrs. Carter never had their brick cottage and the land on which it was to have been erected was afterwards given to the college for an extension of the campus by their son who fell heir to it as noted above.

In 1882 the trustees departed from the prevailing custom and elected as president a layman in the person of James A. Ritchey, Ph. D., who was an experienced educator and for six years labored with marked success. In 1883 the curriculum of the college was revised and greatly extended and provided for three regular courses of study as well as for many electives. Thus the institution was made equal to the best average college in the state. This year the Helen Finley bequest of \$5,000 was made as an addition to the permanent funds. During this year also occurred the death of H. A. Carter who was the first president of the board of trustees and a life-long friend and generous supporter of the college.

In 1884 the articles of incorporation were so amended as to change the name of Lenox Collegiate Institute to Lenox College, and to provide for the election of the members of the board of trustees in classes, of whom five of the fifteen were to be chosen annually. During the same year extensive repairs were made in the college building. All the rooms on the first floor were refurnished and the rooms on the second floor were remodeled. Two commodious halls for the literary societies were provided, and the chapel was repaired and beautified.

In 1884 the quarter centennial of the college was celebrated. An unusually large number of people were present at that commencement season. Every year in the life of the college seemed to have sent back former students to represent it. The Old Students' Association, organized in 1883, made its first public appearance, effected this general reunion, and contributed much to the social and literary interest of the occasion. This association was composed of former non-graduate students. The organization was suggested by Mrs. Lucy Cooley Finley, first preceptress in the school. The first officers were: F. B. Dickey, president; Christina M. Kirkwood, secretary.

During the summer of 1888 the board of trustees chose the Rev. Alexander G. Wilson, D. D., as president, who brought not only dignity but also capability acquired by a long training in professional and presidential positions in

Paron's College and Lake Forest University. In 1889 the foundation of Clarke Hall, a girls' dormitory, was laid and in the fall of 1890 the building was ready for use. Clarke Hall was erected by the combined efforts of the board of trustees, former students and alumni. The largest share of the money used in the erection of the building was left by Charles Coverse Clarke, a former student, who wished to do something for the college where he had received his training. Doctor Wilson's distinguished gifts, his noble Christian character, and executive powers combined to make him a model president, and it was a great loss when he resigned to accept a professorship in the recently established theological seminary in Omaha where he remained till his death.

In the spring of 1894 the Rev. Hugh Robinson, A. M., a son of Lenox College, and a brilliant preacher, was chosen president and remained for two years in that office. During the presidency of Reverend Mr. Robinson considerable field work was done which resulted in increased enrollment. At the commencement of 1895 the friends who gathered on the campus to enjoy the exercises of the day contributed \$2,500 toward the erection of a new building to be used for the library, gymnasium, and literary society halls. James McKean, M. D., '80, of Chemung Mai, Laos, a Presbyterian foreign missionary, had the honor of making the first gift which was \$100. Operations on the new building were suspended at the close of the summer of 1895. In the spring of 1896 the Reverend Mr. Robinson resigned to take charge of a church.

Next came Andrew G. Wilson, A. M., who was chosen president in the spring of 1896. He too is an alumnus, '80, and in 1884 began to teach natural science in Lenox College. He is the peer of any teacher in his department. His scientific knowledge is extensive and his quiet but forceful manner qualified him for the position he held till the spring of 1902. In 1897, though the times were hard, the people of Hopkinton and vicinity loyally and nobly responded with \$5,000 for permanent endowment. It was during President Wilson's time that the new building used for library and gymnasium was completed. Due to the generous gift of Judge F. B. Doolittle of Delhi, Iowa, the building was named Doolittle Memorial Hall in honor of his son, F. W. Doolittle, of sacred memory. In 1901 Mr. Wilson resigned but remained at his post of duty till the close of the winter term, 1901-2.

In February, 1902, the Rev. Francis William Grossman, D. D., accepted the presidency. During his incumbency considerable progress was made in many directions. As to material improvements: a steam plant was installed in Clarke Hall and another in the main building which has capacity sufficient for four times the present necessity; new Christian association rooms were provided; the chapel, music rooms, stairways, halls, laboratories, literary society halls, and Clarke Hall were completely remodeled at a cost of about ten thousand dollars; the library had an addition of 2,300 new bound volumes and 350 volumes of standard magazines; a conditional offer of \$25,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie toward a permanent endowment was secured.

Progress in the curriculum was also made. The courses were revised and extended and there was a decided increase in the requirements both for admission and graduation.

In July, 1906, Doctor Grossman resigned and in August of the same year Rev. E. E. Reed, D. D., was elected as his successor. Doctor Reed had been presi-

dent of Buena Vista for six years where he had met with marked success in building up that young institution.

Doctor Reed set himself about securing subscriptions to meet the conditions of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$25,000, which had been made sixteen months before and towards which only a small amount had been subscribed. Many thought the undertaking could not be carried to a successful issue. The new president thought it could and accepted the presidency with this belief. He began by setting a time limit on the subscriptions at January 1, 1909—allowing thus a little over two years in which to complete the work. It was not an easy task by any means and yet the full amount was finally secured 3½ months ahead of the time limit and was carried \$8,000 beyond the required amount by the end of the time limit.

A second campaign was soon started for \$65,000, of which \$25,000 was to be an endowment for the agricultural department. It was afterwards advanced to \$75,000. A long and serious illness of the president laid him aside from his work for some nine months. In the meantime, Mr. Archibald Livingston, a citizen near Hopkinton, died, leaving a legacy estimated to be worth \$30,000 to Lenox College on condition that \$25,000 more be raised for the college. This \$55,000 was all to go to the agricultural and domestic science departments of the college. As some progress had already been made in securing subscriptions conditioned on raising \$75,000, the canvass was continued along this line. It was a strenuous campaign, following so closely on the former \$100,000 campaign, but as time passed it was pushed with constantly increasing vigor. During the last fifty days an average of \$1,000 a day was added and \$15,000 the last day, which ended in \$11,000 more than the required amount.

The academic course has been advanced during the present administration from a three-year to a four-year course and in other ways the educational standards of the college have been raised. Departments of agriculture and domestic science have been added. The former was advocated by President Reed in his inaugural address. At that time an agricultural department was a new thing for a college that was devoting itself to classical and general scientific work. These departments have been put on a strong footing and the studies taken are given regular college credit.

The library has been considerably more than doubled in number of volumes and in efficiency has been augmented much more than the increase in volumes would indicate. Over twelve hundred dollars has been put into six-foot cement walks over and along the campus. One block east of the campus ten acres have been purchased, five of which are used for athletics and five acres for the agricultural department.

In connection with the first campaign Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Torrey, of Manchester, gave the college a property owned by them, two blocks north of the college. It consists of a large residence, that was being occupied by the president's family, and is now the "President's Home," and also twenty-five acres of land. On this land experiments are being conducted for the benefit of the agricultural department.

The membership of the faculty has been almost doubled and the salaries have been materially increased. The annual expense budget has been almost doubled.

The assets of the college have been advanced from \$65,370 to \$250,916. Besides this, some twelve wills have been written in which Lenox is made a beneficiary. The college is yet to realize on most of these wills. This alone will add considerably to the present assets even though no other money was secured for the college in the meantime.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

“Psalm singers” were the first settlers in the neighborhood of the present Town of Hopkinton. Hugh Livingston had emigrated from Scotland to the Selkirk Settlement, on the Red River of the North, but soon had come southward, first with ox carts, then upon the waters of the Mississippi River to Dubuque, where he settled in 1835. The rough and wicked life in the prosperous mining town did not please his pious wife, who feared for the souls of her children, amidst such temptations, and she told her husband that she would rather live among the Indians and brave the dangers of the wilderness than continue among such wicked white men. Thus, when James Livingston, the brother of Hugh, and Hugh Rose came from the Selkirk Settlement in 1837, all left Dubuque and settled a short distance below the present site of Hopkinton. And thus the psalms of David were the first songs used at family worship in the neighborhood of Hopkinton.

The first Reformed Presbyterian family came to Hopkinton “with faint hopes of seeing a congregation of Reformed Presbyterians growing up around them.” It was the family of James Kilpatrick, who came to Hopkinton in the fall of 1853, and of whose influence upon the growth of Hopkinton we spoke before. Mr. Kilpatrick immediately bought land for himself and for his two brothers-in-law, J. B. Whitaker and Dr. H. P. Cunningham, who followed him in the early spring of 1854. These faithful covenanters not only brought their family altars with them, but thought of the observance of the divine ordinances as soon as they were settled. Thus Rev. James Neill preached several times to them during the years 1854 and 1855, and Mr. Kilpatrick’s log cabin served as the church. Other Reformed Presbyterian families began to move in during 1855, of which we will name the families of Joseph, Miller, Milroy, Gilmore and McConnell, and the desire to have a congregation organized was expressed. The people entered into correspondence with Rev. William L. Roberts, D. D., who, after a visit to Hopkinton in the spring of 1855, consented to take charge of the congregation to be organized. With rejoicing hearts the people asked Illinois Presbytery, in whose bounds the congregation was to be started, for an organization. The request was granted at a meeting of the Presbytery held in St. Louis, October 9, 1855, and a commission was appointed for the purpose.

This commission, consisting of Reverends McDonald and Cannon, and Elder David Willson, appeared to organize the congregation April 10, 1856. Sixteen families, numbering about forty-five persons, were organized into Maquoketa Congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America. J. B. Whitaker and Robert Gilmore were chosen elders, while James Kilpatrick was elected deacon, and a hearty and unanimous call to become the pastor was made out for Rev. William L. Roberts, D. D., who had been preaching for the people with much acceptance, in the schoolhouse of the Scotch Settlement and other conveniently located buildings.

Thus the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation was organized, and pastor, elders and members began active work immediately. The congregation was divided into three prayer meetings (societies) and Doctor Roberts preached two sermons every Sabbath, using Mr. Kilpatrick's house as a church. Later services were held in what is known as the "red brick" schoolhouse, and still later in the large room over Farmer's wagon shop; but in the summer Doctor Roberts preached in the grove. The audiences, especially in the afternoons were very large, because Doctor Roberts was an excellent orator.

During the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 the membership of the congregation rapidly increased. We find added to the roll the names of James Greer, November 19, 1856; James Stevenson, Alex Marshall, William Coleman, James Orr, Peter Guthrie, William Wright, William Morrison, James Wood, William and Nancy Stevenson (now Mrs. Cormany), all in July, 1857; and of the Douglas and McGlade families, Alex and John Johnson, Hugh Ewart and the brothers Chrystal, all in November, 1858.

The congregation, thus increasing, desired a church building, and in the fall of 1858 the work on the timber for the new church was begun. Mr. Robertson made the plan; Mr. Humphreys did the main work on the foundation; the brothers Fuller superintended the carpenter work; and all the members of the church worked together in peace and brotherly love. Thus in September, 1860, the church was finished. This served the congregation forty-one years and stands today well preserved, a memorial of the consecration and zeal of our fathers. In August, 1860, had occurred the installation of Doctor Roberts as pastor, which, through peculiar circumstances, had been delayed since 1856. The remaining years of his pastorate were years of quiet work and prosperity and the utmost harmony prevailed between pastor and people, so that it was a hard blow to the congregation when Doctor Roberts was suddenly called to his rest, December 7, 1864.

After the death of Doctor Roberts the pulpit was regularly supplied by the other ministers of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Iowa, as well as by candidates, among whom were Rev. Robert Johnson, Josiah Dodds, R. B. Cannon and others. In the summer of 1866 a unanimous and hearty call was extended to David Haekston Coulter, who was installed as regular pastor April 18, 1867. He resigned the pastorate October 14, 1874, that he might become pastor of the congregation in Newark, New Jersey. However, he returned to Hopkinton, October 30, 1875, to accept the chair of natural science in Lenox College. He later went to Winchester, Kansas, where he accepted a pastorate.

On June 15, 1875, Richard Cameron Wylie was installed as pastor. He resigned October 3, 1882. During his pastorate, April 15, 1878, the name of the society was changed from Maquoketa Congregation to Hopkinton Congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The church was then without a pastor for a few years, when on the 23d of September, 1886, Thomas Houston Acheson assumed charge, but resigned October 16, 1895. Then for 4½ years the congregation was without a pastor, or until Rev. Louis Meyer was installed, June 21, 1900. After he left the charge the congregation was again without a regular pastor until Reverend Foster assumed charge and remained some four or five years. The present pastor, Rev. George S. Coleman, assumed charge in February, 1913.

On the 1st of January, 1901, the congregation unanimously decided to build a new church and the work was immediately begun, when the German Lutheran Congregation bought the old church building. The cornerstone of the new church was laid July 25, 1901, and on the 1st of January, 1902, just one year after it was decided to erect a building, the church was completed and occupied. The church is built of pressed brick with cut stone trimmings. The main audience room is square; the pews are circular, and the floor is bowl-shaped. The windows are of stained glass. The total cost of the building was about ten thousand dollars.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Under authority of the Cedar Rapids Presbytery, Rev. A. F. Kerr, on the 5th day of October, 1855, organized the First Presbyterian Church, of Hopkinton, with the following members: John Williamson and wife, Mrs. Sarah B. Williamson, Mrs. Mary A. Hardy, Mrs. Clarinda Davis, Mrs. Sarah Livingston, Mrs. Isabella Livingston, Mrs. Porthura Livingston, T. N. Williamson and wife. John Williamson was elected ruling elder and served one year, when Robert Wilson, E. T. Williamson, Henry Bridge and A. A. Lord were added to the list. Later elders were Professor Flude, director of music at Lenox College; Amasiah Nash, senior and junior; and G. K. Nash. Up to 1905 there had been only four clerks: Phineas Allyn, A. A. Lord, C. H. Ricketts and W. R. Williamson. On May 8, 1856, the church was incorporated. Among the early trustees may be mentioned J. T. Williamson, J. H. Campbell, P. D. Smith, B. F. Marshall, William Doolittle, William Taylor, A. G. Wilson, F. Deshaw and Merritt Harmon. The first regular pastor was Rev. Merritt Harmon.

Just when the first house of worship was erected is not definitely known by any one now living in the vicinity. But Dubuque and Davenport, the pioneer towns of Iowa, were only straggling villages. The structure was built of brick, had two entrances, facing the south, and the shingles were made from oak trees donated by Mrs. Isabella Livingston, a charter member. They were "rived out" by A. A. Lord and Isaac Smith. John Williamson borrowed the necessary money to meet building expenses, and in order to do so, placed a mortgage on his farm. His faith and loyalty were superb. This building stood on or near the site of the present high school building and was superseded in 1868 by a more commodious one.

The church now standing, an ornament to the town and a splendid monument to the memory of its projectors and supporters, was finished in 1905 and dedicated on Sunday, June 11th. The morning sermon was delivered by Reverend Doctor Robinson, of Dubuque; afternoon, by Reverend Doctor Ruston; and evening, by Reverend Doctor Fahs, of Independence. After the impressive exercises the presiding pastor announced that the church was free from debt.

The First Presbyterian Church building is architecturally all that could be desired. It stands at the head of Locust Street, a majestic pile, constructed of red pressed brick, with Bedford stone trimmings. The foundation stone came from the Loop quarry near town. Many beautiful memorial windows adorn the edifice and the interior finish and decorations are in keeping with a rich and harmonious general design. The illumination is by electricity and the seating capacity is 700.

The following named clergymen have been pastors of this church as successors to Rev. Merritt Harmon: Jerome Allen, first president of Lenox College; Reverend Doctor Mason, a few months; Samuel Hodge; M. Stevenson, an evangelist, a brief period; Henry Cullen; H. Gill, "who could conduct the college, sing in the choir and, withal, preach a sermon of more than average merit;" Alexander Scott, two years; J. M. Smith; Charles Fish, one year; Doctor McIntosh, who came in 1895 and was pastor in 1905, at the time of the dedication. Others who preached at various times were Revs. Hugh Robinson, W. J. Bollman and Doctor Coulter. The present pastor is W. H. Ensign.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The annual conference held at McGregor in September, 1862, organized the Hopkinton Circuit, and for the first year included the following appointments: Hopkinton, Buck Creek, Plum Creek and Mount Pleasant. At the expiration of the conference year, Mount Pleasant was discontinued as an appointment and merged with Plum Creek. With this exception the charge remained in the same formation until the close of the year 1863-4, under the pastoral care of Rev. C. M. Sessions. In 1864, Sand Springs was added as an appointment, which had hitherto been without pastoral labors, with Rev. Major Whitman, pastor. This year the charge also embraced Earlville and Delhi. During the year 1865-6 it embraced Hopkinton, Sand Springs, Plum Creek and Grove Creek.

During Reverend Whitman's charge two substantial churches were built, one at Hopkinton and the other at Sand Springs. The old Rockville Church was removed to Plum Creek, rebuilt and dedicated as Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

This charge was arranged in its present form, September 30, 1866, at conference held at Decorah, with Rev. B. C. Barnes, pastor. The church at Hopkinton was erected at a cost of \$3,200 and dedicated September 10, 1865, by Rev. A. J. Kynett, J. T. Davis and James Hardy, laymen, and members of the board of trustees. The church at Sand Springs was also dedicated by Reverend Kynett, in January, 1866, at which time the indebtedness was provided for. The Centenary Church was rebuilt at a cost of \$1,000, and dedicated by Rev. H. H. Houghton in 1866. In 1875 the societies of Grove and Buck Creeks united and built a church about midway of their localities, at a cost of \$2,000.

The Methodist Church was rebuilt in 1904 and rededicated on October 13th of that year, free of debt. The cost of improvements was \$3,500. The present pastor is Rev. L. A. Bradford, having succeeded Rev. G. J. Chalice.

FARMERS EXCHANGE BANK

The Farmers Exchange Bank was established as a private concern in Hopkinton, Iowa, March 1, 1877, by Frank M. Earhart, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The first deposit was made by A. F. Stiekney, after which we find the names of C. S. Barker, J. H. Campbell, P. D. Smith, J. T. Williamson, P. F. Westcott, C. L. Flint, Philip Cormany, J. J. Wallace, William Flude and Milroy & Johnson. The above represented the open accounts at the close of the first two months' business.

In June, 1878, Frank Thompson entered the bank as bookkeeper and was succeeded in January, 1881, by F. W. Doolittle.

May 12, 1884, Mr. Earhart sold the bank to F. B. Doolittle, of Delhi, and F. W. Doolittle. The name was changed to Doolittle & Son, Bankers, with F. B. Doolittle, president; F. W. Doolittle, cashier; and Frank E. Williamson, bookkeeper. In February, 1890, F. E. Williamson was advanced to the office of assistant cashier and was succeeded as bookkeeper by Byron G. Doolittle (now cashier of the First State Bank, Tekonsha, Michigan), who in turn was succeeded in September, 1891, by E. R. Place. During the sickness of F. W. Doolittle, in the spring of 1892, F. E. Williamson was advanced to the office of cashier and C. E. Merriam entered the bank as an employe. F. W. Doolittle died July 9, 1892. August 1, 1892, owing to the death of the cashier, a new copartnership was formed, consisting of F. B. Doolittle, Mrs. Mary R. Doolittle, Frank E. Williamson and C. E. Merriam, who continued the business under the name of The Hopkinton Bank, with F. B. Doolittle, president; F. E. Williamson, vice president; C. E. Merriam, cashier; and E. R. Place, bookkeeper. The latter resigned his position in June, 1898, and J. D. McAllister (now manager of the Farmers Supply Company, Hopkinton), was soon afterwards installed as bookkeeper.

February 1, 1900, the bank was incorporated under the state laws as the Hopkinton State Bank, with a capital stock of \$40,000. Officers and directors: F. B. Doolittle, president; F. E. Williamson, vice president; C. E. Merriam, cashier; Mary R. Doolittle, R. G. Brooks, M. L. McGlade and W. H. Thompson. January 28, 1901, F. C. Reeve entered the employ of the bank as bookkeeper to succeed J. D. McAllister, resigned. C. E. Merriam died December 19, 1902, and on the 27th of the same month, F. C. Reeve was elected cashier; R. G. Crawford, director, and Mary R. Doolittle, secretary of the board of directors, to succeed C. E. Merriam, deceased. C. H. Ricketts has been the bookkeeper since January 3, 1903. May 2, 1904, Dr. C. Edward Merriam was elected director to succeed W. H. Thompson, retired. Director M. L. McGlade died August 14, 1906, and F. C. Reeve was elected to fill the vacancy December 24th of the same year.

December 28, 1909, Ben F. Williamson was elected teller, and on the 7th of October, 1911, was elected director to succeed R. G. Brooks. January 25, 1912, Ben F. Williamson died and was succeeded by Clarence L. Hill. November 19, 1902, F. B. Doolittle, president, died, and was succeeded by F. E. Williamson. A son, Dr. John C. Doolittle, of Des Moines, succeeded Judge Doolittle as director and Mary R. Doolittle was elected vice president.

The bank began operations on the south side of Main Street, in a small frame building, and moved from there into the present home, a one-story brick on the corner of Main and Loenst streets. In 1912 an addition was built to the north part, where the bank installed a modern, burglar and fire proof vault and other appurtenances.

The present officials of the Hopkinton State Bank are: F. E. Williamson, president; Mary R. Doolittle, vice president; F. C. Reeve, cashier. Capital, \$40,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$32,000; deposits, \$306,000.

THE FARMERS STATE BANK

One of the strong and influential financial institutions of Delaware County is the Farmers State Bank. It was incorporated February 22, 1906, by H. M. Johnson, S. P. Thorpe, W. T. Kehoe, L. Schnitzger, H. B. Schmeir, Ed Hucker, R. J. McNeil, W. S. Johnson, D. H. C. Johnston. The capitalization was \$25,000, and the first officers selected were: H. M. Johnson, president; S. P. Thorpe, vice president; A. W. McDonald, cashier. The bank began doing business in the Bernhard Building, a one-story frame, still standing on Main Street. In 1908, a handsome home was completed for the bank and occupied in May of that year.

At a regular meeting of the directors, in January, 1910, W. S. Johnson succeeded to the presidency, and at the same time S. M. Hucker followed S. P. Thorpe as vice president. John Turnis took the latter office in 1913.

The official list now appears as follows: W. S. Johnson, president; John Turnis, vice president; A. W. McDonald, cashier. Directors: R. J. McNeil, Ralph Milroy, W. S. Johnson, A. W. McDonald, James F. Delay, James Kehoe, John Turnis, J. W. Milroy, Frank King. Capital, \$25,000; surplus, \$7,000; deposits, \$115,000.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rising Sun Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 187, was organized at Worthington, January 8, 1866. The lodge was removed to Hopkinton in 1874 and reinstated with the following named officers: A. B. Wheeler, W. M.; T. N. Williamson, S. W.; C. Cook, J. W.; H. N. Hendee, secretary; C. P. McCarty, S. D.; I. G. Quackenbush, J. D.; Aaron Richardson, tyler; J. T. Davis, treasurer. The members in 1868 were H. W. Raymond, R. B. Dando, F. Coates, J. B. Bailey, D. M. Hazard, F. M. Nultimeyer, R. B. Lockwood, E. H. Bush, A. White, Henry Murphy, Simon Boyer, Samuel Pitman, William Stearwalt, J. F. Jackson, John Gould, James Campbell, B. F. Alberty, John Lyd, I. G. Quackenbush, Adam Lasher, Ebenezer Fletcher, E. Turner, J. K. Shifler, Bedford Lockwood, Henry Arnold, A. B. Wheeless, Thomas Wood, T. M. Williamson, Eli Ruddlesden, Evan Lyd, George McDonald, William Neville, William Carpenter and others. The membership now is seventy-eight.

Sunbeam Chapter, Order Eastern Star, was organized March 2, 1905, with the following charter members and officers: W. M., Mrs. C. E. Reeve; W. P., W. S. Beels; A. M., Mrs. R. G. Crawford; secretary, Miss Emma Richardson; treasurer, Mrs. J. S. McConnell; conductress, Mrs. T. B. Tibbitts; assistant conductress, Mrs. J. J. Kirkwood; Adah, Miss Alice Crawford; Ruth, Mrs. L. F. Cummings; Esther, Mrs. P. R. Wheeless; Martha, Mrs. J. D. Morgan; Electa, Mrs. F. E. Williamson; warder, Mrs. J. S. Deshaw; sentinel, G. H. Deshaw; chaplain, Mrs. A. B. Wheeless; marshal, Mrs. W. A. Place; organist, Mrs. Bollman. Other charter members were: Mesdames A. Richardson, M. C. Merriam, C. Guthaus, Harry Wilson, W. A. Lang, J. Baker, — Nichols, Ola Snyder, John Lawson, C. C. Hoag, J. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Armstrong and Mr. and Mrs. John Hilsenbeck.

Sunset Lodge, No. 525, Independent Order Odd Fellows, was organized October 21, 1892, with the following named charter members: Parley Gavitt,

Jacob Platt, Lewis Wheeler, S. P. Carter, Dr. S. F. Bentley, T. S. Dewald. They were also the first officials. The membership of the lodge now is thirty-eight.

Amon Lodge, No. 115, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized in September, 1902. The lodge now has a membership of about sixty.

VILLAGE OF SAND SPRING

Sand Spring is one of the primitive towns of Delaware County that cut some figure in its day as a trading point, but with the passing of time and events and the control of man, its prestige long since has taken wings and but little is left of the place to speak of. Be that as it may, however, the village was laid out by Surveyor George Weleh in January, 1858, for the owners, T. H. Bowen and L. H. Langworthy. Mr. Bowen had located a large tract of land here and in the vicinity and in 1856 the Southwestern (Milwaukee) Railroad Company had made this point a station on its line and built a depot.

The first building in Sand Spring, a log cabin, was put up by Asa C. Bowen in 1852 and he was one of the first to locate in this vicinity.

In the year 1858 an important event occurred, in the arrival of a number of families belonging to the "Exodus Colony," formed in Massachusetts. They were preceded by Reverend Bolles, who was delegated by the association to arrange for the reception of the families in their prairie settlement. Mr. Bolles was pleased with the Sand Spring country and purchased of the Bowens 1,000 acres of land, in which was included a forty acre tract, which had already been surveyed into lots. This was called the "Colony" Addition to Sand Spring. Here Reverend Bolles erected a large frame house, containing sixteen rooms, as a temporary gathering place or home for members of the association and was called the "Colony House." But few, however, of the many families expected left their eastern homes for the West. Those who did brave the many unknown perils of the homeseeker were the Olmsteads, L. A. Hubbard, Otis Battles, A. J. Douglas, William McCausland, with families, and a Mr. Pease.

Reverend Bolles was an earnest, eloquent preacher, a good man, who fulfilled the duties imposed upon him in purchasing the "Colony" land and making arrangements for the "Exodists." That the primary scheme of colonizing Massachusetts families on Delaware County land was a failure was no fault of his. This worthy clergyman preached the first sermon in Sand Spring in 1858, at a frame building erected for a hotel. Other sermons by him were delivered in the homes of the people. That summer a large meeting was held by him at the home of Charles Crocker. About this time Reverends Whitmore, of the Methodist persuasion, and James Kay, Baptist, preached to people in and around Sand Spring.

A school was opened here in the summer of 1858 by Miss Luey Battles, daughter of Otis Battles. Later, in 1868, a commodious and substantial school building was erected. E. P. Couser was principal of the graded school.

The Methodists had organized a society and, in 1865, erected a house of worship. A similar building was put up by the Baptists in 1868.

The Southwestern, now under the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul System, failed to reach Sand Spring in the fall of 1858. This was irksome to those who

had contributed to the building of the road, as they needed and greatly desired railroad communication with the outer world. The spring of 1859 came and still the rails were three miles distant. This led the farmers and business men, and even their women folks, to pitch in and help the track layers finish their work into the village. It is said that Mrs. Asa C. Bowen, Mrs. Karst and other helpful pioneer matrons, assisted in carrying and placing the ties.

When the Davenport & St. Paul (Milwaukee) Railroad reached Hopkinton a mortal blow was given the growth and aspirations of Sand Spring. The township had voted a tax of 5 per cent to assist in building the road. The payment of this tax was successfully resisted by the taxpayers of Sand Spring by way of an injunction, which was made perpetual by the Supreme Court of the state.

The postoffice at Sand Spring was established in 1858, and T. H. Bowen was commissioned postmaster on the 19th day of June, 1858. The names of his successors follow: William Cline, April 16, 1860; E. H. Sellers, January 30, 1861; Robert Elliott, April 25, 1863; Orson Henry, December 17, 1863; S. R. Tuttle, May 18, 1870; G. H. Brown, October 20, 1874; Leonard Loffelholz, April 13, 1886; G. H. Brown, May 9, 1889; O. J. McGinnis, June 30, 1893; Adam Reichart, October 2, 1895; F. E. Wood, Jr., July 30, 1897; S. D. Garlinghouse, March 2, 1903; William J. Gelvin, December 14, 1906; Alexander Blair, March 23, 1909.

For a number of years the manufacture of brooms was an important industry at this place, T. H. and Asa C. Bowen, of Hopkinton, giving it an impetus that put the innovation on a substantial footing. Broom making meant raising of the raw product, all of which increased the revenues of those directly interested.

The Wilson dam and sawmill were built soon after the village was founded and supplied lumber to many of the settlers for their homes and outbuildings. This property was totally destroyed by the flood of 1865.

CHAPTER XXI

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

This is township 90, range 6, and was created January 6, 1851, taking at the same time the name of Richland. The voting place was the house of Stephen R. Reynolds.

Richland is in the northwest corner of the county, having on its western and northern boundaries Buchanan and Clayton counties respectively. Coffin's Grove Township is on the south and Honey Creek Township on the east. When first settled large tracts of timber were to be found here. Much of this has been cleared and good farms developed. North and northeast of what is known as the "Devils Backbone" the surface is rather hilly, so that the country is better adapted to orchard, timber, vineyards, or small fruit culture. However, Richland is fairly well settled and her people are prosperous.

The Maquoketa River enters the county in Richland Township and flows nearly southeast, finally leaving the county in South Fork Township. Above Forestville the valley for some distance is a rock-walled gorge and this appearance obtains two or three miles below that village. The affluents of this stream afford plenty of water for stock and good drainage for the land.

William Turner and his father (name not known) were the first to settle in Richland, choosing for a location a tract of land in the east half of section 22, on the east bank of the Maquoketa River. They built a sawmill in 1847 and in the year last mentioned Stephen R. Reynolds became a settler here. Mr. Reynolds had the honor of giving the township its present name.

Hiram D. Wood located and made preparations for a new home, on section 26, in 1848. In the spring of 1847, being then nineteen years of age, he enlisted in a cavalry company and served until the end of the Mexican war in 1848. After his discharge he came to Delaware County and located his land warrant upon the land where he resided so many years. Mr. Wood was one of the prominent citizens of this community, held a number of local offices and served as county surveyor. He was the father of a number of children, sketches of whom will be found in the second volume of this work.

C. R. Davis settled on a farm in section 5, in 1850. Forty acres of his land contained excellent limestone, which Mr. Davis converted into the commercial product, having at one time three kilns in operation.

Henry W. Graves came with his parents to Delaware County in 1851, first settling in Colony Township. Later they took up their residence in Richland Township. Mr. Graves married Nancy Cuppett in 1866, and in 1867 settled on section 24.

Franklin Emerson, a native of New York, located in Dubuque in the '40s. In October, 1852, he came with his family to this township and settled on a farm. He had previously served as sheriff of Clayton County.

William B. Smith, with his family, came from Nova Scotia to the United States in 1850, and in the fall of 1853 located in this township on a farm consisting of 315 acres. His son Henry is now one of Manchester's prominent business men.

John Scriben, of Pennsylvania, came with his parents to the prairies of Delaware County in 1853 and settled in Richland Township, where he married Rozella Bliss in 1857.

George C. Hawley, of Kane County, Illinois, married Aurelia Lake in 1855. Two years previous, however, he settled on section 20 in this township, where he raised a large family of children and became one of the progressive farmers of the community.

Edward Rolfe left England in 1851 and first settled in Illinois. In 1853, coming to Delaware County, he chose a tract of land on section 18 as his future home. This farm he cultivated and brought to a high state of improvement. Mr. Rolfe was a veteran of the Civil war.

E. D. Stone, a Vermonter, settled in the township in 1854.

S. A. Thompson took up land on section 6 in the fall of 1854 and at once began to improve it. For many years he was justice of the peace and a member of the Methodist Church.

Thomas Clark was born in England in 1830. He immigrated to the United States and settled on sections 14, 11 and 24 in 1854. In 1855 he married Elizabeth Wharton, who was also born in England.

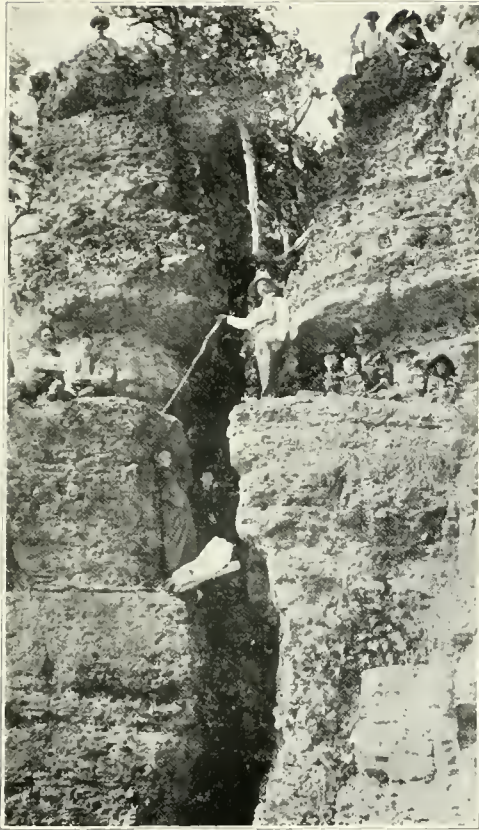
John Durham, of Yorkshire, England, crossed the Atlantic in 1828 with his parents, who settled in Lower Canada. Mr. Durham married Mary Dunham in Vermont and in the spring of 1854 found his way to Iowa, settling on section 13, Richland Township. At the time there was not a house between his and York. On his first trip to Delhi to pay his taxes, he stopped where Manchester now stands to get some crackers and cheese but there was none to be had.

William J. Millett was a pioneer of the '50s, coming from Illinois in 1855 and settling on section 7. Mr. Millett enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry in 1862. Returning from the war, he resumed farming and was elected to positions of trust in the township by his neighbors.

George Hebron, with his family, came from England to this country in 1853 and immigrating from New York State to Iowa, settled in Richland Township on section 1, in 1856. Here he carried on an extensive dairy business, having at one time forty cows.

E. S. Cowles, one of Richland's prosperous farmers, entered land in that township in 1856, on which he resided for many years. He was born in Wyoming County, New York, September 27, 1829. Through his efforts the Campton Postoffice was established in 1857 and he was appointed postmaster and held the office so long that he had the distinction of being one of the oldest continuous postmasters in the county. He was sheriff of the county from 1878 to 1881. He served in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry and now, at the age of eighty-five, is quite vigorous, living at Lamont, not far from the old farm.

H. D. Cowles was a native of Massachusetts and came to the county in 1854, where he married Sarah Emerson in 1859. Mr. Cowles for many years was in the creamery business and manufactured both butter and cheese. He is a brother of E. S. Cowles and was also a member of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry.



THE "STAIRWAY" AT THE DEVIL'S
BACKBONE IN RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

William Hebron, also of England, settled in this county in 1857, locating on section 11, Richland Township.

John Dubois came to Delaware County from the State of New York in 1857 and first settled in Delhi, where he married Marian Walters. He later settled in this township and in 1861 enlisted in the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry.

John Seward was born in England, immigrated to the United States and settled in Richland Township in 1857, where he first worked as a common laborer for about a year and then rented a farm for himself. He was soon able to purchase forty acres of land, on which he settled and began to improve. He broke the forty, fenced it and erected a shanty 14 by 18 feet, in which he made his home for eight years, when a better home was prepared.

W. P. Sheldon, a native of New York, immigrated from Wisconsin to Delaware County in 1858, where he married Julia A. Smith in 1862. For many years he held office in the township and was highly respected by all who knew him.

FORESTVILLE

Forestville is one of the towns that have been forced to give way to the inexorable laws of trade. For some years it was quite a busy little place and drew from a large area a paying clientele. But that has passed away and today all that remains of the place is a few houses and about fifty inhabitants. The town was laid out on section 22, in April, 1854, by Joel Bailey, surveyor, for Daniel Leonard, proprietor, and the plat was recorded July 15, 1856.

The first one to settle here was William Turner, who located on the east bank of the Maquoketa River, in section 22. Here he built a sawmill and in 1847 Stephen R. Reynolds became his neighbor. The mill was swept away by a freshet in 1851, but immediately rebuilt.

William Turner opened a store at his home in 1850 and in the following year he kept the postoffice at his house, the office then having been established. Mail was brought from Coffin's Grove and Marcus Phillips was mail carrier. D. Leonard purchased the Turner Mill in 1852, including the claim, and opened a store in Forestville. In 1853 he put up a grist mill near the sawmill and his days were busy ones keeping up with orders for lumber and corn meal.

The first tavern in the village was built in 1852 by Charles Hall, who came from New York. He afterwards put an addition to the house in which he opened a general store.

In May, 1852, the first schoolhouse in the community was built of logs, on Lee's farm, in the southeast part of the township. That summer school was opened, for the few children of that section, and was presided over by William Wilson. The next school building was a better one. It was a frame, erected at a cost of \$300 in 1854. Elisha Andrews was the contractor and builder. Part of this large (then) amount of money was raised by taxation and the rest was borrowed of the school fund by H. D. Wood, who mortgaged his land in the transaction. This schoolhouse stood just outside the town plot on the east side and the school was first presided over by Mrs. Brayman. Fire destroyed the building in the winter of 1870-1, but the summer of that year saw a new brick building in its place, built by Contractor Henry Doyle, at a cost of \$700. In 1872 Forestville became an independent school district.

Rev. John Brown, who located at Rockville and built the first caravansary there, preached the first sermon in Forestville, in the log schoolhouse, in June, 1852.

At one time there were four creameries in Richland Township. The first established was by Hiram D. Wood, near Forestville, in the spring of 1874. Large quantities of butter were made and shipped to the eastern markets. Loomis & Housman had a creamery in the southwest part of the township in 1875; H. D. Cowles in the western portion in 1876; and John Hollister in the northeast part.

Among others who held the position of postmaster here were Thomas Hickox, Enos M. Littlefield, Nathaniel G. Luken, Franklin Emerson, Hiram D. Wood, Charles F. Vincent, William H. Church, Henrietta Van Kuren, Walter Moon, David M. Noland, Volney Wheeler. The office has long since been discontinued and Forestville is scarcely a memory.

DUNDEE

Dundee is a small station on the Chicago Great Western Railroad, situate on section 27, just south of the old Village of Forestville. It came into existence a short time before the postoffice was established, which was in 1887. There is now a population of about one hundred. The town has a general store, a bank and shops. H. D. Wood was commissioned postmaster, January 14, 1887. The names of his successors follow: Gertie Larrabee, July 27, 1889; Maggie Wood, October 30, 1891; Ollie A. Hazlebrigg, December 11, 1894; J. L. Gilbert, September 14, 1897; A. O. Stone, November 26, 1900; Nelson Gilbert, September 11, 1902.

CHAPTER XXII

UNION TOWNSHIP

January 6, 1851, the County Commissioners' Court ordered the division of South Fork Township as then constituted, separating therefrom that part of it lying on the southwest side of the Maquoketa River. Township 87, range 4, was thereupon created and named Buck Creek, the first election to be held at the schoolhouse near Aaron Blanchard's. Later the name was changed to Union.

This township lies in the southern tier and borders on Jones County. On the north is Delhi Township, on the west Hazel Green and on the east South Fork. The waters of the Maquoketa and its tributaries drain the land and afford ample quantities for stock the year round. Plenty of good soil is found here, which early attracted settlers. Today the township has many fine farms and the prevailing high prices of their generous yields of food stuffs give the surroundings an aspect of prosperity that is really substantial. Union has less area than any township in the county and it is the smallest in population. The absence of any town or village within its confines may, in a measure, account for this.

The first person to choose land in that part of Delaware County set off as Union Township was Samuel P. Whitaker, who located here in 1839.

Richard Waller, Joseph Ogilby, Ira A. Blanchard and Orlean Blanchard located in the township in 1840. Nelson Main, Silas Main, Charles Roff, ——— Green, William Robinson and Aaron Blanchard were not far behind those just mentioned. L. D. Cross arrived in 1842, and for many years lived on section 33.

Robert Hogg entered land in this township in 1846. He built a cabin, in which he had a small stock of merchandise for barter and sale. Mr. Hogg was a gunsmith and was frequently called upon by the Indians to mend their rifles. A daughter, Mrs. I. C. Bacon, was born in this house in 1847. Her husband, I. C. Bacon, came to the township in the fall of 1853. A son, I. C. Bacon, now owns the homestead.

Nicholas Wilson was a settler of Union Township of 1849. He became one of the prominent farmers and owned several hundred acres of land.

Henry W. Winch was a settler of 1850 and lived on section 32 in this township, where he held various local offices.

James H. Hogg was born in Delaware County and came to this township in 1850. He was engaged in business at Grove Creek a number of years and also was postmaster five years.

William Danford settled in Union Township in 1852. He bought 200 acres of land, on which he erected a log house. Mr. Danford planted a cottonwood tree in 1853 that is now five feet in diameter at the base.

Amos Richardson built a frame house in the '50s, opposite the present Buck Creek Church. During the Civil war this house was the distributing point for mail of families living in that part of the county. Mr. Richardson also built before the Civil war the schoolhouse still standing near the Buck Creek Church.

Christopher Dolley, a native of Prussia, immigrated to the United States in 1843 and spent the winter in Chicago. After a residence of ten years in Cook County he came to Delaware County in the spring of 1853 and located on a farm in Union Township, where he died in 1888. With him at the time was his son Godfrey, who enlisted in 1861 in the Twelfth Iowa Infantry. After the war he returned to the Delaware County farm and married Malinda Robinson, a daughter of William and Olive Robinson, who came to Delaware County in 1846.

Marion E. Davis was brought here in 1854 by his parents, who settled on a farm in this township.

Benjamin Keith, Jr., settled here in 1854 and lived on section 6. His son, George, now lives on the land entered by him. Peter Keith came in 1851 and lived on section 7.

Christopher Stanger left the State of Illinois in 1854 for Iowa and settled in Union Township. In the following year a calamity overtook his family when two children ate wild parsnips. The untimely death of the little ones cast a gloom over the whole community.

George H. Dutton came from Washington County, Ohio, to Delaware County, Iowa, in the spring of 1856, bringing a young wife with him. He possessed but limited means but what he had he invested in a tract of forty acres of land on Buck Creek, in Union Township, settled on it and went to work. He afterward removed to Milo Township, where he owned a farm lying on sections 34 and 35.

James Milroy settled in this community in 1856, buying land at the high price of \$12 an acre. A son, James Milroy, still owns thirty acres of the original place, and a grandson, John W. Milroy, eighty acres.

Alexander Johnson became a pioneer farmer of Union Township in 1856. He bought 160 acres of land, upon which six of his children are now living.

It is said that during the recruiting days of the Civil war, Union Township furnished to the Union armies seven men over her quota.

The Freewill Baptists built the first house of worship in Union Township in the early days of the settlement, and here both Baptists and Methodists worshipped in harmony of spirit and delectability of soul.

The Methodists organized a society of that creed in the log schoolhouse, built in the '50s near the Buck Creek Church. They erected a church about one and one-half miles north of their present building and, after using it about twenty years, erected the present Buck Creek Church. L. B. Stanger, a member of the board of trustees and for many years superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, made a bequest to the church of \$600, which was paid at his death in 1907 and used for permanent improvements. Mr. Stanger was an ideal citizen and is greatly missed in the church and community. This is one of the very best rural churches in the state, employing a resident pastor

at a salary of \$1,200. The membership is now over one hundred. The present pastor is Rev. G. J. Chalice, who was appointed in September, 1914.

The first schoolhouse in Union Township was a log structure, which stood three-fourths of a mile west of Hogg's store. The second was also built of logs and stood across from and below the Buck Creek Church.

CHAPTER XXIII

ELK TOWNSHIP

Elk Township was organized in 1853 and is congressional township 90, range 4. It lies in the northern tier, with Clayton County for the northern boundary line. On its west line is Honey Creek Township, on the south Oneida Township and on the east Colony Township.

In its primitive state this township had considerable timber, principally along the streams. Plum Creek, the largest tributary of the Maquoketa in Delaware County, has a number of ramifying branches in the southern part of the township. The northeastern part is drained by branches of the Turkey River or Elk Creek. Thus the land conditions, in so far as water and drainage are concerned, are very good. Alluvial plains, but of no great width, border Elk Creek and its branches, which make for fertile fields. And there are many of them here, as the fine buildings, fences, roads, bridges and other improvements attest.

It definitely has not been determined who was the first settler in Elk Township, but as far as can be learned Richard T. Barrett was located here about 1840 or 1841. His name is on the tax list of 1842, which is some indication of his early settlement.

Squire Staneliffe, one of the township's first justices of the peace, came as early as 1842 and located on section 1. Benjamin Lakin was also here about this time and was one of the pioneer justices of the township.

Herman E. Steele was accompanied by his son of the same name, to this county from the State of New York, in 1845, and settled in this locality, where there were but few white men but plenty of Indians, as well as an abundance of game and wild animals of all kinds.

Jerome Baker was one of the first, if not the first, wagonmaker to locate in Greeley. He, like so many of the early settlers in Elk Township, was a man of character and lived an honest upright life. He married a Miss Witter and the daughter of this worthy couple married A. B. Holbert, the noted importer of horses and the present candidate for state representative. Mr. and Mrs. Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Holbert are still residents of Greeley.

Amos Wood, one of the first settlers in this section of the county, came here in 1845. A daughter, Julia, was married in 1847 to James H. Robinson, who came here in 1845. He met his death in 1874 by being gored to death by an infuriated bull.

About the year 1846, James Stalnaker and ——— McLain located on section 29 and Stalnaker erected a cabin on the land, near the future Town of Greeley. Both settlers remained but a short time and disposed of their holdings, in 1847, to Samuel Lough. About this time Grant Stebbins and one Balch located in the neighborhood. Then came Elias Hutton.

John Grant became a citizen of the township in the "forties," and donated land for burial purposes, now a part of Grantview Cemetery, at Greeley.

John Corell settled in Elk Township in 1849, coming from the State of New York. His death took place at Greeley in 1860, and his widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Risdén, followed him to the grave in 1878.

Henry C. Drybread was the first blacksmith to permanently locate in Greeley. He was not only a good horseshoer, but he was one of the splendid citizens that helped to make Delaware County an ideal place in which to live. Every old settler in the vicinity of Greeley has only good words for Henry Drybread.

Samuel Penny and his wife, Elizabeth Le Laseheur, came to Delaware County on Christmas day of 1850, and settled near Greeley. Mr. Penny died in 1860 and his widow married John Harris in 1864.

Robert Hunter and his wife, Mary H. Hunter, came with his father, James Hunter, to Illinois in 1845. At Rockford, Illinois, Robert enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth United States Regular Infantry for the Mexican war and served in the Army of the Rio Grande under General Taylor until mustered out at Newport, Kentucky, in August, 1848. He came to Delaware County in 1850 and located on a quarter section of land on section 25, Elk Township, where he resided for more than fifty-seven years. The land warrant entitled him to 160 acres of land, which was offered and received in part payment for the farm upon which representatives of his family still reside, under the original patent for the same issued by the Government and still an honored possession of the Hunters.

Eli W. Le Laseheur came from Prince Edward Island in May, 1850, and with him was his wife, son Elisha, and daughter Elizabeth, who married Samuel Penny. The family settled in this township near Greeley.

MALLORY'S TAVERN

In the early history of Delaware County one of the central lounging places in Elk Township was Mallory's Tavern, located on the stage road about three miles east of Greeley. It was owned by Elder Mallory who was a preacher as well as landlord. The four-horse stages running between Dubuque and West Union made Mallory's Tavern the half-way house, and as a rule this tavern in those early days was crowded to the roof every night by passengers who came in on the stage. Elder Mallory had two sons, Ira and John, all of whom have gone to their reward and the old tavern was long ago put to other uses.

Augustus Davis came from Ohio to Iowa in 1851 and settled in Elk Township. He was one of the charter members of the Christian Church, organized in a log schoolhouse near the Robert Hunter home, in 1857. Mr. Davis died September 16, 1913.

Among the first settlers in this township was James Martindale, who came in 1851. He proved to be one of the leading farmers in this community, as was also John Martindale, who arrived in 1851. John Martindale was a clergyman of the Christian Church and was a valiant expounder of its tenets for over a half century. He settled two miles northwest of Greeley. He organized the



FOUNTAIN SPRING MILLS, ON ODELL'S BRANCH OF ELK CREEK

Christian Church at Greeley and was instrumental in erecting the building there.

Job Odell settled in this township in 1851, coming from Ohio in that year. He built a residence on his land, which was the only one between Greeley and Delhi on the main road. A son, G. H., was one of the sheriffs of Delaware County and William Odell was a leading farmer of this township.

Samuel Lewis was an early settler in Elk Township, coming from Dubuque county in 1852 or 1853 and settling here. He married Catherine Overocker in 1854. Mr. Lewis became prominent in the township.

Thomas J. Armstrong came to Delaware County in 1852. He married Lucy M. Bellows, a daughter of Ira Bellows, who was one of the first settlers in Elk Township. Mrs. Armstrong still resides at Greeley and is unusually active for a woman of her age.

Zebina Snow immigrated to Iowa from Massachusetts in 1853 and settled here in the brush, where he opened a farm consisting of 164 acres.

Henry Millen had reached the venerable age of ninety-one years at the time of his death in August, 1913. Up to that time he had been a resident of Delaware County sixty-two years, having settled in Elk Township in 1853. He joined the Advent Church at Greeley soon after his arrival and was one of its leading spirits. H. G. Millen of Marion, once superintendent of schools for Delaware County, and W. I. Millen of Earlville, are sons of Henry Millen.

William Stoner came to Delaware County as early as 1853 and settled on a farm in Elk Township north of Earlville, where for many years he resided. He was a good farmer, thrifty and industrious, and died in 1913, regretted by a large number of friends.

John S. Drybread came to this county in 1853 and settled on a farm on section 21, near Greeley, where he lived many years. About twenty years before his death he retired, making his home at Greeley. Mr. Drybread, or "Uncle John," as he was more familiarly known, was for many years prominent in the county as one of its leading farmers and business men, having bought and sold grain at Greeley for many years.

Father John Trowbridge, as his neighbors called him, with Philander Dawley, his son, and their families, moved from Solon, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, to the eastern part of Elk Township in 1854.

Father Trowbridge was born in 1790 and died in 1884. The forty years of his life in the West were nearly all spent in Elk Township with his son Dawley, as he was familiarly known. Both of these men were physically strong, were also men of strong convictions and ardent Methodists. They not only preached, but practiced the Golden Rule.

In 1906 P. D. moved to Holtville, in the Imperial Valley, California. In 1911 he died and his remains were brought to Earlville. His wife, one of the noblest of women, died at Holtville, September 27, 1914, and her remains were also brought to Earlville and now these two worthy people who lived together so many years in Elk Township, sleep side by side on the same lot in Fairview Cemetery, Earlville.

John Winters belongs in the ranks of Elk Township's first settlers, coming here in 1850 and entering land on which he located and improved. The elder Winters died that spring and John's mother then built a log cabin on the

also in the church at 'Yankee Settlement.' There were somewhere near two hundred conversions. Much of my time was spent at the home of A. R. Loomis, Manchester. Mrs. Loomis assigned me a 'prophet's' room, and Mr. Loomis a stall for my horse, showing me the bin containing the oats and telling me to see that the animal was well fed. I have never forgotten their kindness. The children were all small then, but were always at the gate when I returned from my trip around the circuit, to open it for me. I do not forget the treatment received from the William Cattrons of Greeley and James Prestons and Isaac Prestons of 'Yankee Settlement;' and the Watsons, at Greeley.'

GREELEY

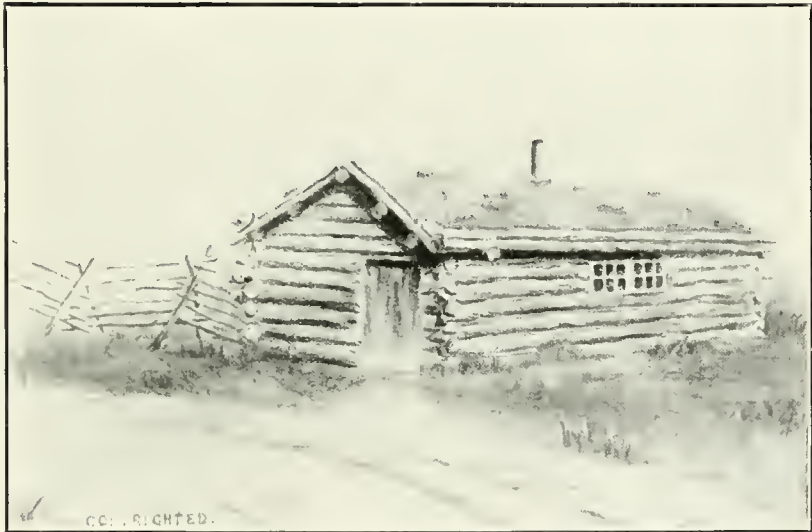
The Town of Greeley is quite an important business center of the northern portion of the county. It was laid out on the northwest quarter of the north-east quarter of section 29, the survey being made August 28, 1854, by A. G. Noble, and plat recorded February 24, 1855. Samuel Lough owned the land and projected the town, giving it much assistance in its infancy. The post-office was established in 1854 and named Plum Spring, but in 1863 this was changed to Greeley. The reason of the first name was that a splendid spring of water was near the Lough residence, near the town site.

In the fall of 1854, Charles S. Taylor built a house one-half mile east of the Lough home and was the first building to be put up in Greeley.

Early in March, 1855, William Cattron purchased the Taylor property and also lot six of Lough. On lot six he put up a building, stocked it with merchandise and at once opened the first mercantile establishment in the place.

The next persons to build and enhance the importance of Greeley were J. B. Taylor, H. C. Drybread and Miss Lizzie White. Soon their activities in this direction were followed by others, who engaged in business.

It is probably not generally known in Delaware County that the Village of Greeley is the home of one of America's most famous song writers and talented vocalists—J. F. Martindale, better known in theatrical circles by the stage name of "Frank Howard." Mr. Martindale is the son of one of Delaware County's early settlers and esteemed citizens, Rev. John Martindale, of the Christian Church. J. F. Martindale was born March 7, 1851, and that same year his father settled in the vicinity of the present Village of Greeley, where the young man spent his childhood and youth. He was a musician from infancy, although he never took a lesson in his life, his father being opposed to children receiving any musical training. His first song was entitled "Baby's Kiss," written in 1878, and met with public favor. This was followed by "Still Far From Me." Then in 1882 appeared "Pansy Blossoms." Everybody sang that, and the author's next songs were "When the Robins Nest Again," "I'll Await My Love," "Sweet Alpine Roses," "Howard's Cradle Song," "Sweet Heather Bells;" and the "Springtime and Robins Have Come," "Veneta," "A Faded Pansy," "The Sailor Boy's Return," "Two Little Ragged Urchins," "Only Blue Bells," and others of less popularity. Mr. Martindale sang for two years in the Coliseum at Chicago, and in 1874 was with Happy Cal Wagner's minstrel troupe, one of the popular organizations of its day. He then joined the Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West Company, and it was during his



OLD POULTNEY SCHOOLHOUSE, ELK TOWNSHIP

engagement with this company that he brought out and sang for one season "When the Leaves Begin to Turn." His next engagement was with Thatcher, Primrose & West, with whom he traveled three years. He also was with Dockstader's Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway minstrels in New York City. Retiring from the stage, Mr. Martindale took up his residence at his old home in Greeley, giving his attention to farming in a small way, and to the breeding and developing of trotting horses on a somewhat extensive scale. He owns a farm of 200 acres adjoining the site of Greeley, which is well improved and has a splendid stud of thoroughbred horses, containing some notable purse winners, among which may be mentioned "Happy Medium," "Membrino Medium" and "Saxony." His brood mares were all of the Hambletonian and Membrino breed.

Greeley did not amount to a great deal until the coming of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad in 1873. Then outsiders began to take notice of the coming little village, and the population grew apace, until now there are about four hundred souls within its corporate limits, 100 less than in 1900, however. In 1872 Horace White contributed to the advance by building a hotel, which received the traditional name of the "White House," and was Greeley's premier hotel. Previous to this event, however, a tavern had been kept for some time by Abram Parlman, at his house on the Lough farm.

Greeley was incorporated August 29, 1892, and on the 3d day of April, 1914, voted by a majority of 26, for the establishment of a municipal electric light plant. Work on the improvement at once was begun; it was completed and in full operation August 15, 1914. The corporation was empowered by vote of the citizens to issue \$8,000 in bonds and the powerhouse, equipment, poles, wire, etc., built and installed at a cost within the obligation assumed in selling the bonds. The town has not as yet a waterworks or sewerage system, but these are in contemplation and will be inaugurated at no far distant day.

Greeley's equipment for educating its children is of the best. The Independent School District of Greeley was organized April 11, 1875, at which time H. C. Drybread, L. H. Keyes, and George Griffith were elected directors; the board then selected H. C. Drybread for president of the board, L. H. Keyes secretary, and James Wilson treasurer. In the fall of 1875 a schoolhouse was built, which in 1894 was destroyed by fire and the present excellent building, a two-story brick, was immediately built to take its place. This is a graded school and employs four teachers.

The postoffice was established in 1863. S. N. Talcott received his commission as postmaster April 28, 1863. The names of those who succeeded him follow: Jerome Baker, December 7, 1863; Job Gildersleve, April 7, 1871; Milo Blodgett, August 8, 1876; E. H. Cummings, July 24, 1882; Milo Blodgett, June 15, 1883; B. E. Farwell, December 3, 1885; Timothy W. Hatfield, December 3, 1901.

Greeley claims the largest creamery in the county. It has been established a quarter of a century, and is operated on the cooperative plan.

Another claim Greeley boasts of is its market for imported draft horses. A. B. Holbert has long been in the business of going to Europe and bringing back with him large strings of big horses for breeding purposes and claims to have the largest stables of them in the United States. The many large and

splendidly appointed buildings on his farm near town, filled with the choicest and handsomest of big, splendidly built Percheron and Belgian horses, go a long way to confirm the position the people here take in regard to this great industry. The firm of Lang & Co. also is extensively engaged in the importation and sale of horses.

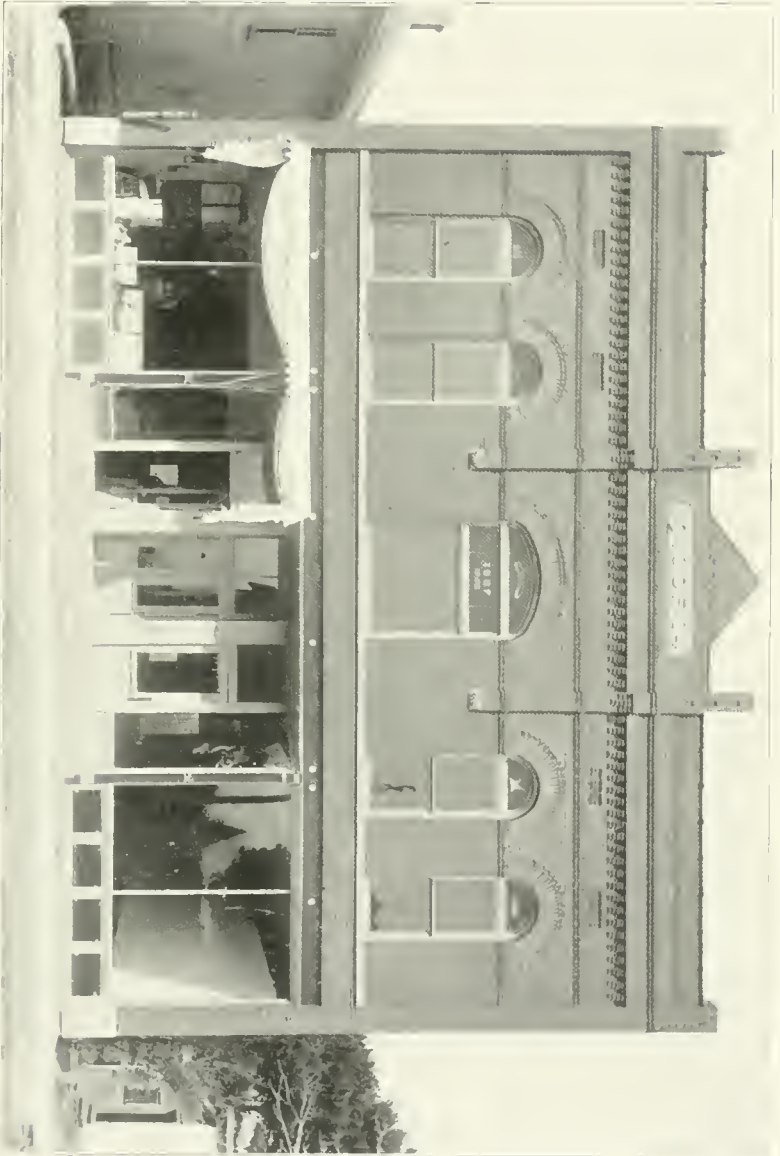
The Security Savings Bank is an outgrowth of the private banking concern of Thomas Cole, founded in 1890. This was a year or so after William Millen attempted to found a bank in the village and failed. The Security Savings Bank was incorporated September 15, 1908, after taking over the Cole interest, by J. U. Rector, J. D. Chase, I. C. Odell, William Odell, W. P. Harris, G. L. Baker, Gertrude G. Cole, H. Wilson, D. W. Clements and W. H. Norris. The capital stock was \$15,000, and officials: W. H. Norris, president; J. D. Chase, vice president, who died February, 1914, and was succeeded by I. C. Odell; F. B. Wilson, cashier.

The Christian Church was organized before the founding of Greeley, at a meeting in the Poultney schoolhouse, three miles east of the town, June 15, 1851. Rev. John Martindale and H. C. Drybread and wife, James Roe and wife, David Martindale, Robert Overoeker and Job Gildersleve established this society. After additional members had been admitted, Job Gildersleve and John Fosselman were chosen elders, and E. Hutton and S. Talcott, deacons. The first services of the society were held in the schoolhouse and private homes of members until 1867, when the present church building was erected. For over a quarter of a century John Martindale ministered to the spiritual welfare of this congregation and then resigned, when the pulpit was occupied in their turn by Rev. W. M. Roe, John Eucell and John Smith. For some time past there has been no resident minister.

St. Joseph's Catholic church building was erected in 1874. The first services were held by Rev. M. Quirk, in May, 1875, in the new structure. He remained until October, when he was succeeded by Rev. B. Coyle, who was followed by Rev. John Hackett. For many years past there has been no resident priest in Greeley, the church being attended by a priest from Strawberry Point. The present pastor who visits here from the place mentioned is Rev. Father Erdland.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Greeley was founded in the old Poultney log schoolhouse in the early '50s and became a part of the church at Greeley, organized in 1883, by Rev. L. L. Lockland, then pastor of the charge at Edgewood. Among the members at that time were Jesse Perkins and wife, James Rutherford, Sr., and wife, Mrs. Alvira Wilson, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Henry Box and daughter, Charlotte Box, Mrs. A. A. Strong and daughter, Jennie Strong. Under Reverend Lockland's faithful pastorate, the membership increased in number and soon a Sunday school was established. The first meetings of the society were held at Greeley, in the Universalist Church. In 1886 Reverend Lockland, by request, returned to Greeley for the third time. He was succeeded in 1887 by Rev. E. J. Lockwood, under whose administration a house of worship was built and dedicated.

In 1913 Rev. B. A. Alexander came to this charge and during his stay remodeled the church. The following pastors, in addition to the ones already mentioned, have presided over this charge: Revs. John Gammons, DeWitt C.



L. O. O. F. BUILDING, GREELEY
Erected in 1904.

Perry, E. R. Leamon, Jesse Smith, Robert Lusk, Charles Blake, W. A. Gibbons, John Dunson, under whose pastorate the parsonage was built; J. B. Metcalf, H. C. Crawford, Elmo Keller, Earl Carnahan and B. A. Alexander.

There was a Universalist Church here at one time. It was established December 28, 1865, at the residence of J. Baker. In 1868 the society built a house of worship and Rev. Joy Bishop was the pastor. This church lost its local identity a number of years ago.

Tadmor Lodge, No. 225, A. F. & A. M., was instituted under dispensation, November 15, 1867, and received its charter June 3, 1868. The first officers elected and installed were J. H. Nietart, W. M.; D. W. Jenkins, S. W.; John Drybread, J. W.; John Corell, Treas.; Luther Keyes, Sec.; Jerome Baker, S. D.; Timothy Noble, J. D.; Lewis Wells, Tyler. The lodge has 121 members.

Rob Morris Chapter No. 208, Order Eastern Star, was organized October 28, 1891, with twenty-nine members. The above lodge of Masons has an autograph letter hanging on the wall of its lodge room which it prizes very highly. It was sent to the lodge April 15, 1901, by the Marquis Landsdown, acknowledging receipt of a letter by him, in which the lodge expressed the regrets of its members upon the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria.

Greeley has a very strong and enthusiastic lodge of Odd Fellows, the membership now numbering 140. It is Greeley Lodge No. 418, organized October 21, 1880. In the year 1904 this organized body of men erected a splendid two-story brick business and lodge building, having a frontage on the main street of the town of fifty feet, and extending back eighty feet. The cost was about twelve thousand dollars.

Elk Encampment of this body, No. 141, was organized October 20, 1891, and has eighty members.

Maple Degree No. 227, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized October 18, 1895. It now has 150 members. The names of the charter members follow: N. Griffith, Nancy Griffith, Q. M. Taylor, Kittie Taylor, S. B. and Sarah S. Sloan, R. W. and Annie C. Fishel, May Fishel, J. M. Fishel, Ida V. Fishel, L. Matthews, C. Matthews, J. M. Lillibridge, Mary Lillibridge, Ed and Louisa Corell, Charles and Belle Kellogg, Cyrus and Etta McKinnis, Etta McRichard, M. C. and Jennie L. Way and Henry and Lolee McGarvey.

CHAPTER XXIV

COFFIN'S GROVE TOWNSHIP

Coffin's Grove Township lies to the west, on the Buchanan County line, and on the north of it is Richland Township. To the east is Delaware Township and the southern line is demarked by Prairie Township. Congressional township 89, range 6, was separated from Delaware Township by the Commissioners' Court, February 7, 1855, and named Coffin's Grove, in honor of its first settler, Clement Coffin. The schoolhouse, one of the first to be built, was designated as the voting place for the first election. The land here is very fertile and some of the best farms in the state are noticed, monuments of the judgment of those who first selected the land, and evidences of thrift and splendid husbandry. Prairie Creek, sometimes called Coffin's Grove Creek, begins in slough lands in the eastern part of Buchanan County and flows eastward through the southern portion of Coffin's Grove Township, to join the Maquoketa above Manchester. In section 28, the channel of Prairie Creek is cut through a timbered, rocky hill. The drainage is excellent and conditions are equally so for stock-raising.

During the year 1840 immigration to the Delaware settlements began to increase and among those who sought homes in the groves and prairies of this county was Clement Coffin, who made his headquarters at Eads' Grove while he explored the country. He afterwards permanently located in a beautiful grove in the south central part of the township, which afterwards was given his name and he became one of the leading and influential citizens of the county. A friend, in speaking of him, passed this eulogium upon Judge Coffin: "He was a genuine and true man to his friends, of great fidelity to his trust, entirely free from anything like hypocrisy. He made up his mind with deliberation and then expressed his opinion whether his hearers were pleased or not and we always knew where to find him. He was a millwright and carpenter, a dairyman and wagon-maker, and a successful, energetic farmer. Mrs. Coffin knew how to draw around her wilderness home the wise and the good. She raised her family well and fitted them for the highest and best social positions." Judge Coffin was largely instrumental in the organization of the county and always took a lively interest in its affairs. Among other offices held by him was that of probate judge, being the second person in the county elected to that position. The first frame barn raised in the county was built by Clement Coffin and Henry Baker in Coffin's Grove, in the summer of 1849. On the 4th of July of that year Judge Coffin had a "barn raising," at which the people from all parts of the county, from Delhi, Plum Creek, Colony, South Fork and other localities gathered. The barn was raised in the forenoon and settlers dined and supped at the Coffin home. Judge Coffin died July 28, 1867.

In 1841 quite a number of additions were made to the settlement in this county. Among those who came this year were Charles Osborn, Hiram Minkler, Henry Baker, Horace Tubbs and others.

Henry Baker, as has been stated, settled here in 1841, locating on section 22. At the time there were but four families in the township. His wife was Elizabeth W. Coffin, whom he married in 1840. She was a daughter of Judge Clement Coffin. The young couple arrived in the early part of June and purchased eighty acres of Government land in Coffin's Grove township, where they built a temporary log cabin 12 by 12 feet. There were at the time but two families besides themselves within the limits of the township. Deer, elk and bear were frequently seen. Mr. Baker killed quite a number of deer and one bear and for the first few years was seldom without venison for table use. The Winnebago Indians were stationed north of him and frequently passed through the neighborhood on hunting expeditions, camping within thirty or forty rods of his house for four or five days at a time. They always evinced a friendly disposition and with the exception of begging food or some trifling trinket never molested him. In the fall of 1841 he erected a story and a half hewed log house 16 by 20 feet in dimensions, which he occupied for a number of years. In 1845 he purchased 200 acres of land and in like manner continued to purchase until he at one time owned over seven hundred acres. In 1856 he erected a handsome brick residence and a large frame barn a few years before that time.

Aaron Sullivan, an Ohioan, made a permanent settlement in this township in 1844, on section 28. This became one of the fine farms of the county and was the home of the Sullivans for many years.

Oscar Wellman left the old home in the State of New York in 1852 and in the fall of that year located on a farm of 320 acres in section 31, Coffin's Grove Township. In 1856 he built a large frame house, hauling the lumber from Dubuque—a distance of fifty-five miles, which consumed four days' steady travel to make the trip there and return. The following year he put up one of the first large frame barns in the county. For a number of years he kept what might be called a wayside inn. Here the old-time stage coaches in their overland route from Dubuque westward would stop for refreshments or put up for the night, and many were the times when the house was crowded with travelers and the haymows were resorted to for shelter and rest. At one time during a driving wind and rain storm the roads became impassable when the Wellmans furnished food and shelter for forty teams and eight men, women and children. One of Mr. Wellman's principal occupations on his farm was raising horses and cattle, in which he made a marked success.

William Cook settled on section 11 in 1853. He was one of the influential men of the township, and being held in high esteem, was elected to local offices by his neighbors.

Charles P. Tripp, by energy and good judgment, was successful in gaining a foothold in Coffin's Grove Township and became quite influential as one of its prosperous and leading citizens. He settled here in 1853 and in 1862 enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry.

Frank K. Smith took up his residence in Delaware County in 1853, and this became his permanent home. He drove through in a two-horse wagon from Ohio to Iowa and located on a tract of land consisting of 120 acres in Coffin's Grove Township. He built a log house of the regulation dimensions and at once entered upon the pioneer life of the then far West.

Harvey Minkler was a native of New York. After living in Ohio a while he immigrated to Iowa in May, 1853, and settled on a farm on section 29, Coffin's Grove Township. Mr. Minkler was one of the first trustees of Coffin's Grove Township and at the time there were but fifteen votes here, five of which were cast by members of his family. He was a member of Company F, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry.

Alexander G. Aleock settled near the present Town of Masonville in 1854, coming from the State of Illinois. His first habitation for himself and family was built by driving poplar poles in the ground and then weaving willows in around the poles. The roof was of hay and for many years this house was called Willowdale.

D. N. Davis came from the State of New York to Delaware County in 1854 and settled in this township, where he lived for many years on section 30. Edwin Davis, a native of Connecticut, arrived in the township in 1854 and settled on section 28. That year he erected a log house. By industry and thrift he brought his farm to a high state of cultivation, became an extensive dealer in and raiser of fine stock and was looked up to by his neighbors as one of their leading citizens.

Among the pioneers of Coffin's Grove Township was James Towner, who came from New York with his family and located here in the spring of 1855.

Patrick Trumblee left the State of Massachusetts in the year 1855 and in September settled in Coffin's Grove Township, where he was successful as a farmer and held a high place in the estimation of his neighbors.

Isaac McGee was born in Canada, immigrated to the United States and settled in this county in 1855, locating on section 23. He was an extensive farmer and a prosperous one. John McGee left Canada in 1854 and selected a tract of land for his future activities on section 23. He became prosperous and was a good citizen of the community.

James G. Johnston was a Pennsylvanian by birth. He found his way to Delaware County in 1858 and settled in Coffin's Grove Township, where a few months later he located on section 32, which for many years was his home.

The marriage register in the office of the Commissioners' Court was commenced in 1844, and the first marriage that year was that of Joel Bailey and Miss Arabella Coffin, the interesting ceremony occurring on the 24th of April. At the time Joel Bailey was thirty years of age and his bride, a daughter of Judge Clement Coffin, was eighteen. G. D. Dillon, justice of the peace, consummated the marriage ceremony. The wedding took place at the home of the bride in this township.

Log schoolhouses were early built in districts 1, 2, 3 and 5. The one in District No. 1 was built in 1854. This was at Coffin's Grove.

MASONVILLE

Masonville is one of the thirty little villages of Delaware County. It is located on the southwest corner of the township, on section 31 and was laid out July 22, 1858, by Francis Daniels and the Iowa Land Company. Mr. Daniels owned the quarter section on which the village was built and as an inducement to the land company to locate a station here, he offered to donate one-

third of the tract of land to the company, which was accepted and a depot was built thereon. Eight years later another depot building took the place of the old one, which was converted into a carpenter shop.

Oscar Wellman, who came West from New York in 1852, built the first house in Masonville in 1854, in which he kept hotel. He also had a stable for the public and for the accommodation of the stage line that passed through here at that time. Masonville has a population of about three hundred. It is surrounded by one of the richest grain and grass belts in this section of the state and is a station on the Omaha branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. It has three general stores, a lumberyard, two implement houses, two elevators, a farmers' cooperative creamery, three churches, a savings bank and a public school. The Catholics and Methodists both have good substantial buildings. Ebenezer Lodge, No. 587, Order of Odd Fellows, has headquarters in a frame building of its own. There is a commodious two-story frame school building, where the classes are graded. The enrollment for 1913 was seventy-five pupils. This is a good shipping point, from which are transported large quantities of grain, hay, creamery products, poultry and eggs, hogs and cattle.

The Farmers Savings Bank was organized in 1905 by Daniel Fagan, M. Lillis and F. S. Griffin. It was capitalized at \$10,000 and began business in a rented building belonging to Mrs. O'Hagan. Recently the concern erected a new brick structure, which it now occupies. President, Daniel Fagan; cashier, M. Lillis.

Ebenezer Lodge, No. 587, I. O. O. F., was organized August 3, 1893, under a dispensation. In October of that year a charter was granted to the following members: F. H. Parkhurst, F. S. Harris, C. E. Durston, Thomas Rose, George Harwood and about fifteen others. The first officials were: F. H. Parkhurst, N. G.; George Harwood, V. G.; C. E. Durston, secretary; Thomas Rose, treasurer; F. S. Harris, financial secretary. The lodge held its first meetings in what is now Preston's warehouse. The membership is about forty-eight.

North Star Chapter, No. 260, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized in October, 1895. The charter members were: E. H. and Ella Blanchard, C. H. and Kate Blanchard, Lewis and Winnie Huyek, F. H. and Ada Parkhurst, J. W. and Melissa Preston, F. S. and Augusta Harris, W. A. and Etta Dover, W. P. and Leola Seward, S. J. Kelly, T. E. Smith, Maria Smith, Thomas and L. L. Rose, John and Anna Rose and Frank Kenyon.

The postoffice was established here February 8, 1860, with H. H. Tubbs in charge. The names of his successors follow: William A. Crowther, June 1, 1861; A. J. Pease, May 17, 1864; Lucius Kinsman, March 4, 1870; Reuben Norton, August 1, 1872; William E. Lawrence, December 23, 1878; S. W. Quick, October 13, 1882; John Latimer, January 2, 1885; Thomas Gordon, October 30, 1885; Charles O'Hagan, December 13, 1888; James W. Turley, August 23, 1893; Charles O'Hagan, July 29, 1897; Josephine O'Hagan, February 17, 1905; Mamie I. O'Hagan, June 20, 1913.

CHAPTER XXV

ADAMS TOWNSHIP

Adams Township was erected September 29, 1855, and is congressional township 87, range 6. It lies in the extreme southwest corner of the county, having Buchanan County for its western boundary and Linn County on the south. Hazel Green Township is on the east and Prairie on the north.

Buffalo Creek enters Adams on section 18 and cuts across the corner, leaving its territory on the southeast corner of section 32. This stream receives the drainage from the greater part of the township and the land in general is covered with a heavy bed of drift, upon which is a soil unexcelled in the Mississippi Valley. This means that Adams Township farms are highly productive and in keeping with the general harmonious customs of the people in Delaware County. These farms indicate thrift and progress on the part of their owners.

James Robinson, an Irishman, came to America in 1844 and to Delaware County in 1852. He married Mary A. Gregg, in 1854, also of Ireland, and they were the parents of twelve children. For many years Mr. Robinson lived on section 8. John Robinson also came from Ireland and settled in the township in 1854. He married Margaret Swindle in March of that year. She was also born in Ireland. Their home was on section 5.

Benjamin Burgess, an early settler of Adams Township, came to the county in 1855, and in 1859 married Ellen Haight, a native of Ohio. Mr. Burgess was a good farmer and citizen.

Charles Falconer, a native of Scotland, came to America in 1842, and to Delaware County in 1855. He married Rebecca Pierce in 1857, and in 1864 enlisted in Company I, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea.

James Cromwell came to the township in 1855 and was one of its valued citizens. By a strong effort he succeeded in having Tower Hill Postoffice established, which was the first in the township and was kept by him for many years. He was one of the few who succeeded in organizing the first district school, in 1858, when the first schoolhouse in the township was erected.

Henry Ehlers was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated to Canada in 1854. Mr. Ehlers arrived in this township in the spring of 1855 and in 1862 married Anna B. Mangold, who was born in Switzerland. Mr. Ehlers was a member of Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry and was with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea. He was a member of the board of supervisors, and the station on the Illinois Central near his farm was named Ehlers in his honor.

Cornelius Hurley was born in Ireland and immigrated to America in 1853. He found his way to Delaware County in 1856 and the same year married Jane Garman, also of Ireland.

Andrew De Woody was born in Pennsylvania in 1820, married Rachel Bardue in 1843, and with his family came to this county in 1856, settling in Adams Township.

W. H. Lenox came from Ireland to America in 1832 and to this county in 1857, settling on section 27. He married Sarah Burgess in 1858. James McElligott was also a son of the Emerald Isle. He crossed the Atlantic in 1848 and arrived in this township in 1857. He married Ellen Behan in 1858, and for many years their home was on section 10.

RYAN

One of the best business towns in Delaware County is that of Ryan, which was laid out August 28, 1888, by J. A. Thomas, Andrew E. Anderson and Arthur I. Flint.

Perhaps the first business enterprise in Ryan was started by Arthur Flint, who opened a general store about the year 1886, in a one-story frame building, now occupied by Worley's harness shop.

Some time in the year 1891 Lon Benninger and John Snyder, under the style of Benninger & Snyder, opened a store. In 1892 Nicholas Weiler had his meat market running and he is still in the business.

C. E. Worley was Ryan's first harness maker. He began business in 1893, in the old Flint Building, and still holds forth there. Mr. Worley, active and progressive, became Ryan's chief executive and during his administration a splendid system of waterworks was established.

Shortly after Worley's arrival F. M. Foley engaged in general merchandising, also J. A. Thomas. After a short while Thomas sold out to Charles Van Anda and Will Sutton, who made up the firm of Van Anda & Sutton. Their successors were Connor & Smith, both surnamed Charles, who came two years later.

The next business concern to open its doors in Ryan was a department store, stocked with goods by the Standard Lumber Company, of Dubuque. This has been under various managements, since the initial one of Joseph Gloden.

SCHOOLS

The first school was established in 1888, in a store building owned by Barney Magirl and taught by Joseph Beacom. In the year 1892 the district erected a school building—one-story frame—on Union Street. The structure was remodeled in 1901, by putting on another story, thus giving four rooms for the accommodation of 135 pupils, who are taught by four instructors. The school has twelve grades.

POSTOFFICE

The Ryan Postoffice was established in 1884, with Dennis Magirl in charge. The names of his successors follow: A. I. Flint, May 3, 1889; J. A. Thomas, September 24, 1890; J. H. Beacom, August 23, 1894; James Ireland, September 17, 1897; F. L. Houston, December 20, 1901.



FIRE STATION AND WATERWORKS, RYAN

RYAN INCORPORATED

Upon petition of John Dolphin, C. E. Worley, John Reilly, J. Coakley, N. Weiler, F. L. Houston and others, asking that the Village of Ryan be separated from the townships of Adams and Hazel Green, and empowered to formulate and maintain a government of its own, with the rights and privileges of an incorporated town, the prayer was granted and the court appointed John Reilly, E. C. Pound, Robert M. Merriam, C. E. Worley and Fred Houston a commission to call an election, to be held at Koehler's implement store, to vote upon the proposition. In accordance and with directions of the court an election was called and held on the 5th day of February, 1901, at which time the electorate cast its voice strongly in favor of incorporation.

In the month of March, at the regular municipal election, John Dolphin was elected mayor, and John Reilly, Gottlieb Heiseman, F. M. Foley, O. M. Wright, F. L. Houston, John Ewart, trustees. The first meeting of the council was held on the 13th day of May following and the city government was in full running order. At that session the officials qualified, who agreed to act without pay the first year. John Hazelrigg was appointed clerk, and J. P. Striegel, treasurer. An ordinance was passed for the building of sidewalks and Ed Pugh, at a special meeting, received the appointment of marshal.

WATERWORKS SYSTEM

The citizens of Ryan early appreciated the fact that a system of waterworks was necessary to give the people an abundance of water, both for public and private use. They realized the virtue of being secure against losses by fire and to these ends a special meeting of council was held August 28, 1901, for the purpose of calling an election, whereby the general sentiment of the community on the movement could be obtained and made a matter of record. On September 21, 1901, the election was held at Koehler's implement store. Fifty votes were cast, of which thirty-nine favored the building of waterworks, while only seven taxpayers voted against the improvement. Four votes were mutilated and were not counted. The judges of this important election were John Dolphin, John Reilly, H. C. Koehler, John Hazelrigg and R. M. Merriam.

In 1902 council was empowered to sell the corporation bonds to the amount of \$3,000 at 5 per cent interest and a levy of 5 mills on the dollar was made for the purpose. An 8-inch well was drilled, which produces a splendid supply of good water. A one-story brick power and pumping station was erected in the heart of the town, in which was installed a vertical steel tank 9 by 9 by 36 feet, as a reservoir, having a capacity of 16,000 gallons of water. The pressure is sixty pounds and the water is driven into the reservoir by a 12-horsepower gasoline engine. The power house stands on a lot, purchased of P. H. Ryan, for \$350. The total cost of the waterworks, including the power house and 1,000 feet of hose, was about five thousand dollars.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Ryan people organized a fine body of men into a volunteer fire company in 1902, and this department of the town's utilities erected a brick fire station

at its own expense in 1913. The building is in the form of a tower from the ground up and on the face of the structure is a tablet, on which is inscribed the following names, the owners of which contributed to the sum of \$900, cost of the station: C. E. Worley, chief; J. M. Brayton, W. H. Ward, G. C. Johnston, N. Weiler, A. O. Thompson, R. A. Barry, T. P. Turner, A. J. Keegan, S. S. McAreavy, J. M. Duncan, E. E. Coakley, J. A. Lyness and J. J. Dolphin.

OFFICIALS OF RYAN

Since Ryan was incorporated the following persons have served as mayor and clerk: 1901—John Dolphin, mayor; John Hazelrigg, clerk; 1902—C. E. Worley, mayor; A. G. Duncan, clerk; 1904—P. W. Beacom, mayor; A. G. Duncan, clerk; 1906—August Feilebein, mayor; John Tarleton, clerk; 1908—George C. Johnston, mayor; John Brayton, clerk; 1910-12—E. E. McCloud, mayor; A. O. Thompson, clerk; 1914—W. T. McElliott, mayor; Joseph Cody, clerk. Ryan has a population of 511, of which 370 live in the part situate in Adams Township, and 141 in Hazel Green.

RYAN STATE BANK

The Bank of Ryan was the first financial concern established here in 1896 and the company was made up of J. A. Thomas, John Dolphin, John Reilly and E. E. McCloud, they having purchased the brokerage interests of J. A. Thomas, who had been in business about one year. The Bank of Ryan maintained its identity until 1900, when, on June 19th of that year, the Ryan State Bank was incorporated by J. A. Thomas, E. C. Pound, Patrick Donnelly, John Reilly, Charles Barry, W. B. Robinson and John Dolphin. This institution began doing business in July following in its present home, which is a brick building, purchased of Mrs. J. A. Thomas. The bank was capitalized at \$25,000, and had for its first officials: J. A. Thomas, president; E. C. Pound, vice president; John Dolphin, cashier. Mr. Thomas died in 1906, when the position vacated was occupied by John Dolphin, and at the same time his son, J. J. Dolphin, succeeded to the cashiership. In December, 1910, John Dolphin died and his son succeeded him in the presidency, retaining the office of cashier until June, 1911, when J. M. Foley was elected to that position. Mr. Foley resigned about April 1, 1914, on account of ill health, and F. L. Houston was elected in his stead. At that time F. M. Foley was elected vice president. The present officials are: J. J. Dolphin, president; F. M. Foley, vice president; F. L. Houston, cashier; John K. Dolphin, assistant cashier. Capital, \$25,000; surplus, \$25,000; undivided profits, \$20,000; deposits, \$310,000.

CREAMERY

The Ryan Creamery was built in 1903 by the Palmer-Hubbard Company, of Independence, Iowa. It was bought in 1906 by E. E. McCloud, George Emery and John Dolphin, and since that time has been known as the Ryan Creamery Company, which has been under the management, since April, 1914, of A. W. Dickinson. This is a large concern which makes a grade of butter that always finds a ready market. During the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, the average out-

put of butter was 500,000 pounds per year. The building is a two-story brick, 44 by 54 feet, ground dimensions. It has a one-story addition 28 by 44 feet for furnaces and coal. The original cost was \$9,000.

CHURCHES

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Ryan is an outgrowth of a church established in Adams Township. Here the first mass was said by Father Farley in June, 1882, at the home of Dennis Magirl, who was then living on section 24 of Adams Township. Among those present on this occasion were Patrick Donnelly, Thomas and James Keegan, Patrick Kinley, Ed Reilly, Newton Fuller, William Drummy, John Holahan, Con Sullivan, Dennis Harrington, Philip Clark and Michael O'Hara. In the parish were seventeen families.

The first house of worship was built in the summer of 1882 on section 19, in Hazel Green Township. The cornerstone was laid by Rev. Fathers M. J. Farley and Brady on the 18th of July of that year. The building was of brick, 40 by 60 feet. A steeple was attached some time after the church was finished. The original cost of this building was between seven and eight thousand dollars. Some years later \$5,000 on improvements was expended. The ten acres of land upon which the church stood was purchased of Mrs. Harger, with the proviso that the building should be finished within three years from the day of purchase. This was accomplished just before the time limit. Part of the land was devoted to burial purposes and the property was known as Belmond Church and Cemetery. Dedicatory exercises were held in the summer of 1883 by Rev. P. H. Ryan and others.

After the Town of Ryan began to grow and assume proportions this church was practically transplanted to that village about sixteen years ago. A frame church building was erected, 40 by 50 feet, a short distance from the present edifice, which cost about five thousand dollars. Services were held here until February 12, 1912, when the present new building was occupied. In the fall of 1907 the priest's house, a two-story frame building, 32 by 36 feet, was moved from Belmond to Ryan, a distance of two miles. The parochial school, a three-story brick building, with basement, having ground dimensions of 40 by 60 feet, was built a few years ago at a cost of \$12,000. This school has an attendance of 140 pupils and is taught by six Presentation nuns of Dubuque. The property of this church is easily worth \$75,000.

The first pastor of St. Patrick's who succeeded Reverend Farley was Rev. Fr. P. H. Ryan, who came in 1882 and remained until October, 1906. He was followed by Fr. Patrick Lahey, who was here three years and then came the present pastor, Rev. Fr. John Maloy.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

During the summer of 1888, Reverend Hansen, of Earlville, Iowa, visited a small group of German Lutherans, living in Hazel Green Township, near Ryan, and gathered them under the influence of the word and sacraments of God.

Services were held for some time in different schoolhouses. Then these people were organized in August, 1888, as a congregation which adopted the name Friedens Gemeinde (Congregation of Peace), having adopted the conditions of Evangelical Lutheran congregations recommended by the Iowa Synod.

Reverends Romberg and Foedisch served the congregation for a short time and then Reverend Melchert was called in 1892 as resident pastor of this small flock, and has since served as their pastor. At that time the congregation was in a very poor condition, but it was developed by God's blessing and by earnest German diligence and perseverance into a fairly strong congregation. At the time that Reverend Melchert took charge it had hardly a dozen members; now it has a strong voting membership of seventy, with 400 souls. Though some differences of opinion arose in the first years of the church, the faithful God helped and all difficulties were overcome and under the influence of God's word and sacraments the congregation has steadily increased in membership and strength.

In 1893 a church was built as a permanent home of the congregation. In 1895 the parsonage was built and later on it was remodeled and enlarged. In 1903 the steeple of the church was remodeled and a bell was purchased; for this purpose about one thousand dollars was raised. Finally a cemetery was acquired. The actual value of the property amounts to \$6,000 with no debts.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Some time before the year 1891 the Methodists established a society and held services in the schoolhouse at Tower Hill. Rev. Frank Loveland, who was pastor of the church in Coggon, ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation and in the summer of 1891 through his efforts a house of worship was built in Ryan, at a cost of \$1,600, on a lot donated by J. A. Thomas. Among the first members here were J. H. Preston and wife, Q. Searight and wife and George Walkup. The first pastor was Rev. Frank Loveland, but since his time the church usually has had a student pastor. Among the resident pastors were Revs. H. C. Culver and Edward Lee. There is now a membership of about fifty and the attendance at Sunday school averages forty. The Epworth League also has a good attendance.

EHLER

The Village of Ehler was laid out on the southwest part of section 26, and is a small station on the Illinois Central Railroad. General stores are supported by a good trade from the rich country surrounding it. The place was named in honor of Henry Ehlers, who located near by in the spring of 1855. A postoffice was established August 9, 1888, and F. P. Ryan commissioned postmaster on the same date. His successors were: James Henderson, March 20, 1891; Alexander McDonald, May 21, 1902; William H. Ehlers, September 7, 1906; N. F. Patton, October 4, 1907.

ROBINSON

Robinson is the youngest town in Delaware County and is a sprightly village for its age, especially in this part of the state. The place was laid out in 1912 and now has a bank, two general stores, one under control of the



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, RYAN



ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND ST. JOHN'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, RYAN

Robinson Mercantile Company, and the other owned by the firm of White & Stebbins. A. P. Burrows & Sons and W. D. Hoyt & Co. have hardware stores. Peter Kiene has a lumber yard. There are also a blacksmith shop, harness shop, restaurant, barber shop and a pool hall, an elevator and last, but not least, the Robinson Herald, a busy, newsy little sheet, that sat itself down in the new town as soon as it could secure a roof to cover machinery and the head of its editor.

The postoffice was established and Mary Irene Robinson commissioned postmistress, April 5, 1913.

The Robinson Bank was incorporated August 27, 1912, by W. B. Alexander and J. W. Robinson, Arthur McEnamy and W. H. Swindle.



CHAPTER XXVI

ONEIDA TOWNSHIP

Congressional township 89, range 4, was organized September 29, 1855, and named Oneida. It is bounded on the north by Elk, on the east by Bremen, on the south by Delhi and on the west by Delaware townships and the beauties of its prairies and richness of soil early attracted the pioneers seeking homes in this great state. In and near the timber along Plum Creek the first locations were made, but it was not long before the settlers realized in full the value of the prairie soil and in the course of a few years the plains were dotted with the buildings of prosperous and contented farmers.

Plum Creek, the Maquoketa's largest affluent in Delaware County, with its ramifying branches, extends to the northern part of this township on the east and the north half. The soil is thin in some parts of the township, rock ledges showing near the surface. Sands that bear evidence of having been carried by winds in the glacial period appear near Earlville and pretty generally throughout the township. On section 7, in a low ridge, there are from four to six feet of sand resting on an old soil bed. However, Oneida Township has some of the finest farms in the county; a general air of prosperity is noticeable on every hand.

The first person to take up a residence in this locality was William Van Order, but upon what section has not been determined. It is known, however, that a brother-in-law, named Wilson, lived with him. Wilson was, in the words of a certain strenuous ex-president, "an undesirable citizen," whose bad reputation led Van Order to remove to another part of the country. Wilson finally was shot by settlers whose horses had been stolen, presumably by him, and he was buried, so it is said, in Adams Township, where he met his death.

Andrew J. Rector came early. He was a North Carolinian by birth. In 1849 he arrived in Delaware County from his adopted state, Indiana, and located on a farm in this township, where he and his bride built a home and lived there many years. It was in this house the first election was held in Oneida Township after its creation, the place having been designated for the purpose by County Judge F. B. Doolittle. Mr. Rector died in 1904.

A. S. Scott and family emigrated from Ohio in 1851 and located in this township on section 13, near Almoral. A. R. Scott came in 1853 and some years later settled on section 10.

J. A. G. Catron was one of the foremost men in Oneida Township. He removed from Indiana in 1854 and with his family settled on section 2. He was prominently identified with township affairs and held several offices. Mr. Catron was also a great church man and one of the founders of the Methodist Society in this vicinity. He was trustee and one of the incorporators of the Earlville Methodist Episcopal Church. A man of good judgment and in-

dustrious habits, he accumulated several hundred acres of land and all in all, was a good citizen.

William Cattron came to the township with his brother John in 1852. They first stopped at Delhi and from there walked across the prairie and chose land on section 2, which they entered. They then returned to Laporte County, Indiana, from whence they brought their families to the new home in Oneida Township. Six months later, William sold his interest in the claim to his brother, and located in Elk Township. John Cattron built a log cabin on the prairie claim, hauling the lumber from Guttenburg.

The last Government land unclaimed by settlers was entered by E. B. Conger and James Jones, who came to the township in 1853. Mr. Conger's father was with the party. Among others who came this year were James Ball, William Hefner, I. R. Williams and Joel Seger.

James Ball, still living, as has been mentioned, came to this township in 1855. He entered a tract of land, part of which is within the limits of the Town of Delaware, and built a small frame residence. He prospered in his undertakings as farmer and live-stock dealer and is now taking the shady side of life gracefully and happily.

John Cruise and son by the same surname, settled in Oneida Township in 1853, when the country was wild and still meandered by bands of Indians, who temporarily camped in the groves close by their cabin. The elder Cruise lived to be over eighty years of age. The younger man became prominent in the county government, serving as sheriff three successive terms, securing his first election to that office in 1861. He became a large land owner, was an extensive breeder and raiser of live stock, carried on dairying and was generally an active, wide-awake citizen and is now a resident of Manchester and at the age of seventy-seven operates his own automobile.

Jasper S. Hunt settled in this township in the early '50s and for many years resided on section 32. Mr. Hunt was one of the most active in organizing the township in 1855.

John P. Fear and D. M. Smith became identified with Oneida Township in 1852, settling near the present Village of Delaware.

William Hoekaday came to Delaware County from Dupage County, Illinois, and settled in Oneida Township, married a Miss Rogers and to them were born eight children, five boys and three girls. Mr. Hoekaday had an old team and a few dollars in his pocket when he came to Iowa. Now he is one of Delaware County's many retired farmers. He served in the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Jones Mill Grange and while his home is now in Manchester, Iowa, where he spends his summers, for the past three seasons he has with his wife and a few Delaware County friends spent the winters in Southern California.

E. A. Seger was born in the State of New York and came to this county in 1854, with his father, Joel Seger. L. G. Seger, another son of Joel, came at the same time.

William E. Wilson settled in the township in 1854. One Pierce also settled here in the same year and bought eighty acres of land, for which he paid \$700—a big price for the time.

Walter S. Sanderock, a native of England, emigrated to the United States in 1845, and to this county in 1855, locating in Oneida Township.

W. G. Strickland removed from Massachusetts to this county in 1856 and settled on section 11, this township. At the time of his locating here he had a wife and two children.

James F. and Electa B. Enos, with their son, James B. Enos, settled here in 1856 and entered land, upon which the family resided and prospered for many years.

In the spring of 1856 several families of the Congregational faith came in, among whom were Rev. J. A. Kasson, Rev. H. N. Gates, Daniel B. Noble, L. O. Stevens and F. W. Dunham. They made a little settlement on and near section 11. This was called Stafford Colony, which later became known as Al-moral (See Al-moral).

Joseph Dunham, father of F. W., J. B., Buel and Abbie Dunham came from Franklin County, Vermont, and located at Al-moral in Oneida Township in 1856.

F. W. Dunham was the first postmaster at Al-moral, afterward became principal of the Earlville school and later of the Manchester schools. His children, both of whom are now living, are Judge George W. Dunham, Manchester, and Mrs. Laura Barrett of Vermilion, South Dakota. Mr. Dunham died many years ago, but his widow, who several years after became Mrs. Sanborn, still resides at Manchester and is dearly loved by all who know her.

J. B. Dunham, usually called "Bicknell," succeeded his brother, F. W., as postmaster at Al-moral and continued to hold that office until his death a few years since. He was one of Oneida Township's best men. His widow now resides at Manchester and his two sons at Oneida.

J. B. Taylor came in 1855. George M. Earl, William Everton and Benjamin F. Kahl came in 1857. Of course there are many others who located in the township this year and the immediate years succeeding, but even if their names were at hand, want of space will not permit mention of them here. However, in the second volume detailed sketches of most of the prominent pioneers will be found.

VILLAGE OF EARLVILLE

The original Town of Earlville, first known as Nottingham, was laid out on sections 35 and 36, in October, 1857, for the Iowa Land Company, by its president, R. B. Mason. The plat was filed for record in the county recorder's office on the 22d day of the month mentioned. The village was named Nottingham, in honor of one of the leading officials of the railroad company, then first operating within its circumscribed limits.

The first person to locate on the land here was a man named Downer, who came in 1857, and remained but a short time. He disposed of his interests to George M. Earl who, accompanied by Henry Bentley, arrived in the locality that year. Bentley did not stay long and before leaving sold his share in the land to Earl, whose name is now dignified as the appellation for the second largest and important town in Delaware County.

Joel Seger located in the new town in 1853 and was the first carpenter in the community. He built the first schoolhouse in the place, a small frame structure.

There is no record or account of anyone following Seger onto the future townsite until 1857, when the Dubuque & Sioux City (now Illinois Central) reached this place. That year the townsite was laid out on the Earl land and settlements therein were quite numerous. On December 10, 1857, the first train arrived in the growing trade center and both the postal authorities and railroad company changed the name to Earlville. The old name of Nottingham clung to the place and in 1861, Judge Bailey of the County Court, enforced the name on the place by a judicial order. However, this was changed to Earlville at the time of the incorporation of the village as a town later on.

The first mercantile establishment here was opened by Benjamin Thorpe, Sr., in the spring of 1857. He kept a general line of goods then in demand by his patrons, and soon after he had established a good trade. F. Bates began in the same line of business in a building, the upper story of which was used as a hall, which was the first one in the town. This hall was used for many purposes, including religious services of the sects then recently organized.

Earlville soon became a leading trading point and grain market, the railroad facilitating transportation to a degree scarcely looked for by the settlers, and in 1858 Benjamin Thorpe built a warehouse for the storage of grain, which came in from the fertile farms many miles around. Within a short time two more grain depositories were built. But so much grain began seeking the markets in the east, that they became inadequate for the purpose and an elevator was built in 1861, by J. S. Harris and Joseph Deiley. This was one of the three elevators on the line of the railroad at that period. In 1864, the elevator passed into the hands of Josiah Tilson and later Hersey & Company became proprietors. The latter firm built another elevator in 1875, with a capacity of 15,000 bushels, being erected on the foundations of an elevator built by Hersey & Company, destroyed by a cyclone in 1869, the year it was put up.

By the year 1877, Earlville was well on the road towards reaching its ambition to become one of Delaware's important marts and had dry-goods and general mercantile establishments, groceries, shoe stores, harness shops, hardware stores, wagon and carriage factories, blacksmith shops, furniture stores, jewelers, druggists, physicians, milliners, tailors, coopers, butchers, a livery stable, established by J. B. Taylor, first in the town and still in operation by a son; and other lines of business, including a newspaper, an indispensable luxury in a community of intelligent people.

EARLVILLE IS INCORPORATED

A petition, signed by many citizens of Earlville, was filed in the Circuit Court, May 10, 1882, praying that the village be incorporated as a town. The matter coming before the court, Judge John C. Lacey granted the prayer of the petition and appointed George Staehle, Sr., F. Werkmeister, W. H. Merton, Samuel F. Parker and L. G. Hersey a committee to call an election, to ascertain the wishes of the electorate. An election was thereupon called to be held Monday, June 12, 1882, at the drug store of J. S. Harris & Son, and its results showed that the proposition was carried by a majority of 59, out of a total vote of 101. On the 8th day of August, 1882, an election was held for town officers, and the following persons were chosen: Mayor, Samuel F. Parker; clerk, C.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH, EARLVILLE



GARRETT'S FALLS, EARLVILLE

Starr Barre; trustees, Charles Schubert, Charles B. Bush, George G. Williams, L. G. Hersey, George Staehle and Alex Riddell.

The council held its first meeting on the evening of August 21st, in the office of the Graphic. Members of the council were all present, but the mayor elect was absent. On motion of Staehle, Mr. Hersey was made mayor, pro tem, and presided.

On motion of Staehle it was moved that a tax of 3 mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of taxable property be levied; also that 5 mills be levied on all farm lands of ten acres and over within the corporation, for the ensuing year, for road purposes.

Councilman Riddell nominated John Cruikshank for marshal and Councilman Williams nominated J. B. Taylor. On a ballot being taken, Cruikshank received the appointment, at a salary of \$25 from September 1 to the next annual election.

The mayor was authorized to appoint a committee of three on ordinances and for that purpose named Riddell, Staehle and Bush.

A committee, consisting of Bush and Williams, was named to take the measurement of the railroad tracks within the corporate limits. The place selected for the next meeting was the Hersey Building; and this is the manner in which Earlville started out on its career as an incorporated town.

The following named citizens have served Earlville as chief executive and clerk: 1882-83, Parker, mayor; Barre, recorder; 1884-85, George Staehle, Jr., mayor; Barre, recorder; 1886, G. H. Bush, mayor; Barre, recorder; 1887, George Staehle, mayor; S. K. Virtue, recorder; 1888, J. H. Trewin, mayor; S. K. Virtue, recorder; 1889, H. G. Millen, mayor; S. K. Virtue, recorder; 1890, E. H. Russel, mayor; S. K. Virtue, recorder; 1891, W. I. Millen, mayor; S. K. Virtue, recorder; 1892, S. W. Klaus, mayor; S. K. Virtue, recorder; 1893, S. W. Klaus, mayor; S. K. Virtue, recorder; 1894, James Currie, mayor; S. K. Virtue, recorder; 1895, James Currie, mayor; S. K. Virtue, recorder; 1896, James Currie, mayor; S. K. Virtue and E. South, recorder; 1897, J. B. Taylor, mayor; E. South, recorder; 1898, J. B. Taylor, mayor; E. South, recorder; 1899, J. B. Taylor, mayor; E. South, recorder; 1900, J. B. Taylor, mayor; E. South, recorder; 1901, J. B. Taylor, mayor; E. South, recorder; 1902, J. C. Nieman, mayor; R. V. Lucas, recorder; 1903, J. C. Nieman, mayor; R. V. Lucas, recorder; 1904, H. A. Tobie, mayor; R. V. Lucas, recorder; 1905, H. A. Tobie, mayor; R. V. Lucas, recorder; 1906, S. S. Douglass, mayor; C. B. Rogers, recorder; 1907, S. S. Douglass, mayor; C. B. Rogers, recorder; 1908, John Werkmeister, mayor; William Hunt, recorder; 1909, John Werkmeister, mayor; William Hunt, recorder; 1910, John Werkmeister, mayor; William Hunt, recorder; 1911, John Werkmeister, mayor; William Hunt, recorder; 1912, J. M. Dunn, mayor; William Hunt, recorder; 1914, H. A. Tobie, mayor; William Hunt, recorder.

EARLVILLE HAS A DISASTROUS FIRE

On the evening of May 10, 1887, the town was threatened with destruction. Fire was noticed in a frame building, occupied by a saloon, but it had gotten under such headway before its discovery, that before means could be taken to subdue its ravages the flames had spread and consumed three blocks of busi-

ness houses, including residences and churches. The Congregational Church and parsonage were in ruins; the Voit residence, a handsome brick structure costing \$5,000, met the same fate; also, T. O. Eaton's meat market, F. Werkmeister's furniture establishment and residence, George Staehle's hardware store and lumber yard, Alex Riddell & Company's general merchandise store, Bush & Klaus, general merchandise, E. Healey, farm implements, the Garfield Hotel, a new brick building; Farmers Hotel, also a new brick building; Shubert & Hess, wagon shops, John Young's carriage factory, and others. The loss was placed at over two hundred thousand dollars, on which was some insurance.

WATERWORKS SYSTEM

The heavy losses by fire sustained by Earlville citizens awakened them to the imperative necessity of installing a system of waterworks, as security in a measure at least, against a repetition of the calamity. To this end the matter was presented to the electorate of the town in the spring of 1900 and the question of bonding Earlville to the extent of \$5,000 for the construction and maintenance of a system of waterworks was carried by a generous majority. It was not until 1903, however, that construction of the improvement began. In that year an 8-inch well, 175 feet in depth, was drilled in the rock, when a bounteous supply of pure, clear water was obtained. A reservoir, 36 feet in diameter and 15 feet in depth, was built, giving a capacity of 112,000 gallons of the liquid, on Reeder's hill, one-half mile southwest of town. The elevation of the reservoir is so intense as to afford a pressure of forty pounds, more than sufficient to throw a stream over the tallest structure in the community. Six-inch cast iron mains were laid and with a building in which pumps were installed, Earlville completed its waterworks at an expenditure of about eight thousand dollars.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

In the year 1912 the authorities of the corporation installed a small dynamo at the pumping station to utilize the excess power there and furnish lights for the streets. This arrangement was so satisfactory, it created a demand for more lights, both for public and private use. To meet the exactments of the citizens in this relation meant the construction of a larger plant and the matter was submitted at the polls December 9, 1913. While the question of issuing \$10,000 in bonds for the purpose was answered in the affirmative by the electorate the project was defeated for the time being through a technicality which necessitated the resubmission of the proposition at another election, held September 14, 1914. But not waiting for the election, being well assured of its confirmatory results, all the necessary equipment for a first class lighting plant, including dynamos, one 35-horse-power engine and one 25-horse-power, both of the Bessemer type, was set up in the waterworks power house, a two-story brick structure, and now the Town of Earlville owns two splendid utilities—waterworks and an electric lighting system.

CITY HALL

Earlville has a very good city hall, a two-story brick building, erected in 1888. In the front of the ground floor is the equipment of the fire department,



PUBLIC SCHOOL, EARLVILLE



SCHOOL BUILDING AT EARLVILLE ERECTED IN 1859

used by a volunteer company. To the rear are cells or iron cages, for the safe keeping of law-breakers. The upper story is devoted to the council chamber and mayor's office.

STATE BANK OF EARLVILLE

The banking facilities of Earlville are excellent, all needs of the citizens in that respect being amply provided for by the State Bank, which began existence as a private financial concern in 1882. The firm of Conger Brothers were the first proprietors, having George W. Dunham, now Judge Dunham of Manchester, as cashier. The bank in course of time was the property of A. H. Conger. On September 1, 1887, H. Millen & Son took charge and later added W. I. Millen, another son of the senior member of the firm. H. G. Millen and W. I. Millen then conducted operations as Millen Brothers.

The bank was organized as the Savings Bank of Earlville in 1895, the incorporators being J. C. and W. T. Wood, Ed Bisgrove, Thomas Cousins, C. M. and D. M. Laxson, H. G. and W. I. Millen and George Staehle, Sr. The capital was \$20,000. C. M. Laxson, president; J. C. Wood, vice president; D. F. Laxson, cashier. In 1887 the deposits were \$10,000.

The bank was reorganized in 1902 and chartered as the State Bank, with a capital of \$25,000. President, C. M. Laxson; vice president, W. T. Wood; cashier, H. G. Millen; assistant cashier, W. I. Millen. The latter resigned and was succeeded by Emor Millen, who remained until 1904, when his place was taken by D. F. Laxson. Present officials, C. M. Laxson, president; Edward Bisgrove, vice president; D. F. Laxson, cashier. Capital, \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$27,000; deposits, \$225,000.

POSTOFFICE

On the 12th of February, 1858, the postoffice was established at Earlville and S. D. Moody commissioned postmaster. The names of his successors follow: C. B. Stowe, commissioned November 9, 1858; J. S. Harris, December 5, 1860; J. G. Verplank, March 29, 1861; Cummings Sanborn, January 28, 1864; R. L. Jones, September 17, 1867; R. H. Van Wagenen, January 4, 1886; J. G. Cousins, December 18, 1890; William H. Flynn, October 25, 1894; J. C. Cousins, August 22, 1898; R. V. Lueas, October 11, 1902; Philip M. Cloud, December 22, 1905.

SCHOOLS

Earlville has always been recognized as one of the foremost towns in the county in all matters pertaining to education. As early as 1853 a school was erected on what afterwards became the townsite. Joel Seger, a carpenter settling here in that year, was the builder. The little cabin school had for its first teacher Benjamin Thorpe, Jr., and the building was utilized for various purposes until 1859, when a two-story frame structure took its place, C. C. Gilman being the contractor. This old school stood for many years and instructors presiding within its walls had for pupils lads and lassies who became the bone and sinew of the county.

Earlville was made an independent school district in 1865. H. N. Gates under the new dispensation was appointed principal and Mary Ellis, assistant. Later, additions were made to the building, to meet the growing demand for more room. The attendance at this time is large and the erection of the new building, a two-story brick, a year or two ago, was a necessity and its cost was cheerfully met by the parents and taxpayers of the community.

CHURCHES

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

In the month of August, 1854, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed at this place, by George Clifford, of the Iowa Conference, the meeting taking place at the home of Samuel Sanderecock, who then lived at Plum Creek, on the farm now occupied by James Hunt. That pioneer class of Godly men and women was indeed a small one, but in this regard it made up in enthusiasm and sincerity of purpose all that was lacking in number. They were: Samuel Sanderecock and wife, Walter Sanderecock and wife, Thomas Rogers and wife and M. A. Dieley. Preaching was held on occasions by the year 1855, in the schoolhouse at the east end of town, and it was Reverend Hyde, who first came and ministered to this small flock of worshippers.

When the railroad began operations in and through Earlville, in 1857, a box car was set aside on the switch and utilized for church purposes, or preaching at least, and here a small body of men and women gathered for some time. Prior to this, however, in 1856, the conference was divided and Earlville was attached to the Delhi circuit; at this period Rev. A. M. Smith was pastor. He was succeeded in 1859 by Rev. Samuel Lamont, and he in turn stepped aside for Rev. J. F. Hestwood, who came in 1860. Rev. E. W. Jeffries was here from 1861 to 1862 and in 1865 Earlville became an independent charge, with Reverend Julius as pastor. He remained until 1866 and was followed by Rev. T. Thompson.

For several years and up to 1867, services were held in Bates' Hall, the schoolhouse (then new), Thorpe's Hall and in the basement of the Congregational Church. In 1866 lots were purchased and on September 11, 1867, the church was incorporated, by Josiah Dieley, J. B. Taylor, T. R. Long, J. A. G. Cattron and F. W. Sanderecock, trustees. That year the church was built on the lots previously secured. It is a frame structure, still standing, but not in its original form. A parsonage was purchased about this time and in 1868 Rev. J. L. Garrison was called to the charge. His successors in the pulpit were T. Thompson, 1870-71; J. N. Platt, 1871-73; J. B. Allbrook, 1873-74; J. E. Cowgill, 1874-75; S. Knickerbocker, 1875-76; S. Ketcham, 1876-79; William Cobb, 1879-82; J. K. Schiffer, 1882-84; L. M. Pratt, 1884-86; L. L. Lockwood, 1886-88.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The first public improvement toward the formation of a Congregational Church in Earlville, then called Nottingham, was made May 9, 1858, when service was held, with preaching by Rev. H. N. Gates, then pastor of the Congregational Church at Ahmoral, in a railroad car.

A Sunday school was organized at this service by Horace Pitkin, who served as the first superintendent. Services were held here for some time and afterward removed to a hall over the store of Mr. Bates. In this hall, on February 6, 1859, a church was organized with the following charter members: Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. J. S. Harris, Mrs. Dawes, Mr. Bates, James G. Verplank and Rev. and Mrs. H. N. Gates. Reverend Gates remained as pastor until September, 1861. Meetings were continued in the hall for about a year, when they were removed to the upper room of the new schoolhouse and afterwards to the room over Mr. Thorpe's store.

The first house of worship was completed in December, 1867, and dedicated early in the new year. A parsonage was built beside the church in 1882. On the night of May 11-12, 1887, both church and parsonage were burned, together with nearly all the business part of the town. In this fire all the records of the church were destroyed.

After the loss of the church the Methodist Episcopal people kindly offered to share the use of their church. The offer was thankfully accepted, the pastors of the two churches alternating in preaching to the united congregations. In the meantime the Sunday school met in the Odd Fellows Hall, which was kindly offered to the church for services.

The second church edifice was erected during the summer after the fire and was dedicated December 4, 1887, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. J. W. Ferner, of Postville. A new building was purchased for the parsonage, at a cost of \$2,800.

This sketch would be incomplete if it dealt only with beginnings. Following the foundation layers came the builders—the names and services of the Herseys, the Sanborns, Nicholsons, Morriseys and all the host, who in season and out, in labors abundant have toiled for the establishment of the church, leaving an organization of 180 members, a good building well equipped for the work, and a commodious parsonage. The attendance at Sunday school is 120 and in the adult Bible class, eighty-six.

The following named have served as pastors of this congregation: Revs. H. N. Gates, A. M. Loring, Boardman, Charles Gibbs, J. L. Atkinson, Jordan, Hudson, J. Brooks, J. M. Bowers, J. R. Barnes, Thomas Kent, L. W. Winslow, D. M. Ogilvie, D. L. Hilliard, D. W. Blakely, R. F. Paxton, J. C. Stoddard, A. B. Keeler, W. A. Alcorn, T. B. Couchman and A. Winfield Wiggins, the latter having had charge since October, 1913.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

St. Joseph's Church was founded January 12, 1887. Before this, however, Father Lynch, located at Cascade, came here in the primitive days of the community and said mass at the homes of his people. The church building, a neat frame structure, was built in 1887, chiefly through the efforts of Father Farley, and at the time there were but a few families in the parish. On the day mentioned above the edifice was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hennessey, of Duquesne. High mass was celebrated by Rev. J. M. Farrell, assisted by Revs. T. Rowe, P. F. Farrelly and W. F. Pape. At the time were noticed in the sauc-

tuary Revs. P. H. Ryan, D. Heelan, G. Heer, W. Oberbreckling and H. Brickman. The visiting pastor was Reverend Dunkel.

In January, 1912, the church was reorganized, at which time the families in the parish numbered about twenty-five, most of whom lived on the surrounding farms. St. Joseph's never has had a resident priest, but up to 1912 priests attended the church from Manchester and Dyersville, holding services about once each month. Since then Father Theodore Warning, of the Dyersville parish, has sent his assistant, Father Dunkel, regularly every Sunday, and it is now anticipated that St. Joseph's will have its own pastor within a short period of time.

The German Lutheran Church was organized in June, 1873, by Rev. J. Christ, in Exchange Hall. The membership was about twelve families and Daniel Raforth, Henry Young, C. Klaus, were elected trustees. In the spring of 1875 a neat frame building, 22x40 feet, was erected for church purposes, under the direction of Rev. S. De Young, John Young and F. Werkmeister. The dedicatory services were presided over by Rev. John Bucka, who long remained as the pastor.

FRATERNAL BODIES

Square Lodge, No. 286, A. F. & A. M. was organized June 7, 1871, by C. F. Stevenson, J. Dilley and N. Clark, who were also the first principal officials. The lodge now has fifty members and is in a prosperous condition. Its permanent headquarters, after two or three removals, were set up in what is known as the Masonic Building.

In the year 1883 the Masonic Town Hall Company was organized by citizens of Earlville and vicinity, for the purpose of building a structure to be used by the town and for lodge purposes. The required amount of money, \$5,000, was subscribed, Square Lodge of Masons taking \$500. The building, a three-story brick, was at once erected, on the north side of the railroad and nearly opposite the depot. The temple was dedicated January 19, 1884. Grand Lodge was opened at Oneida Hall (I. O. O. F.), at 2 P. M. of that day, from which a procession was formed, headed by Nazareth Commandery of Manchester, and marched to the new home of the lodge, which now owns \$2,700 of the original \$5,000 of stock issued for its erection.

Acacia Chapter, No. 140, Order Eastern Star, was organized October 29, 1896, by twenty-eight men and women. This is a strong and faithful auxiliary of the Masonic bodies and numbers eighty members.

INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FELLOWSHIP

Oneida Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F., was organized October 16, 1861, and now has about fifty members. The lodge owns a two-story frame building, the upper floor of which is arranged for lodge purposes and the lower is devoted to banquets, entertainments, etc. In its original form, a one-story structure, this building was erected by Jacob Moreland in 1866. Here he kept a general store for some time. In 1873 the Odd Fellows bought the property and added another story and an addition wide enough for a stairway.



ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, EARLVILLE

Christina Lodge, No. 290, Daughters of Rebekah, kindred to and an auxiliary of Oneida Lodge, was organized October 16, 1895, with thirty-seven members, which at the present time have been increased to fifty-five members.

Earlville Encampment, No. 99, was organized October 16, 1878, with eighteen members. The present number is forty-five.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

Mistletoe Camp, No. 88, Modern Woodmen of America, came into being and was authorized to open a lodge December 21, 1899. There were twelve charter members. The lodge membership is now forty-five.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Charles Schubert Post, No. 462, G. A. R., was organized July 19, 1889, with the following charter members: E. A. Allen, S. Hoskins, C. L. Rundell, L. W. Winston, B. L. Delano, William Everton, G. H. Bush, E. H. Hall, D. W. Wordand, R. Aubrey, D. Stallard, E. A. Colyon, S. S. Spearing, W. G. Foster, William Hockaday, H. Wische, J. S. Reed.

Through disease and wounds, concomitants of camp life, battles with the enemy and other strenuous duties of warfare, the ranks of this post have not only been decimated, but almost obliterated by the mighty and inexorable hand of Death. A corporal's guard of the old veterans now cannot be mustered or even a quorum, consequently no regular meetings are held and the post may truly be said to have practically gone out of existence.

THE VILLAGE OF DELAWARE

Delaware lies on parts of sections 32 and 33, in Oneida Township and was laid out in March, 1860, by F. B. Doolittle, James Ball, John Hefner and George Watson, owners of the land. The Davenport & St. Paul, now part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system of railroads, crosses the Dubuque and Pacific (Illinois Central) at this point, both having depots.

The first persons to locate in this vicinity were James P. Ball, John Hefner, W. M. Hefner, John P. Fear, D. M. Smith, George Watson and families, all coming in 1853, or near that time. There were then three families between this point and Delhi: Ephraim Cummings and four children; ——— Seroggins and family, and John W. Penn and family.

The railroad company established a station in 1859, which was a great accommodation for Delhi, then the county seat, a town largely visited and of comparatively large importance at that period. The people interested furnished the ground and built a depot and then the town began to grow.

The first station agent in Delaware was W. M. Hefner, who kept a little store in the depot building in 1860; he was the first merchant. One of the Hefners and James Ball built the first house on the town plat, in the winter of 1860, in which Mr. Ball opened a hotel, called the Delaware Center House. The building is still standing and doing duty as a hostelry. How many times its

name has been changed no one living can tell. It is now called the Knowles House.

An elevator was built here in 1864, with a capacity of 4,000 bushels. F. B. Doolittle and R. Boon were the owners. In 1870 Mr. Boon built another, whose capacity was 8,000 bushels.

In 1866 the Delaware Cheese Company was organized by W. M. Hefner, A. A. Enos, J. A. Garfield and K. W. Kingsley. A building was erected for the proposed creamery and cheese was made here until 1871. The company exchanged the property for a farm and then after it ran one year James Ball, the owner, sold the building to J. S. Knowles, who made of it a stable. In July, 1866, another industry was started, by the Delaware Manufacturing Company, of which L. E. Beebe, J. S. Knowles and R. Boon were the ruling spirits. A planing mill was built by the company and conducted until 1870, when failure was acknowledged and the property was converted into a creamery.

The Delaware Improvement Company, organized in 1874 with local capital, for the purpose of developing the town's interests, built a two-story brick business building, with hall on second floor. On the first floor was the Grange store. The building still remains.

Mercantile establishments of various kinds flourished a number of years and then business waned and the town ceased to grow. A reason for this was found in the fact that the place was too close to Manchester on the west, and Earlville, on the east, to have much chance to expand. In the '70s the Delaware County Grange Company had a large general store; Stringham & Carlin, drugs and sundries; B. M. Gardner, shoe shop; Moore & Sessions, creamery; C. S. Austin and Moses Benson, livery stables. Other merchants who at one time were in business here were Al Thorpe, J. Dieley, I. E. Eldridge and R. Phelps. At the present time there is a creamery. There is but one general store, an implement establishment, blacksmith shop, garage and telephone exchange. The population is about one hundred.

POSTOFFICE

The postoffice was established in Delaware in 1859 and on the 19th day of December, James P. Ball was commissioned postmaster. He kept the office at his place of business, the Delaware Center Hotel. Those who succeeded Mr. Ball in the mail service are the following named persons: William M. Hefner, May 8, 1861; David Greaves, October 21, 1865; B. M. Gardner, October 19, 1870; C. J. Simons, September 13, 1881; Charles T. White, January 27, 1882; Horace Davey, March 26, 1883; Clara Hefner, November 23, 1885; Clara Marshall, May 26, 1887; Martha Kingsley, March 27, 1889; J. S. Knowles, April 10, 1894; M. F. Hunt, March 26, 1898; Lucia K. Hunt, December 14, 1898; A. E. Larson, September 10, 1904; E. R. Leamon, March 30, 1906; C. H. Maack, June 9, 1910; E. F. Ortberg, March 9, 1912; J. F. Dawson, November 8, 1913.

SCHOOLS

Delaware has a good graded school that was established in 1863, when a frame building for the purpose was erected on lots 307 and 317. A few years

later the present two-story frame building was put up on the west side of town, in which three teachers are employed.

CHURCHES

The Baptist Church was organized in January, 1865, at the house of David Greaves, by Rev. J. Carrington. The first members were Capt. David Greaves and wife, James Ball and wife, Deacon Jasper Hunt, wife and mother-in-law, Catherine White, Richard Boon and wife, W. M. Hefner and wife, Jury Hefner and wife, W. P. Fear and wife, Francis Robinson, Joseph Long, George Chamberlin, Mercy Chamberlin, Clarissa Wood, Mary Phillips and D. M. Root. The first meetings were held at "Hoosier Point," or Penn's Grove and at Delhi, in the courthouse.

Joseph S. Hunt and Richard Boon were elected deacons and in 1866 R. Phillips, David Greaves and George Chamberlin were appointed a committee on building. By their efforts, ably assisted by other members, a house of worship was erected and dedicated before the close of the following year. Rev. Milton Whitehead was the minister in charge.

For a number of years the Baptist Church flourished at this place and kept on its rolls from forty to fifty members. But through deaths, removals and other causes not to be avoided, the membership waned and about two years ago services were discontinued. The society, however, yet owns a good church building and parsonage.

The Methodists organized a class of seven members, in the schoolhouse in 1866. Reverend Thompson was the presiding minister on that occasion and the first class leader was R. Gould. In 1876 a building for church purposes was erected and dedicated, March 18, 1877, by Rev. D. Sheffer. Before securing a church of their own, this people worshiped in the Baptist Church and then in a hall. There has been no resident pastor for several years.

The Swedish Lutheran Church was organized in Delaware, in 1895, in the German Lutheran Church building, by Peter Malmgren, Peter Nelson, John Ortberg, Nels Nelson, Olof Nicholson, Peter Pearson and others. Bernhard Modin was the first pastor and services were held in the German Lutheran Church. About three years later a church was built costing about fifteen hundred dollars. The Swedish Lutherans are served with a pastor from Cedar Rapids. The membership is about fifty.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized about the year 1888, by John Yelden, William Maurer, Fred Voelschow, Fred Voelker, Carl Zirtzman, William Zirtzman, Henry Meyer, Christian Klaus and others. The corner stone of the house of worship, a frame building, was laid September 6, 1903, and the parsonage was built in 1912. The parochial school is held in a small frame building, which was the first place in which the people of this church worshiped. The church has a membership of forty-five.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Delaware Savings Bank is the first and only institution of its kind to establish itself at this place. It was organized in 1914 and received a charter

to conduct a banking business under the state law, May 7, 1914, with a capital stock of \$10,000. At once a home was built for the bank, a neat one-story brick building, in which operations began in the fall. The officers are: President, W. H. Norris, of Manchester; vice president, James P. Ball, of Delaware; cashier, G. L. Baker, of Greeley.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF ONEIDA

The Village of Oneida lies on section 6 in this township, and is quite a little railroad point, as the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago Great Western railroads cross here, and each has a depot. The Manchester & Oneida has its northern terminus at this place and by a certain arrangement is associated with the other roads and uses the tracks at both depots for the convenience of travelers.

Oneida was laid out October 8, 1896, by D. O. Potter, surveyor, for Elizabeth Hoag Barr and the Oneida Building and Improvement Company, by F. M. Burbridge, president, L. G. Clute, secretary. Of the first merchants, mention should be made of Jesse Ruhlin, who kept a general store. William Bundy also had a general store and was the second postmaster.

Early in the village's career a stock company was organized, in which the railroad company took an interest. A store was opened, in which a large stock of goods of a general character was kept.

Shell Tuttle was also one of the first men to engage in business here; he had a general store.

About the year 1902 a cooperative company put up a creamery. The building burned to the ground three years afterwards, but was rebuilt and operated some time. A Dubuque creamery company now has a depot here, from which cream is shipped to the home plant.

EDUCATIONAL

About ten years ago a school was established and a small frame structure built for the purpose. The first instructress is said to have been Miss Anna Lien, of Manchester. Within a very short time the necessity will have come for a larger building, to meet an increasing demand for more space.

Oneida was incorporated in the spring of 1912, upon the petition of S. T. Knox, F. M. Burbridge, G. B. Cox, J. B. Dunham, W. F. Miller, C. W. Ferris, J. B. Howe, F. H. Dunham, C. H. Kimber, M. Joslin, D. A. Leahie, Joseph Beckel, J. D. Bushnell, W. C. Bushnell, George A. Ott, W. A. Connell, James Hood, William Boardman, Henry Miller, F. R. Burbridge, David Hankins, Walter Bowman and others, twenty-seven in all. A committee of three was appointed by the court to call an election, composed of S. T. Knox, W. F. Miller, and J. B. Howe. The election returned for office the following named persons: Mayor, S. T. Knox; clerk, George A. Ott; treasurer, C. M. Kimber; council, J. B. Howe, J. B. Dunham, C. W. Ferris, W. F. Miller, J. D. Bushnell.

As a trading point, with splendid transportation facilities, Oneida is growing in importance steadily. There is now a population of about two hundred. The village has two or three general stores, a drug store, implement establish-



PUBLIC SCHOOL, ONEIDA



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ONEIDA

ment, produce and poultry market, blacksmith shop, bank, church, school and a good hotel. The bank was incorporated in 1909, under the name of the Oneida State Savings Bank, with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators included J. D. Chase, J. C. Odell, F. M. Burbridge, J. U. Rector, Greeley; G. L. Baker, A. N. Stearns, W. H. Norris, Manchester; D. U. Clements, West Union. Officials: W. H. Norris, president; G. L. Baker, cashier.

The postoffice was established in 1887, and Adolph Zumhof received his commission as its head on the 18th day of May. The names of his successors follow: William R. Bundy, July 29, 1891; William G. Thomas, March 31, 1902; Samuel T. Knox, October 18, 1904.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

There are few who appreciate the schools and churches of a community. It is only after years of development and growth of community enterprises that a sympathetic research reveals the predominant influence of the church. In this limited review of the development of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oneida, we are inspired by a new conception of her usefulness. When we speak of the history of Methodism in Oneida we do not mean just the hamlet but rather the whole community. Consequently we shall give the history of the present society of Methodist people since their first organization.

The present society of Methodist people is of great age. It has been forty years since its organization. It commenced its long and tried career one-half mile east of where the church now stands. Its location was known as Hickory Grove. Jonathan Lakinbill, Henry Nietert and George Goodhile were some of the leading characters at that time. For many years the church stood at Hickory Grove. Year after year she invited the loyalty, inspired the minds and sweetened the hearts of men, women and children of those early times. Not until the faces of twenty years ago are made to shine in the light of the Church above will the accomplishments of the Hickory Grove church be known.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago Great Western railways were built through the little cluster of buildings which were afterwards called Oneida. Finally a little village grew up about the junction of the two railways, the church was moved to the site that it now occupies and was remodeled at a cost of \$3,500. With this more advantageous place as a center of activities the church commenced a new epoch of usefulness. For many years she has reached out to grasp some program more comprehensive than the one that she was inviting the people to adopt. She realized her inability to minister to all the needs of the community. Consequently the change has come.

The congregation has no regular pastor, but the pulpit is often filled by visiting clergymen.

ALMORAL

Rev. J. H. Kasson, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, about the year 1854 left the place mentioned, with the intention of joining a colony of homeseekers at Grinnell, Iowa. Upon reaching Delaware County he had grown tired and dispirited and being pleased with the location of section 11, in Oneida Township, purchased the southwest quarter, on which he built a frame house. This tract of

land eventually became the site of Almorat. In the spring of 1856 a group of men, styled the Stafford Emigration Company, of Amherst, Massachusetts, sent delegates to Iowa in search of a place to locate a colony. The men composing the delegation, upon inspection of the country, did not see enough to interest them and returned east without making a selection, but did report unfavorably to the company of their investigations. At the time the organization was effected in Massachusetts, Rev. H. N. Gates and D. S. Noble were living at the Yankee Settlement; L. O. Stevens at Hopkinton; and Joseph Dunham, F. W. Dunham and J. B. Dunham, at Bowen's Prairie. These persons, with their families, had joined the colony and expected to become members of the colony. After the failure of the delegation to select land for the proposed scheme of colonization, F. W. Dunham, Rev. H. N. Gates, L. O. Stevens and D. B. Noble took up the investigation of the country through Western and Northwestern Iowa, and finally came upon the present site of Almorat, where they camped and met Rev. J. H. Kasson, who had by this time secured a neighbor in the person of John A. G. Catron, who had built a home on the northwest quarter of section 11. Mr. Kasson was induced to dispose of his holdings. Adjoining land was purchased by the quartette of homeseekers, making in all six hundred and forty acres, which was intended as a nucleus of a settlement whose people should build up the Congregational Church and an institution for the education of their children. One-fifth of the land thus secured was donated as a permanent endowment for an academy or high school.

On November 23, 1857, James H. Kasson laid out the town of Almorat on section 11, being part of a tract of land he had retained. F. W. Dunham was the surveyor. Here Rev. H. N. Gates had built a house in the previous fall, the first one in the village. The structure was removed to Earlville about the year 1860.

A school was opened in Almorat in the summer of 1857 by Abbie E. Dunham, in a log cabin, which stood on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11.

In September, 1858, the progenitors of the settlement, which was first designated as the Stafford Colony, incorporated the Almorat Institute under the laws of the State of Iowa. The incorporators were J. H. Kasson, L. O. Stevens, Joseph Dunham, William G. Strickland, H. N. Gates, Elijah Gates, J. A. G. Catron and David Roland. These worthy men were also the first trustees. Building operations were commenced immediately and a frame structure, 24x30 feet, was erected on lot 1, block 10, in which the first term of the Almorat Institute opened December 1, 1857, under the charge of Rev. H. N. Gates. There were about twenty pupils. Before the institution closed its doors, Rev. H. N. Gates, L. O. Stevens, R. M. Marvin and F. W. Dunham taught here and a district school was conducted in connection with the institute until its close in 1860.

After the close of the institute this property reverted to the donors, who transferred it to the Almorat Congregational Church, together with other property. The church had been organized in 1857. Rev. H. N. Gates was the first pastor, and W. G. Strickland, deacon.

The postoffice was established here March 24, 1857, and F. W. Dunham was placed in charge. At first mail was received weekly. The first arrived at this office in April, 1857. The office has long since been discontinued.

Almoral has the distinction of having organized the first brass band in Delaware County. It came into existence in 1858. J. B. Dunham was its leader. This musical organization appeared in different parts of the county at political meetings during the national campaign of 1860, and when a number of its members enlisted for the Civil war, the band became extinct.

A commodious schoolhouse to replace the log cabin was built in 1864 in Almoral, at a cost of about one thousand dollars, and when it was completed it was one of the best buildings of its character in Delaware County.

Almoral became quite a bustling little trading point and remained so a few years. A creamery was started early in 1876, by William G. Strickland, J. B. Dunham, J. A. G. Catron, William Hockaday, and others, and was operated successfully a long time.

John Cruise later established a creamery on section 12, near Almoral. The town itself has been wiped off the map.

HISTORY OF ALMORAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

By Mrs. J. B. Dunham (1907)

In the fall of 1856 a small colony of eastern people came to Almoral, which was then a wild prairie country, to make homes and build up religious institutions. During that winter Sabbath services were held at the home of Rev. James H. Kasson.

In the spring of 1857, March 26th, a meeting was held at the home of H. N. Gates, and the Almoral church was organized, consisting of the following thirteen members: Messrs. and Mesdames H. N. Gates, L. O. Stevens, Joseph Dunham, Francis Dunham, W. G. Strickland and James Kasson, and Miss Sarah Lease.

Of this number only five are living: Mrs. Mary Kasson, of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Jeannette Stevens, of Blair, Nebraska; Mrs. A. M. Sanborn and Mrs. Eunice Strickland, of Almoral, the latter being in too feeble health to attend the celebration of this semi-centennial.

Rev. H. N. Gates was the first pastor. May 16, 1857, the church voted to approve the action of Rev. Mr. Gates in requesting the admission of the church into the Dubuque association, at its meeting at Maquoketa. During that summer services were held in a log house near the creek, on the place now occupied by Austin Slick.

A high school building was completed that season and services were held in it. In the fall of 1871 this building was repaired and reseated as a church, and divine services were maintained there until the first church was erected.

In 1872 arrangements were made that the Methodists should occupy the church every alternate Sabbath. Reverend Platt was the first Methodist minister. A union Sabbath school was maintained and the associations were very pleasant. Everything was in perfect harmony for many years until the Methodist society became so small, on account of removals and losses by death, that those remain-

ing were transferred to the Earlville church. I remember some of the ministers saying they could not tell who were Methodists or who were Congregationalists, such a spirit of Christian fellowship was manifested by both societies.

In 1856, through the generosity and untiring efforts of one of the pioneers who has recently passed to his reward, forty-five acres of land were donated to the church, the proceeds of which the society has enjoyed ever since and will continue to do as long as it exists.

From the earliest years of the church a Sabbath school was maintained, and during the period of union services the superintendent was sometimes Methodist and sometimes Congregationalist. The Sabbath school at the present time is in a very prosperous condition and although it is now a Congregational school the present superintendent, F. E. Bell, is a Methodist.

In the spring of 1902, the old church building was found to be unfit for use and it was decided to build a new church. Through the combined efforts of pastor and people the present edifice, costing over twenty-five hundred dollars, was completed that fall and dedicated February 8, 1903, free of debt. The church is at present in a prosperous and harmonious condition. The membership numbers sixty-nine—the largest in its history, twenty-seven having been added during the past year. May the church continue to grow in numbers and Christian influence, and may many present at this glad anniversary live to celebrate the centennial anniversary of its institution.

CHAPTER XXVII

MILO TOWNSHIP

In March, 1856, S. P. Mosher and others petitioned the County Court for the erection of a new township, to be composed of congressional townships 88, range 5, and 88, range 6, and to be known as Pleasant Valley. The prayer was granted, but the new organization was called Milo.

The Maquoketa and its branches drain the undulating prairie land of Milo. The soil is par excellence for general farming and stock-raising. Splendid homes, highly improved and cultivated farms, modern outbuildings, good fences, excellent roads, churches, and schoolhouses are in evidence on every hand. Milo takes a high place among her sister townships and the group make a county that is hard to beat in all Iowa.

Joel Bailey was one of the real pioneers of Delaware County. His first intention was to settle in South Fork, at or near the present location of Hopkinton, but upon his arrival there in March, 1838, he found the Nicholson family already established on a claim. This swerved him and his companions, Cyrus and John Keeler, towards the northwest, and arriving in Milo Township, they selected land on sections 10 and 15. Here they built a log cabin and broke about twenty acres of prairie sod. Mr. Bailey then worked during the summer for a Mr. Delong, in Dubuque County, and in the fall, having raised a patch of wheat and corn, Bailey and Delong took a load of each to Sage's Mill, on the Maquoketa, six miles from Dubuque, and had the grain turned into flour and corn meal. This they peddled in Dubuque, and the flour was the first to reach Dubuque from the western settlements. The next fall Mr. Bailey raised a crop of wheat on his own claim. He took a wagon load of the grain, or forty bushels, to Sage's Mill, the wagon being drawn by three yoke of oxen. He reached his destination in two days, and then to his consternation learned the water was low and that several "grists" were ahead of him. While waiting for his turn he worked in the miller's blacksmith shop and thus paid for his "keep." Getting his flour, he again went to Dubuque and disposed of it, procuring necessary groceries, clothing and other things. This flour was the first to reach an outside market from Delaware County.

Mr. Bailey was for more than fifty years identified with the growth, prosperity and improvement of Delaware County. He was born in Otsego County, New York, and was left an orphan at the age of nine years. At the age of fifteen he was taught the trade of making gun barrels. He also had an opportunity to learn surveying. In the fall of 1835 he left the scenes of his childhood and traveling toward the setting sun, landed in Milwaukee when that city was scarcely a respectable hamlet. Here he boarded through the winter, at the first hotel, kept by a half-breed and his squaw wife. In the spring of 1836, attaching himself to a party of Government engineers young Bailey spent six months

surveying on Rock River, in Illinois. In the spring of 1837 he came to Iowa with a party of Government engineers and assisted in surveying the south half of Delaware County and parts of Buchanan and Dubuque. In January, 1838, he returned to Milwaukee. The following spring, in company with John and Cyrus Keeler, who were from Delaware County, New York, he returned to Delaware County, Iowa, where the party made claims and built a cabin on the south fork of the Maquoketa River, at what is now known as Bailey's Ford.

Judge Bailey was active in the organization of the county, was one of the committee who selected the location for Delhi as the county seat and was the first county surveyor and judge of the County Court. He married Arabella Coffin, daughter of Judge Clement Coffin, of Coffin's Grove, in 1844. Their eldest child, Clement James, was the first white child born in Milo Township. In 1849, young Bailey was in the Government survey of Shell Rock and Cedar rivers in Iowa, and in 1850 made an overland trip to California, returning in 1851 by way of Panama. As school fund commissioner, he sold most of the school lands in the county. Again he was in the Government survey in 1854, this time on Root and Canyon rivers, in Minnesota, and in 1855 in the north part of Wisconsin on the headwaters of the Chippewa River. In the spring of 1855 he was appointed postmaster at Bailey's Ford, then a stopping place on the stage line from Dubuque to Independence. After that time he held the office of county treasurer, county recorder and county judge and twice held the office of mayor at Manchester.

In 1841, Leverett Rexford built a log cabin near the Bailey home, which was later inhabited by John Lillibridge. After his work was completed he helped Mr. Bailey build a new cabin just north of his first one, which long remained occupied.

The Legislature, in 1843, appointed Joel Bailey, O. A. Olmstead and Robert W. Green to locate and mark a territorial road, commencing at a point in Buchanan County, thence by the county seat (Delhi) in Delaware County, to intersect the road from Marion, Linn County, to Dubuque County, at or near Olmstead's Mill.

July 7, 1845, Clement Coffin, Henry Baker and Aaron Sullivan were appointed to view and mark a road "from Joel Bailey's to Baker and Coffin's Grove, thence westerly to intersect the territorial road from Buchanan County to Delhi," and Joel Bailey was appointed to survey the road.

About the year 1847 Leverett Rexford, one of the early settlers of this township, began the construction of a dam and sawmill on Spring Branch, near Bailey's Ford. The dam was nearly completed and the frame work of the mill ready to raise when he died, in the fall of 1848. John W. Clark purchased the frame and machinery, removed it onto the Maquoketa at Hartwick, where he built a dam and erected a mill in the spring of 1849.

Jane and Eliza Scott, whose home was near Delhi, upon returning to their employment at the county seat, in the spring of 1853, attempted to ford Spring Branch, a mile above Bailey's, but the water was so high that their horse and wagon were swept into the "deep hole" and the horse was drowned. The current carried one of the girls safely to shore, but the other was drawn into the eddy but was finally rescued by her sister, who succeeded in reaching her with a pole and drawing her to shore. One of the girls reached Bailey's cabin, but

was so exhausted she could not for some time explain the situation. As soon as she made herself understood, Mrs. Bailey left her and hastened to the locality where the other girl was expected to be found. On her way she met John Lillibridge and they together carried the insensible girl from where they found her to Mr. Lillibridge's horse and placing the limp body on the animal's back, she was conveyed to the Bailey home, where both the unfortunate girls were given every attention and later taken to Delhi.

The first stone schoolhouse in Delaware County was erected in 1853, near Bailey's Ford. Some years later it was destroyed by fire.

There were many families settled in Milo Township in the later '40s and early '50s, but only a few of the names of these brave, industrious men and women are available for the purposes of this work. However, those at hand are herewith appended.

John Wood was a native of Ohio and removed with his parents to Illinois when two years of age. He became a resident of Delaware County in 1845 and in 1861 enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry.

David Conner was one of the old settlers of Delaware County, coming here in 1846.

William Crozier was a Buckeye by birth and came to Illinois and from there to Delaware County in 1846, settling in Milo Township. He was a veteran of the Civil war and a member of the Freewill Baptist Church.

John Clark, it was said, was the fourth settler of Milo Township, taking up his location here on a farm in 1849, at the time there were but five families in the county. He married Olive Rexford, in 1841, a daughter of another pioneer.

John P. Belcher, son of Miles and Celia T. (Lillibridge) Belcher, left the State of New York in 1850 and settled in Milo Township, entering a tract of Government land.

Mark Hamblin removed from Wisconsin with his wife and son, Edwin M. Hamblin, to Delaware County in 1851, locating in Milo Township.

Martin Lanning settled in the township in 1852.

John Emrich belongs in the category of Delaware's pioneers, having come to the county in 1855.

H. P. Duffy was a native of Ohio. He married and immigrated to Illinois, where he resided until 1854. In the spring of that year he located in Milo Township and became one of its best farmers. Mr. Duffy left the farm in the spring of 1889 to engage in the feed business at Manchester, purchasing the feed store of D. P. Ballard.

J. M. Akers, Kentucky born, moved with his parents to Indiana about 1827. He married Miss M. F. Wright, in 1843, and came to Delaware County in 1857, locating in Milo Township. George W. Ennis moved with his family from New York to this township in 1853. He was a veteran of the Civil war.

C. P. Dunton lived on section 15 many years. He came to the county in 1858, enlisted in Company K, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry and was mustered out in 1865. He now resides at Manchester.

Sealey and Mary Kaster, both natives of Pennsylvania, came to Delaware County in 1854, where he became a successful farmer. His son, Hiram Kaster, was given 100 acres of land in Milo Township in 1864, by the father. On this land Hiram Kaster settled and began farming. Six years thereafter

he purchased forty acres more in the adjoining section 2. He was a veteran of the Civil war and held various township offices. He was a member of the Spring Branch Creamery Company, which was organized in May, 1889.

Golden is situated on section 31, and is a station on the Illinois Central, which enters the township on that section and running almost due north, makes its exit on section 6. There are but a few houses and a general store in the place.

CHAPTER XXVIII

BREMEN TOWNSHIP

Township 89, range 3, was created and named Bremen, September 29, 1857. George W. Harper, constable, posted the notices for an election, which was held at the house of Franz Shulz, May 3, 1858. The first officers were: Trustees, Joseph Lechtenburg, Anthony Lippert, August Wander; clerk, Clemens Bockenstedt; justice of the peace, Francis Rubly.

Bremen lies in the second tier of townships from the north and is bounded on the east by Dubuque County, on the south by North Fork, west by Oneida and north by Colony townships.

In parts of this township the soil is quite thin, rock ledges projecting near the surface. Sands presenting a type of soil not very desirable are found in the gentle slopes of the low hills, but the low lands are free from sand and are covered with a heavy black loam.

Bear Creek flows southward through sections 2 and 10. Plum Creek, the largest affluent of the Maquoketa, drains the northwestern portion of the township. This community is well settled, principally by Germans, and it is needless to say, the land is under a high state of cultivation and produces crops in such abundance that the people are prosperous and contented.

John Flinn is credited with being the first person to enter the township and take up a permanent residence. This occurred, as near as can be reckoned, in the fall of 1837, or spring of 1838. He located near the center of the township, on Bear Creek. He was the only inhabitant of the community for quite a while and then came the Bockenstedts, Clemens, who was the township's first clerk, and his six brothers.

Herman Duthman located here in 1845, but died in a few months thereafter. His estate was one of the first to come under control of the Probate Court. The widow, Caroline Duthman, and Henry Hohenkamp, were appointed administrators of the estate, and A. J. Scroggy, F. Rohenkogle and Barnard Satmire, appraisers.

Among the earliest settlers in Bremen Township was Adam Hildebrand and family, who immigrated from Germany in the spring of 1845 and coming West, located on section 14. Among the children was George Hildebrand, now a resident of Petersburg.

When the Hildebrands arrived here they found George Kropfer and family already settled on section 14. Near by was Joseph Stengel and family and on section 13, Michael Stickel and family were beginning to secure a foothold.

James Le Gassick died suddenly at his home in Bremen Township in 1903. He was born in London and came with his parents to the United States in 1841. In 1852 the family removed from Cook County, Illinois, to Bremen Township. Mr. Le Gassick was one of the prominent and popular men of Bremen, having

served in various official positions with marked integrity. During the progress of the contention for the removal of the county seat, he was a member of the board of supervisors, a position he had held at that time for nine years, and the year before his death he was again chosen to membership in that body.

James Hunt, a native of England, found his way to Delaware County in 1857 and located in this township in section 32. As the years rolled by Mr. Hunt accumulated large tracts of land, until at one time he was the owner of 1,600 acres in Bremen, Oneida and Delhi townships. He was also a large dealer in live stock. Among his children were Robert, George, Allen, William and James Hunt, not counting the girls.

Frederick Rubly left his native State of Pennsylvania in 1847 and settled in Iowa. In 1858 he located in this township and in 1872 in Petersburg, where he became a general merchant, entering into partnership with his brother, John.

PETERSBURG

Petersburg is a hamlet lying on section 4, in Bremen Township, where a postoffice was established March 7, 1874. Barney Sassen was appointed postmaster and he kept the office in a little store, which he opened in 1873.

At the present time there are two general stores in Petersburg, a Catholic church, parochial school and a hall. The community is essentially German, as is also the general population of the township. The postoffice long ago was discontinued.

The settlers of this locality, most of whom are members of the Catholic Church, attended religious services at Louvain and then at Dyersville. Then Sts. Peter and Paul parish was organized and in 1874 the first church building was erected, under the pastorate of Father John B. Weikman. The building committee was composed of Adolf Amenn, H. Bohnenkamp, Clemens Fraley and Theodore Alldoff. The church was completed and dedicated in 1874. In 1905, one of the finest structures in the State of Iowa was erected by this parish—the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul. It is constructed of stone, has two high steeples, has magnificent interior embellishments and appointments and cost about eighty-five thousand dollars. In connection with the church is a large graded parochial school, which is attended by pupils living in the neighborhood and several miles distant.



S. S. Peter and Paul's Church,
Petersburg.

Main Street, Greeley.
The Mill, Greeley

Thomas Block, Ryan.
Main Street East, Ryan.

CHAPTER XXIX

HAZEL GREEN TOWNSHIP

On the second day of March, 1857, township 87, range 5, was established and called Hazel Green. The territory within its limits was separated from Union Township. The County Court appointed as commissioners to call an election, C. L. Flint, Edmund Barnes and Eri Richardson; they were also named as judges of said election.

Hazel Green Township is bounded on the north by Milo, on the east by Union, and on the west by Adams townships; its southern line is on Linn County. Its land is covered with a heavy bed of drift, upon which a soil unexcelled in the Mississippi Valley has been developed during the ages of the world's changes. Buck Creek and its branches drain the undulating prairie, and near the center of the township the creek's channel is well defined, but it is a mere shallow ditch in the prairie. Under the conditions as stated, Hazel Green has developed into a community of fine, highly productive farms, splendidly improved and good to look upon. The citizens are progressive here and have modern farm buildings, good fences, roads, bridges and schoolhouses.

James H. Squires and S. S. Squires left the State of New York in 1852 and settled in this community. The same year Thomas J. Squires arrived here but returned to Jones County in 1853. The year 1867 found him back in the township on section 23, where the other Squires settled.

Preston Midkiff was here as early as 1853 coming from what is now West Virginia.

Christopher L. Flint, a native of the State of New York, moved to Hazel Green in the spring of 1853 and was in charge of Hazel Green postoffice. The office has long since been discontinued. It was established June 18, 1856, and mail was brought from Marion. John P. and William P. Dickey were successors to Flint. Mr. Flint also served as justice of the peace. He was one of Delaware County's ablest men. He was a man of large business capacity and at one time owned over thirteen hundred acres of land. His son, Charles L. Flint, was born here June 1, 1854. Mrs. Flint was matron of the Iowa Building at the World's Fair—Philadelphia—in 1876.

Other early settlers were Bradley Crozier and James Sheppard, who located on section 1, in 1853, and a man by the name of Shellhammer settled on a tract of land not far from Flint's, on the north.

James Wilson arrived in Hazel Green Township in 1854.

Gustavus Merriam was a settler of 1855, coming from Massachusetts with his family in that year. He long resided on section 26.

Jacob Mangold, a worthy pioneer of this township, was born in Switzerland and came to the county in 1855. He entered land on section 33 and resided there many years, a respected citizen of the community.

R. W. Morse settled here in 1856. He was a local minister of the United Brethren Church.

John Chrystal was born in Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1856 and settled in Delhi Township on section 35. He removed from Delhi to Hazel Green Township in 1864 and located on a fine tract of 320 acres on section 8. His brother, David, who came soon after, was an ardent republican until his death, September 4, 1910.

Another early settler was Thomas Guthrie, who arrived in the county in 1856. A son, William S., served in the First Cavalry during the Civil war, and Albert A. in the Fourth. Thomas L. was a member of Company K, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry.

Joseph A. Thomas was one of the largest landowners of Hazel Green Township. He was born in Connecticut and came to Delaware County in 1862 and bought 160 acres of land on section 16, Hazel Green Township. Previously he had driven a flock of 950 sheep from Michigan to Iowa, the largest flock except one in Iowa at that time. He kept this flock for seven years. He accumulated large tracts of land both in Hazel Green and Adams townships, being able to buy a farm almost yearly from the sheep industry, general farming and dairying. Some years ago he erected the Thomas creamery on land which eventually became part of the townsite of Ryan. He was also postmaster at that enterprising little village and a stockholder in the bank.

Newton Green was one of the early settlers of Delaware County, coming from Maryland in 1846 with his family, a member of which was Newton Green, Jr. They settled in Union Township on a farm and there the elder Green died in 1883. The younger man in 1868 purchased land in section 24, Hazel Green Township, on which he moved in that year. He enlisted in Company K, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and was a good soldier.

The birth of Sarah Shellhammer, in the spring of 1853, was the first in the community; that of Matthew Sheppard, October 15, 1853, was the second.

The first school taught in Hazel Green Township was opened by Mrs. Edward Pierce, at her home, in the winter of 1858-59. A schoolhouse was built in District No. 1 the following summer.

A. R. Dickey started a small general store at the hamlet of Hazel Green in 1878 and soon thereafter had a creamery in operation in a small way.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in Milo Township about 1863 and was immediately transferred to Hazel Green Township. Services were first held in the Guthrie schoolhouse, where the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the summer of 1864. The first members were Thomas and Mrs. Elizabeth Guthrie, Alexander and Jean Wilson, John McCullom and Jean McCullom and John Wilson. The organization dissolved May 1, 1870, and from it sprang the Congregational Society, organized that year by Rev. Alvah Day. In 1874, a church edifice was built and dedicated in 1875.

CHAPTER XXX

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

Prairie Township was created March 3, 1858, on petition of John S. Barry and others. It is composed of congressional township 88, range 6, and at the first election held in October twenty votes were polled.

Prairie is the last township to be brought into the group as a separate organization and lies on the border of Buchanan County. On its north is Coffin's Grove Township, on the south, Adams, and on the east, Milo.

The greater part of the surface of Prairie Township does not reveal a single well defined water course. Robinson Creek and branches on the west and an affluent of the Maquoketa on the east, afford but little water during the year. However, the soil is excellent here and the cereals grow to perfection. The raising of live stock is also profitable. As in other parts of this notable county, the farm buildings are unexcelled by other farming communities in this section of Iowa, and the people are, as the saying is, "living on easy street."

Johnson Robinson was born in Ireland, immigrated to this country when twenty years old and in the fall of 1854, with his family settled in Prairie Township. He was the third settler here. In 1865 he located on section 20.

Alfred Durey settled here in the spring of 1856. A son, William A., who was born in the township, cast his first vote here and thereby gained distinction, being the first person to exercise the right of franchise as a native born son of the community.

Thomas Hillier was a native of England. He immigrated to the United States in 1852, spent four years in Illinois, and in 1856 located on section 2 in this township. In the following year he built a residence, which became a very popular place for religious meetings and Sunday school.

Patrick Healey located in this township in 1857.

At the time Prairie Township was organized in 1859, there were twenty votes polled. Among those resident here were John S. Barry, James Robinson, J. F. McKay, Thomas Hillier, John Nethereutt, T. A. Farrington, R. M. Mattell, the McClouds and Alfred Durey.

James Robinson entered land in this township in 1854 and John S. Barry and J. F. McKay in 1855. Barry came here in the spring of the year mentioned and cultivated his land, prospered and at one time was the owner of upwards of eight hundred acres of tillable soil. When the Barry postoffice was established he was appointed postmaster in 1857 and held the position a great many years.

Prairie was one of the last townships to be created and organized, and unfortunately for the historian, sources of information relating to its early schools and its churches, are not obtainable. The settlers, however, like their neigh-

bors, as soon as a few of them had erected modest homes and gotten a start in farming, took the first opportunity to secure for their children schools and instructors. This was also the case in relation to religious matters. A church was established and a building erected for the purpose, on section 11. There are seven schools, having average yearly sessions of about eight months. There is not a village or railroad in the township.

CHAPTER XXXI

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP

On petition of George W. Stewart and O. S. Boggs, township 90, range 5, was created September 16, 1858, by merging Coldwater, erected in 1849, and York, erected in 1852, and naming it Honey Creek. The election to complete the organization was ordered to be held at the house of Caspar Dunham.

Honey Creek Township lies in the northern tier and is bounded on the west by Richland Township, on the south by Delaware Township, on the east by Elk and on the north by Clayton County. Honey Creek, with its tributary, Lindsay Creek, drains the larger part of its territory. In the west half of section 35, Honey Creek wanders in a broad valley bounded by rocky cliffs twenty-five feet high. The township is generously supplied with gravel, particularly along the valleys of the creeks. This is a good farming community and as far as the eye can reach, fine modern homes make a vista which is indicative of the wealth and progress of their owners.

William Bennett was not only the first settler in this township, but also the first person to take up a habitation and assume the customs of the white man in Delaware County. Bennett was a hunter and trapper and, in the winter of 1834-35 built a cabin in section 35, on the banks of Honey Creek. In the following summer he and his family occupied their new home and took up the course of life that comes to the pioneer. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of William Eads, and the abortive site for the county's capital was named Elizabeth, in honor of Mrs. Bennett, having been the first white woman to settle in Delaware County. However, the Bennett family left the county in the spring of 1838, and for that reason futile efforts were made to wrest from Bennett the distinction of being the first settler. He certainly was in the community long enough to become acclimated at least and to acquire a residence for political purposes. Bennett with his family returned to Eads Grove in the fall of 1840, but only remained until the summer of 1841, when his restless spirit prompted him to seek other scenes of activity. He thereupon went over into Buchanan County, built a cabin on the "Wapsie" and was the first white settler, so it is said, in that county. On April 16, 1842, he laid out a town, employing Joel Bailey as the surveyor. This town he called Democracy. The name was afterward changed to Quasqueton, and here Bennett built a mill in 1843; that same year he again moved, this time to Dubuque.

The pioneer, Bennett, had not long been gone, in the early part of 1838, when William Eads and family took up their residence in the cabin left vacant by the son-in-law. This cabin was in the timber, a beautiful tract of woodland, which afterwards became known as Eads' Grove. It was here that another son-in-law of Eads, John Hinkle, located with his family about this time. Hinkle later settled further north, near the site of York, in what after-

wards was called Hinkle's Grove. William Eads was quite prominent in the early days of the county and put forth every effort to establish the county seat at Eads' Grove. He accomplished his aim but his triumph lasted only a short time and the fruits of victory were wrested from him.

B. T. Lonsberry entered land in the vicinity of Eads' Grove in 1839, on April 4, and on the 12th Eleazer Frentress entered land there, which was long occupied by the family. Frentress also entered land at Hinkle's Grove. This same year Robert B. Hutson, John Clark and Michael H. Hingst settled near Eads' Grove.

Daniel Brown, said to have been the first blacksmith in the county, located at Eads' Grove in 1840. Among others who sought homes here in the year just named were Robert Gamble and William Evans.

In 1841 Alexander Brown and Morris Reed settled near Eads' Grove.

D. H. Thornburg was a settler here when there was not a dozen families in the whole county. He came in 1841 from Ohio and settled in Honey Creek Township.

R. N. Steele was a native of New York, where he married Elizabeth A. Alger in 1837. With his wife he arrived in Delaware County in 1843 and settled on section 1, Honey Creek Township, on a farm consisting of 200 acres, which he brought to a high state of cultivation. This was his home for many years. His son, Hiram E. Steele, was a veteran of the war of the rebellion.

Derastus J. and O. E. Noble came with their parents from the State of New York in 1845 and located on section 1, in this township.

One of the early settlers in Honey Creek Township was H. B. Alger. He was a native of New York and emigrated to the West in 1845, locating that year on section 1, Honey Creek Township.

George W. Martin and James Martin, with their parents, left the Buckeye state in 1845 and after many days in traveling they reached Delaware County, where they settled on section 26, in Honey Creek Township. The Martins were among the leading and most prosperous farmers of this section.

George H. Bliss removed from the State of Illinois to Iowa in 1849 and settled on a farm consisting of forty-seven acres, in section 33, Honey Creek Township. John Bliss came with his parents at the same time.

Orin S. Boggess, a native of New York, immigrated to Illinois and in 1850 arrived in Honey Creek Township, probably settling on section 28, where his widow and two children resided for some time.

J. H. Clark came to Delaware County in 1853, where he married Esther A. Howland in 1865.

Selden F. Bush also came in the '50s. He was a native of Herkimer County, New York, and settled on section 4 in 1853, where he lived many years and improved a fine farm.

Lewis G. Clute came to Iowa from the State of New York in September, 1853, and first rented land in Honey Creek Township. He was married in 1859 and in 1862 bought a farm.

James H. Barr located on section 6 in 1855. William Barr and family settled here in 1856.

George W. Belknap, son of Joseph Belknap, was born in Edgewood, Honey Creek Township, in 1855, married Mary Worley in 1874, and located in Milo Township.

William Parker settled in Honey Creek Township in 1855. He entered land on section 20, which he improved and made his home for a number of years. In 1858 Mr. Parker married Lueretia T. Larrabee.

Wallace Johnson, with his family, settled in this township in 1856, coming from the State of New York.

J. E. Eldridge settled on a farm in section 6, in June, 1856. He married Augusta Fitzsimmons in 1857. Mr. Eldridge was a veteran of the Civil war.

J. J. Eaton came with his parents to this township and settled on section 13. He enlisted in the Civil war and was honorably discharged in 1864. He became a very good citizen.

N. R. Nichols, an early settler, left his home in the East for the prairies of Iowa and located on section 18, in this township, in 1857. Mr. Nichols died in 1864.

John M. Coolidge was born in Honey Creek Township, March 5, 1857. He was the eldest son of Zena E. Coolidge, one of the oldest settlers of this township and one who took a lively interest in all that pertains to the improvement of the county in which he lives.

John F. Graham was born in Nova Scotia. He immigrated to this county in 1858 and settled on section 17. Mr. Graham became one of the prominent farmers of his community and served as a member of the board of supervisors.

Truman R. McKee was one of the quasi pioneers of Delaware County, having settled in this township in 1859, selecting a tract of land on section 20, where he improved a farm of 120 acres. Mr. McKee was a veteran of the Civil war and a noted drummer.

DEFUNCT TOWN OF YORK

In the year 1851 George W. Stewart, who had settled on section 9 in 1855, laid out a town on part of his land and named the "future great" York. On the site was a house which he had built the year of his arrival, and in this modest structure he lived and opened a small general store in 1855. In December of that year, a postoffice was established and Mr. Stewart was placed in charge. He also entertained travelers who desired accommodations. At one time the place contained three or four mercantile concerns and the hope was entertained that York one day would grow to larger proportions, but the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad came to Edgewood and blasted the hopes of all here, and the Town of York is now but a memory. In 1873 a schoolhouse was built near the edge of town, but in 1875 the postoffice was discontinued. To the south of York, on section 33, is Thorpe, a station on the Chicago Great Western.

EDGEWOOD

The greater part of this town lies in Clayton County. The place got its origin from the settlements made here and in the vicinity by people who came from the far eastern states. Among these were Lorenzo Mulliken and Daniel

B. Noble, natives of the State of New York. They located in the edge of Turkey timber, on section 1, in the spring of 1842. In a short while they had for neighbors Henry W. Lyon and family, who moved to Eads' Grove the following spring.

Nelson Steele and family came in the fall of 1843 and in 1844, Samuel Mulliken, father of Lorenzo, and his family became a part of the colony.

By this time the locality became known as the "Yankee Settlement." Elder N. W. Bixby and wife arrived in 1846. He was a clergyman of the Freewill Baptist Church and both the Bixbys held religious services in the homes of the pioneers. It is said Mrs. Ruby Bixby could preach more interestingly and strenuously than her husband and was much "smarter." R. J. Bixby, now one of the most prominent citizens of Edgewood, was a son of these excellent pioneers.

The first house erected in the future village was put up by Joseph S. Belknap in the spring of 1849. In this building he kept a store and also made his residence. He was the founder of "Yankee Settlement," or Edgewood. At the time there was only one settler near the place on the Clayton County side—John Gibson, who arrived in 1846.

The "Yankee Settlement" postoffice was established on section 1, January 12, 1848, and Bohan Noble was the postmaster.

In 1852, Mr. Belknap opened his store, the first in the village. He also kept tavern. Mr. Belknap built several houses in 1853 and 1854, and in one of them, which was on the Clayton County side, he opened a store and moved there in 1854, previously selling his interests in Delaware County to Harrison Gifford.

A Congregational Church was organized and a building erected in 1854. The first pastor was Rev. H. N. Gates. Rev. A. Graves came to this charge in 1857 and was followed, in 1862, by Rev. L. P. Matthews. Within a few years no regular pastor was engaged and the church was attended by a minister from Manchester.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1855. The first hotel was kept by Joseph Belknap.

The name was changed from "Yankee Settlement" to Edgewood when the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company made the place a station on its line. Its depot is on the Clayton County side, also the postoffice, churches, most of the business houses and schoolhouse. On the Delaware side there are 260 people; on the Clayton side, 2,300 people.

CHAPTER XXXII

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP

Township 89, range 5, attained its political status January 6, 1851, and was named Delaware. It was ordered by the Commissioners' Court at the time that the place of holding elections in the township "Shall be at Delaware Center near where Quaker Mill now stands."

This township lies in the second tier and is bounded on the north by Honey Creek, south by Milo, east by Oneida, and west by Coffin's Grove. The Maquoketa River enters its borders on the northwest, and flows through the county's capital city. Here Prairie Creek joins the Maquoketa after traversing a small territory in the western part of the township. Honey Creek, with its principal tributary, Lindsay Creek, drains the northern part and joins the Maquoketa above Manchester. So it is plain to be seen that this region is well watered and drained, making for good pasture and fertile land. There is considerable sand, but the broad swales or low lands are generally free from sand and are covered with a rich black loam.

Delaware Township, of course, had her first settlers, but they did not appear as early as in some other localities in the county. Be that as it may, land was entered and improved here while Iowa stood in the Union only as a territory and the county had not been as yet organized.

The late Judge Joel Bailey declared upon occasion it was his opinion that Robert B. Hutson, who settled near Eads' Grove in 1840, was located on section 2. His son, Matthew D., was born here in 1845, and growing to manhood, became a veteran of the Civil war.

William R. Adin, John and Leverett Paddleford, with their mother and three sisters, settled near the mouth of Honey Creek, about two miles northwest of Manchester, in Delaware Township, in 1840. Delotia, one of the girls, married John Nagle, an early settler. Leverett Paddleford, and sister, Sarah, died many years ago and lie buried near Jones' woolen mills.

Joel Pike took up land in the township, near Hutsons' in 1840.

Among the first settlers of Delaware Township and Delaware County was Albert Raymond and Matilda, his wife, who came to the township in June, 1849. They took up farming and became highly respected citizens of their community.

On June 7, 1850, George, Henry and John Acers, with their families, arrived in Delaware County and made their first stop at Eads' Grove, in Honey Creek Township. Before the expiration of June, George made a selection of a farm, which happened to be the site of Delaware County's future seat of government. Here the family resided until the fall of 1852, when, desiring to get nearer the timber, George removed with his possessions to section 17, Delaware Township. Upon this place he erected a primitive dwelling house and at once

began felling the timber and by "grubbing," burning brush and breaking the stump land, in a few months had his "eighty" in the initial stages of a cultivated farm. By industry and good judgment this worthy pioneer thrived and became one of the stanch pillars of the community. His helpmate, who bravely stood by him in his struggles for supremacy over many difficulties, was the daughter of Jesse D. and Hannah Scott, both early venturers into this new country, coming here in 1853. John Acers settled on land which became the townsite of Acersville, or Delaware Center. He removed to Texas a number of years ago. Henry spent a long and active life in Manchester before going to his final reward.

D. S. Potter married Laura A. Brayton in New York, his native state, and in the fall of 1851 settled in this township on section 25.

Albert Thompson was one of the pioneers of Delaware Township. He was born in New York in 1822 and moved to Michigan with his parents in 1837, where he married Margaret Darah. In the spring of 1852 they came to this county and settled on section 8. Mr. Thompson had a large family of girls, two of whom, Mrs. Fred Manson and Mrs. Will Jones, now reside at Manchester.

John Kaltenbach immigrated to the United States from Germany with his wife in 1834. They removed to Wisconsin from Iowa in 1852, and in the spring of that year settled in this township on section 3, where Mr. Kaltenbach built a sawmill. This he reconstructed in 1864 as a grist mill. A son-in-law, John Welterlin, born in France, joined him in 1854 and became a member of the family.

Thomas Hetherington settled here in 1853. Amos and Asher, twin sons, were born in 1856.

Henry L. Edmonds settled on section 26, in this township, in August, 1853. Stephen J. Edmonds immigrated to this county in 1854 and settled on section 22.

Rufus Dickinson was one of the pioneers of Delaware County, locating in this township on section 12, in May, 1853. He began the improvement of his farm in 1854.

Theophilus Crosby, a native of Massachusetts, immigrated from Ohio to Iowa in 1853 and in October that year settled in this township at Eads' Grove. In 1869 Mr. Crosby located on section 32, where he planted a nursery on what he called Pleasant Hill Farm.

James H. Covey was an early settler, coming from New York in 1854. He settled on a farm and improved it.

Hassel Munson left his native State of New York in the spring of 1854 and settled in this township. In 1859 he married Carrie Eaton, and in 1865 settled on section 8.

John H. Taber, a native of Pennsylvania, visited this township in 1854 and settled here on December 10th of that year. In the summer of 1857 he located on section 16.

Watson Childs, born in LeRoy, Jefferson County, New York, came to Iowa in 1855. In 1859 he married Prusilla Sheldon. In 1863 they located in Delaware Township. Mr. Childs was a man of good judgment as shown in his selection of a farm considered one of the best in the township. He was a member of Jones Mill Grange, a successful farmer, always attended farmers' con-

ventions, farmers' institutes, and was interested in and identified with everything that tended to the betterment of farming conditions.

John Hempstead was a New Yorker and came from Wisconsin to this county in October, 1854. He settled on section 16 and in 1859 married Lucinda Wileox. He moved on a farm on section 11 in 1868.

A. R. Loomis settled in Delaware Township in 1854 at Acersville (Delaware Center), where he opened the first store in Delaware Township. In 1855 he removed to Manchester and several years afterward engaged in business, being associated with various persons at different times. In 1863 he retired from the mercantile business and in 1868 engaged in banking, having as his associate David LeRoy, the firm name being Loomis & LeRoy. Mr. Loomis was the first mayor of Manchester after it was incorporated.

John Welterlin was a native of Alsace Lorraine. At the age of twenty-two he sailed for America and in 1854 located at Millheim, Delaware Township, where he built a shop and began work at his trade of blaeksmithing. Here he continued until 1871, when he closed his shop and moved on to a farm and became one of the largest husbandmen in the township. His land was located in sections 2, 11 and 12, Delaware Township.

David W. Jones was born in South Wales in 1821. He was brought up to his father's trade, that of machinist and manufacturer of woolen goods. In the spring of 1843 he came to America with his young wife, landing in New York with only seventy-three dollars in his pocket. He found employment on a farm in Pennsylvania and in 1844 started for the farther West. He settled on a small tract of land in Ohio and began work at his trade in the woolen mills at Newton Falls. He remained there ten years and in 1854 came to Iowa and settled in Delaware Township, on section 16, where he entered a tract of Government land. He later returned to Ohio and resumed work in the woolen mills at Newton Falls, but in the fall of 1857 brought his family and settled on the place two miles north of Manchester, where he engaged in the tilling of the soil for the following seven or eight years. In the meantime he purchased a tract of 200 acres of land near his farm, lying on Honey Creek, whereon, in the spring of 1865, he began the erection of what was afterwards known as the Manchester Woolen Mills. This grew to be one of the chief industries of Delaware County and the only enterprise of its kind ever attempted here. The building is located on Honey Creek, two miles north of Manchester and as originally erected was 30x40 feet in size and three stories high. It had one set of cards, one set of custom cards and a spinning jack. Mr. Jones added thirty feet to the building in 1867. This more than doubled the capacity of the plant by adding a large set of cards. From year to year he continued to add new machinery and increase the capacity. Mr. Jones built another mill about a half mile below his first one in 1876, the dimensions of which were 46x80 feet and three stories high, not including a basement. Here nothing but spinning and weaving was done, the dyeing, fulling and teasing being effected at the upper factory. In these two establishments were manufactured all kinds of fancy cassimeres of various grades, beaver for overcoats, tricots, doeskins, jeans, and various grades of blankets and yarns. There were from forty to fifty hands employed. The larger share of the goods was sold from wagons and occasionally from samples by traveling salesmen. The people for

fifty miles around would also come to the mill with their wool "clips," which they exchanged for fabrics, yarn, etc., made here. Opposite the mill was a store building, stocked with the products of this industry, which really were "all wool and a yard wide," to use a common expression. Mr. Jones kept from six to seven wagons on the road and traveling salesmen were sent out at certain seasons of the year to look after the merchants' trade. Mr. Jones had assistants in his two sons, William B. and Josiah S. The original mill is still standing but the machinery was silenced a number of years ago.

William McIntosh was one of the early settlers of Delaware County, coming here after arriving from Scotland in 1854. He shortly thereafter married Jane Love, daughter of one of the pioneers of the county, and settled down to farming, which he followed two years. He was a stone cutter and returned to his trade, which he followed until 1862 and then engaged in contracting and building. In the fall of 1876 he bought the marble works of Reuben Durrin and the establishment is continued today by his son, William.

I. R. Williams made his first stop in Earlville in 1853, where he decided to locate and accordingly bought 207 acres of land in that vicinity, which he began to improve, but after two years' time he sold it and came to Delaware Township, where he purchased a tract of 164 acres in section 6.

William H. Hollister, a native of New York, settled in this township on section 9, in the spring of 1855.

William Schelling, a Pennsylvanian, came with his family to Delaware County in 1855, and that spring settled on section 27, in this township, where he resided many years and raised a large family of children.

Ferdinand W. Dunham was born in 1814, in the State of New York. He came from Indiana in 1855 and settled on section 26. He removed to Manchester in 1869 and served on the board of supervisors.

Silas S. Underwood was born in Massachusetts and married Catherine Love, of New York, in 1838. They immigrated to Iowa and to this county in June, 1855, where they settled on section 2 of this township.

Abner Dunham was a settler here in 1855, coming from Indiana. He located on section 26. He was a veteran of the Civil war—first lieutenant in the Twelfth Iowa. In 1869 he married Sophronia Boynton, who is still a resident of Manchester. He served as sheriff of the county two terms. He was a son of Ferdinand W. Dunham. Obadiah A. Dunham was another son of Ferdinand W. Dunham, who came with his father in 1855. He is now one of Manchester's respected citizens.

David P. Ferris was born in the State of Ohio, immigrated to Iowa from Indiana and in July, 1856, settled on section 15, Delaware Township.

John W. May was married in Boone County, Iowa, in the fall of 1855, and in January, 1856, arrived in this county and settled on section 5, Delaware Township.

Amos F. Coon was an early settler of this township, coming from New York with his family in 1857. He was one of the largest landowners in the county. E. Spaulding Coon, a son, was but a lad at the time his parents settled here. He married Ettie Coleson for his second wife. She was born in this county in 1857.



OLD QUAKER MILL, NOW MANCHESTER FLOUR MILLS, TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES NORTHWEST OF MANCHESTER.



JONES MILL, KNOWN AS THE MANCHESTER WOOLEN MILL

Ward C. Cooley immigrated from New Hampshire to Iowa on the 2d day of December, 1859, settling on a farm in Delaware Township, where he died in 1865.

DELAWARE CENTER

This is one of the towns lost in the ruck. It was laid out by Dr. John Acers in November, 1854, on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 19, and was first called Acersville. The township had been created the year before and Delaware Center was nominated as the polling place. Dr. John Acers entered land here in 1851 and located thereon that year. In the following year he and his brother, Henry, built a mill on the Maquoketa, which was leased to Henry Ryan.

Edson Merrill was the first blacksmith, opening a shop in 1853. In 1855 Merrill moved to Manchester.

The building of a schoolhouse began in 1853 and was completed in 1854. Mrs. Riley was the teacher. Rev. B. M. Amsden held religious meetings in the crude structure before the opening of school, and his audiences sat on planks, obtained at the mill close by. Elder John Martindale, of Elk Township, also contributed spiritual admonitions and comfort to the settlers who gathered in the little cabin to hear him.

A. R. Loomis, who became a leading factor in business circles of Manchester, started a dry-goods store at Delaware Center in 1854. He only remained about a year and then began his business career in Manchester.

Dr. John Acers, founder of the village, earnest in his desire to build a town, erected a flouring mill in 1854. Through inability, or disinclination, this worthy pioneer failed to accept a proposition of Judge Dyer's and Manchester was founded. This was a body blow to "The Center" and after a few gasps the village died out and is known no more as such.

MILLHEIM

On the 21st day of July, 1858, John Kaltenbach laid out the Town of Millheim, on section 3, giving it the name of his birthplace in Germany. Mr. Kaltenbach built a sawmill at this place in 1853, on Honey Creek, and a flouring mill in 1864, which passed into various hands. The first house was built by one Sherman, in 1858, and in 1868 a log school was erected near by, a community affair, in which school was kept and religious meetings were also held there. Among the ministers who held forth in the old building were Reverends Jenkins, Long and Whiting. In 1872, Chester Burgess started a tannery and glove factory, but after a three years' trial gave up the venture. As a trading point Millheim, or "Dutch Town," as it came to be known, is now a thing of the past.

CHAPTER XXXIII

MANCHESTER

The county seat of Delaware County is beautifully situated on the Maquoketa River, which affords valuable water power and also lends its placid surface to the lovers of aquatic sports. The town is essentially a charming, well built, cleanly kept residence place, having a population of about three thousand. It is an important station on the Illinois Central Railroad and is almost equidistant from Chicago and Omaha.

When the town was laid out the name chosen by which it should be called was Burrington, for the reason that part of the site had been donated by Levings Burrington, which he had secured from Rev. B. M. Amsden. The history of the land composing the original confines of Burrington (Manchester) follows:

As already mentioned, a Norwegian, named Steiner Iverson, was the first person to settle here, coming to the place in the spring of 1850 and locating the southwest quarter of section 32, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, the north half of the northwest quarter of section 33, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33. On this land Iverson built a cabin—on the west side of the river—and “broke” a patch of ground. Removing to the east side, he put up a cabin and lived there a few months. But he was far from contented with the surroundings and when Allen Love approached him on the 17th day of September, 1852, he readily sold his claim to Love and left the county; Love then moved his family into the cabin vacated by the Norwegian. At this time the new tenant of the pioneer hut had for his nearest neighbors the Fowlers, Henry Baker and Clement Coffin on the west, the Shaffers on the east, and the Joel Baileys on the southeast.

April 19, 1853, Ozias P. Reeves bought of John C. Higginson the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32. On this land he built a temporary “shack” and became the first actual settler on land that eventually was part of Manchester; the house stood on the northeast corner of Fayette and Tama streets. It was soon abandoned for a better residence Mr. Reeves built to the east. June 29, 1853, Mr. Reeves added to his holdings in this vicinity by entering the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 28, and through a transfer made by his father, Manasseh Reeves, acquired the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 29, that had been entered by George Acers in 1850. On April 1, 1854, O. P. Reeves conveyed by deed to Rev. B. M. Amsden the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, consisting of forty acres, and a three-acre tract on the southeast corner of section 29.

Now comes one James Dyer, who established the flourishing town on the east bearing his name in Dubuque County. He was a man of means, great energy, and had been one of the salient figures in promoting the building of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad. In company of William Chesterman, Dyer visited Acersville, in the fall of 1854, and made overtures to John Acers, which, if acquiesced in, would have made Delaware Center a station on the line of the proposed railroad. But Acers and his visitors failed to agree. He was self-assured that the road would be built into his town any way, and fixed a large price for a half interest in the town site of Delaware Center (near Quaker Mill). This was refused and Dyer and Chesterman then visited Reeves and Burrington, who were more compliant and readily entered into the scheme proposed by their visitors to lay out a town on their holdings. Thereupon Reeves put in a tract of land, as did also Burrington. On December 8, 1854, Allen Love deeded to Dyer and Chesterman the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, the north half of the northwest quarter of section 32 and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 29. December 21, following, O. P. Reeves deeded to the same persons part of the south half of the southeast quarter of section 29, and on the same day L. Burrington conveyed to Dyer the north half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32.

The original Town of Burrington was laid out on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 29, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 32. A part of the surveying was done by I. N. Higbee in the fall of 1854, and the work completed in the following spring. The proprietors were James Dyer and O. P. Reeves.

While on a visit to their new enterprise, in December, 1854, Judge Dyer and William Chesterman had in their company Francis Bethell. While here Bethell selected two lots—Nos. 142 and 143, situate on the northwest corner of Main and Franklin streets. For one of these lots he paid \$25; the other was donated, with the proviso that a hotel should be built on the two, and in 1855 the first Clarence House was built on the corner mentioned. Other lots were disposed of in this way, which acted as an inducement to settlers to locate in the town and build.

In the winter of 1854-5 Judge Dyer put up a building on the southwest corner of Main and Franklin streets. As soon as completed it was stocked with general merchandise and placed in charge of George E. Toogood and W. H. Board.

Associating himself with Thomas Toogood, Francis Bethell, in March, 1855, began the erection of a building on his corner lots. The structure was a frame, 60 by 44 feet and $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. In the fall of the year Toogood & Bethell opened the house as the Clarence Hotel. This primitive hostelry had in connection a livery stable, the first in Manchester, and the two enterprises were generously favored by the public. In 1875, the present three-story brick hotel building replaced the old one, at a cost of \$20,000. Recently, the property was purchased by Howard T. Smith, who conducts it as Manchester's first class hotel. He is a son of Henry C. Smith, born in Richland Township in 1858; the latter a son of W. B. Smith, a pioneer.

John Brownell settled where Iverson built his first cabin, on the west side of the river, about 1853. About a mile northwest of him George Acers had

settled in 1851. Soon after Allen Love arrived Acers sold his property to Levings Burrington, who took up his residence there.

In the spring of 1855 A. R. Loomis, who had turned his back on Delaware Center, built a store on part of lot 147, on the south side of Main, east of Franklin Street, and moved his stock of goods into it. The building remained standing until it gave way in 1877 to the Riddell brick business structure. About the time Loomis established himself in business here he also erected a house on the south side of Fayette Street near Bremer.

Edson Merrill put up a house in 1855 near the Loomis home, and Marshall Hancock built on the same street during the summer.

The first physician to locate in Manchester was Dr. Joseph W. Robbins, who came here in May, 1855. During that summer Dr. Samuel L. Hamlet moved his house from Delaware to Manchester and placed it on the northeast corner of Fayette and Bremer streets. Doctor Hamlet was the second physician in the village.

Dyer and Chesterman, founders of the town, completed a dam across the Maquoketa, about ten yards above the present one at the bridge, in August, 1855, building a bridge over it, the supporting timbers of which were imbedded in the masonry of the dam. The dam was made of small stones laid in cement, but gave way a couple years afterward. In 1856 a sawmill was partially built here under the direction of William Chesterman, but the work was never completed, although some of the machinery had been placed.

The first child born in Manchester was Marvin Reeves, who came into the world in 1855. The first death was that of Charles E. Reeves, a son of O. P. Reeves, who died July 9, 1855, at the age of three years.

The voting place at the general election of August 6, 1855, was at A. R. Loomis' store. H. L. Ryan, Watson Roe and Levi Washburn were the judges, and J. C. Skinner and Allen Mead, clerks. The poll book of the election showed the names of forty-five electors, namely: Albert Thompson, O. P. Reeves, James Penrod, Sidney S. Lawrence, A. R. Loomis, Watson Roe, Allen Mead, Levi Washburn, Henry Ryan, J. C. Skinner, S. L. Hamlet, Joseph Strawson, Frank Adle, Samuel Sweet, Elijah Cheney, Marshal Hancock, Reuben Davis, Charles Trenchard, William Davis, Hiram Caster, Thomas Brown, Andrew Scribner, William McIntosh, Allen Love, Samuel Scribner, Milton E. Mead, J. D. Scott, George Acers, Benjamin P. Smith, Albert Raymond, Lyman Wright, Henry Acers, Thomas Toogood, W. H. Board, George W. Boyd, John Brownell, L. Burrington, John H. Taber, Gideon C. Hempstead, John Hempstead, J. C. Hosier, Levi Beyhmer, George E. Toogood, Vernon Burrington, John Acers and Frank Bethell.

In the spring of 1856 a petition was sent to Washington, asking for the establishment of a postoffice at Burrington. The authorities refused the name but not the office and on the suggestion of Judge Dyer the office was called Manchester, and a commission as postmaster was issued to O. P. Reeves.

About the year 1856 the Iowa Land Company began operations and to this corporation the town sites of Dyersville and Burrington were sold. Work had progressed on the construction of the Dubuque & Pacific (Illinois) Railroad in 1855 and completed from Dubuque to Dyersville in December, 1856. During the summer of the latter year the chief engineer of the road surveyed two lines

for its extension across Delaware County. The cheapest route in view ran by way of Delaware Center and Coffin's Grove; the other passed just south of Burrington. Over the latter course it was determined the cost would exceed the other by \$13,000. The Iowa Land Company promised to pay this excess and thus it was that Manchester secured the road and eventually the county seat. The coming of the railroad made a great difference in the hopes and prospects of the people of Manchester and the town took on vigorous strides toward reaching its ambitions.

In the spring of 1856, H. M. and E. R. Congar started from Whitewater, Wisconsin, with a team and buggy, to look up a location for their future activities. They arrived at Burrington on Sunday morning and H. M. Congar, upon strolling out to his dinner, saw a man sitting in front of one of the two stores. He stopped to converse with him and told of his mission to the West; that he was looking for a good location to open a general store. Congar's new acquaintance proved to be A. R. Loomis, one of Burrington's merchants, and that gentleman suggested that Congar should buy him out, as he was not a dry-goods man and wanted to dispose of his stock of goods. The next day found the firm name over the Loomis store changed to Congar Brothers, as a sale had been consummated. Adolphus M. Sherwood had lived at Whitewater and came here for the purpose, in 1856, of clerking for the Congars and entered their employ in that capacity. In 1857, A. R. Loomis traded a farm in Illinois for a stock of hardware which he shipped to Burrington. This he placed in his old store and formed a partnership with the Congar brothers, the firm name changing to Loomis & Congar Brothers. The building then occupied by the new firm stood on the lot now occupied by the Drew Dry Goods Store, on Main Street, and was a 1½-story frame, the upper story of which was used for sleeping rooms and storage of goods.

In 1857 George Toogood and William Board erected a building on the lot next east of Congars', and on the lot east of Toogood's, I. P. Adams and I. U. Butler put up a building. They were near the corner of Main and Franklin streets, and were two-story frame structures. The Judge Dyer Building, southwest corner of Main and Franklin, has had several alterations, but the solid oak timbers are still intact and doing duty as of yore. The Snodgrass Clothing Company occupies this old land mark.

The Hulbert Building was erected in 1857 and stood on the west side of Franklin Street on the site of the present Lewis Jewelry Store. Hulbert kept a general store.

The next business building was erected by C. H. Carpenter, in 1857. This is a two-story brick structure, put up for mercantile and office purposes. It stands on the corner south of Doctor Bradley's office and is now occupied by Mrs. Marguerite Barr, widow of James. There also was a small hall over this building.

The first livery stable in Manchester was run by Toogood & Bethell in connection with the Clarence Hotel. Thomas Robinson bought the business in the '50s and he was the first liveryman, so-called, in the town.

What is now the old Nix House was built by the Baldwins in 1857 and called the Baldwin House.



THE OLD COURTHOUSE, NOW THE G. A. R. HALL, MANCHESTER



SCENE IN MANCHESTER IN 1857

Before the advent of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad everything from a distance was transported by wagons from Dubuque. When the railroad reached Dyersville, goods were hauled from there, then from Earlville in 1857 until 1858, when the road was operated to this place and further west.

The dwellings standing in 1857, as Mr. Sherwood remembers them were: The cabin of Levings Burrington, on the east side of Franklin Street; William White's, where the handsome new Tirrill residence now stands; Dr. J. W. Robbins, on the north side of Howard Street, at the head of Potter Street. Edson Merrill lived one door east of the J. A. Strickland home; Harvey Houghton, father of William Houghton, had a residence on the site of the Strickland house; A. R. Loomis' home was the house now occupied by Daniel Young; O. P. Reeves lived on the corner of Potter and Butler streets; Fred, Samuel and D. R. Young and their father, Daniel Young, lived in a house they built, now known as the old Mills house.

The first hall in Manchester was over Hulbert's store and was used for religious, political and various kinds of meetings.

The first schoolhouse was a little frame building, which stood on the site of the present structure, opposite the Methodist Church, on East Butler Street.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 23, 1857, the name of the town was changed from Burrington to Manchester, and in the following summer a survey was made of the place, including additions. Samuel Bethell made the survey for the Iowa Land Company and R. B. Mason, president of the company, filed the plat for record March 20, 1858.

By the year 1861, the poorly constructed bridge put up by Dyer & Chesterman, in 1855, had outlived its usefulness. It was practically worthless and the citizens, after long suffering, raised a sum of money, to which was added \$600, contributed by the board of supervisors, and built a new and better one. But the rains poured and a freshet threatened in June, 1865. As a precautionary measure, Thomas Toogood and A. M. Sherwood secured the bridge to a tree with a heavy cable and the following morning gave every evidence that their fears of losing the structure were justified, as it was found floating on the turbid waters of the Maquoketa. With the timbers and planks saved, another bridge was laid, which stood until the spring of 1868, when it lost its identity in a jam of ice. In the summer of that year the county and municipality put up a structure costing about twelve thousand dollars, which lasted until 1877. In that year the present iron bridge was built.

One of the original old settlers of Manchester was Allen Love, who located on part of the present site of the county seat in 1852. He was a native of Scotland and came to America in the same year of his location in Delaware County. Mr. Love purchased a tract of land consisting of 320 acres, part of which formed the town site of Manchester. He bought the property of Steiner Iverson, and locating on it, set about in an industrious way to make for himself a home. The place which he bought had on it a log cabin 12 by 16 feet, which stood for many years and was the original building in the vicinity. In the spring of 1853 Manchester was projected and Mr. Love sold half of his homestead to James Dyer, who laid out the new town and conducted it through the first steps of its growth. Mr. Love early became identified with interests of the new town, bore an active and conspicuous part in building it up, selling the

town site in the first instance for a small consideration and helping by his own personal efforts, to secure immigration and different industries for its improvement, and as his means would allow he improved his own real estate in the new town, building homes for those who sought homes here, thus adding also to the public convenience and public revenue. In the promotion of school and church interests he accomplished all that could be expected of a good citizen. A daughter, Jane, became the wife of William McIntosh and is now living in widowhood at her home on East Main Street.

One of the hardy and courageous men who came out of the East into the wild and uncultured West, was Benjamin M. Amsden. He was a native of New York State, entered Western Reserve College (Ohio) and graduated in 1846. He became tutor in a Louisiana family, attended the Theological Seminary at Oberlin, Ohio, and was ordained for the ministry in the Congregational faith. He came to Delaware County in 1854 and bought forty acres of land, where a part of Manchester now stands.

Henry Lister, a native of England, removed from Canada to Delaware County in 1855, and settled in Manchester. His son George worked at blacksmithing three years and later became the junior member of the hardware firm of Lawrence & Lister.

David R. Lewis opened the first jewelry establishment in Manchester. He settled in the county in 1855, coming here from the State of New York. He was later senior member of the jewelry firm of David R. Lewis & Brother. The business is still conducted under the old name by two younger members of the family.

Joseph Hutchinson, who became a capitalist and influential business man of Manchester, settled here in 1856.

John Otis, a pioneer harness maker, settled in Manchester in 1856 and commenced business under the firm name of Otis & Son.

Benjamin H. Keller was a pioneer dealer in and maker of shoes in Manchester, coming from New York and engaging in business in 1856.

Enos Hamblin was one of the early artisans locating in Manchester. He came here after a few months' stay in Delhi and Dyersville in 1856, and became a member of the firm of Whitman, Hamblin & Company, blacksmiths and wagon manufacturers.

Nixon Denton was a railroad contractor and settled in Manchester in 1856. When the town was incorporated he was elected a member of the council. That year, in connection with J. E. Ainsworth, of Dubuque, he incorporated the Manchester Manufacturing Company, and three years later became sole owner. He transferred the property in 1877 to the Delaware County Manufacturing Company. Mr. Denton was a fancier of blooded stock, which he raised on his Oak Grove Farm, situated just west of Manchester. He was again a member of the council in 1875 and when a Silsby fire engine was purchased that year, it was named the N. Denton in his honor. A volunteer fire company was organized at the same time and given the name of the Denton Fire Company. Mr. Denton died at Denison, Texas, in January, 1878, as the result of a railroad accident.

Ansen Sheldon was an early settler in this county, coming with his parents, who located in Honey Creek Township. Within a year they came to Manchester and Mr. Sheldon later engaged in the livery business.

John Tierney was a native of Ireland, who came to the State of New York in 1839. From there he removed to Delaware County with his family and located in Manchester, where for a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business. He died in 1864.

J. W. Martin, who long was proprietor of the Martin House near the Illinois Central depot, arrived in this county from Illinois in the fall of 1842, first settling in Eads' Grove with an uncle and stepmother. A few years later he removed to Manchester and became one of its business men.

O. A. Dunham was two years old when brought by his father, Ferdinand Dunham, to Manchester. He grew to manhood and married Florence S. Rea, a daughter of George W. Rea, of Colony Township. He eventually became a dentist at the county seat.

Ira U. Butler was one of Manchester's pioneer hardware merchants. He was a native of New York but came to Delaware County from Dubuque; this was on June 7, 1857. In August, 1859, Mr. Butler married Hattie M. Lowell.

Edward M. Carr, a leading member of the bar, came to Delaware County in 1857. See chapter on Bench and Bar.

Ira P. Adams was one of the first merchants in Manchester and the pioneer in the hardware trade. Mr. Adams came from New York and cast his lot with the infant trading point known as Burrington, which was later to become the county seat under the name of Manchester. His arrival was on the 7th day of June, 1857. At the time there were two or three general stores, a frame hotel, a mill dam and about a dozen dwelling houses. He opened a small hardware store, having for an associate Ira U. Butler, and the firm name was Adams & Butler. At the same time he built an elevator, the first in Manchester, and handled grain. In 1865 he formed a partnership with his brother, Lucius W., who had been in his employ since 1862. The firm name then became Adams Brothers.

Charles Paxson was a native of Pennsylvania. He formed a partnership with his brother Lewis and brother-in-law, W. S. Thompson, and W. H. Seeds, under the firm name of Paxson, Thompson & Seeds, and in 1856 removed to Dubuque. In that city they also started a lumberyard and in the fall of 1857 opened a branch lumber business at Manchester. In the following spring Mr. Paxson removed to this city, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He retired from the lumber business and in 1867 secured a half interest in the Acers Mills. After completing a new building he named it the Quaker Mill. This property was destroyed by fire in 1869, after which he purchased the interest of Mr. Acers and rebuilt the mill. Mr. Paxson was an influential, energetic business man of this city and for a number of years was president of the school board. He was a member of the first town council and one of the original organizers of the Delaware County Bank, serving as its vice president a long period. He was also a successful farmer.

Noble Ruggles took up his residence in Manchester in 1857, coming from Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1858 he commenced building fanning mills and in the spring of 1859 sold a Kirby reaper and mower to A. R. Loomis, the first

one shipped west of the Mississippi River. He went into the implement business, of which he made a great success.

Alonzo Rowley, who was a blacksmith, came to Manchester in 1858.

A. S. Blair, one of Delaware County's leading lawyers, became a citizen of Manchester, at the instance of his parents, David J. and Margaret Blair, who located in the present county seat, in 1855. After practicing his profession some years in Ohio, Judge Blair removed to Manchester in 1858. See chapter on Bench and Bar.

J. U. Schelling immigrated from Switzerland to this country and Delaware County in 1858, where for years he kept the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Eating House. He commenced farming and grape growing in 1866 on a farm of 125 acres, situated one mile south of Manchester. In 1875 Mr. Schelling began breeding thoroughbred shorthorn cattle and soon was the owner of as fine a herd as could be found in the state.

W. C. Cawley early came to Delaware County and long has been one of its leading citizens. He came direct to Iowa from Pennsylvania in 1856, settling first at Dyersville, in Dubuque County. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Cawley located at Manchester, and, having brought a stock of harness and saddles with him, opened a shop and followed his trade for two years. In 1860 he removed to York in this county, where he engaged as a clerk in a general store, but at the end of a year returned to Manchester and accepted a similar position there. He was appointed postmaster of Manchester in 1869 and filled the position for fifteen years. In 1885 he was elected mayor of the city and reelected several times. Mr. Cawley married Abbie A. Milks, of Delaware County, who was a settler here as early as the spring of 1857, accompanying her mother at that date to the community. He was elected president of the Delaware County State Bank, the oldest bank in the county, in 1900 and has served in that capacity continuously since that date.

William N. Boynton came to Manchester from Galena, Illinois, in 1859, and engaged in the jewelry trade. He was first lieutenant in Company F, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, a happy story teller and could entertain his friends by the hour. He was a true man and in his death is greatly missed.

Joseph M. Holbrook was born in the State of New York. He came to Manchester in 1859 and engaged in the grain business until the Civil war. He was county treasurer for several terms. He was captain of Company F, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry and was a brave soldier and a splendid citizen.

Lewis A. Loomis moved with his family from Vermont to this county in the summer of 1855 and after working at various employments incident to a new country he embarked in the produce trade in 1859 in a small way and became a leading man in business.

Simeon L. Doggett was born in Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1829. He was a lawyer by profession. In 1837 he moved to Worcester County, Massachusetts. In 1857 he came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque, where he married Mary A. White, and the following year they settled at Greeley, in Elk Township, where he taught a select school, moving from Greeley to Manchester in 1858. He there taught a select high school for six years. He was mayor of Manchester for several years. Mr. Doggett was an educated gentleman. His only son, Dr. Lawrence Doggett, who is now at the head of the Moody School at Spring-



A. M. MARVIN AND HIS PRIZE TOMATO VINE;
HEIGHT, SEVEN FEET

field, Mass., is also an able and cultured gentleman. His father, known as Squire Doggett, died at the home of his son in Springfield during the past year.

Rodney W. Tirrill, one of the most successful business men and capitalists in Delaware County and a public-spirited man of large means and generosity, is a native of New Hampshire. He emigrated to Wisconsin in 1850, from which state Mr. Tirrill came to Delaware County in 1856 and taught school until 1857. He then taught school a short time in Wisconsin and took up the study of law. He returned to Delaware County in December, 1860, and married Eliza J. Weeks, a native of Massachusetts. From 1864 to 1868 he was county superintendent. He served in the State Senate from 1880 until 1884. During his long residence here he has been a prominent figure in the affairs of the city and county, and a park bearing his name is one of his benefactions to Manchester.

Mark Whitman came to the county in the '50s from Indiana and first located in the Yankee Settlement. In the spring of 1861 he engaged in blacksmithing and wagon making, being a member of the firm of Whitman, Hamblin & Company.

Henry F. Hamblin was a native of Pennsylvania. He removed from Illinois to Forestville, this county, in 1856, where he opened a store. In 1862 he removed to Manchester and began business under the name of Hamblin & Son.

Joseph S. Belknap, who later became president of the Delaware County Bank, at Manchester, was born in Vermont. After many moves he settled in Illinois in 1840. A few years thereafter Mr. Belknap located in Delaware County, taking up a claim in the Yankee Settlement, now Edgewood. In 1862 he came to Manchester and was soon known as one of its influential business men.

Charles O. Torrey came to Delaware County from Kane County, Illinois, in the spring of 1855, and settled in this township. In 1859 he married Susan A. Roe. Mr. Torrey served three years in the Civil war and afterwards became a member of the firm of Torrey & Jones, manufacturers of and dealers in furniture.

Willis E. Brown left his home in Kane County, Illinois, in 1855, and in the month of August of that year settled in Richland Township, where he remained until 1862, at which time he removed to Manchester and in May of that year enlisted in the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry. After the war Mr. Brown engaged in the drug business at Manchester.

Samuel Kaltenbach was a native of Ohio. He located in this township in the spring of 1853, served in the Civil war, and in 1868 began the manufacture of butter tubs, barrels, etc., on Franklin Street, in Manchester.

Benjamin F. Skinner came to Delaware County with his parents in 1853. He served in the Civil war, married Luella Dillon in 1869, and engaged as a tinner in Manchester.

D. P. Ballard settled in Honey Creek Township in the year 1856, immigrating from the State of New York. In 1870 he removed to Manchester and engaged in buying and selling horses.

John Stewart came to Manchester in March, 1870, started the first butter creamery in the state near Manchester in 1872, where he made a grade of butter that was in great demand. He took the first premium for butter at the St. Louis Fair for several years and then determined to compete for the gold medal

at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, in which he succeeded, carrying off a valuable prize.

C. Sanborn was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, New York, January 7, 1824. In 1852 he went to Saratoga Springs and in 1855 was manager of the Saratoga Water Cure. In 1860 he married Martha A. French. In 1861 he settled at Earlville and for two years was landlord of the hotel at that place. From 1864 to 1868 he was postmaster. From 1867 to 1870 he was representative of Delaware County in the Iowa Legislature. From 1870 to 1872 he was owner and editor of the Earlville Sun, and from 1873 to 1875 he owned and edited the Manchester Press. In 1875 he married the widow of Francis W. Dunham, Mrs. Ann Dunham, a woman of rare personality. In 1877 Mr. Sanborn was elected mayor of Manchester, an office he held for several years. He was a stanch republican and as a citizen was recognized by all who knew him as a godly man and a true friend. Mr. Sanborn died in 1898.

CHAPTER XXXIV

INCORPORATION OF MANCHESTER

Ten years after the first business building was put up in Manchester, or to be explicit, in 1865, the town had grown and prospered to an extent almost equal to the anticipations of its founders. At that time the population was 825 and the following enterprises and establishments were existent:

Dry goods, groceries, etc., Loomis & Cornish, Robert Rule, John Tierney, H. Hutchinson, Cattron & Wheeler, H. M. Congar & Company, Paxson, Thompson & Seeds; harness shops, W. H. Board & Company, M. A. Newcomb; boots and shoes, B. H. Keller, Seth Brown; hardware and stoves, I. U. Butler, Adams & Frelove; drugs, Charles Burnside, M. Cotton; jewelry, D. R. Lewis, Dodson & Wells; agricultural implements, N. Ruggles; groceries and liquors, Clinton & McCarty, S. Davidson, W. C. White; meat market, George Brownell; millinery and dressmaking, the Misses Davis, Mrs. R. H. Cotton, Miss Lizzie White; blacksmiths, Edson Merrill, James Brown, Harrison L. Bates, W. E. Foster; wheelwrights, G. A. Chapman, H. Walton; saloon, M. Plimpton; produce, L. A. Loomis; tailor, Louis Haubuenestel; ambrotype artist, E. P. Libby; chair factory, G. R. Hartwell; livery stable, Morgan & Daggett; select school, S. L. Doggett; hotel, Clarence House, by Toogood & Bethell; coopers, S. W. Green; wagon shops, Smart & Doolittle, Enos Hamblin; painter, J. E. Harker; fanning mill manufactory, Tush & Brownell; grain elevators, I. P. Adams, A. R. Loomis, Paxson, Tomlinson & Company; lumberyard, I. P. Adams; railroad eating house, John Schelling; press, Delaware County Union, by Edward Burnside; doctors, J. W. Robbins, L. B. Ross; lawyer, A. S. Blair.

Simeon L. Doggett was commissioned in November, 1865, to draft a petition to the County Court, praying that the Village of Manchester be incorporated as a town. The territory to be included in the new organization and names of the petitioners are included in the document, which makes it peculiarly interesting and valuable to a work of this character. For that reason the petition is hereto attached, that it may be preserved for the benefit of coming generations:

State of Iowa, Delaware County.—Petition.

To the County Court of Delaware County:

We, the undersigned petitioners, do hereby petition the court aforesaid, that we be organized into an incorporated town; that the village known as Manchester, with all the additions thereto, consisting of all the tract of land as recorded in the plat called Manchester (except those lots now recorded as vacated), and of all the tract of land as recorded on the plat, called Burrington's Addition to Manchester; also, the Iowa Land Company's Addition to Manchester; also, the Iowa Land Company's Subdivision of part of the Village of Manchester; also, the Railroad Addition to Manchester; also, Amsden's Addition to Manchester, and of all the tract of land before this date laid off into town lots

and recorded, of any size, on any side of Manchester, and as far north, south, east or west as said lots so added to Manchester may extend, not including any lots now recorded as vacated, be organized into an incorporated town. The territory proposed to be embraced in such incorporated town, being the same as that delineated into lots and streets and shown forth on the map or plat to this petition annexed, being located mostly on the north part of section 32, and the south part of section 29, in Delaware Township of Delaware County, Iowa, having for a boundary line, commencing in the middle of Prospect Street at the corner of Lot No. 17, in Burrington's Addition to the Village of Manchester, according to said map and the recorded plat of said addition; said lot being the lot now occupied by C. H. Carpenter and cornering on Franklin Street (that is the West Union Road) and said Prospect Street; said line commencing with said Prospect Street at said Franklin Street and running east along the middle of said Prospect Street to Buchanan Street; thence south along the east verge of Buchanan Street; thence east along the north line of North Street in the Iowa Land Company's Addition to said Manchester, according to the annexed map and the recorded plat of said last mentioned addition; thence west along the middle line of the Earlville Road; thence south along the east boundary of Lots No. 171, 172, 222, 223, fronting on Reynolds Street of said village; thence west along said Lot 223 (its south edge); thence south along a part of Wayne Street in the said Amsden's Addition to the south line of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad; thence west along said railroad Lot 253 on the Delhi Road just south of said railroad to the Maquoketa River, and in a southern direction along the east bank of said river to a point opposite the southeast corner of Lot No. 781, in said village, and across the river from said point to the corner mentioned last; thence west along the south edge of said lot and the contiguous Lot 782, to Lot No. 939 in said village; thence south along the last mentioned lot to its southeast corner; thence west to the west edge of Fifth Street of said village; thence north to the southeast corner of Lot No. 940 of said village; thence west along the south lines of said lot and of said railroad, to Twelfth Street of said village; thence north along Twelfth Street to the Burrington and Coffin's Grove Road, and east along said road to Ninth Street of said village (including Lots Nos. 482 and 505, cornering on said street and road in Manchester); thence along said Ninth Street, Howard Street of said village; thence along said Howard Street to Lot No. 356 in said village; thence along the back lines of said lot and the adjoining Lots Nos. 357, 358, 359, 335, 334, 333 to the southwest corner of said Railroad Addition; thence along the west boundary of said Railroad Addition to the north line of the same; thence along the said north line or boundary; thence south along the east of said Railroad Addition to a point opposite to the northwest corner of Lot No. 32 in said Burrington's Addition; thence across from said point to said corner and along said Lot No. 32 to the middle of said West Union Road; thence along the middle of said road south to said Prospect Street, the place of beginning of this boundary, including all the territory within the boundary line herein set forth, and as shown on said map. And your petitioners, the undersigned, declare the said map annexed to this petition is an accurate map of the said territory proposed to be embraced in such incorporated town. And we here state the name proposed for said incorporated town shall be Manchester.

and we also name as persons authorized to act in behalf of your petitioners in prosecuting said petition, B. H. Keller, H. M. Congar, Edson Merrill, I. P. Adams, Pardon Wells, I. U. Butler and S. W. Green. Your petitioners further state that they are qualified voters, residents of the territory to be embraced in the proposed incorporated town; that this petition in writing is signed by not less than thirty of said voters; that there are more than fifty qualified voters who actually reside within the described limits, in this petition, and that this petition has been signed by a majority of the voters within said limits; that said limits have been accurately described, and an accurate plat or map thereof made and filed; that the name proposed for said town is proper and sufficient to distinguish it from others in the state. And so your petitioners pray that this, their said petition, be granted and so will ever pray until this, their petition, is granted.

Manchester, Delaware County, State of Iowa, November 11, A. D. 1865.

(Signed) B. H. Keller, S. L. Doggett, Edson Merrill, W. G. Kenyon, W. E. Brown, F. W. Dunham, P. R. Walton, James Brown, Charles Burnside, K. G. Glover, George R. Hartwell, George Gilbert, I. U. Butler, J. A. Osborne, J. W. Myers, F. A. Lowell, Tunis Mosier, J. M. Burnett, Robert Rules, J. W. Kelsey, John Otis, Vernon Burrington, H. J. Brown, E. R. Congar, J. F. Merry, Willis E. Foster, C. G. Tyler, E. Hamblin, Edward Burnside, Lyman L. Ayers, L. S. Sherwin, S. M. Smart, John Crowther, O. A. Bishop, J. C. Aldrich, W. W. Hollenbeek, William N. Boynton, S. W. Green, W. C. Cawley, John Moody, Ray B. Griffin, R. R. Walsh, John Touslee, D. R. Lewis, T. J. Safford, William Tate, S. W. Stevens, E. H. Barnes, Eli Miner, Orange Harris, L. A. Roe, A. Rudolph, J. B. Freelove, A. M. Freelove, W. T. Adams, B. F. Skinner, J. W. Hastings, Seth Brown, Henry H. Hills, R. W. Tirrill, M. S. Stevens, T. Adams, A. J. Brownell, A. M. Sherwood, N. L. Whitney, E. D. Phillips, A. L. Brownell, Hiram Babeock, W. A. Morse, L. H. Abbey, V. Childs, W. Richmond, S. C. Bowen, A. T. Loring, W. S. Doolittle, William Bremner, J. W. Robbins, A. K. Johnson, J. C. Hadley, C. W. Lyman, Pardon Wells, Oliver Cronk, J. E. Brady, M. Cotton, N. Ruggles, G. Yeoman, E. Tush, J. C. Skinner, N. C. Skinner, F. A. Walton, L. Haubenestel, William L. Stevens, Joseph Coats, E. P. Libby, Frederick Schelling, George Sheldon, William V. Catron, C. M. Bronson, George Brownell, Elijah Cheney, George W. Ingram, Silas Estey, T. Schelling, Ira P. Adams, William Catron, H. M. Congar.

February 5, 1866, the prayer of the petitioners was granted by J. B. Boggs, county judge, and February 8th the town plat was filed for record.

The election for municipal officers was held May 29, 1866, and the choice of the electorate follows: Mayor, A. R. Loomis; recorder, W. H. Board; trustees, C. H. Carpenter, Nixon Denton, Charles Paxson, Joel Bailey, John U. Schelling. On the 11th day of June the board of trustees met and organized and among the first transactions was the appointment of W. H. Board as treasurer. His stipend was fixed at 2 per cent of all moneys received and expended by him. On June 11th the office of marshal was created and on the 30th Anson Sheldon was appointed. Ordinance No. 1, passed, which prohibited racing or driving any horse, mule or team immoderately on any street or alley; the unnecessary discharge of any firearms within the town limits; indecent or immoderate exposure of the person in any street or other public place, or in the pond or river;

gambling or disorderly conduct in any public house, and the indecent exhibition of any stallion or jack within the limits of the town. In the parliamentary parlance of this day and generation this early effort of the city fathers at legislation would be "dubbed" a blanket bill. But they knew what they wanted, even if the expression of their desires resulted in a conglomerate, and long sentence.

THE CITY HALL

On the 22d day of January, 1873, council passed an ordinance for building the city hall, in accordance with the following preamble:

Whereas, N. Denton, A. R. Loomis and L. A. Loomis did, on the 25th day of July, 1873, submit a proposition in writing to the Town Council proposing to build immediately three contiguous stores on Lots No. 146 and 197, in Manchester, Iowa, such stores to be two stories high and the three to be 66 by 70, and offering to give the town the right to build a public hall thereon, which shall be under the exclusive control of the town during the life of the building; the town to have the right in common of the use of a stairway six feet wide, of ingress and egress, at all times, from Franklin Street into and out of the hall; the walls of said building to be sufficiently thick and strong to justify the erection of such a hall; and N. Denton agreeing to bind himself that no building shall be erected on the south side of said hall within twenty feet, so as to interfere with or obstruct the windows on the south side of said hall; which proposition was, by a majority vote of the council, accepted; and

Whereas, Said A. R. Loomis and N. Denton did, on said 22d day of July, 1873, submit to the council a proposition in writing offering to enter into a contract with the Town of Manchester to furnish all the material and erect a hall on the site proposed, viz.: The second story of the three stores to be erected on Lots 146 and 197, aforesaid; said hall to be 66 feet wide by 70 feet deep on the outside, 20 feet high between floor and ceiling, lighted with ten windows, tin roof, which shall be self-supporting; no columns to be used, or any obstruction to obstruct the hall; the plan and elevation to be submitted to and approved by the council before signing the contract, for the sum of \$6,000, payable when said hall is completed, in town bonds due ten years after the completion of said hall, with 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually; and

Whereas, Said council did, on said 22d day of July, 1873, by a majority, pass the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the plan and specification for the Town Hall furnished by Herr & Kescher be approved and adopted, subject to such alterations as may be deemed expedient before entering into a contract for erecting the same, and that the mayor be authorized to accept the proposition of A. R. Loomis and N. Denton to construct the said hall for \$6,000, payable in ten year bonds drawing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, provided he cannot do better within twenty days; and

Whereas, Said mayor was unable to let said contract on better terms than those proposed by said Loomis and Denton within the time above specified, and did, on the 14th day of August, 1873, let the same to said Loomis and Denton on the terms aforesaid; and

Whereas, On the 7th day of November, 1873, the following changes in the specifications attached to said contract were authorized by a vote of the council, to-wit: "The roof of said hall to be ceiled instead of plastered, and the corners of the ceiling to be arched;" and

Whereas, On the 22d day of January, 1874, the time for the completion of said hall was extended to the 1st day of June, 1874.

Bonds of the denomination of \$500 and to the extent of \$5,000 were issued by the city, bearing 10 per cent and payable in ten years. An additional \$1,000 was provided for, the same to be paid upon completion of the building. Work was commenced on the utility in the summer of 1873 and the structure was completed in May of the following year. The city added the third story to the building and arranged it for public meetings of various descriptions. But the principal object of the construction of the third story was to furnish a place for the District Court, it having been stipulated and agreed upon the part of the city and certain of her citizens, that in the event the county seat should be removed to Manchester the city would furnish to the county a suitable place for the sittings of the District Court. Rooms on the second floor not suiting the purposes of the county in this instance, the hall was constructed and the District Court installed therein until the courthouse was built in 1894 and ready for occupancy in the early part of 1895.

THE CITY BUILDING

On the 14th day of August, 1885, arrangements were perfected and contracts signed for the erection of a new city building, the work on which was immediately commenced. This is a three-story brick structure, of imposing appearance, and stands on the north side of Main Street, between Tama and Madison streets. Its ground dimensions are 40 by 60 feet. On the ground floor is one great room, with an entrance on each side of a wide stairway, in which is installed the city's fire apparatus. Back of this are the city clerk's offices. On the second floor are the council chamber, firemen's hall and office rooms, and the third story, built by the Odd Fellows, is occupied by the various bodies of that fraternity. This is really the city hall and is one of the best buildings of its character in this part of the state.

TIRRILL PARK

Some years ago, R. W. Tirrill laid out a tract of land, containing about fifteen acres, into a park, and gave it to the City of Manchester. This property was the gradual accumulation of several pieces, which Mr. Tirrill secured from time to time, with the object in view of making it a gift to the people of Manchester, for a pleasure spot and one of the show places of the city. Securing a landscape gardener, the grounds were laid out with a view of building paths, drives, pagodas, fountains and the like. In the design a drive, to be named Tirrill Boulevard, is provided for on the north, and on the south is Union Avenue, along which Mr. Tirrill constructed a cement walk. At the main entrance, past which the Manchester & Oneida Railroad runs, is a pretty little open structure, erected by the donor at a cost of \$600. This is used as a rest

room and park station for the patrons of the railroad living in the vicinity, and all its trains stop here. The grounds extend beyond the railroad, to the beautiful Maquoketa, along whose bank has been constructed a concrete retaining wall running 600 feet; all this at Mr. Tirrill's expense. In the deed to the city, a site in the park has been set apart for a hospital in the event the city agrees to build an institution of that character, at a cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars. On the southeast corner of the park Mr. Tirrill has just completed a handsome and expensive residence and a short distance to the rear is the park lodge, a two-story building put up by Mr. Tirrill five years ago at an outlay of \$6,000. This building was designed as a residence for the park gardener and caretaker. It is Mr. Tirrill's present plans to bequeath to the city a fund sufficient for the upkeep of this splendid benefaction, and also, the residence, as an Old Women's Home.

WATERWORKS SYSTEM

In September, 1889, about one hundred and eighty-five citizens signed a petition, presented to the city council, in which they asked that body that steps be taken to establish a system of waterworks in Manchester. In furtherance of this request council called a special election for September 30, 1889, at which time the electorate cast 244 votes in favor of the improvement, while but 150 votes were in the negative. J. P. Merry, J. Hutchinson and Z. L. Atkinson were then appointed by council a committee on waterworks. Lot 258, on the west bank of the Maquoketa, was purchased of E., Mary E. and A. A. Hoag, upon which is a large spring, and here a story and a half pumping station later was built. Bonds, to the amount of \$20,000, were voted to pay the cost of construction, and the contract was let to the National Brass & Iron Company, of Dubuque, in September, 1890. A stand pipe, or water tower, was erected by D. H. Young and leased by the city for ninety-nine years, at the yearly rental of about four hundred and twenty dollars; the city has the privilege to purchase the tower at any time for the sum of \$5,949. This stand pipe is 80 feet high, 15 feet in diameter and the tank on top has a capacity of 106,000 gallons. The system was in operation before the end of the year, with D. B. Allen, superintendent, and J. P. Wilson, engineer.

The supply of water is obtained from an artesian well, 1,870 feet in depth. The hole is 10 inches in diameter the first 260 feet, 7 inches for several hundred feet and then 6 inches the rest of the way. Seven and five inch casing were used. The capacity of the well is 250 to 300 gallons per minute and the temperature is about 48°, Fahrenheit. The well was bored in 1896, but previous to this the supply of water was obtained from a spring on the lot purchased of the Hoags. The amount of water from this source soon proved inadequate and the well took its place for general purposes. However, the spring is still in use, being kept in reserve for emergencies. The domestic pressure from the tower is 50 pounds; emergency pressure, 80 to 110 pounds.

Since the waterworks first was operated, continual improvements have taken place in the system and many thousands of dollars expended. The water is unsurpassable in purity and taste and the system generally meets the wishes and demands of the community.



Bird's-eye View from
Courtthouse.

United States Fish Hatchery.

East Side of Franklin Street.

On the Maquoketa River.

Bridge by the Dam.

SCENES IN MANCHESTER

SEWER AND STREET PAVING

Manchester inaugurated her sewer system in the year 1894, letting a contract that year for the initial work. Since the first \$1,580 contract was let, the city has laid many blocks of sewers—mains and laterals—until today the system is in harmony with the waterworks improvement, both of which have an allied importance to any perfected plan and device for the well being and sanitation of a well regulated municipality.

Paving was commenced in the fall of 1905, the first work being done on Franklin Street, from Fayette to Butler, and on Main, from Madison to Brewer. The material used was vitrified brick. Later, concrete pavements were laid on Delaware, from Madison to Franklin, and on Madison, from Delaware to Main. Ordinances have passed council for more improvements of this kind and work will probably commence in the spring of 1915.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

During the first few years of Manchester's existence, the danger from fire was of but little consequence. As the buildings grew in number, provisions were made by the citizens whereby each business house and residence kept ready to hand buckets that were filled with water when a fire broke out and passed from hand to hand by the men and women who stood in line, and thrown upon the flames. This primitive method of fighting fire was in vogue until June 23, 1872, when a number of young men organized Rescue Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1. J. A. Wheeler was elected foreman; M. J. Carroll, first assistant foreman; J. S. Edwards, second assistant foreman; H. M. Ruggles, secretary; F. E. Barr, treasurer. In the year following, on July 8th, at a called meeting signed by thirty-one citizens, Protection Engine Company, No. 1, was organized. L. Odell was elected foreman; M. Cotton, first assistant foreman; L. S. Sherman, second assistant foreman; W. N. Boynton, secretary; W. E. Brown, treasurer.

In December, 1875, the city purchased a Silsby fire engine, which was placed in charge of Protection Engine Company, No. 1, who named it the N. Denton. This organization, having become too unwieldy in the number of its members, split up and formed a new company, which was named N. Denton Steamer Company, No. 1. This company elected the following officers: A. O. Moore, foreman; Lemuel Allen, first assistant foreman; Irving Harris, second assistant foreman; M. Cotton, engineer; Thomas Grice, first assistant engineer; T. S. Jones, second assistant engineer; A. C. Carter, hose foreman; Frank Davis, E. J. Doolittle, stokers; H. S. Lillagar, secretary; Frank Davis, treasurer. This company took up headquarters at the foot of Main Street, in an engine house built by the city on a lot donated by Nixon Denton.

The fire department of Manchester is still made up of volunteer companies, but since the building of the waterworks, the fire engine has gone out of use. The equipment now consists of hose carts, hook and ladder wagon and chemicals. The fire station is in the city building, on Main Street, and the meeting place of the firemen is in a hall, specially arranged for the purpose, on the second floor of the same building.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS

The City of Manchester, or rather its citizens, are doubly equipped with facilities for the illumination of the business places, public institutions and homes, with electricity. Within a very few years after the wonderful and mysterious element had been commercialized for the use and convenience of the people, an electric light plant was established in this city, by the Manchester Electric Light & Power Company, about the year 1886. This is the Hoag concern, which has its plant on the west side of the river, by the dam. The machinery was first installed in the old mill, which eventually burned down, at a loss to the company. The present building is a two-story frame, and the utility is still owned and managed by members of the Hoag family.

In the year 1900 the Manchester Light, Heat & Power Company was organized, by L. Matthews, Joseph Hutchinson, M. F. Le Roy, J. W. Miles, R. W. Tirrill, Adolph and Lewis Wolf, R. R. Robinson, A. L. Beardsley, Frederick Dury and B. W. Jewell. This company obtained a franchise from the city, September 1, 1900, and began business at that time. It was capitalized at \$15,000, which sum was increased later to \$25,000. A brick power house was constructed on West Main Street, where every modern equipment for a first class plant was installed. About the year 1907 the company added a heating plant and is today furnishing a majority of the business houses with heat. The present officers of the company are: L. Matthews, president and manager; W. W. Matthews, treasurer; T. J. Matthews, secretary.

OAKLAND CEMETERY

A sacred spot to the people of the community is Oakland Cemetery, which is situated on North Franklin Street, adjoining the fair grounds. Many years ago the cemetery association was organized and under its management the grounds were tastefully laid out and cared for. There are today, within its hallowed precincts, chapels, mausoleums and monuments of a lofty character and beautiful design. The soldiers' monument, spoken of elsewhere, is an imposing shaft occupying a prominent spot in the southwest corner of the burial ground. At or near the northwest corner is a neat stone building now in course of construction, designed for a public mausoleum. Oakland Cemetery is a beauty spot, notwithstanding its mournful associations, and shows on every hand the loving care and benedictions of the community.

CHAPTER XXXV

RELIGIOUS AND FRATERNAL BODIES

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MANCHESTER

When the first settlements were being made in Delaware County, the itinerant preacher was not behind the rest, and so we find that as early as 1855 Simeon Alger lifted up the standard of the gospel among the first settlers in this county. In a short time the Delaware circuit was formed and included a large section of the country and a number of the other towns near and far. In 1861 the circuit was reduced somewhat and appears on the minutes as Delhi and Manchester, but still included Greeley, Yankee Settlement, Bay Settlement, Hickory Grove and many of the regions beyond.

In 1862 this was still decreased in size and in 1864 Manchester appears for the first time on the minutes as a station. In 1905 Sand Creek, which had for many years been united with Silver Creek, was left without a pastor by the death of Elder Taylor, who had been so faithful for six years, and in order to hold the work, it was added temporarily to the Manchester work. This plan seemed so satisfactory all around, and so necessary withal, that it was continued until the summer of 1907, when the two charges were united. Sand Creek is six miles southwest of the city and has a membership of about fifty.

Among the earliest members of the Manchester society were Ira P. Adams, Amanda Peers, Mrs. Sarah Fox Jacobs, Mrs. Mary Nethercut, Rebecca Otis, Susan Tush, Caroline Blanchard, D. H. Fox and his wife, Rachel, and Mrs. Mary Houghton.

During the first years of its existence the congregation worshiped in private homes, halls, stores and other places. In 1863 plans were laid for the erection of a house of worship, under the pastorate of Rev. E. W. Jeffries, and in 1864 the building was completed and dedicated by Rev. A. J. Kynett. The first parsonage was built during the pastoral charge of Rev. A. K. Johnson, in 1865-66. In 1884, the old church having proved inadequate to the needs of the congregation, the present church building was begun, during the ministry of Rev. G. W. Brindell. The church was dedicated January 6, 1885, by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss. In 1906, in memory of her late husband, Dr. W. A. Hines, Mrs. C. A. Hines presented the church with a splendid pipe organ, which was dedicated May 13th of that year. The present parsonage was erected during the pastorate of Rev. S. N. Fellows, and a few years ago it was remodeled and made more modern.

The pastors who have served the congregation from the time of organization to the present are: Simeon Alger, 1855-56; F. X. Miller, 1856-57; S. C. Churchill, Jr., 1857-58; John Webb, 1858-59; J. A. Van Anda, Jr., 1859-60; J. F. Hestwood, 1860-62; E. W. Jeffries, A. Hyde, Jr., 1862-65; A. K. Johnson.

1865-67; R. Norton, 1867-68; L. Catlin, 1868-69; L. H. Carhart, 1869-71; F. M. Robertson, 1871-73; J. R. Berry, 1873-74; F. N. Miller, 1874-76; D. Sheffer, 1876-77; R. N. Earhart, 1877-78; J. F. Platt, 1878-82; G. W. Brindell, 1882-85; E. L. Miller, 1885-88; S. N. Fellows, 1888-93; R. D. Parsons, 1893-97; W. F. Pitner, 1897-99; H. O. Pratt, 1899-1904; J. E. Wagner, 1904-08; Roscoe A. Barnes, 1908-10; J. F. Black, 1910-12; C. K. Hudson, 1912, and the present pastor.

FIRST NINE YEARS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

The following article was written some years ago by Mrs. C. J. Friend, and appeared in a local publication. As a reminiscence of the primitive church the sketch is reproduced for the edification of the many readers of these pages:

On attempting to go back into the past to trace the origin of any social structure, one is confronted with the difficulty of finding really assured facts as a basis from which to work, because of the very meager accounts committed to writing.

It would seem that those who were engaged in the struggle to establish themselves in a new land, in organized conditions of life, either secular or religious, had in their humility of mind so little thought of the importance of the part they were playing in the world's great drama, that it did not assume just proportions in their own eyes, and consequently in their engrossment with the rigid toil and hardship that is always the portion of the pioneer, they failed to chronicle their simple deeds of achievement, and in after years when a great nation or a prosperous organization has grown out of these small beginnings and the effort is made to trace the ever-widening and on-rolling stream back to its source, no really adequate data can be found upon which to build correct historic records.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Manchester is no exception to this general rule, and original records are chiefly remarkable for their entire absence. But this we do know. It had a beginning, and many facts pertaining thereto are very clear and lucid in the memories of the few survivors of those early days who still remain among us. Let us look a little while at the surroundings from which our church sprang into existence.

Remember that Manchester was still unknown, that Burrington was scarcely yet but a name, as only five years had elapsed since the first pioneer located within the limits of what is now our pleasant little city. During this half decade a few other settlers had come, and like most sturdy pioneers, they brought with them that religious zeal and fervor which carries with it that strength of purpose and character necessary to the opening up of a new country, and it must needs be that this should find outlet and expression in some united effort for the cherishing and strengthening of such zeal.

Among the early preachers who traversed this yet sparsely settled region, alone on horseback or perhaps on foot, and occasionally administered the bread of life in some lone settler's cabin, to the few scattered inhabitants who could be rallied together for the occurrence, we find the name of Simeon Alger, to whom the annals give the distinctive honor of forming the first class here in the year 1855.

This as to time, upon which point there is no variance, but as to place, authorities of seemingly equal importance differ. Some say in the home of D. K. Fox, which was a part of what has been known of late years as the Wilmot House. Others say it was in the kitchen of Deacon Merrill's house, which was one of the first buildings in Manchester, and is now the home of D. H. Young. The divergence of opinion enables us come-afters to seize either horn of the dilemma, according as personal predilection may favor.

Be this as it may, we do know that organic life for this church began at the aforementioned time and was of that vigorous type that early foretold the prosperous conditions which we of later days enjoy.

As we read the honor roll of those forming the nucleus around which others soon gathered we find the names of D. K. Fox and wife, William Aeers, Adolphus Hardenderf and Alminda Peer, and the latter informs us that her mother, Mrs. Polly Witter, was also among these charter members. D. K. Fox was appointed class leader and continued so for three years.

Very soon the following named persons were added to the membership roll: John Otis and wife, John Nethercut and wife and Sisters Blanchard, Houghten and Loomis, and also I. P. Adams, who succeeded D. K. Fox as class leader in 1858.

Who can fitly portray the courage manifested by this devoted band of Christians as they contended with all the difficulties which would naturally surround them in such an almost uninhabited land and so faithfully nourished this small division of the great church militant?

Services were held successively in the homes of the members and in the schoolhouse, which stood on the north side of the central schoolhouse lot and in Hulbert's Hall—the building now occupied by Mr. Baxter. While only irregular preaching was possible they always kept up a prayer meeting, and a church which does that can no more die out than an individual can backslide who is habitually found at this special mid-week service.

Let us pause a moment and dwell upon the lives of those, our predecessors, and note the earnestness of purpose that actuated them as they eagerly assembled themselves together whenever the call went forth that a preacher had come to hold services, and no wonder there were conversions at these meetings, for there was unity of aim and a mutual sympathy, one with another, which also seems to depart as numbers and prosperity increase.

Very early in the life of this church a series of meetings was begun by the members themselves and it is related that D. K. Fox and John Nethercut, who by this time had removed to their farms, used to walk in, a distance of over two miles, every night to assist in the work. Let us think of this in these pampered days when many of us are too weary at night to walk two blocks to an evening meeting. After the laymen had continued their efforts for a week the services of Rev. S. C. Churchill were secured and a revival was the result, with increased membership.

During 1856, 1857 and 1858 the following named preachers supplied the circuit, extending many miles around: Revs. F. X. Miller, John Webb, A. J. Van Anda and the before-named S. C. Churchill. The first mention of this charge in the conference minutes was in 1859, under the head of Delaware.

which meant a large part of the county and to which charge Rev. John Webb was the appointed pastor.

Meantime, on January 23, 1857, the General Assembly of Iowa had approved an act changing the name of the young town from Burrington to Manchester, and this church, under the latter name, first appears on the conference minutes in 1860, with Rev. J. F. Hestwood as pastor, who reported a salary of \$222.72 for his year's labor.

In 1861 Delhi and Manchester are found in the conference minutes as united, with Reverends Hestwood and E. W. White as pastors, and besides these places mentioned their fields of labor included Yankee Settlement, Greeley, Hickory Grove and Bay Settlement, besides other outlying country.

It was while occupying Hulbert's Hall that the Dubuque District Ministerial Conference was first held in Manchester and as it was then wartime, Rev. William Brush preached a patriotic sermon on the last evening of the session. At its close some young men in the back of the hall mistaking it for a Union speech, broke forth with that popular song, "The Union Forever, Hurrah, Boys, Hurrah!" and sang it through with great fervor, and it is said that they were somewhat disconcerted when the presiding elder, Rev. P. E. Brown, arose and pronounced the benediction. However, it was regarded as a good joke on the preacher as well as the boys.

While touching upon the war it is but meet to mention the names of D. K. Fox, John Nethercut and John Otis, who, from out of the ranks of this struggling church, joined the ranks of those brave patriots who were engaged in the greater struggle to save our native land. There were probably others besides those mentioned who joined the ranks of the army, but the writer has not learned of them.

Imperfect records do not give the records of the membership at this date, 1861, but in 1862 there were forty-three in full connection and Revs. E. W. Jeffries and E. R. Latta were assigned to the field now somewhat restricted.

In 1863, Reverend Jeffries was returned, with Rev. A. Hyde as junior preacher. During this year it was decided to build a house of worship and the work commenced. Previous to this a general conference had passed an act extending the time limit from two to three years, and under this act Reverend Jeffries was returned for the third year to complete the erection of the church, in which he was ably assisted by William Catron and I. P. Adams, building committee.

The edifice was made ready for occupation during the year, Rev. A. J. Kynett preaching the dedicatory sermon and raising enough money to clear the property from debt.

Thus ends this brief chronicle of the organization and firm establishment of this church during the first nine years of its existence.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On Sunday, August 29, 1869, Rev. Daniel Russell, assisted by Rev. Mr. Campbell organized the society known as the First Presbyterian Church, with the following charter members: Mrs. Mary A. Russell, Mrs. Gracia Russell, Henry Russell, W. G. Field, John W. Guthrie, Mrs. E. B. Marriott, D. G.



Central School,
Courthouse,
Public Library.

Universalist Church,
High School,
Presbyterian Church.

GROUP OF MANCHESTER BUILDINGS

Eldridge, Mrs. W. A. Eldridge, Henry F. Hamblin, Sanford R. Grow, Mrs. H. Grow, Mr. and Mrs. George Truby and Mrs. Melsin. The first meetings were held on the third floor of the Burnside Building, now the Globe Hotel. In time, however, this proved inadequate and a house of worship was erected, this being dedicated January 8, 1871. This building served its purpose for ten years but in 1880 was replaced by a more commodious house of worship, which was dedicated free of debt on the last Sunday in December of that year. This building was erected at a cost of \$5,000 and is still serving the congregation.

Gifts of funds by the late Rev. Daniel Russell, D. D., and of residence property by his daughter, the late Mrs. Grace R. Spangler, for a manse, have brought to the church not only a beautiful and much needed minister's home in the same block as the church building, but a deep sense of gratitude and love to the givers for these benefactions. The church entered upon the consecrated use of these gifts in May, 1906. Mrs. Spangler also bequeathed an endowment fund of \$800, for the upkeep of the minister's residence. The church has efficient auxiliary societies and a membership of 117. The average attendance at Sunday school is eighty.

The pastors who have served the church from the time of organization to the present are: Revs. Daniel Russell, August, 1869-June, 1874; David Street, November, 1874-November, 1875; Alvah Day, December, 1875-June 1, 1876; William S. Pryse, January, 1877-April, 1879; James Frothingham, August, 1879-July, 1882; L. H. Mitchell; W. M. Evans, May, 1884-December 26, 1887; T. C. Potter, January, 1888-April, 1888; Owen Jones, April, 1888-November, 1889; John B. Kaye, April 1, 1890-October 3, 1892; Robert Edgar, December 1, 1892-April 2, 1893; S. S. Hilscher, May 6, 1894-May 10, 1896; Charles R. Hamilton, May 17, 1896-October 22, 1899; Charles A. Highfield, March 1, 1900-March 30, 1902; Samuel K. Kirkwood, May 11, 1902-March 31, 1904; William H. Ensign, July 12, 1904-1913; Gray Jones Cardy, November 1, 1913.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

To the religious society pinning its faith to the tenets of the Congregational faith must be ascribed the distinction of inaugurating regular religious ministrations in Manchester. To further this end came Rev. A. Graves from Yankee Settlement, in the summer of 1855, who preached the Word on alternate Sundays in the Acers schoolhouse, at Delaware, and on the same days he held services at Burrington (Manchester). There were about fifteen houses in the future county seat at that time, and church was held in an unfinished dwelling owned by S. R. Grow. This building stood on the north side of Fayette Street, between Tama and Bremer. In May, 1856, Rev. L. B. Fifield took up pastoral labors here, and on August 3, 1856, the Congregational Church was regularly organized. The original members were Rev. L. B. Fifield, Emily J. Fifield, Peter Richardson, Lucinda C. Richardson, Sanford R. Grow, Susan Grow, George Hartwell and Julia A. Hartwell. The first sermon was preached by Rev. A. Graves and the services were concluded with prayer by H. N. Gates. For eight years thereafter services were held in private houses, in the old brown schoolhouse, which stood on the site of a brick school building which took its place, and in Hulburt's Hall.

Early in the year 1864 a meeting was held in Burrington Hall and it was there voted to proceed to build a house of worship. A committee for the purpose, consisting of Rev. A. T. Loring, S. R. Grow and S. T. Wheeler, was appointed. On the 7th of September, 1864, the edifice was dedicated by Rev. O. W. Merrill, assisted by Rev. Hew de Bourek. This structure cost about thirty-five hundred dollars, to which the American Congregational Union contributed \$300. In 1873 a bell was installed at an expense of \$515 and from time to time improvements followed. The old building answered its purposes well for several years and then became inadequate to the increasing membership and attendance. Consequently, in the year 1900, the present beautiful brick temple of worship was erected and dedicated on the 16th day of September of that year. A pipe organ was also installed at the time, which was replaced by another one in 1904. The church building cost \$10,000, and in its spacious auditorium was held, on October 21, 22 and 23, 1906, impressive and interesting services commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the church's establishment at Manchester. The program, among other numbers, called for historical and reminiscence addresses upon the following topics: Our Church, Mrs. P. E. Triem; Pastors I Have Known, Deacon H. A. Granger; Deacons As They Were, Deacon Fred S. Seymour; The Songs of Other Days, Senator George W. Dunham; The Missionary Society, Mrs. A. S. Blair; The Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. L. C. Brooks; The Young Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Horace Atwater; The Ladies' Kensington, Mrs. W. J. Suckow; The Men's League, M. F. LeRoy; Lights and Shadows of the Past, S. L. Doggett.

The names of pastors who have administered to the spiritual welfare of this congregation follow: L. B. Fifield, 1856-60; A. T. Loring, 1860-66; Daniel Russell, 1866-67; A. A. Baker, 1867-69; E. R. Stiles, 1869-77; John P. Barrett, 1877-80; B. T. Stafford, 1880-82; J. G. Miller, 1882-88; H. W. Tuttle, 1889-1905; W. J. Suckow, 1905-07; C. E. Lynde, 1907-08; Frank Moore, 1908-14.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist Church of Manchester was organized October 26, 1855, in the spring of which year Manchester was laid out as a town. The meeting for the purpose was held in a house that had just recently been erected, on Fayette Street, by Ozias P. Reeves, now owned by Miss Florence Bailey. The charter members were Edson Merrill and wife, Elizabeth; Ozias P. Reeves and wife, Almeda; John L. Baldwin and wife, Almira. Edson Merrill was elected deacon and Ozias P. Reeves, clerk.

After the organization had been perfected, prayer meetings were held at the homes of members but after the schoolhouse was built, which stood on the lot now occupied by the Central school building, religious meetings were held here not only by the Baptists but other denominations, that is, whenever a minister came to town.

The First Baptist Church was incorporated July 11, 1859, and that same year the congregation called its first pastor, Rev. J. Y. Aitchison. Mr. Aitchison preached here at the schoolhouse once in two weeks. He also supplied the churches at Delaware and Delhi, taking up his residence at the latter place.

For some years and up to 1872, the Baptists worshiped in Burnside's Hall, Thorpe Hall and Marshall's Hall. In April of the year mentioned a house of

worship was begun, which was dedicated on the first Sabbath in June. There was no regular pastor at that time but several clergymen from other churches were present and assisted in the dedicatory services. There was not enough money subscribed to pay for the indebtedness and \$1,000 was borrowed from the Home Mission Society, which was refunded after several years. The first members received into the church after baptism were Allen Love, Selden French, William McIntosh, and Jane L. McIntosh, who is still a member.

The church building was remodeled and enlarged by an addition in 1895, during the pastorate of Reverend Lusk. While in course of its construction the use of the city hall for services was kindly granted by the city council. The rededication of the edifice took place September 22, 1895, at which time subscriptions were received amounting to \$1,925. The following week the Dubuque Baptist Association convened at Manchester.

A comfortable residence for the parsonage, constructed at a cost of \$2,000, and standing on West Main Street, was bequeathed to the church by Edward Sellens.

The church has had eighteen pastors, besides supplies. The names of pastors follow: Revs. J. Y. Aitchison, 1859; Ed D. Phillips, 1865; M. Root, 1867; Dean, 1869; L. M. Newel, 1872; W. H. Irwin, 1874; L. M. Whiting, 1876; W. E. Walker, 1882; J. Y. Aitchison, 1885; William Swinden, 1886; Fallis, 1887; R. J. Langridge, 1890; Pritchard, 1892; W. E. Adams, 1893; Lusk, 1894; Archie Caul, 1900; Rumsey and Stevenson, 1905; H. R. McDonald, 1906.

UNITED BROTHERS CHURCH

This church established a mission in Clayton County in 1871, from whence grew the present organization of the church about 1891. Rev. Ira Chase was the first pastor and among the original members were the following named persons: Ziby Wheelock and wife, Samuel Young and wife, Fred Dury and wife, ——— Steiger and wife, Samantha Spittler, Louise and Julia Oakley, Ira and Lydia Howland. The first meetings were held in the schoolhouse close by the present church, which was built about one year after the organization of the society. A few years thereafter a parsonage was erected—a two-story frame building costing about one thousand dollars.

Reverend Chase remained here about two years, when he was succeeded by Reverend Benton, whose term of service covered a period of one year. He resigned to further pursue his ministerial studies at college. As nearly as can be ascertained from the memories of some of the older members, Rev. Adelbert King was the next pastor. He remained four years. His successors were Reverend Stice, a year and a half; Reverend Moffatt, here on two occasions, one year each; O. H. Harnish, two years; Reverend Smith, two years; Reverend Bundy, part of one year; and the present pastor, Rev. Ray Busenbarriek, still a student at Cornell College. It should be here stated, however, that Elder Ward occupied this pulpit about six months and two pastors of the gentler sex also served this charge. One of them was Rev. Miss Donnie Minton who was here two years. The auxiliary societies are the Ladies' Aid and Foreign Mission. The membership of the church is about forty, average attendance at Sabbath school, twenty-five.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

The Universalist Church at Manchester sprang from a sermon delivered in 1859, by Reverend Dennis, of Dubuque, in Burrington's Hall. It was an incentive to the few people of that faith living here at the time to make an effort toward the organization of a Universalist society. But they were not successful until the winter of 1864, when arrangements were made with Rev. Joy Bishop to preach every alternate Sunday, the meetings being held in the Congregational Church until the summer of 1865. Not being able, through lack of numbers, to employ a pastor, no regular religious services were held by the society until in the spring of 1868, when Belknap's Hall was secured and Rev. Henry Jewell organized the church on the 20th of June, 1868. Reverend Jewell remained here as pastor until September, 1869. The society was incorporated May 4, 1869, and those signing the articles were Clark Bliss, Sr., Thomas Toogood, H. M. Congar, A. M. Sherwood, E. N. Tomlinson, E. R. Congar, L. S. Bemis and E. Hoag. On May 10, 1869, after H. M. and E. R. Congar, Rev. Henry Jewell, Thomas Toogood, Gilbert Yeoman, A. M. Sherwood, Hiram Babcock, Jacob Hoag, T. Crosby, E. J. Congar, R. G. Clifford, J. Gilbert and R. W. Tirrill had pledged themselves to raise \$5,000 for the purpose, the building of a brick church edifice was commenced and completed May 7, 1871, at a cost of a little over \$8,000. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Hanson, of Chicago. E. R. Wood was the first regular pastor and remained here from September, 1871, until September, 1873. He was followed by Rev. J. W. Hicks, of Strawberry Point, who preached alternate Sundays for about six months. There was then a period of three years when the church was inactive, but finally E. R. Wood was induced to return in 1877, at which time he reorganized the society. A Sunday school was organized in 1864, with R. W. Tirrill as superintendent, and the ladies' society was established in 1867.

The Universalists kept up their organization and regular services for several years and then dissolved. About three years ago the church building, a good brick structure, was leased to the Manchester Grange Society, during the life of the Grange the consideration being that the Grange should keep the building in good repair.

There has been for some time established in Manchester a society of the Church of Christian Scientists, which holds its readings in the lecture room of the public library.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

The parish of St. Mary's was practically established in 1872, under Father P. J. Clabby's administration. In that year subscriptions for building a church was begun and work on the structure commenced by Father Clabby, and continued under Rev. R. McGrath. The succeeding priest, Rev. J. F. Nugent, who came in 1875, completed the building, which still stands, a brick structure, located on the south side of Butler, about a block west of Franklin. The parish is now quite strong in the number of people of the Catholic faith, and render

valiant assistance to the energetic and eloquent pastor, Father T. Rooney, who has been stationed here the past six years.

Near the church is a brick parsonage and a parochial school, named St. Xavier. The pupils are taught by six Sisters of Mercy.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Manchester Lodge, No. 165, A. F. & A. M., was organized and met for the first time October 6, 1862. The charter members were J. M. Watson, first named as W. M.; Thomas Tierney, S. W.; B. H. Keller, J. W.; N. Denton, C. E. Dean, E. L. Eaton, Ray B. Griffin, H. P. Duffy, W. C. Cawley, John Aeers, Peter Case and C. G. Reynolds.

The first meeting place of this lodge, which now is strong in numbers, was in the upper story of a frame building, on the northwest corner of Franklin and Delaware Streets, until in the winter of 1866, when it was removed to the third story of the building on the corner of Main and Franklin Streets. In 1879, joining with others, the lodge built the second story of a brick building on the corner of Franklin and Delaware Streets, where it fitted up lodge and club rooms, with modern conveniences, and since that time this has been its headquarters.

Manchester Lodge, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 29, 1867. The charter members were Ray B. Griffin, M. A. Newcomb, Jacob Phillips, T. W. Robinson, W. L. Gibson, E. Hoag, E. Fales, Edmond Gardner, C. M. Bronson, Thomas Dodson, A. S. Blair, O. Cronk, Ellis Sherwin, John Morgan, Charles Burnside, C. E. Bronson, W. N. Boynton, V. Childs and W. H. Greenwood. The officers elected were: M. A. Newcomb, N. G.; Jacob Phillips, V. G.; W. L. Gibson, R. S.; T. W. Robinson, P. S.; E. Fales, Treas. An encampment was instituted October 20, 1869, which took the name of Azur Encampment, No. 37. At this time the lodge met in Burnside Hall, on the northeast corner of Franklin and Fayette Streets. The charter members of the encampment were Jacob Phillips, Thomas Robinson, William N. Boynton, R. W. Tirrill, E. Graham, G. R. Buckley and J. T. Horton.

Both the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges have auxiliaries, to which the ladies are eligible. The first is named the Eastern Star and the second, Daughters of Rebekah.

Hyperion Lodge, No. 186, Knights of Pythias, was organized November 28, 1888, with the following charter members: F. J. Atwater, A. J. Brown, M. Beehler, A. J. Baker, C. A. Day, J. E. Davis, O. A. Dunham, H. C. Haerberle, F. D. Hadley, A. Hollister, H. R. Holmes, R. G. Kennedy, J. F. McEwen, J. M. Morrissey, W. H. Norris, J. E. Nichol, J. R. Nix, C. A. Peterson, Charles Smallwood, M. W. Sheldon, H. C. Smith, E. P. Seeds and J. A. Wheeler.

On April 10, 1893, the Pythian Building Association was incorporated, with the following board of directors: J. E. Davis, C. A. Peterson, Charles H. Day, R. R. Robinson, H. C. Haerberle, J. F. McEwen, G. W. Dunham, J. S. Jones and A. Thorpe. The officials were: J. E. Davis, president; R. R. Robinson, vice president; Charles H. Day, secretary; and H. C. Haerberle, treasurer.

In the year mentioned the Knights erected a two-story brick building 44x115 feet, at 112 East Main Street. The ground floor was prepared for busi-

ness rooms and the second for the lodge and its auxiliary, the Pythian Sisters. The lodge rooms are modern in every particular and here are also installed club rooms, a banqueting hall, kitchen and other conveniences.

In the fall of 1913 an addition was built to the rear, at a cost of \$4,000, and the building now shows an outlay of about seventeen thousand dollars. This is one of the strongest and best equipped Pythian lodges in the state.

JONES MILL GRANGE

In the early seventies when the Grange movement was first making its way westward, it was quite the natural thing that the farmers of Delaware County, Iowa, should become interested in an organization that promised so much for the betterment of farming conditions. The question of better organization and cooperation of farmers had been freely discussed from December 4, 1867, when the National Grange was organized to the date when the Delaware County farmers realized it was time to act. It is not recorded who has the distinction of taking the initiative, nor does it matter particularly, for none of these men were seeking for glory, but on the 11th of March, 1873, an application signed by the following persons was sent to the Iowa State Grange P. of H. for a charter for Jones Mill Grange, No. 917; S. M. Hoyt, D. P. Ferris, Geo. Childs, Luther Sly, A. L. Lightfoot, W. H. Hollister, Hassel Munson, C. W. Mead, Henry Brown, J. H. Burrington, A. Kirkpatrick, James Clugston, E. S. Coon, J. B. Frentress, R. Porteous, A. F. Coon, J. C. Skinner, D. W. Jones, Charlotte Acers, Drusilla Childs, Sarah J. Coon, Elizabeth H. Skinner, Delilah Hoyt, Margaret Jones, S. W. Coon, Wm. Clugston, E. O. Clemens.

The charter was granted and Jones Mill Grange with twenty-seven charter members became a reality and a social, political and agricultural force in the county. Not a half dozen of the charter members as named are still living, but those who are, and some of them are well along in years, still after forty-one years, enjoy the Grange and may be counted on to attend the Grange meetings on the first Saturday of each month.

To those who have been acquainted with the charter members it is not difficult to understand why the Grange should be named Jones Mill in honor of D. W. Jones, one of their number who for years operated a woolen mill that still stands though not in use. Farmers for miles around brought to this mill their wool and exchanged it for cloth, blankets, yarns and flannels, and be it said to the credit of Mr. Jones, they were never disappointed in the quality of their goods. He carried out in his business the fundamental principles of a true Granger. No shoddy goods crossed the threshold of his mill and the more recent members admitted to Jones Mill Grange should be proud of the name.

The Grange has from time to time expressed itself freely concerning political matters, especially legislation that affected farmers. At one time it was thought money could be saved by operating a store and Delaware was selected as the point for such an establishment. Like all such organizations, however, the net results were not satisfactory.

It was quite the thing for years to hold the monthly meetings at the home of some of the members. The records show that the residences of S. M. Hoyt,



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, MANCHESTER
Since August, 1911, this church has been occupied by
Jones Mill Grange.

L. O. Stevens, Tom Prowse, Elmer Chase, C. W. Mead and others were places of meeting when the attendance was from twenty-five to forty, and a good time was always reported. In 1883 D. W. Jones was worthy master of the State Grange and in October 1896 the annual meeting of the State Grange was held at Manchester.

Instead of having passed out of existence, as many organizations do after forty-one years of service, the Jones Mill Grange has steadily grown in numbers and interest. The membership is now about one hundred and forty and the average attendance at the monthly meetings is at least one hundred.

A good piece of luck came to the Jones Mill Grange, when on the 5th of August, 1911, the trustees of the Universalist Church leased to the Grange their fine brick church that for several years had not been in use. The pews were removed from the audience room, making an ideal place for the business and social meetings. In the basement is a dining room and kitchen and here the ladies of the Grange serve an excellent dinner. The first Saturday of the month a committee of five to seven ladies is appointed by the worthy master to have charge of the dinner the following month. This committee meets, decides what each member shall furnish, and then the telephones are kept busy advising each lady what will be expected of her.

The business meeting and the initiating of new members is usually at 11 A. M., at 12.30 the big dinner and at 1.30 P. M. the entertainment prepared by the lecturer. The entertainments are varied but always interesting. For November, 1914, an Ohio program is being prepared. One member speaks of noted Ohio soldiers, another noted Ohio women, another noted Ohio farmers, and another noted Ohio statesmen. The program will be interspersed with vocal music.

During the past year the young men of the Grange have organized a baseball nine, and Saturday afternoons, when not too busy on the farms, they greatly enjoy the national game.

Jones Mill Grange is not only on the map, but it is a "live wire" and affords its members much pleasure.

The present officers are as follows:

Miss Eva Smith, worthy master.

Mrs. F. H. Munson, overseer.

Mr. J. F. Merry, lecturer.

Mr. Miles Blair, steward.

Mr. Adelbert Mead, assistant steward.

Mrs. Adelbert Mead, lady assistant steward.

Mrs. C. H. Johnson, chaplain.

Mr. Henry Brown, treasurer.

Miss Clara Childs, secretary.

Mr. Will Hollister, gate keeper.

Mrs. Truman Smith, Ceres.

Mrs. Freeman Smith, Pomona.

Mrs. Jennie Dudley, Flora.

CHAPTER XXXVI

MANCHESTER EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The first schools taught in this county were practically private ones, as the parents of pupils paid a stated amount of money for their tuition. First, a room, or part of a one-room cabin, was given over to the teacher and the children under her and this arrangement obtained, until time and means warranted the erection of a building for school purposes. Almost without any exception, the first schoolhouses were built of logs, and all the conveniences, if any, were in harmony with the crude structure. As the settlers increased in numbers and accumulated from the products of the farms sufficient funds, better buildings were put up, the law provided for free schools, districts were inaugurated, teachers were paid from a fund, raised by taxation, and in the villages and towns independent districts were created.

Like sister counties all over the state, the County of Delaware is generously provided with schools, and good buildings for them. Each township has a generous share of these institutions of learning as the following show: Adams, 7; Bremen, 9; Coffin's Grove, 9; Colony, 8; Delaware, 5; Delhi, 7; Hazel Green, 9; Honey Creek, 10; Milo, 9; North Fork, 9; Oneida, 7; Prairie, 8; South Fork, 9; Union, 8. Rural independent districts have been established and named, to-wit: White Oak Grove, Colony Township; Fountain Spring, Harris, Malvern, Oak Grove, Pleasant Grove, Ridgeville, Spring Vale and Sunnyside, Elk Township; Butterfield, Compton, Fairplay, Forestville, Pleasant Hill, Pleasant Valley and Sheldon, Richland Township; and joint districts of Lowell and Edgewood, making 114 sub-districts in the county. And then, there are the town and village schools at Colesburg, Delaware, Delhi, Dundee, Earlville, Greeley, Hopkinton, Manchester and Ryan. Added to these must be the excellent parochial schools, of which there are several, of the Catholic and Lutheran people. It is not very strange to relate, when one considers the small wage tendered instructors in the schools, that the ratio of female teachers to males is preponderatively in favor of the women. There are but sixteen male teachers in all Delaware County; on the other hand, 216 females are employed. The average compensation per month for males is \$82.18; females, \$42.38. The great discrepancy between the two classes of instructors is largely accounted for in that the higher positions in the high and graded schools of the towns and villages are filled with men, who demand salaries that will, in a measure, be commensurate with their ability. The largest salary drawn by an instructor in the public schools of the county is \$122.22 per month, paid the principal of the Hopkinton High School; Manchester pays her principal \$108.89. The smallest wage is \$26.67, received by the teacher assigned to the Harris School in Elk Township. There are 4,272 children on the school rolls of the county,

each one of which costs the sum of \$2.67 per month for mental pabulum. They have been provided with schoolhouses to the grand value of \$172,545 and number 146. Apparatus installed in many of them cost approximately \$13,615; books in their libraries total in number 11,968.

The first schoolhouse built in Manchester was a small frame, and stood on the site of the present handsome Butler Street School. This building was erected in 1856, the citizens of the place having voted at a school meeting, held on the 20th day of May, to build a schoolhouse by taxation. But the building was not paid for that way. Judge Dyer, founder of the town and a public-spirited man, prevailed in having the work done by subscription and gave \$200 of the sum necessary out of his own pocket. The building was well worth its cost. Not only were the children given the rudiments of an education therein, but its homely walls often echoed the eloquent expounding of the gospel by a "circuit rider," or later the much prized resident preacher. Lyceums, spelling schools, singing schools, political meetings and various entertainments obtained in the little brown building and for ten years it performed its duties satisfactorily to all comers.

Previous to the erection of the first school building, in the winter of 1855-6, Miss Eliza Sellens taught a private, or subscription school, in an unfinished building belonging to A. R. Loomis, which stood near the corner of Fayette and Tama streets. School was opened in the winter of 1856-7 in the building provided and John O. Burrington was the first pedagogue to be placed in charge as an instructor of Manchester's youths.

To meet increasing demands for more space and better facilities by the citizens of Manchester having families, the question of building a large schoolhouse became a topic of importance as early as the year 1862. The situation needed immediate and careful consideration and to this end the electors of the City School District passed upon the propriety and recommended the levying of a tax of 5 mills for building a schoolhouse. In furtherance of this purpose the board of directors, having been instructed to borrow a sum of money not to exceed \$3,000, considered the purchase of "six lots" where the schoolhouse stood.

While these arrangements were perfecting, A. T. Loring and Joel Bailey, of the board, in November, 1864, procured additional rooms in the Methodist Church for the overflow pupils, who could not be accommodated at the schoolhouse, agreeing to pay for them at the rate of \$200 per year.

A committee of the board was appointed January 30, 1865, to "procure a sufficient amount of rock to make seventy-five cord, with what has already been contracted for. February 3d, it was ordered that the board proceed to erect the walls and enclose a building for school purposes principally after the plan of Mr. Dunham. February 20th, William Catron, C. Paxson and J. Bailey were appointed a committee to purchase Lots 10, 13, 268, 269 and 270, of Mr. Ruggles, at a price not to exceed nine hundred and fifty dollars, and on the 30th the committee reported the purchase of the lots for \$900. March 6, 1866, C. Paxson, A. T. Loring and E. R. Congar were appointed by the board to make a rough estimate for a new schoolhouse to present to the electors on the second Monday."

The proposition to build a schoolhouse and raise \$10,000 therefor was placed before the electorate of Manchester, March 12, 1866, and the poll showed an almost unanimous vote in favor of the improvement. There were 171 votes cast at this election and only three of them were on the wrong side. When the result was a fixed fact, there having been no anxiety on that point, the board, on the 26th day of March, appointed H. M. Congar, Charles Paxson and A. T. Loring a committee to secure and submit a plan for the school building. The committee reported on the 6th of April that the structure should be built of brick and three stories in height. H. M. Congar, A. F. Townsend and Charles Paxson were made the building committee and N. Ruggles, superintendent. Work on construction began on the 20th of July, 1866, and the building was completed in August, 1867.

The first brick school building erected in Manchester is still standing, although additions and other changes give it a different aspect from the original. It was dedicated with appropriate exercises, August 30, 1867, Rev. A. K. Johnson delivering the invocation. Music by a glee club, speeches and the report of the building committee followed. Judge A. S. Blair, in a short address, then delivered the keys of the building to Jonathan Piper, who had been elected principal, the first to be dignified with the title in Manchester. School opened in this building September 2, 1867. Beside the principal were R. Kissick, assistant principal, Lo A. Borton, Elma R. Annis, Miss Stancliffe, Miss Clark and M. A. Loomis.

Manchester continued to increase in population and by the year 1875 the school authorities again were at their wits end to devise means for the care and accommodation of the many children who needed providing for. The Butler Street School was not adequate and, accordingly, the board awarded a contract for the construction of a frame building located north of the brick for \$1,150. The building was put up and used for some time.

Some time in the '70s a two-story frame school building was erected on section 8. This school is in the school district but about one-quarter of a mile from the northern boundary of the corporate limits of Manchester.

The original high-school building was erected in 1890, and at a special election previously held, bonds to the amount of \$8,000 were provided for the purpose by a majority vote of 123. Lots were purchased of Nixon Denton, constituting a whole block and situate between Liberty and Gay streets, for the site. In 1912 the building was enlarged and remodeled, at a cost of approximately thirty thousand dollars, and stands today one of the chief ornaments of the city.

The West Side School Building, a two-story frame, was erected in 1883, at an outlay of \$1,078. School was opened there in the fall of that year and since then two instructors have been in attendance.

The brick building on Butler Street, known as the Central School, was remodeled and enlarged by the addition of two wings in 1904-5, at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars.

In the year 1901, a frame building and two lots were purchased of John Hruby, corner of Tama and Howard Streets, and used by the kindergarten for some years. The little ones were then transferred to the Central School Build-

ing. The frame school building that stood on the grounds of the Central School was sold for \$272.50, removed to another locality, and is now doing duty as a residence.

The high school has a corps of ten teachers, including the principal. Certain of the rooms are visited by a supervisor of music and an instructor in penmanship. At the Central School are nine teachers; the West Side School has two, and the North Manchester School, which was erected in 1870, has two.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

By R. M. Marvin

I came to Iowa with my father's family and located three miles west of Monticello, in April, 1855. The country was very new and was mostly a vast prairie, with small areas of timber along the stream, which was frequently found. The settlements were mostly confined to the prairie bordering the timber, or in the timber. We did not then expect to live to see the vast prairies settled up. Deer and wolves roamed at will over the plains and through the timber, unless some settler chanced to try his flint lock or trusty rifle to bring them down. Wild turkeys were plentiful in the timber and frequently visited the cornfields for choice, delicious food. Rabbits, quails and grouse were in great abundance and were the principal meat food for many settlers during the winter. Grist mills were few and far distant, so that many farmers resorted to hand mills to grind corn into samp, which was used as a substitute for flour, particularly during the winters when the roads were almost impassable. Rattlesnakes were very common on the prairies and in the timber. It was not an uncommon occurrence for farmers to be bitten by them when gathering their grain or hay.

It was an every day occurrence to see a train of "prairie schooners" (emigrant wagons) slowly winding its way across the vast plains, going to some part of this new, growing country, which has become the great granary of the West.

In those early days schoolhouses were found in every settlement which skirted the timber. The "schoolhouse on the hill," or tucked away in some protected spot in the timber was always in evidence. These schoolhouses were also used for churches and Sunday school on Sundays, where there was usually a good attendance. Church buildings were unknown except in the large towns, which were few. Each school district was independent and had three directors who examined their teachers. The examinations were confined to the "three Rs" and spelling. If an applicant passed, he was told to go to work at an agreed salary. Teachers were expected to board around and build the fires. When a term of school was closed, the teacher was required to make a report of the attendance of each pupil to the secretary of the board, when he would receive an order for his pay, which he took to the president of the board for his signature. He then was obliged to present it to the county treasurer and receive his money. The winter schools were usually taught by male teachers, and the summer schools by ladies. Wages for the winter term was from twenty to thirty dollars a month, and for summer from fifteen to twenty dollars per month.

During the winter months it was expected that spelling schools were part of the regular course of study and a necessity. Several districts would unite and make the rounds several times during the terms, to find who were the champion spellers of the several districts. This caused much strife between schools, and developed many excellent spellers.

In the fall of 1857 there was opened at Delhi, then the county seat, a school in one room of a dwelling house, which was known as "Delhi Academy." The room was about 12 by 16 feet. It was presided over by a Professor Gilmore. There were some twelve or fifteen students in attendance, of whom I was one. This was the first tuition school of its kind in this part of Iowa.

In the fall of 1858 the "Almoral Institute" was opened at Almoral. The boosters for this school were mostly from Vermont and they thought they could organize a school which would grow to become a great educational institution in Iowa. The first president and teacher was Rev. H. N. Gates. There were some thirty students enrolled for the first term.

Owing to a change in the law under the new Constitution framed by the constitutional convention in the winter of 1856-7, and adopted by the people at the regular election of August, 1857, the Reverend Gates was elected as the first county superintendent at the regular annual election in October, 1858. This compelled him to resign as teacher and the vacancy was filled by L. O. Stevens, who was also a singing school teacher and devoted part of his time in winter to teaching music in this and adjoining counties.

In the fall of 1859 "Bowen Collegiate Institute," now Lenox College, opened at Hopkinton, and has since continued. During the falls of 1861 and 1862, large numbers of the students of this institution enlisted and went into the army that our Union might live. The names of those who gave their lives for their country are inscribed on the monument now standing on the campus.

The new law enacted in the winter of 1857-8 provided for the election of a county superintendent, who should hold a county teachers' institute, examine teachers and issue teachers' certificates of first, second and third grades, visit schools, etc. Soon after Reverend Gates was elected county superintendent, in October, 1858, he held the first county teachers' institute and teachers' examination at Delhi. There were some forty teachers in attendance, but a few less who took the examination, and only three first grade certificates were issued. I think I am the only person now living who attended this first teachers' institute and took the first examination ever held in the county. During this institute a Teachers' Association was formed, which met during the winter at Delhi, Manchester and Hopkinton.

I attended the academy at Delhi in 1857. Some of the students there were Clem Bailey, Hattie Bailey, Anna Thorpe Chase, of Manchester; Garret L. Thorpe, Solon, Minerva and Sarah Benson, Alonzo Clark, Abner Dunham, Ursula Davis Ball, of Delaware. I also attended the Almoral Institute in the fall of 1858. The following were some of the students in attendance there: Juliette Colbarn Long, Ruth Plummer, Sarah Lease Marvin, Sarah Catron Baldwin, Lloyd Spear, Leonard Archer, Luther Davis, Arthur Strickland, now of Cedar Rapids, Joseph L. and Frank Kasson, Ed Baldwin and Abby Beach. I was also a student at Bowen Collegiate Institute during the falls of 1861 and 1862.

I taught my first term of school in the winter of 1857-8, on Grove Creek, on the county line between this and Jones counties. The schoolhouse stood on the line and the boys were seated in one county and the girls in the other. This schoolhouse was near the residence (a log house) of Robert Wilson. Some of my pupils were Godfrey Dolly, now at Central City; Henry Wineh, Orlando Cross, Uriah, James and Marion Squires, William and Thomas Waddock, Gilbert Springer, Lucy Smith Pierce, now of Manchester, and Simon Kehoe.

During the winter of 1858-9 I taught at Greeley. The postoffice was then Plum Spring. It was named in an early day from a spring that was about three-fourths of a mile southwest of the town, which was the source of Plum Creek, that runs east of Earlville and so to the Maquoketa River near Hopkinton. During this winter there was a great fall of snow, which made the roads very difficult to travel. As this place was then on what was known as the great stage road from Dubuque to Fort Atkinson and the great Northwest, the stages passed here each day, and frequently several would pass during the day, loaded down with mail and passengers.

The enrollment of pupils that winter was forty-seven, of whom the following were a few of them: Thomas J. Armstrong, Marcellus, John and Newton Sargent, Lucretia Sargent Lull, Serene Sargent Vaughn, now of Marion; Lucy Bellows Armstrong, now of Greeley; Maty Bellows, Marion Bellows, Emma Catron Merry, late wife of Capt. J. F. Merry; Eva Catron Rigby, now of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Lucy and Nellie Webb, Rachel Hatfield Peet, Sophronia Taylor Gillan, Lida Drybread Staehle, Mary Martindale Burbridge, Elijah and Frank Martindale, John Stubbins, Cornelia and Florence McClure, Florence Hough, ——— Hough, Emily Walton, Olivia Perry, William, Milton and Harvey Lough, Park Lough, Frank Correll and Henry Simson.

In the summer of 1862 I enlisted at the call of my country in Company II, Thirty-first Regiment Iowa Infantry, and served nearly three years. I was in the campaign of Arkansas Post, Arkansas, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, march to the sea, Savannah and through the Carolinas.

In the winter of 1866-7 I taught at Almorah. Some of my pupils were: J. A. Strickland, now of Manchester; Samuel Way, Joseph and Charles Stevens, Ezoa Stevens Hitecock, Laura Stevens Kenyon, now of Los Angeles, California; Sarah Stevens Adams, now of Omaha; Ella Catron, of Earlville, and Etta Catron.

In the fall of 1868 I taught for a short time as a supply teacher in the Manchester High School (third story). Professor Piper was the principal and Miss Hillis, a sister of Rev. Dwight Hillis of New York City, was assistant.

In the winters of 1867-8 and 1868-9 I taught again at Greeley, which closed my work as a school teacher.

POSTOFFICE

The Legislature, on the 12th day of January, 1843, appointed Robert Green, Joel Bailey and O. A. Ohmstead to "locate and mark a territorial road, commencing at Bennett's Mill, in Buchanan County, thence by the county seat (Delhi) of Delaware County, to intersect the road from Marion, Linn County,

to Dubuque, at or near Olmstead's Mill," on the north fork of the Maquoketa, where Rockville afterwards was founded. In the spring of 1845, a mail route was established on this road, from Dubuque to Quasqueton and Independence, and it was the mainly traveled thoroughfare from the Mississippi to the western settlements, until the railroad was built.

The first postoffice in Delaware County was established at Delhi, March 14, 1844, and Charles W. Hobbs was the first postmaster. "Uncle Billy" Smith was the first mail carrier and often trudged afoot, with a mail sack on his back, from Dubuque to Delhi, from which point settlers in the vicinity of Manchester got their letters. Mr. Hobbs kept the office at Penn's Grove, until he occupied his cabin near Delhi; but, as a matter of fact, the office could be found wherever this pioneer postmaster happened to be, as the mail brought to him once a week easily could be carried in his pocket.

The postoffice was established at Burrington (Manchester), April 8, 1856, and O. P. Reeves was appointed postmaster, the first person to have a house on the town site, and it is here he kept the office.

As in all towns not having sufficient "pull" to secure a federal building, the postoffice has been kept in a store room. That is the case today. But facilities for handling mail have greatly increased. The pioneer was very much pleased when he could hear from the outside world, through the medium of "Uncle Sam," once a week, and when mail came twice a week, then three times and finally every day, he was delighted. Now, the fast flying special mail trains bring to each city and town of the country, letters, newspapers, packages, and even articles of merchandise and produce of the farm, not only once a day, but, in many cases, several times. And that is not all. The large cities and the small cities have their free delivery of mail, which is brought to store, office, mill, manufactory and the home by carriers, appointed by the Federal Government for that purpose. And since the year of grace 1901, the farmer sits in his well appointed home and reads his mail and daily paper, brought to his door by the rural mail carrier, who makes a trip from the home office every day in the week, bar Sunday. The Government does not stop here in its care of its citizens. About two years ago the parcels post system was inaugurated and now anybody and everybody, from the merchant to the farmer, can use the mails for the transportation of small packages at a nominal sum, a great convenience indeed, and the saving to the people of millions in money yearly.

Manchester has not as yet a Government building, with the many modern improvements and conveniences such buildings afford for the handling and distribution of the mails. But let the city continue to grow in its business relations with the Government, then soon will come the postoffice building, after an appropriation has been put through Congress by a persistent and strenuous representative of the people. Manchester is big enough now to have a postoffice building, if some of the Iowa towns now enjoying that privilege are criterions and, no doubt, many are eagerly looking forward to the day when Manchester's ambition in this direction will have reached its full fruition.

It is now more than a half century since the first postmaster was appointed for the office at this place, but the number who since have held the responsible position is not many, considering the years. They all, however, performed their duties well and honorably. The names of the successors to the pioneer, O. P.

Reeves, follow: S. R. Young, May 26, 1857; H. J. Brown, August 24, 1857; H. N. Cornish, October 17, 1861; Edward Burnside, May 6, 1865; J. L. Noble, August 14, 1866; William C. Cawley, April 5, 1869; C. E. Bronson, April 25, 1885; George W. Dunham, January 8, 1890; B. J. Wellman, February 27, 1894; Thomas W. Summersides, February 11, 1898; H. L. Rann, June 11, 1907.

FINANCIAL

November 18, 1907, the Delaware County State Bank celebrated its fortieth birthday and perfected its reorganization for the second time. It was established November 18, 1867, with J. S. Belknap as president; Charles Paxson, vice president; and W. H. Seeds, cashier. All these men have long since passed to their reward, but the influence of their lives abides and their memory is cherished.

The original incorporators were J. S. Belknap, Charles Paxson, H. M. Congar, W. H. Board, W. H. Seeds, E. R. Congar, George E. Toogood, Henry Acers, Charles Burnside, Thomas Toogood, William Catron, Ray B. Griffin, E. N. Tomlinson, Lewis Paxson, N. Ruggles and Nixon Denton.

The bank conducted its business the first four years in a frame building which stood on the site of the present building on the east side of Franklin Street, near Main, built in 1872, and occupied on Christmas Day of that year. In November, 1887, the original charter of the bank expired and a reorganization was effected under the same management as at first, the directors at that time being Henry Acers, G. B. Provost, J. U. Schelling, C. J. Seeds, E. O. Clemens, J. S. Belknap, Charles Paxson, W. C. Cawley and R. W. Tirrill.

When the bank was reorganized in November, 1907, the following officers were selected: President, C. W. Cawley; vice president, R. W. Tirrill; cashier, Charles J. Seeds; assistant cashier, C. W. Keagy. Francis B. Dunham had been bookkeeper since 1906. The directors were W. C. Cawley, R. W. Tirrill, E. P. Seeds, M. H. Williston, G. W. Dunham, H. F. Arnold, Charles J. Seeds and C. W. Keagy. At this time it was decided to increase the capital stock from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

The officers of the bank have not been changed in the last several years. The directorate, however, is made up as follows: William C. Cawley, R. W. Tirrill, J. F. Merry, Joseph Hutchinson, E. B. Stiles, C. W. Keagy, George W. Dunham, H. F. Arnold, and Charles J. Seeds. Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus, \$35,000; undivided profits, \$16,000; deposits, \$612,000.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

A. R. Loomis and son, Loring R., began banking at Manchester in January, 1883, conducting the affair as a private institution. Soon thereafter he erected a two-story brick building on the north side of Main Street, near Franklin, in which he conducted the business until January 17, 1890, when, with the following named persons he organized and incorporated the First National Bank: M. F. Le Roy, J. P. Le Roy, E. M. Carr, M. Beehler, H. A. Granger, J. D. Kennedy and Lewis Atwater.

The first officials were: President, A. R. Loomis; first vice president, Lewis Atwater; second vice president, Max Beehler; cashier, M. F. Le Roy.

On the 17th day of March, 1896, A. R. Loomis sold his interests in the bank and retired therefrom, whereupon J. W. Miles was elected president in his stead. W. H. Norris became first vice president and R. R. Robinson, second vice president. On the 8th day of January, 1901, upon the retirement of Mr. Miles, M. F. Le Roy was elected president; A. H. Blake, first vice president; H. C. Haerberle, second vice president; H. A. Granger, cashier; and H. A. von Oven, assistant cashier. January 8, 1907, Hubert Carr was elected second vice president. Don A. Preussner and F. E. Dutton were appointed assistant cashiers January 14, 1908, and on the 9th of January, 1912, A. R. Le Roy became the cashier. Mr. Le Roy remained in office until January 14, 1913, when Don A. Preussner succeeded to the position. At the same time A. R. Le Roy was elected active vice president. M. F. Le Roy died February 21, 1914, and was succeeded in the presidency by his son, A. R. Le Roy, March 11, 1914. The capital stock of this strong financial institution is \$50,000; surplus, \$19,000; deposits, \$388,000.

In June, 1913, the First National bought a three-story brick business building, standing on the northeast corner of Main and Franklin, of Charles Thorpe, which they at once partially dismantled by taking off the upper story and rebuilding it. The whole structure was remodeled by giving it a new face of red rough brick and panellings of rough stucco, making it practically a new building, very attractive in appearance, and a great addition to the business center of the city. The interior finishing of the banking room on the first floor is modern in every particular and the improvement cost about thirty-five thousand dollars.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS STATE SAVINGS BANK

The Farmers and Merchants State Savings Bank was organized as the State Savings Bank, December 23, 1901, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000. The incorporators were W. H. Norris, W. N. Wolcott, J. W. Miles, G. S. Amsden, L. Matthews, Burton Clark, A. A. Anderson, E. B. Stiles, A. S. Blair, W. W. Matthews, W. W. Matthews, Jr., and A. J. Brice. The institution began doing business in the Wolcott Building, April 2, 1902, where it remained until July, 1912, at which time it removed to its present home, a two-story brick building, erected in 1875, by Congar Brothers, for banking purposes. It is located on the east side of Franklin, near Main.

On the 11th day of March, 1912, the bank was reorganized and the name changed to its present title. The officials of the bank under its first name were: Lafayette Matthews, president; J. W. Miles, vice president; B. F. Miles, cashier.

At the time the name of the bank was changed, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and the bank officials elected were: President, Burton Clark; first vice president, John F. Graham; second vice president, A. W. Maurer; cashier, F. E. Dutton; assistant cashier, W. W. Matthews. The capital stock is \$100,000; undivided profits, \$10,000; deposits, \$400,000.

THE SECURITY STATE BANK

The financial concern having the above title was granted a charter January 23, 1914. The incorporators were: A. W. Stearns, G. G. Cole, F. B. Wilson, Charles Roberts, F. W. Craig, W. B. Robinson, W. H. Norris and others. The officials chosen are: W. H. Norris, president; A. W. Stearns, first vice president; Charles Roberts, of Strawberry Point, second vice president; F. B. Wilson, of Greeley, cashier. The capital stock is \$100,000.

The officials anticipate moving into their building, the present home of the First National, purchased by them, as soon as vacated, which they anticipate will be within a few weeks of this writing.

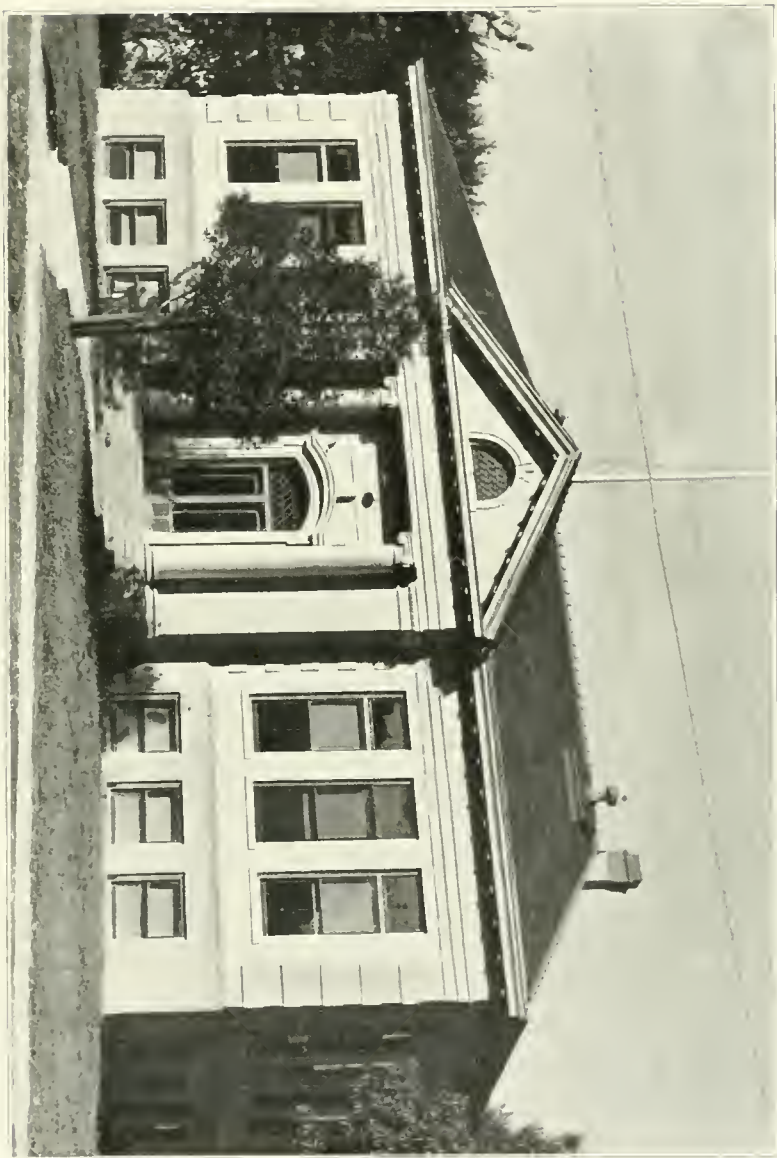
CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

As the history of a nation is divided into periods, so the records of most events take similar form; thus this library of Manchester did not take its present form at a single bound; there were small beginnings.

In the year 1867 a number of Manchester's citizens met and organized The Library Institute, but the records of the organization are lost. This collection comprised over two hundred volumes of standard works. About the year 1877 the collection of books was passed over to the school district for the benefit of the high school. That was one of the sources of the present library, having been presented in the year 1883, or 1884, to a kindred association.

At Manchester, in March, 1883, a meeting of ladies was called, to consider the matter of establishing a public reading room that might be a stepping stone to a public library. A constitution was adopted; the name of the organization chosen was The Manchester Reading Room Association; its object, the maintenance of a free public reading room. Conditions of membership were: signing of the constitution and the payment of \$1. Increase of membership and entertainments established a fund sufficient to furnish a room and secure reading matter that was soon increased by donations. The work progressed and in a few weeks the room was open to the public. This was in the spring of 1883. Just before the close of the year the association decided to confer with the city council in regard to organizing a free public library, which resulted in the passing of an ordinance by the city council providing for the establishment and government of such library. The funds were to consist of the proceeds of an annual tax levied for its support.

In April, 1884, the library commenced loaning books, and in less than one year's time had 326 bound volumes, besides reference books, and 247 volumes of bound and 165 of unbound public documents, and 498 volumes of magazines and periodicals. The reading room supplied twenty weekly and monthly papers and magazines. At that time there were 495 registered patrons of the library. These books were placed in the reading room, and the association assumed all the expenses of running the library in connection with the reading room for one year, in order that all the library funds might be expended in books. Time passed, the societies working in harmony. The city council, unobserved, taking notice of the success of this worthy institution, levied a tax. In 1885 a brick building was erected, and in the winter of that year both societies took posses-



PUBLIC LIBRARY, MANCHESTER

sion of the rooms assigned them by the council. This was a great day for Manchester, for the town had the nucleus of a library and a building of its own. The association assumed most of the running expenses for two years and continued furnishing papers and periodicals; the Traveling Library of the Iowa Library Commission has been used since 1898 to augment the collection of books.

In 1894 the association offered to turn over all its property to the library (except piano), including the cash in hand amounting to \$124.89, in consideration of the city authorities agreeing to keep the room open and in as good order as heretofore. This offer was accepted.

In 1902 Andrew Carnegie made the offer of \$10,000 to build a library, with his usual provisions. This was accepted and the following building committee appointed to select a site and solicit funds: Rev. H. W. Tuttle, G. G. Pierce, L. Matthews, Judge A. S. Blair, W. D. Hoyt. In ten days \$3,200 were raised, a site was chosen and preparations for the building followed. In March, 1903, The Free Public Library moved into its new quarters. Mrs. Jennie E. Jones was at the time librarian, having served ten years in that capacity. She continued 3½ years longer, when she resigned. Miss C. A. Wood succeeded to the position, serving efficiently for five years, when the present librarian, Miss Margaret A. Lindsay, was elected.

The library has had a steady and successful growth and has been loyally and generously supported by the public. In fact, the "library spirit" in the community is nothing short of wonderful and deserves especial comment.

Donations of furniture, pictures, statuary and books have been abundant. A beautiful aquarium, the gift of a public-spirited townsman, adorns the lobby. Numerous entertainments, given by the young people of Manchester, have added materially toward supplying the needs of the library.

A few business men collected a fund of \$30 to establish a "rent collection," and this was supplemented by a small donation from Chautauqua ladies. The fund supplies popular fiction at a small rental, and when replaced by later works, these books revert as a gift to the regular collection, supplying in this manner about twenty volumes a year.

In 1912 a fine victrola with a library of the best records for the instrument were added by popular subscription, and since then a series of monthly entertainments during the winter seasons have been given in the audience room, under the auspices of the library board. These have proved helpful in stimulating a community interest, with the library as the center, and are educational. There have been occasional gifts of popular records also.

The reference room is particularly well equipped, taking into account the size of the library. The present value of the building, grounds and equipment, is conservatively estimated at \$16,000. Total number of volumes in library, 6,201; government documents and pamphlets, 3,000; number of newspapers and periodicals currently received, 53; number of borrowers' cards, 1,485; total circulation during year, 15,000. The basis of library tax levy for the present year was raised to 3¾ mills on the dollar.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: G. G. Pierce, president; Mrs. Carrie A. Stanger, secretary; Rev. Frank Moore, A. H. Blake, L. L. Matthews, Sr., Dr. E. G. Dittmer, Mrs. E. M. Carr, Mrs. Sarah Bradley and Miss Idell Miles. ↵

