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HISTORY
OF
DES MOINES COUNTY
IOWA

AND ITS PEOPLE

By AUGUSTINE M. ANTROBUS

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1915

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PREFACE

In presenting this volume to the people of Des Moines County, the author has this to say. It was with some reluctance he undertook the task of writing a history of the county and its people. He felt such a history ought to be written, but would have preferred that its writing would have fallen to a more competent person. He does not claim that the work presented is a complete history of the county in every respect, nor that it is free from error. To write such a history would be impossible. It is the best that could be produced under the circumstances and within the allotted time for its writing. The writer has lived in the county for fifty-nine years and knew many of the pioneers and early settlers of the county while many of the incidents of which he has written, are from memory.

He is under many obligations to the Hon. J. L. Waite, editor of the Burlington Hawkeye; Hon. Arthur Springer of Wapello, Louisa County; Mrs. A. T. Hay, the oldest living native resident of Des Moines County; Hon. Daniel Matson of Mediapolis; the Hon. J. H. Dodds and H. C. Springer of Danville; and to Miss Miriam B. Wharton, the efficient librarian of the Free Public Library of Burlington, for valuable assistance in procuring proper material for the work; and he is especially under obligation to Hon. Thomas Merrill of Mediapolis for permission to obtain information from the valuable history of Yellow Springs and Huron Townships written by his father, J. W. Merrill, now deceased.

A. M. ANTROBUS.

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AUGUSTINE M. ANTROBUS

History of Des Moines County

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A county is an integral part of a state, and a state, of a nation composed of states. In writing a history of a county, one of necessity must write concerning the activities taken by its people in the affairs of the state or nation, as well as those of its own domestic concerns. The people of a county are not only citizens of the state to which the county belongs, but of the nation of which the state is a part. The people comprising the states at the formation of the Federal Constitution were the fathers of the republic. In the preamble of that Constitution they caused to be written, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, etc., do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America," thereby declaring they were citizens of the republic as contradistinguished from their citizenship to state or any other municipal body. They recognized as binding upon them as individuals the Federal Constitution which they had created. From the premises thus laid down it will be seen that in writing a history of a county one must take into consideration all those things with which it is directly connected in so far as its material welfare is concerned, as well as the mental and moral development of its people. To write a complete history of a county one must go back of its organization as a municipal body and discover the condition of things before it came into existence. We want to know who discovered the country of which it is a part; when discovered, and trace in a chronological order, the successive events which have taken place in past times. In 1492 Columbus gave to Castile and Arragon a new world. From this event we now have a white race of people inhabiting the country in which we live. Before this discovery, west of that narrow strait which separates Europe from Africa, was an Ultima Thule, an unknown region, a boundless ocean, in whose fathomless depths lay slumbering the fabulous but lost Atlantis. For one hundred years and more after the discovery of the new world, bold navigators of Spain, Portugal, France and England skirted along the coast of the two Americas, going into bays and up great rivers, seeking to find an opening whereby they could reach Cathay, which Marco Polo had in the latter part of the thirteenth century made known to the world. A century and more had passed before any attempts had been made towards a permanent settlement in this country. The discovery of rich mines of gold and silver in South America and Mexico had fired the imagination of men to such an extent that expeditions had been fitted out to explore the vast territories lying between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. While on one of these expeditions, Fernando De Soto found his

grave in the waters of the great river which washes the shores of Des Moines County. In 1640 Coronado and companions, lured by the call of the wild and the seven fabled cities of Civola amidst the mountains, in which they were told were rich mines of gold and silver, started from the Spanish settlement on the shores of the Pacific, fought their way over mountains, passed by the cliff dwellers of Arizona, thence proceeded east over deserts of sand on which grew the thorny cactus, then over the great plains on which roamed unmolested the bison, and came to the Missouri River. Where, worn and weary, there they halted; then retraced their steps to the place from which they had departed. During, and after these times of adventures on land, pirates and buccaneers infested the seas, preying on ships laden with the products of the mines of Peru and Mexico and rich cargoes of spices and fruits. In 1607, 115 years after the discovery of Columbus, the first permanent settlement was made at Jamestown, Va. In 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers made a settlement in what was subsequently called New England. In 1626 Peter Minuit bought from the Indians Manhattan Island for the equivalent of \$24. Between 1607 and 1680 permanent settlements had been made along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Georgia. This is the time during which is called the "Swarming of the English." Canada was discovered by Henry Cabot in 1497. The first settlement, made in 1544 by the French, was at St. Croix Harbor, and the country discovered became known as New France. In the near future the French founded Quebec and Montreal. Through the St. Lawrence, the then New France, they had communication with the great lakes, and to all that uninhabited part of the country west of Pennsylvania, and lying south of lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, and by portage, from the Fox River to the Wisconsin, thence to the Mississippi River, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. What was to be the destiny of this country, lay between two peoples; one the Anglo-Saxon, the other Celtic. Neither had a primary right to the soil, it belonged to the Indians, the first discoverers and settlers. Why the people of Des Moines County are not French instead of English in nationality, has been determined by what was done in succeeding times. The French held the vantage points of this vast territory. The English colonists had a long line of settlements along the coast of the Atlantic, a feathery edge of battle line, without the means of entering into this land except over mountains and through dense forests. The struggle was to be for a land more beautiful and fruitful than the one which the eyes of Moses, when dimmed with age, saw from the top of Nebo. France laid claim to this land by right of discovery. The English claimed it, because of the discovery of the coast line. The French voyagers and missionaries went together; one to discover and claim for his King the land discovered, the other, to claim what was discovered for Christ, and where one set up the standard of his King, the other, near by, erected the Cross of Calvary; established a mission, and made known to the wild savage there dwelling, the name of the Redeemer of Mankind. There were no obstacles, which were permitted to retard their progress, no dangers they would not face. Silently and alone, they paddled their frail barks along the margins of the great lakes, and at vantage points erected their several standards; there to mark the place for the erection of a fort, there also to be built a church of logs, on which was to be placed a bell, whose solemn sound penetrating the dense forests would call their wild dwellers to prayer. Where the discoverer designated, the military power of France came, built a fort which was mounted

with a few pieces of rusty cannon. There it erected log houses for soldiers' quarters surrounded by stakes driven in the ground and pointed at their tops. To guard this vast extent of territory a line of such forts had been established at vantage points, commencing at Fort Du Quesne at the confluence of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Due north from this fort, another was erected on the shore of Lake Erie. These were the strategic points to bar the invasions of the English; especially Fort Du Quesne. Another had been erected at what is now called Detroit, to guard there, that narrow neck of water, to prevent entrance from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron, Lake Superior and Michigan. Another was erected at St. Ignace at the Straits of Mackinac, to guard the entrance to Lake Michigan. The occupation of the French was a military occupation, with little, if any, effort, to make homes for a people, who had come to till the soil, to conquer a wilderness and make it administer to their outward wants. The missionary came with the discoverer to convert the inhabitants, not to conquer the red skinned Canaanites who dwelt in this land. He came to point them the way to Heaven and God, instead of digging in the ground, "to dress the earth and keep it." Contemporary with the French discoverer and missionary, came the "Coner Des Boies," the trapper and hunter. He was the pioneer of trade; was the familiar of the Indian; lived in his wigwam, dipped his dirty wooden spoon into the same bowl of succotash with the Indian; squatted around his camp fire, learned his speech, engaged in his chats; wooed and won the dark skinned maiden of the forest, who gave birth to his child; but always faithful to the one to whom he had plighted his love. During the long cold winters, he set his traps amidst the woods and along the margins of rivers and lakes, and daily plodded from one to the other, and when night came, skinned the animals caught, preserved their pelts to await the coming of spring time; then, loading them in canoes, commenced his long journey along the edges of the lakes, then through the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec, which were his only markets. When there in glowing tones described the country from which he came, arousing others to follow his course. Such was the character of the men and the conditions which existed at those times, and continued to exist for more than a century, in the territory out of which has been carved the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and the states west of the Mississippi River. A young lad of twenty-one years of age, named George Washington, with a small band, was directed by the governor of Virginia, in the winter of 1754, to proceed and warn the French to leave what was called the Ohio Country. In midwinter, through dense forests and over frozen rivers Washington carried out his commission. Having arrived at Fort Du Quesne he was hospitably entertained, but given to understand his majesty the King of France was ruler of all the territory lying to the west, and they were there to guard it. On May 28, 1754, on his homeward journey, George Washington had the temerity to attack a French scouting party, whose commander was killed. On the 3d of July of the same year, he fought with the French what is called the battle of the "Great Meadows." The action taken by George Washington in these attacks, precipitated what is known in history in this country as the "French and Indian War," and in Europe, as the "Seven Years' War." When Gen. James Wolfe lay dying on the Plains of Abraham, and British red coats and American militia were thundering at the gates of Quebec, all the claim of right

of the French to what is called Canada, and that portion to which it laid claim east of the Mississippi, passed away, and England became the owner and master of the land extending from the long line of Atlantic coast to the Mississippi. In 1763 peace was declared by which England acquired this territory. But such was the decree of fate, to hold it only for a short period, for in 1775 England engaged in war with its North American colonies and lost them at the termination of the Revolutionary war.

The treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain was concluded at Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. This treaty fixed the boundaries of the United States. That portion pertaining to its western boundary set out in substance, "The line on the north was to pass through the middle of Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie; thence through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior north and to the Isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water of communication between it and the Lake of the Woods; thence through said lake to the north-western point thereof; and, from thence on a due west course to the Mississippi River; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of said Mississippi until it intersects the northern-most of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the equator to the middle of the River Apachicola or Chatahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River, thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River; thence down the middle of the St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean." It will be seen from the above described boundaries what is now called Lake Huron was called Lake Superior; and what is now known as Lake Superior was called Long Lake in the Treaty of Paris. By the treaty the southern boundary line was sixty miles and more north of the City of New Orleans, thus preventing the United States from having the free navigation of the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, which subsequently caused so much "inquietude" to the people of the United States as expressed by President Jefferson, and which led to the acquisition of the territory known as the District of Louisiana.

In 1762 France ceded to Spain all her possessions west of the Mississippi which extended to the Rocky Mountains. This territory was subsequently transferred by Spain to France, and acquired by the United States in 1803, and is known in history as the Louisiana Purchase. So it is, the source of title which the inhabitants of this county hold to their lands comes from France. In 1668, Marquette, a Jesuit priest, founded a mission at St. Mary's Falls, and two years later established one at Point St. Ignace. While at St. Ignace, Marquette learned from the Indians the existence of a great river far away to the west. It was pictured to him in glowing terms, its waters deep and wide, and smooth, and as flowing through the most beautiful of lands. That upon its shores dwelt tribes of red men who fished in its waters, hunted the deer in the woods bordering its banks, and the big bison that roamed the prairies beyond the woods. These stories excited his imagination and inflamed the zeal of this disciple of Loyola to make known to the natives of this land the name of the Redeemer, and to strengthen and extend the name and fame of the Holy Catholic Church. On the

other hand, M. Tolon, the governor-general of Canada, was just as anxious to extend the dominions of his king, as Marquette was to extend the knowledge of the Gospel to the benighted heathen inhabiting this far away land, and to find out whether that great river flowed into the Pacific Ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico. One Joliet, under the direction of the governor-general, was to be the commander of the expedition which consisted of himself, Marquette and five French-Canadians. On the 18th of May, 1673, they started from Mackinac on their perilous journey of discovery and of converting the heathen whom they might find. The bell of the church at St. Ignace called to prayers the denizens of the forests, after which they were to witness the departure of these bold adventurers. No attempts of persuasion could induce them to forego their perilous journey. Marquette said to them "he was willing to encounter all dangers of the unknown regions, even to lay down his life, for the salvation of the souls of these children in the far away unknown regions who dwelt along the great river." The paddles of the canoes all day long kept striking the water, as silently they coasted along the north side of Lake Michigan until they came to the smooth waters of Green Bay; then they passed up into the Fox River and Lake Winnebago, and came to a village of Miamis and Kickapoos. A mission had been established at this place the previous year. Marquette caused to be assembled the chiefs of those tribes, and addressed them. Among the things he said to them was, "My friend here with me (pointing to Joliet) has been sent forth by his king, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador of God going with him, to make known to the people the truths of the Gospel." At this place two Miami guides were furnished to pilot them to the Wisconsin River. On the 10th of June, with all the inhabitants of the village present, they took their departure into a region where the foot of white men had never trod. Under the direction of their guides they made the portage from the Fox to the Wisconsin River; their guides returning, they proceeded down the Wisconsin with its gloomy forests on both sides, when on the 17th day of June their canoes shot out on the broad white waters of the Great Mississippi at a point more than eleven hundred miles north of where one hundred and thirty-two years before Ferdinando De Soto had discovered the lower Mississippi. It was then, the veil of mystery which had hid from the view of white men this unknown land was lifted. Rapidly drifting with the current of the great river, they pursued their course, not knowing whether they would enter the Gulf of Mexico, or their barks glide out on the smooth waters of the Pacific. They saw great herds of Buffalo standing on the banks of the river, and many deer which came to its margins, there to slake their thirst. On the 24th of June they passed the high bluff which is the eastern border of Crapo Park in Burlington, where on the 23d of August, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, a son of a hero of the Revolutionary war, unfurled the stars and stripes 132 years afterwards. From the time they departed from the village of the Miamis and Kickapoos on the Fox River, they had been unable to detect the trace of a human foot, until on the 25th of June they stopped at a place where they found some traces of human beings, and a path which led out to a prairie to the west. Following the path for several miles, they saw in the distance, a strip of woodland extending in a southwest direction and smoke coming from amidst the woods. Eagerly they sought this a human habitation, and arriving there, found a village of wigwams. On the banks of another river which flowed in an easterly direction, they found

also two other villages a few miles away from the one first discovered. Here our voyagers stayed for several days, Marquette preaching to them, while Joliet made known to them the Great Father, the King of France. A dispute exists as to the place where they landed and saw the foot prints. We will not take sides in this controversy. We quote from the history of Iowa by Gue: "The exact location of the point on the Mississippi where Marquette and his party landed is not known; but from the meager description that was given, nearly all investigators agree, that it must have been near where the Town of Montrose stands, in Lee County, at the head of the lower rapids. The village at which the explorers were entertained was called by the Indians Mon-in-go-na. Whether the same name was given to the river along which their villages were built is not certain." Nicolet gives the following version of the matter and of the origin and meaning of the name "Des Moines" which was given to the river by the earliest white settlers in its valley. He writes: "The name which they gave to their settlement was Moningonas or Moningona (as laid down in the ancient maps of the country) and is a corruption of the Algonquin word Mikonang, signifying at the road. The Indians by their customary elliptical manner of designating localities, alluding in this instance to the well known road in this section of the country, which they used to follow as a communication between the head of the lower rapids and their settlement on the river that empties itself into the Mississippi; to avoid the rapids. This is still the practice of the present inhabitants of the country." Prof. Laneas Gifford Weld in a well considered article published in the Iowa Journal of History and Politics in January, 1905, contends with force and reason, that the place where these voyagers landed and discovered the human foot prints and the villages of Indians was on the Mississippi near Port Louisa in Louisa County, Iowa, sixty miles or more north of the site of Montrose. Professor Weld's contention, as we understand it, is based on an error of Marquette as to the latitude of the place where they landed. That if the correct latitude be taken, it places their stoppage near Port Louisa. Marquette says, after they had reached the mouth of the Wisconsin, "Proceeding south and southwest we find ourselves at 40° north; then at 40° and some minutes, partly southwest after having advanced more than sixty leagues since entering the river, without discovering anything. At last, on the 25th of June, 1673, we saw foot prints of men by the water's edge and a beaten path leading to several Indian villages, and we resolved to reconnoiter; we accordingly left our two canoes in charge of our people, cautioning them strictly to beware of surprises." Mr. Weld contends that the latitudes given on Marquette's map are about one degree too far south. We will not go farther into this contention but will leave the subject for those who desire a fuller understanding to investigate for themselves. The natives found were a part of the Indian tribe which belonged to the Algonquin family with whose dialect Marquette was familiar. When the parting time came, more than six hundred accompanied them to the Mississippi, whom with the best of wishes our voyagers bade adieu. They proceeded on their course of exploration without seeing any more traces of human habitations until they came near the mouth of the Arkansas River, where they found a part of a tribe and a village which they called Ak-an-sea. From those dwellers they learned that the Mississippi flowed into the Gulf of Mexico. One of the purposes for which the expedition had been undertaken had been accomplished, when they retraced their

journey until they came to the mouth of the Illinois River. Thence proceeded up that river to near its source; then made a portage over the prairies to the Chicago River which they followed till they came to Lake Michigan. Here they parted, Joliet going to Quebec to report the discoveries he had made and Marquette to his missions among the Hurons. Thus ended one of the greatest discoveries on this continent, a discovery by which France laid claim to all the territory west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. The claim of France to the land existed for a short period of time when it was ceded to Spain, then, by the famous treaty of San Ildefonso, it became once more a French colony.

DEATH OF MARQUETTE

“On the 8th day of May, 1675, while with some of his boatmen, he was passing up Lake Michigan, he asked them to land at the mouth of a stream near by. Leaving them in the canoe, he went away a short distance to pray. The boatmen waited some time for his return, then they recollected he had said something of the time of his death being near at hand, and sought him. They found him dead where he had been praying. His companions dug a grave near the mouth of the stream on whose banks he had offered his last earthly prayer, and there buried him in the sand.”

“His solitary grave was made
Beside thy waters, Michigan;
In the forest shade,
The bones were laid.

Of a world-wide wondering man:
By all the world unknown;
No mausoleum marks the spot,
Nor monumental stone.

He died alone—no pious hand
Smoothed the pillow for his head:
No watching followers reared the tent,
Or strewed the green leaves for his bed.

His followers left the holy man
Beside a rustic altar kneeling—
The slanting sunbeams' setting rays
Through the thick forest branches stealing.

An hour has passed, and they returned;
They found him laying where he knelt,
But lo! how changed: the calm of death
Upon his marble features dwelt.

Even while he prayed his living soul
Had to its native heaven fled,
While the last twilight's holiest beams
Fell, like a glory, on his head.”

—Western Messenger.

CHAPTER II

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

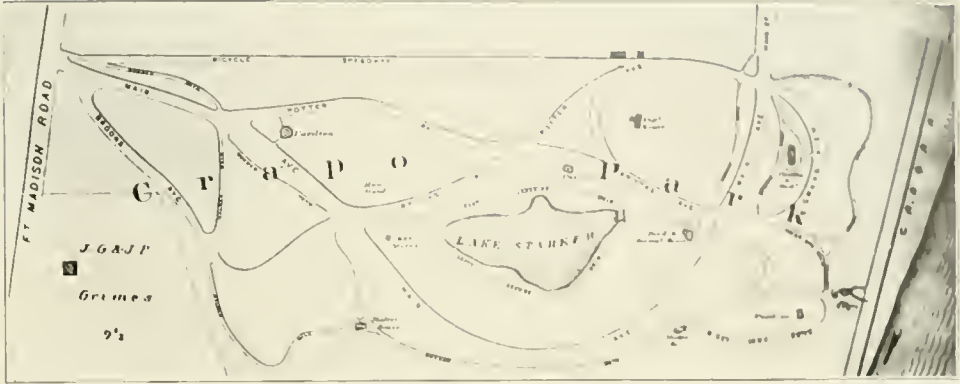
The region west of the Mississippi was first explored to a certain extent by white men in 1512, but no settlement was made until in 1699, when two French gentlemen, Iberville and Bienville, during the reign of Louis XIV founded a colony in Louisiana. In 1712 the French king granted a charter to M. Crozot which included the then Province of Louisiana. At the termination of the French and Indian war, and the treaty in 1768, the British power was extended from the Atlantic to the main channel of the Mississippi; a tide of emigration began to pour into this country. The Ohio River was the means by which its occupation was greatly facilitated from the northern portions of the country; while from the Carolinas and Virginia the Cumberland Gap permitted a passage to the southern portion of the country. By the hardy pioneers the wilderness was being subdued, and the foundation of an empire laid. But no means of communication existed by which to reach the outside world, except down the Mississippi, and through its mouth into the Gulf of Mexico. These people were hemmed in, and conditions were such that it was impossible to have communications with their own countrymen on the Atlantic seaboard. Spain controlled the mouth of the Mississippi on both sides, and laid an embargo on every parcel of merchandise which passed into the Gulf of Mexico. These pioneers were men not to be fooled with, and let it be known to the authorities at Washington what they wanted. In 1788 Spain proffered to grant them the free navigation of the river on condition they would separate themselves from the United States and establish a government of their own, which proposition was rejected. Thomas Jefferson had been elected President, and was a strict constructionist of the Constitution, when a strict construction was necessary, and a loose constructionist when such in his opinion was necessary. He was a great politician but a poor lawyer. At this time the New England States were not overzealous for the free navigation of the Mississippi, for it would bring into competition with them things which they produced. Conditions were such, something had to be done to satisfy the West. When it was learned Spain had been compelled to cede to France all her domain west of the Mississippi, was Jefferson's opportunity to gain by diplomacy what must in the end be gained by war, if diplomacy failed. In 1788 Congress in a resolution had declared "The free navigation of the Mississippi to be a clear and essential right of the United States and ought to be enforced." A more foolish resolution was never put on paper, because Spain, at the time, owned and held both banks of the river and New Orleans was a port of entry. When Spain had control, the American minister at Madrid proposed, if Spain would cede to the United States what she held *east* of the Missis-

sippi and *New Orleans*, the United States would enter into a treaty that in no event would it claim any of the territory west of that river. But Spain would not agree to the proposition. On January 11, 1803, Jefferson sent a message to the Senate in which he says: "The cession of the Spanish Province of Louisiana to France, and the suspension of our right of deposit at New Orleans are events of primary interest to the United States." Then he states: "Measures have been taken to prevent further causes of disquietude. The object of these measures was to obtain territory on the left bank of the Mississippi, and eastward, if practicable, on conditions to which the proper authorities of our country could agree, or at least to prevent any changes which might lessen the secure exercise of our right." Mr. Livingston at this time was minister to France. Also in the above message Mr. Jefferson nominated Mr. Livingston minister plenipotentiary, and James Monroe minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with full powers to enter into a treaty with the First Consul of France for the purpose of enlarging and more effectually securing our rights and interests in the River Mississippi, and the tributaries *eastward* thereof." It will be seen from the above, it never was the intention of Mr. Jefferson to acquire any territory west of the Mississippi. Above all things else, history wants to be reliable so as to give credit where it belongs. On the 16th of July, 1803, Mr. Jefferson issued a call for the convening of Congress on the 17th of October following, and in his message on its convening said: "We have not been unaware of the danger to which our peace would be exposed with so important a key to our commerce, if the western country remained under foreign control. Propositions *had* been authorized for obtaining on fair conditions the sovereignty of New Orleans, and other possessions in *that* quarter interesting to our quiet, to such an extent as was deemed practicable, and an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to be applied. The intelligent government of *France* saw with just discernment the importance to both nations *such* liberal arrangements as might best permanently promote the peace and interest of both, and the property and sovereignty of all of Louisiana be transferred to the United States." Then Mr. Jefferson in his message tells Congress "if it can constitutionally carry out the bargain to do so." The making of the bargain in the first instance belongs to Mr. Livingston, for Mr. Monroe did not reach Paris until after the bargain had been completed. At the special session called the Senate ratified the treaty. Thus for a bagatelle (\$15,000,000) the United States acquired the whole of Louisiana. But the strange part of the transaction is, that it had to be shown to the administration at Washington by the First Consul, it was to our interest to obtain the whole instead of that small strip of land east of the Mississippi in which New Orleans was situated. What influenced Napoleon was not that he needed the money so badly, that he would cede away an empire twice as large as Europe, but of his inability to hold it against England and the Continent leagued against him.

CHAPTER III

PIKE'S EXPEDITION

On the 19th of October, 1803, the treaty agreed upon between Mr. Livingston and the First Consul was ratified by the Senate of the United States, and on the 31st of the same month the President was directed by the Congress to take possession, which was done on the 20th of December of the same year, through William C. C. Claiborne, who had been authorized to go to New Orleans for that purpose; by hoisting the American flag, and the issuance of a proclamation informing the people of the change of the nationality of the territory in which they lived. On the 26th of March, 1804, Congress caused to be organized out of the territory purchased the Territory of Orleans, which territory was in 1812 admitted as a state into the Union, under the name of Louisiana. After the organization of the Territory of Orleans, the remainder of the land purchased from France was called the *District of Louisiana*. On March 3, 1805, this district was organized into a territory by the name of Louisiana, and Gen. James Wilkinson appointed its governor. It was an unknown and uninhabited region, except by the Indians and some hunters and trappers, the white population not exceeding ten or twelve hundred souls. To know something of the land purchased, its climate, soil, and mineral resources, and to find out the navigability of its waters, two exploring expeditions were fitted out, one, known as the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which started from St. Louis on the 14th day of May, 1804. These explorers were to go up the Missouri River and explore a region entirely unknown. This expedition consisted of forty-two men, of whom Lewis and Clark had joint command. The other expedition was under the sole command of Zebulon M. Pike, a son of a hero of the Revolution. He was a young man, a lieutenant in the army, and distinguished himself not only in this exploration, but as an officer in the War of 1812. He was mortally wounded at the taking of Toronto, Canada, at which place he died. On the 9th of August, 1805, with twenty men under his command, he left St. Louis to explore the Mississippi River to its source. Among other things in his report he says: "We have arrived at the foot of the Rapids des Moines, which are immediately above the confluence of the river of that name with the Mississippi. The rapids are eleven miles long, with successive shoals, extending from shore to shore across the bed of the river. The channel, which is a bad one, is on the eastern side of the first two falls. It then passes under the edge of the third, crosses to the west side, and ascends that side all the way to a Sac village. We had passed the first and most difficult shoal when we were met by William Ewing, an agent of the United States, residing at the Sac village, to instruct the Indians in agriculture. A French interpreter and fifteen men of the Sac Nation came with Mr. Ewing in their canoes (with a



PLAT OF CRAPO PARK



SPOT WHERE LIEUTENANT PIKE LANDED AUGUST 23, 1805

United States flag) to assist me over the rapids. Taking a part of my load and putting two pilots in my barges, we soon reached Mr. Ewing's house at the village." We wish to be particular as to this part of Lieutenant Pike's exploration for the purpose of showing that members of the "Stars and Stripes Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Burlington" are not mistaken as to the place Lieutenant Pike landed and unfurled the Stars and Stripes, and to commemorate the same have placed in Crapo Park in the City of Burlington a large granite boulder on which is inscribed:

18051905
 COMMEMORATIVE
 OF THE FIRST UNFURLING
 OF THE
 STARS AND STRIPES
 ON THIS SITE
 BY LIEUT. ZEBULON M. PIKE
 SON OF
 A REVOLUTIONARY HERO
 AUGUST 23d, 1805
 ERECTED BY THE STARS AND STRIPES
 CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
 REVOLUTION, ON THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

On the 20th of August they had reached the mouth of the Des Moines River, and with difficulty passed over the rapids, and came to a Sac village situate at what is now the Town of Montrose. They stayed at this place over night, for the next morning he made known to the chief men of the village the purpose of the expedition. On August 23d he passed a number of islands, and the river was wide and full of sandbars. After ascending twenty-eight miles from the Sac village, they came to a place where the channel passes under a hill which rises perpendicularly to a height of about one hundred and sixty-six feet. "On the summit is a platform of about four hundred yards. In the rear is a small prairie of about ten acres, suitable for a garrison. Directly under the rocks is a limestone spring, which would supply a regiment of men with water. The landing is bold and safe, and a road could easily be made up the hill for teams. Black and white oak timber are found in abundance. The hill continues for two miles, and gives rise to fine springs in this section. The view from the hill across the river east is very beautiful, showing broad prairies as far as the eye can reach, occasionally interrupted by groups of trees. We remained here for nine hours and saw traces of Indians. We learned that the largest Sac village was about two miles and a half westward on the prairie, and that this point was about half way between St. Louis and Prairie du Chien." From the description of the place where Lieutenant Pike landed it must have been where the Daughters of the American Revolution placed that granite boulder.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT TERRITORIES OUT OF WHICH DES MOINES COUNTY, IOWA, CAME INTO EXISTENCE

To discover whence Iowa and Des Moines County came into existence as municipal bodies we will have to go back to 1784; at which time was ceded to the United States by Virginia what is called the North Western Territory, lying north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, and extending to the northern boundary of the now United States. When the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains, that portion west of the Mississippi River was called the New Northwest. On the 13th of July, 1787, Congress adopted an ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, which ordinance forever consecrated it to freedom. In 1805, Congress passed an act dividing the Territory of Indiana into two separate governments. This act provided "That all that part of Indiana Territory which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it shall intersect Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly line through the middle of said lake to its northeast extremity, and thence due north to the north boundary of the United States, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and shall be called Michigan.

In June, 1834, Congress adopted an act which provided "that all that part of the territory of the United States bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by the State of Missouri, and a line drawn due west from the northeast corner of said state to the Missouri River on the southwest, and on the west by the Missouri River and the White Earth River, flowing into the same; and on the north by the northern boundary of the United States, shall be attached to Michigan Territory." In the September following, all that part of Michigan Territory west of the Mississippi was by an act of the Territory of Michigan divided into two counties; the dividing line was run due west from the lower end of Rock Island. The county south of this line was named Des Moines, the one north, Dubuque. Prior to this time settlements had been made at Flint Hills, now Burlington, and other points, and, it is claimed, the settlers were not subject to any government or law until in 1834. While in a sense this may be true, but as Englishmen they brought the common law of England with them and had the right to organize themselves into a political body and enforce that law. On the 20th of April, 1836, Congress passed an act creating the Territory of Wisconsin, and Henry Dodge was appointed its governor by President Jackson. Prior to this time this district was a part of Northwest Territory, and in 1809 was included in the Territory of Illinois, and so continued till 1818, when Illinois was admitted in the Union as a state. When organized in 1836 it was made to include that part of

Michigan lying west of the Mississippi and the limits of the now State of Iowa. In 1836, Dr. Isaac Galland published at Montrose, Lee County, a newspaper called the *Western Adventurer*. Two years afterwards James G. Edwards, who subsequently became known as "Old Hawk," purchased the paper, removed its place of publication to Fort Madison, and changed its name to *Fort Madison Patriot*. Not only changed its name, but politics from one of democracy to one advocating the political principles of the whigs. The first number of the *Patriot* published a bill introduced in Congress by George W. Jones for a division of Wisconsin Territory.

The first session of the Wisconsin Legislature convened at Belmont in the then Iowa County, Wisconsin, in October, 1836. It selected Madison to be the capital of the territory and provided that until the capitol building was completed the Legislature meet at Burlington, in November, 1837.

The second session of the Legislature of Wisconsin met at Burlington on the first Monday of November, 1837; but prior to this time a call had been made for a convention of delegates from the west side of the Mississippi to meet in Burlington on the 6th of November to consider many things, and to memorialize Congress in reference thereto, among which was one for the organization of a territorial government over all that part of Wisconsin Territory west of the Mississippi River. This convention consisted of delegates chosen from Dubuque, Des Moines, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren, Henry, and Muscatine counties. The delegates chosen from Des Moines County were David Rorer, Robert Ralston, and Cyrus W. Jacobs. Cyrus W. Jacobs of Des Moines County was president of the convention; vice presidents, W. V. Williams of Henry County and J. M. Clark of Louisa County. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress setting forth the reasons for the things asked. The committee to prepare the memorial for the territorial organization consisted of David Rorer of Des Moines County, who was chairman of the committee; S. C. Hastings of Muscatine County, Van Caldwell of Van Buren County, J. L. Meyers of Henry County, John Claypool of Lee County, J. J. Rinearson of Louisa County, and G. W. Harris of Dubuque County. This committee made its report; the report is a long one, but since it so largely explains the conditions existing at the time, we here set out the greater part of the report:

MEMORIAL

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

"The memorial of a general convention of delegates from the respective counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi River, convened at the capitol at Burlington in said territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represents:

"That the citizens of that part of the territory west of the Mississippi River, taking into consideration their remote and isolated position, and the vast extent of country included within the limits of the present territory, and the impracticability of the same being governed as an entire whole, by the best administration of our municipal affairs, in such manner as to fully secure individual rights, and the rights of property, as well as to maintain domestic tranquillity and the good order of society, have by their respective representatives, convened in general

convention as aforesaid, for availing themselves of the right of petition as free citizens, by representing their situation and wishes to your honorable body, and asking for the organization of a separate territorial government over that part of the territory west of the Mississippi River.

"Without in the least designing to question the official conduct of those in whose hands the fate of our infant territory has been confined, and in whose patriotism and wisdom we have the utmost confidence, your memorialists cannot refrain from the expression of their belief, that taking into consideration the geographical extent of her country, in connection with the probable population of Western Wisconsin, perhaps no territory of the United States has been so much neglected by the parent Government, so illy protected in the political and individual rights of her citizens.

"Western Wisconsin came into possession of our Government in June, 1833. Settlements were made and crops grown during the same season; and at that early day was the impulse given to the mighty throng of immigration that has subsequently filled our lovely and desirable country with people of intelligence, wealth and enterprise. In a little over four years, what has been the condition of Western Wisconsin? Literally and practically a large portion of the time without a government. With a population of thousands, she has remained ungoverned, and has been left by the parent Government to take care of herself without the privilege on the one hand to provide a government of her own, and without any existing authority on the other to govern her. From June, 1833, to June, 1834, there was not even the shadow of government or law in all Western Wisconsin.

"In June, 1834, Congress attached her to the then existing Territory of Michigan, of which territory she nominally continued a part until July, 1836, a period of a little more than two years. During this time, the whole country west, sufficient of itself for a respectable state, was included in two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines. In each of these two counties there were holden during this time of two years, two terms of a county court of inferior jurisdiction, as the only sources of judicial relief, up to the passage of the act of Congress creating the Territory of Wisconsin. That act took effect the 3d of July, 1836, and the first judicial relief afforded under that act was at the April term following, 1837, a period of nine months after its passage; subsequently to which time there had been a court holden in one solitary county of Western Wisconsin only. This, your memorialists are aware, has recently been owing to the unfortunate indisposition of the esteemed judge of our district; but they are also aware of the fact that had Western Wisconsin existed under a separate organization, we should have found relief in the service of other members of the judiciary, who are at present, in consequence of the great extent of our territory and the small number of judges, dispersed at too great a distance, and too constantly engaged in the discharge of the duties of their own district, to be able to afford relief to other portions of the territory. Thus, with a population now of not less than twenty-five thousand, and of near half that number at the organization of the territory, it will appear that we have existed as a portion of an organized territory for sixteen months with but one term of court.

"Your memorialists look upon these evils as growing exclusively out of the immense extent of country included within the present boundaries of the territory, and express their belief that nothing would so effectually remedy the evil

as the organization of Western Wisconsin into a separate territorial government. To this your memorialists consider themselves entitled by right, and the same obligation that rests upon their present Government to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, until such time as they shall be permitted to provide protection for themselves, as well as from the uniform practice and policy of the Government in relation to other territories.

"Your memorialists therefore pray for the organization of a separate territorial government over that part of Wisconsin Territory lying west of the Mississippi River."

One of the reasons for the production of the memorial in these pages is to show that the men who wrote it were not ordinary men. But few papers can be found which are its equal in simplicity of language and clearness of statements. The report was unanimously adopted by the convention; was then transmitted to Gen. George W. Jones, their delegate in Congress, through whose efforts the bill then pending to establish a separate territory became a law on the 12th day of June, 1838. The bill recited "That from and after the 3d day of July next, all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River and west of a line drawn due north from the headwaters or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial limits, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, be and constitute a separate territorial government by the name of "Iowa." It will be seen from the above boundaries given, Iowa Territory composed a large part of what is now Minnesota and Dakota. When the Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory met at Iowa City on the 4th of December, 1843, it adopted an act in accordance with which was submitted to the people the question of forming a state government. At this time the total white population was a little over seventy-five thousand, of which Des Moines County had 9,109. In accordance with the provisions of the act, an election was held in April for the purpose of ascertaining whether the people were in favor of a convention of delegates to frame a state constitution, from which it appeared 6,719 votes were in favor of such constitution and 3,974 against. As soon as the vote was ascertained, Governor Chambers issued a call for an election to nominate seventy-three delegates to frame a constitution. In selecting delegates to this convention party lines were strictly observed. The democrats had a large majority of the delegates in the convention. James Clarke, J. C. Hall, Henry Robinson, John D. Wright, Shepherd Lefler, Andrew Horton, Enos Lowe, John Ripley and George Hepner were from Des Moines County. J. C. Hall was an eminent lawyer and without a superior for his time. Shepherd Lefler was more of a politician, but both were democrats to the core. The convention met at Iowa City on the 17th of October, 1844, and continued in session till the first of the following November, and as a result of their labors, produced a constitution which, among other things, forbade the establishment of banking institutions. It defined the boundaries of the state as follows: "The south line the line separating Iowa from Missouri, the west line the middle of the channel of the Missouri River north to the mouth of the Big Sioux; thence in a direct line in a northeasterly direction to the middle channel of St. Peter's River (Minnesota), where the Watonwan River (Blue Earth) enters the same; thence down the middle of that river to the middle channel of the Mississippi River, thence down the middle channel of that river to the place of begin-

ning." The state was inhibited from creating a debt exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, twenty years was fixed as the limit of the life of all corporations, and stockholders were made liable for corporate debts. This constitution was forwarded to Hon. A. C. Dodge, the then delegate to Congress from Iowa Territory. When its consideration came up in Congress, a radical change was made in the territorial boundaries. The change made by Congress took away all that portion lying west of a due north and south line, commencing near the southwest corner of Ringold County and crossing the northern boundary line of the state at the northwest corner of Kossuth County, leaving out twenty-five counties now west of this line. Hon. A. C. Dodge did all he could to prevent the change. However, when the change was approved by Congress, he gave up the fight and advised his constituents not to oppose its ratification. He issued an address to his constituents. We will not set out this address, but state the reasons given for the change as given by Mr. Dodge. He tells his constituents that the delegate from Florida (which territory was at the time seeking to be admitted as a state) brought forward a proposal for admission of that proposed state, and in order to obtain a greater representation in the United States Senate the delegate offered to divide Florida. That the proposition of the delegate from Florida met with strong opposition from the non-slave holding states, and they came back with a counter proposition to cut down the territorial limits of Iowa. He says in his address: "After being fully discussed at various meetings of the committee, the proposition to divide Florida was carried, and that to divide Iowa was rejected by a strictly sectional vote. When the bill came before the House, the action of the committee was overruled by a large majority. The clause for the division of Florida was stricken out, and the boundaries of Iowa, in opposition to my earnest protest, was subjected to considerable curtailment." This curtailment of the proposed boundaries fell like a bombshell among the people of the territory. Party spirit was intense at the time, and the whigs, who were in a hopeless minority, at once grasped the situation as their opportunity. They believed in the establishment of banks, which was inhibited by the proposed constitution, and the lessening of the territorial limits of the proposed new state but added fuel to increase the flame of their zeal. There were a number of young men in the democratic party who, at this time, saw with a clear vision the outrage that was being perpetrated upon the people of the new state. Among them were Theodore S. Parvin, Enoch M. Eastman and Frederick D. Mills, who were joined by some older members of the party, among whom were Shepherd Leffler and James W. Woods (the latter known as Old Timber Woods). Messrs. Leffler, Woods and Mills lived at Burlington. At the incoming of a new administration, or on the formation of a state government, there is always a school of political tadpoles, swimming in the pool of politics, always ready to grab any crumbs which may be cast on the surface of its waters. But those men whose names we have mentioned were not of that order. They were big enough to see that the glory of a great state as well as the welfare of its people demanded the Missouri River should be the western line of the state, and they declared it should be placed there. They went into the contest and fought its ratification, held public meetings and eloquently set forth the outrage. They claimed that the two great rivers, the Missouri and the Mississippi, should mark its eastern and western boundaries. The result was, the constitution was rejected by the small majority

of 421 votes. There cannot be any doubt but for the efforts of those young men the western boundary of Iowa would have been about forty miles west of the now City of Des Moines. The Legislature convened again on the 1st of December, 1845. Hon. James Clarke, the governor, in his message deplored the rejection of the constitution. The Legislature made provision for another constitutional convention, to consist of thirty-two members, to be chosen at the April election, and the members so selected to meet at Iowa City in May, 1846, to frame a constitution. The people of Des Moines County sent as delegates to this convention Enos Lowe, Shepherd Leffler and G. W. Bowie. The constitution framed by this convention fixed the boundaries of the state as they are at present. It contained a provision against the establishment of banks, which caused the whigs to oppose its ratification. There were cast for its adoption 9,492 votes and 9,024 against. The small majority for its adoption foreshadowed that in the near future it would have to be amended or a new one substituted. The delegates who composed, framed and signed this constitution were: Enos Lowe, president; Thomas Dibble, Erastus Hoskin, David Galland, Sullifand S. Ross, Shepherd Leffler, Curtiss Bates, William G. Coop, John Ronalds, Samuel A. Bissell, Socrates H. Tryron, Wareham G. Clark, William Hubbel, John J. Selman, George Berry, John Conrey, Josiah Kent, Joseph H. Hedrick, Sylvester G. Matson, S. B. Shelledy, James Grant, George Hobson, H. P. Haun, Stewart Goodrell, Sanford Harned, David Olmstead, G. W. Bowie, Alvin Saunders, William Steele, T. McCraney, F. K. O'Ferral, J. Scott Richman. Attest: William Thompson, secretary.

On its ratification by the vote of the electors and by act of Congress, it became the organic law of the state. In the foregoing pages we have covered the period showing the discovery of that part of the territory of the United States and its organization into municipal bodies out of which came into existence Des Moines County, Iowa.

CHAPTER V

INDIAN OCCUPATION

In the preceding chapters we omitted to write concerning the Indian occupation of that part of the territory which composes Des Moines County, for the reason we want to keep distinct and separate certain principal events from others, although having taken place at the same time.

At the place where Joliet and Father Marquette landed they found three Indian villages occupied by a part of the Illini. They were the first Indians seen by them after they left the village of the Miamis and Winnebagos on Fox River. When Lieutenant Pike ascended the Mississippi in 1805, he found where the Town of Montrose is now located four Sac villages, and on the Iowa River, were located some Sac villages. He found three Fox villages, one on the Iowa side of the Mississippi River above Rock Rapids, and one twelve miles west of the present site of the City of Dubuque, and another at the mouth of Turkey River. The largest Sac village, and the oldest one, was on Rock River. This was the birthplace of Black Hawk, and where his father Py-a-sa lived, who was a Sac chief. By some authorities it is claimed Black Hawk was not a chief (sachem). If he was, he must have been made chief, as there did not exist at the time among the Sacs, the law of descent of chieftainship, for by this law it was confined to the female line. If Black Hawk was chief of the Sacs it was because his mother was one, and his father belonged to some other tribe. Since Black Hawk's father was a Sac, and he a Sac, he was not chief by descent. The tribe called by the whites Sacs; in their speech was called Sau-kies which in their language means "men with a yellow badge." The tribe called the Foxes, in their dialect, was called "Mus-qua-kies," meaning "Men with a red badge." The French called them "Reynoes," Reynard being the proper name of the Fox ("*Roman de Renart*"). According to the report of Lieutenant Pike, the population of the two tribes in Iowa was 2,800, including men, women and children. Whence they came is not known. They belonged to the Algonquin family and spoke their dialect with some modification. In 1671, both tribes dwelt east of Lake Michigan and not far from the Mississippi. They were known at this time among traders in pelts, as the "Far away Indians." The letters of Father Marquette state, that at this time (1670) "the Illinois lived beyond the Mississippi thirty days' journey from LaPointe; whither they had been driven by the Iroquois, from their former abode near Lake Michigan."

There existed among the North American Indians, although it may not have been so with all the tribes, a social institution which may be called "totemism," and its existence was very great in determining their political conditions. Independent of their tribal relation, there existed among them distinct clans. Each

member of a clan wore an emblem, which told of what clan the wearer was a member. There was the clan of the Wolf, the Hawk, the Eagle. These emblems were known as totems. The emblem always consisted of some animal, bird or reptile. Some members of a clan would have the emblem signifying the clan to which he belonged, tattooed on his body, some would have the image suspended around their neck by a string of deer skin. According to this social institution, a member of one clan was forbidden to marry a member of the same clan. A Wolf could not marry a Wolf, but could a Hawk. And a peculiar characteristic of this custom was, the children belonged to the clan of which the mother was a member. If a Wolf married an Eagle their children were Eagles. This custom was strictly adhered to among the Iroquois. There existed among the Iroquois eight totem clans, and it was by this means they became the most powerful of all the confederations of Indians in North America. The members of the same clan, though they spoke different dialects, and lived far apart, and did not know each other, were bound together in the closest bonds. If a member of a clan had been killed, the clan was bound to avenge his death. Whether totemship existed among the Sacs and Foxes I do not know, but would say it did not.

Just what time the Sac and Fox Indians came here is unknown. In 1820 Tamea (Tama), "The man who makes the rocks tremble," had a village where Burlington now stands. Subsequently he and his band had moved about nine miles further north on what is known as Tama Town Prairie. His village when located on the present site of Burlington was called "Shock-o-con." Lieutenant Pike in his report says: "Ten miles up the Iowa from its mouth is a village of the Iowa Indians." In the treaty made with the Indians on the 9th of July, 1789, at Fort Harmon, the Indian tribes represented in that treaty were the Wyandots, Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas and Sacs, and the territory in which Iowa is situated was represented by two Sac chiefs. The Sacs and Foxes by virtue of a confederation entered into between them became practically one tribe.

In 1690 the Iowa Indians dwelt in the northern section of the country near the Great Lakes. They migrated westward, but at what time is unknown. When first found in Iowa, they were living on the Iowa River. Lewis and Clark refer to them as the Ayouways. It was from their name the word "Iowa" came. They were the same as the Kiowas. Much discussion has been had as to the meaning of the word "Iowa." Antoine Le Claire, a half-breed Frenchman, who knew the Algonquin dialect, says: "It signified 'This is the place.'" Mr. Parvin, an early settler, and one who was well acquainted with Indian traditions, says: "These tribes separated from the Sacs and Foxes and in their wanderings crossed the Mississippi and in their journey southward reached a high bluff near the mouth of the Iowa River. Looking out on the beautiful valley spread out before them, they halted, exclaiming 'Iowa,' or, 'This is the place.'" That such meaning can be given to the word "Iowa" is very improbable. It will do for romance, but for history on investigation it will not bear the stamp of truth. If the word "Iowa" is derived from the name of the tribe "Aoway," which is indicated by the spelling, it is no proof that the meaning of the word "Iowa" is "This is the place," for long before they came to Iowa they bore that name. It is more reasonable that the name was given to this section of territory by the whites who first explored it, at which time the "Aoways" or "Attoways" lived here.

As we have stated, the Sacs and Foxes occupied this section of the country just prior to its first settlement by the whites. In 1832 and 1833, Black Hawk was a Sac chief, and here he dwelt with his tribe. He was a most remarkable man in many respects. Historians have thrown around his name the glamour of romance, which tends to make him an object of hero worship. He cannot be compared with Pontiac and other Indian chiefs known in history, but for the time and the conditions surrounding him he was a great chief. The date of his birth is not accurately known. It is generally conceded from the best authority, that he was born in 1767 in a Sac village situated about three miles from where the Rock River empties into the Mississippi. He was the son of a Sac chief called Py-a-sa. Black Hawk had certain heroic elements that appeal to the mind and heart. He clearly saw what would be the destiny of his race, and with almost unequalled heroism, contended against the decrees of fate. It was this which makes him spectacular. He was the implacable foe of the whites, and so remained to the time of his death. He was closely attached to the country of his birth and with veneration looked upon the graves of his fathers. He saw the Indian could and would not assimilate with white men, adopt their customs, habits and laws. It was not in their nature. He could not do it himself. Stung with resentment, he was bold and fearless in all the ways of the Indians. On June 27, 1804, William Henry Harrison negotiated a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes by which was granted to the United States 51,000,000 acres on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite St. Louis to the mouth of the Wisconsin, for the small sum of \$2,234.00 worth of goods, consisting mostly of trinkets, and an annuity of \$1,000 for five years. They had agreed to convey away the homes of his and their fathers. His pride was stung by the transaction, and with other chiefs, he repudiated the treaty, and refused to be bound by its terms. While it is claimed he afterwards ratified this treaty, he always insisted its ratification by him was procured by deception and fraud. This treaty in terms provided that the Indians could remain in occupation of their lands until surveyed and sold to the settlers. Before they were surveyed the whites came and began to stake out claims. The Indians insisted this was a violation of the treaty and young Black Hawk at the head of a party of Sacs and Foxes made an attack on Fort Jefferson which had been built on the west side of the river as a means of protection to the whites; which assault was repulsed. In 1814 Maj. Zachary Taylor with 300 soldiers was given orders to destroy the corn fields of the Sacs and Foxes, and burn their towns on Rock River. The Indians were joined by some British soldiers then located at Prairie du Chien. In the engagement Black Hawk displayed great prowess. The hero of Buena Vista was repulsed and compelled to retreat. Black Hawk had become an ally of Great Britain at this opportune time, when the United States was at war with that country. What is known as the Black Hawk war has no place in this history, but properly belongs to that of Illinois, and we have to pass over that important period in the life of Black Hawk. What we say concerning this war is to illustrate the character of this Sac chief. Black Hawk always felt his people had been wronged by the treaty of 1804. The white settlers had come in and taken possession of their homes and fields when his people were away on their annual hunting expedition. This aroused his indignation. He drove them out and took possession. It was this which precipitated the Black Hawk war. In time the Indians were driven out



CHIEF KEOKUK—"THE WATCHFUL FOX"

This half-tone portrait is from a daguerreotype taken in 1847, when the great chief was 67 years of age. This has been generally accepted by historical writers as a faithful likeness of that celebrated Iowa chief.

and compelled to move to the west side of the Mississippi. By the terms of treaty made on the 30th of June, 1831, Black Hawk and his Indians were forbidden to return to the east side of the river, but in April, 1832, Black Hawk with those Indians whom he could persuade, with their wives and children, crossed to the east side of the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River. He was warned by General Atkinson, then stationed at Fort Armstrong, to immediately return. This he refused to do. He said his purpose was not to make war on the whites, that their mission was a peaceable one to the Winnebagoes, who had invited them to come to help in raising their crop of corn. Whether his mission was peaceful or not, Black Hawk must have known war would be the result. When he and his warriors were near Dixons Ferry, General Whiteside sent Major Stillman with a small force to see what Black Hawk was about, Black Hawk hearing of Stillman's approach, met these young men with a flag of truce and asked Major Stillman to come into his camp. Black Hawk's messengers were taken prisoners and one of them shot. War was then commenced which ended in the battle of "Bad Axe," where more than three hundred Indians were slaughtered. Men, women and children were murdered while they sought to escape by swimming the Mississippi River. Black Hawk was an Indian Spartacus, proud and defiant to the last. He attributed his downfall to Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox"), a Sac chief who was his junior by three years. He was more cunning than Black Hawk, the better politician. His ambition was to supplant Black Hawk and in this he succeeded. Keokuk was the leader of what was known as the peace party. He foresaw the result of Black Hawk's movement in re-crossing the Mississippi in violation of the treaty he had made, and used every endeavor to thwart his plans. He called his warriors together and said to them, "As their chief it was his duty to lead them to war if they were determined to go. That the United States was a great nation, and unless it was conquered they must all perish. He would lead them, but only on one condition, that they would put to death all their women and children, and having done so, cross the river not to return, but to perish among the graves of their fathers rather than yield to the white men." Through his persuasive powers of eloquence he succeeded in dividing the Sacs, so Black Hawk was left with a small following to undertake his perilous adventure. After Black Hawk's overthrow, Keokuk was installed chief in his stead. This was the poisoned arrow that entered Black Hawk's heart, and he and his followers ever afterwards were the implacable enemies of Keokuk. They said he did not have the soul of an Indian. Keokuk delighted in gaudy dress and to be noticed. He was the proud husband of four squaws. Became a confirmed inebriate, and in 1848 was poisoned by a member of his tribe.

It cannot be denied that the treaty of 1804 was an infamous one. At that time Pasheha-ho ("The Stabber") was head chief of the Sacs. It is charged he and other chiefs with him were made drunk and compelled for a pitiful sum to convey to the United States 51,000,000 acres of the best land on this continent. This was done by a people called civilized and enlightened. Draw a parallel between Black Hawk, the savage, and the white man who stole the land of Black Hawk and his fathers. It was said in a time long ago, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law." When measured by this Divine command, who violated it, the savage, Black Hawk, or the white man?

CHAPTER VI

BLACK HAWK PURCHASE

What we have written in the foregoing pages is merely an introduction to the main purpose of this book, which is to preserve to future generations a history of Des Moines County and its people.

This history commences on the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land within its corporate limits. The Black Hawk war terminated in 1832, and at its termination, on the 21st of September, 1832, where is now situated the City of Davenport, a treaty was entered into between the United States, which was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Governor Reynolds of Illinois, and the Indians by Keokuk, Pash-e-pa-ho ("The Stabber"), who was a party to the infamous treaty of 1804, and some thirty other chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes. By this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States 6,000,000 acres of land bordering on the Mississippi River, commencing at the northern boundary line of Missouri; thence northward along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, thence west fifty miles, then south to the Missouri line, thence to the place of beginning. The consideration for this cession was \$20,000 annually for thirty consecutive years, and the payment of the debts of the Indians, which amounted to \$50,000.

Before the extinguishment of the Indian title white settlements had been made at several places along the Mississippi. Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a Scotchman by birth, who had married an Indian girl, had built a cabin where is located the City of Keokuk; this was in 1821. A Frenchman named M. Blondieu had a cabin further up the river. At the head of the Des Moines Rapids, Louis Honore Tesson had a trading post. In 1829 Dr. Isaac Galland settled where the Town of Nashville is located; his place was called Ap-wip-e-tuck. Here was born to the doctor and his good wife, in 1830, Eleanor Galland, who was the first white child born within the now limits of Iowa. At Shok-ko-kon (Burlington) Maurice Blaundeau, a halfbreed, had a trading post. Here he died and here was his grave. When the first white settlers came, they found the grave enclosed by a fence made of palings, and at its head had been erected a wooden cross. His remains were taken up and interred, very probably in the old cemetery grounds on which is now built the Burlington City High School.

By the terms of the treaty ceding to the Government what is known as the Black Hawk Purchase there was reserved what is known as Keokuk's Reserve. Mr. Arthur Springer, historian of Louisa County, has examined very thoroughly this matter and I quote what he says: "Keokuk's Reserve has been described in so many different publications, and in so many different ways, that there are many conflicting views extant as to its original shape and location. Doctor Pickard in

his historical lectures upon the Indians of Iowa has a map which gives it in one form. Doctor Salter gives it in a different form, and both of these usually excellent authorities are wrong. From the fact that this reservation included a considerable part of the best land in this county, we deemed it best to procure an accurate description of it. By the treaty of 1832 this reserve was to be marked off under the direction of the President of the United States. Accordingly it was surveyed by Charles D. Ward, assistant surveyor for William Gordon, surveyor. The survey commenced on April 30, 1835, and was finished October, 1835. Robert Neil and Joseph Prepi were chain carriers, Etienne Tourville was axman, Francis Ray was flagman, and Michael Dennis, Coles Olivier and Narcis Blaycamp were camp keepers and hunters. The shape and location of this reserve is shown on the map of Louisa County as it was first established, which appears in this work. This map was prepared by W. S. Kremer, county surveyor of Louisa County, and according to his judgment, the southwest corner of the Keokuk Reserve was situated about fifty-two rods (thirteen chains) south of the quarter post between sections 16 and 21, township 73 north, range 2 west, and extended north 29° west forty-two miles and thirty chains to the Indian boundary line. It then extended southwest along the Indian boundary line nine miles and thirty-seven hundredths chains; thence south 29° east forty-two miles and thirty chains to a point a little south of latitude 41° ; thence north 28° to the place of beginning. The information we give in regard to the Keokuk Reserve is derived from a certified copy of the original blue print, and a portion of the field notes, and was furnished us by the commissioner of Indian affairs." According to the map to which Mr. Springer refers, the southwest corner of the reserve commenced at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 72 north, range 3 west (Yellow Springs Township). But it will be remembered that the northern boundary of old Des Moines County was a line drawn due west from the lower end of Rock Island to the Missouri River. Such being the case, a large part of this reservation must have been in old Des Moines County. It is a well-known fact that in Yellow Springs Township a large portion of the western part of the township was not settled until after this reserve had been extinguished, which was in 1836.

On the 4th of August, 1824, in a treaty made in St. Louis between the United States and the Sac and Fox Indians, they relinquished their title to the lands which they held in Missouri. By the terms of this treaty there was set off and reserved for the use of the halfbreeds what is known as the Halfbreed Tract, they holding the title in the same manner as Indians. They had the right to occupy the land, but could not convey title, the reversion being in the Government. On the 30th of July, 1834, the Congress passed an act by which this reversionary interest was relinquished, and the halfbreeds acquired the fee title. The result was, as soon as the halfbreeds had been clothed with the fee title, many speculators entered this district and for a quart of whiskey, a blanket, a pony, or any small sum, purchased most of these lands. They also purchased from some claiming to be halfbreeds, but who in fact were not, and who had taken possession of certain portions of the land. It was a general mixup of fraud and deception to acquire valuable property. To settle the difficulties which arose from these acts, and to decide the validity of the claimants, the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory on the 16th of July, 1838, passed an act

appointing Edward Johnston, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham commissioners, with power to settle the difficulty. After the commissioners had commenced their labors the next Legislature repealed the act appointing them. The repealing act also provided that the commissioners should receive \$6 per day for the services which they had rendered, and gave them authority to bring actions against the owners of the halfbreed tracts to recover for the services rendered. In August, 1839, Edward Johnston, one of the commissioners, obtained judgment against the owners of the said tract for \$1,290, and David Brigham, another of the commissioners, obtained judgment against the same owners for \$818, both judgments being rendered by the District Court of Lec County. Execution was issued on these judgments, and the sheriff made return on these executions, stating he had sold to Hugh T. Reid the halfbreed tract containing one hundred and nineteen thousand acres, more or less, for \$2,884.06, and had executed and delivered to him a deed for the same. Webster, the defendant (plaintiff in appeal) claimed title to 160 acres of the land sold to Reid, and offered to prove that Na-ma-tau-pas was a halfbreed. Objection to this evidence was sustained. Then he offered to prove that he had entered into possession of the land and had improved it, and no service had ever been made upon him of the pendency of the suit of Johnston and Brigham; that Reid was the counsel who had procured said judgment; that he as well as the owners of the said land were prevented by the fraudulent acts of plaintiffs from appearing and defending; that the return made by the sheriff was false and fraudulent. The court sustained the objections to this evidence, whereupon plaintiff below had judgment and for costs, and upon writ of error the case came before the United States Court (*Webster vs. Reid*, 20 Howard 437).” The Supreme Court reversed the court from which appeal had been taken, holding the court erred in sustaining objections to the evidence offered by the defendant. This put an end to Reid’s title. Subsequently the title to these lands was determined by partition decree issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa. The partition decree divided the tract into 101 shares, and it was provided in the decree that each claimant should draw lots for his share. Francis S. Key, author of the “Star Spangled Banner,” and Henry W. Starr, attorney, of Burlington, were attorneys in the case; Judge Mason presided as the court. This trouble commenced when the halfbreeds’ land was a part of old Des Moines County, for it was in 1834 the halfbreeds were clothed with the fee title to these lands.

The treaty by which the United States acquired the lands described in and known as Black Hawk Purchase was ratified on February 13, 1833. Col. J. W. Johnson had in 1808 a trading post at Shoc-ko-kon, near the mouth of Flint Creek.

The names of white settlers who came to what was Des Moines County before the extinguishment of the Indian title will be considered in another place in this history. It may not be out of place at this point to state why in the course of events the Indians were compelled to give way to the coming of the pioneers. The North American Indian possessed characteristics different from those of any other race of men on the face of the earth. He was different from the ancient Britain, German and Gaul, who led a tribal existence amongst the mountains and forests of the land in which he dwelt; different from the hordes which came from Asia and devastated Europe. Like the Indians, the Celtic, German and

other tribes inhabiting Western Europe were continually at war among themselves. When they had been conquered by the Roman power, they took upon themselves the customs and habits of their conquerors, and in coming time became the conquerors of those who had conquered them. More than this, they conquered themselves by weeding out the wildness in their natures, and became in time masters in all the arts of civilization and enlightenment. Not so with the North American Indian. He was a part of the wilds he inhabited. He could not separate his life from his environments. He was as untamed as the wild buffalo which he chased over the prairies, or the deer or elk which he hunted amidst the forests. He lacked the power to reason and comprehend; was governed by hate and revenge. He had no fixed habitation; was not rooted to the soil; was blood-thirsty, and to satisfy this hunger for the blood of his enemy would in midwinter traverse the forests for hundreds of miles, and with hideous yells, with tomahawk and scalping knife in his hand, pounce upon his sleeping foe and without any discrimination of age or sex, massacre them. He fought in ambush, and not in the open. His bravery was a fiendish bravery, and only when he thought his enemy was in his power would he exhibit it. He is passing away with the buffalo, with the forests in which he lurked, and the wild prairies which he roamed. If he had possessed the nature of the German or Celtic tribesmen he would have become rooted to the soil on which he dwelt, would have cultivated fields, built for himself a home; would by his labor and skill have made the material universe administer to the satisfaction of his outward wants; would have developed his inward being. He had to give way before the irresistible march of the white man wearing the coonskin cap; the man who came to till the soil; to make a home for himself, his wife and children.

CHAPTER VII

TOPOGRAPHY OF DES MOINES COUNTY, IOWA

Before writing the history of Des Moines County, with its present territorial limits, as well as its people, we wish to know something of the natural features of the county, its streams, prairies, timber lands, and its altitude; where on the face of the earth it is located.

The City of Burlington, its capital, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in longitude $91^{\circ} 7'$ Greenwich time, and in latitude $40^{\circ} 40'$ north of the terrestrial equator. Near the center of the South Hill Square, the exact latitude north of the equator is $40^{\circ} 48' 20''$. Longitude west from Washington $14^{\circ} 3' 30''$. This makes the difference in time between Burlington and Washington fifty-six minutes and fourteen seconds sidereal time.

Until December 18, 1838, as we have stated, Des Moines County comprised all that territory north of Missouri to a line drawn from the lower end of Rock Island to the Missouri River. For the purpose of this history, we have called it Old Des Moines County. The territorial existence of Old Des Moines County extended from June, 1834, to December 18, 1836.

On December 7, 1836, the Wisconsin Legislature passed an act which provided for the division of Old Des Moines County, and establishing the territorial limits of Lee, Des Moines and other counties. It established the territorial limits of Lee County as follows: "Beginning at the most southern outlet of Skunk River on the Mississippi; thence in a northern direction passing through the grove at the head of the northern branch of Lost Creek; and thence to a point corresponding with the range line dividing ranges 7 and 8; and thence south with said line to the Des Moines River; thence down the middle of the same to the Mississippi; and thence up to the place of beginning."

It established the territorial limits of Des Moines County as follows: "Beginning on the Mississippi River at the northeast corner of Lee; thence up said river to a point fifteen miles above Burlington, on the bank of said river; thence on a westerly direction to a point on the dividing ridge between the Iowa River and Flint Creek, being twenty miles on a due west line from the Mississippi River; thence in a southerly direction so as to intersect the northern line of Lee at a point twenty miles on a straight line from the Mississippi River; thence east with the northerly line of said County of Lee, to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set apart into a separate county by the name of Des Moines." From the above description, the northeast corner of Des Moines County was at a point on the Mississippi River fifteen miles northeast of Burlington, and the northern line would be the boundary line between Huron, Yellow Springs, Washington and Pleasant Grove, Franklin, Benton and Jackson townships. The southern

boundary line would be a line running due west from the Mississippi River passing Patterson Station on the section line running east and west for twenty miles.

On December 18, 1838, the Wisconsin Legislature, in session at Burlington, passed an act which took effect on its immediate publication, to establish the boundaries of Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine and Slaughter (Washington) counties. It provided "The boundaries of Lee County shall be as follows: Beginning at the main channel of the Mississippi River due east from the entrance of Skunk River into the same; thence up the said river to where the township line dividing townships 68 and 69 north, leaves the said river; thence with said line between ranges 4 and 5 west." Section 3 of the act provided: "The boundaries of Des Moines County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Lee County; thence west with the northern line of said county to the range line between ranges 4 and 5 west; thence north with said line to the township line dividing townships 72 and 73 north; thence east with said line to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the same to the place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the Town of Burlington."

It will be seen by this act that Skunk River was not the south boundary line of Des Moines County, except for a short distance.

The eastern border of the county is washed by the Mississippi River. Here we will digress for a time to give the proper meaning of the word "Mississippi" in the Algonquin dialect.

The name was spelled by Marquette in 1673 "Mississipy." Claude Dablon, 1671, "Mississippi." Francis L. Mercier, 1666, "Missipi." Hennepin, 1680, "Mschaspi." D. Cox, 1698, "Mischaspe." In Annals of Iowa, 1869, pages 200 and 201, appears the first of a series of articles by Dr. Isaac Galland, one of the first settlers in Iowa; who lived among the Indians, knew their language and customs, and was better qualified to speak on any subject concerning their language than any one of his time. He devotes a part of this article to the Mississippi River, a brief history of its discovery, and the etymology of the name. We quote what he says:

"There are two sources from which we may trace generally the great confusion in all the names of rivers, lakes, nations and places, etc., to wit: 1st, the actual dialectic difference in pronunciation of the same name by the several different tribes, as for example, we give the following instances:

English	Sauk	Chippewa
River	Se-pe	Se-be
Water	Ne-pe	Ne-be
Fire	Sku-tah	Ish-ko-da
Thunder	Al-lem-o-kee	An-nem-i-kee
Death	Neho	Ne-bo
Great	Kit-che	Git-che

"2d. But still the most material difference in the correct enunciation of Indian words by European and other nations will be found in the varied orthography adopted by different writers to express the same sound (as in the examples given

above in spelling the name of the river we call Mississippi). It should be borne in mind that the above names with the exception of D. Coxe, were Frenchmen, and they adopted a French orthography to enunciate the articulate sounds uttered by the Indians in pronouncing this name.

ETYMOLOGY

Indian	English
Mis-sisk	Grass
Mis-sisk-ke-on	Weeds
Mis-sis-que	Medicinal herbs
Mis-sis-ke-wau-kuk	A field of exuberant herbage
Mis-sku-tah (meadow)	Prairie, from 'mis'

The root of the term for herbage is shu-tack, i. e. fire, and literally signifies grass fire, or fire of herbage. The fitness of this name as applied to the vast native meadows of the West has been for ages past most forcibly impressed on the beholder, on witnessing the annual conflagrations of the immense masses of grass and other herbage which cover the whole face of the country, and when set on fire, and accompanied with wind, presents a scene, not easily described, and still more difficult to conceive without an actual view of the sublimity and splendor of the scene." He continues, saying: "From the annual scenes of vernal loveliness and autumnal desolation which the natives had witnessed from time immemorial, the former with pleasure, the latter with dismay, and which constituted the prominent character of this great valley from all of the countries known to the natives. And it was from those distinctive features of the country, that their great native meadows were called 'Mis-ku-tah,' as already shown." But the native tribes who occupied the country on both sides of the river were denominated "Mis-sku-tem," which signifies "Meadow people," or "people of the meadows," while the great river which flows through these extensive meadows or fields of luxuriant herbage has, in like manner, received its name from the same source, as follows: "Mis-sis," being the two first syllables, and forming the radix of "Mis-sis-ke-wau-kuk," which signifies meadows, or more literally, "fields of exuberant herbage," or "River of Meadows."

We have thus quoted largely from Doctor Galland, concerning the meaning of the word "Mississippi," for the reason that, in many of the encyclopedias, and in the public schools, it is taught that the word "Mississippi" in the Indian dialect, signifies "Father of Waters." The crest of Iowa, from which the water flows into the Mississippi, runs diagonally across the state and enters the State of Missouri at the southwest corner of Appanoose County. The highest point of this crest is near Spirit Lake, Dickinson County, being 1,250 feet above low water mark at Keokuk or 1,694 feet above sea level. At Creston in Union County, it is 1,355 feet above sea level, and about 885 feet above low water mark of the Mississippi at Burlington.

The fall of the Iowa River from Iowa Falls to Iowa City is three feet and one inch per mile. From Iowa City to its mouth, two feet and four inches per mile. The fall of Skunk River from Colfax Station to Oakland, Henry County, is two

feet and two inches per mile; and from Oakland to its mouth, one foot and a half per mile. Skunk River has the least fall of any river in Iowa which empties in the Mississippi. On each side of this river are the richest of bottom lands. The most important and the largest stream in Des Moines County is Flint Creek, which, with its tributaries, furnishes drainage to the western and northwestern portions of the county, and empties into the Mississippi a short distance above the City of Burlington.

The greater portion of Des Moines County at the coming of the pioneer consisted of prairie land. The prairies were elevated plateaus, lying between streams, and sometimes almost surrounded by streams, on whose bottoms and adjoining lands for a distance of one, and sometimes two miles, grew an abundance of timber. On the bottom lands of those streams grew black and white walnut trees to an immense size, as well as the cotton wood, elm, maple, and some species of oak. On the adjoining high land grew the white and black oak, and hickory; while on the rough land bordering on the prairie, grew what was called scrub oak. The prairies were much higher than the adjoining timber lands, so much so, when one was out near the middle of a high prairie, he could only see the tops of the trees along the streams. Frequently the situation of the streams gave names to the prairies. Round Prairie in Yellow Springs Township was called such, because it was almost surrounded by streams, along which timber grew. The prairies themselves had certain features of their own, affording a system of drainage. There was a crest to each prairie from which the water flowed in sloughs in different directions into adjoining creeks. In these sloughs grew a species of prairie grass from two to three feet in height.

Much has been written about those prairie lands, their formation, soil, and why it is that in the long past ages they had not become woodlands, but with all that has been written, no satisfactory explanation has been given. Their soil consists of a rich loam from ten to twenty inches or more in depth, and is particularly adapted to the production of maize, wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, blue grass, timothy, and all the cereals grown in this latitude. They evidently had their beginning in the glacial period, when great ice sheets slowly through countless ages ground their way to the south, crushing and pulverizing the calcareous elements now found in the soil. In their slow, but irresistible southern journey, these ice sheets left behind them scattered in their pathway, boulders of granite of all sizes and shapes, which bear on their surface the scars of the terrific grinding process through which they passed.

The soil of the prairies is such that it is not adapted to the growth of the hard woods, such as the oak and hickory; while the soft woods grow to a large size on prairie lands.

The largest prairie in Des Moines County lay between Flint Creek and the Iowa River on the north, and its tributary streams. In width, it varied from eight to fifteen miles and extended in a northwesterly direction. The direction of this great plateau was northwesterly, lying between the Skunk River on the south, and the Iowa River on the north, through which ran Flint Creek. It joined the great prairie in the southeast part of the state. The prairies in this county had their termination in this great plateau. In the southern part of the county existed a prairie which lay between Skunk River on the south and Flint Creek on the north. It joined the great prairie at the head waters of Flint Creek. The state

road leading from Burlington to Mount Pleasant was laid out through this prairie. No words are adequate to describe the beauty and grandeur of a great prairie. When looked upon in spring time, it presents one vast expanse of land, of gently sloping hills and level plains, clothed in a garment of green; a picture painted by the hand of the Creator, over which he has suspended a blue canopy of sky by an invisible thread. A gentle breeze caressing the tall feathery grass causes it to rise and fall in ripples, which reflect the rays of the sun as he pursues his course along the canopy of the sky. The tall rosin weed, with its yellow flowers, on which is perched the prairie lark, bows and nods, as the lark sings his song of joy; then, rising, with flapping wings, beating an ocean of air, he is borne aloft and lost in the blue ether of sky. No sound can be heard, save the song of the lark and the rustle of the blades of grass when touched by the fingers of the breeze. When night comes, the picture is changed. It is then darkness and empty space, through which blinking stars look down. Now it has no rim. There is nothing but star light above, blackness below, from which comes the cry of the wolf. When fall time comes, and the grass is turning to an ashen hue; when Indian summer has come, and a hazy mist fills the air, shutting out any distant view; when the sun, a red ball of fire up in the sky, pursues his course; then it is, the beholder feels the awful solemnity of life, and there comes into his heart the realization that he is a part of a universe subject to a universal law of death.

CHAPTER VIII

GEOLOGY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

North America, known and called the New World, is in fact the oldest portion of land surface of the earth. Speaking of the formation of the continents of our globe, Professor Agassiz says: "America was the firstborn among the continents, though so much later in culture and civilization than some of a more recent birth. America, so far as her physical history is concerned, has been falsely denominated the New World. Hers was the first dry land lifted out of the waters; hers the first shore washed by the ocean that enveloped all the earth besides; and while Europe was represented only by islands arising here and there above the sea, America already stretched one unbroken line of land from Nova Scotia to the far West." To trace and mark definitely each period in the building up of a continent or any section of the same is the work of the geologist, and for this work in Iowa the state has intrusted it to the most competent men. We only know how the building-up process was carried on, by the strata of rocks which lie beneath the earth's surface, the substances of which they are composed, and the organic remains in them found, and further, by the marks of erosion on their surfaces, the depth of the rivers, the vast amount of detritus by them deposited at certain places, the thickness of coal deposits, and from what they contain; the kind of deposits; all of which comprise, as it were, the leaves of a book to be opened, studied and read. It is by reason of animal and vegetable fossils found in rock layers and coal measures the geologist is enabled to tell the story of the destruction of the life of one period and the beginning of another, in the million of bygone ages. The first leaf of this book when opened discloses to him what is called the primary rock formation, which does not contain any vegetable or animal fossils; such is the granite, thus indicating that at the time of their formation no life existed on the face of the earth. The next leaf or layer he examines he finds contains fossils of the simplest forms of life. The next contains fossils more complex in their organization; and as he turns the succeeding leaves or layers he finds fossils more complex and perfect in organization than those in the last. The fossils thus found are such that could only live in water. These fossils consist of the shells of marine life. In reading his book he finds vegetable fossils, the first the simplest forms of vegetable life, which to live must breathe the air. Continuing his reading, he comes to the leaf showing the coal measure, indicating a luxuriance of vegetable life. He concludes that at this time at this place there was not an entire submergence of the land. On the top of this he finds other rock formations containing fossils, showing that there existed at the time marine life. Then finally he comes almost to the close of the book, the last leaves of which show a stratum of sand, pebbles, soil, etc. In reading the book

he explores mountain ranges; crosses seas and oceans; traces the windings of rivers from their sources, until they empty their waters through, sometimes, deltas into gulfs. Professor Calvin of the State University says: "These geologic records, untampered with, and unimpeachable, declare that for uncounted years Iowa, together with the great Valley of the Mississippi, lay beneath the level of the sea. So far as it was inhabited at all, marine forms of animals and plants were its only occupants." The story of the geologist tells how the great river which washes the eastern border of this county came about; that in the million years in the past mighty icebergs slowly but irresistibly crept along over the surface of a shallow sea, crushing and grinding, and gouging a pathway, which in the long coming time became the channel of the great river; tells the story of vast, thick sheets of ice slowly, but irresistibly, inch by inch, as it were, creeping over a shallow sea, crushing and grinding into marl what it met in its pathway, and leaving in its wake the great boulders which are found scattered on the prairies, some being left in this county. That animal as well as vegetable life existed in Des Moines County long before the glacial epoch is proven conclusively by what was found some years ago in excavating for the cellar of the building which stands on the southwest corner of Fourth and Washington streets, where were exhumed the molars and tusks of a mastodon, each tooth being six inches in length. They were found in a stratum of sand and gravel, superimposed by clay many feet in thickness. This stratum of sand underlies the ground north of Hawkeye Creek. When Jefferson Street was cut through, the hillside bordering on its north side then left an embankment some ten or more feet in height. This stratum of sand lies just below the surface of Jefferson Street as now improved. When excavating for the basement of the new Iowa State Savings Bank Building this stratum was struck, and is the same stratum in which the mastodon teeth and tusks were found. This stratum is superimposed on the top of the Kinderhook Group, as shown by the excavations for the bank building, where they had to go down to blue clay to get a solid foundation. The same was true in reference to acquiring a solid foundation for the postoffice building. That Mastodon americanus had his habitation here in pre-glacial times there cannot be any doubt. In Missouri and Nebraska have been found at many places the remains of the mastodon in the Pliocene period. The same is true in Indiana. All goes to show that the mastodon at this period of time roamed over a wide extent of country. The surface of the land in Des Moines County lies below what is called the carboniferous group. The following is a list of the solid beds of rock as they appear in the Mississippi Valley:

1. Chester limestone.
2. St. Louis limestone.
3. Keokuk limestone.
4. Upper and lower Burlington limestone.
5. Kinderhook beds.

All these beds are found in Iowa except the first, and all in Des Moines County except the first and second. The Kinderhook bed derives its name from the Town of Kinderhook in Southern Illinois. The Kinderhook group at Burlington consists of seven beds. Commencing at the bottom, No. 1 is composed

mostly of fine-grained shale, ranging in color from a blue to yellow. Its thickness is from 100 to 250 feet. Borings at Burlington on Lower Main Street by Mr. Bosch show the thickness of this bed to be 250 feet. The upper portion of this bed contains in some places many fossils. Bed No. 2 is a solid limestone about six inches in thickness, and lies immediately on the top of No. 1. This bed contains many shells. No. 3 is a band of limestone averaging three inches in thickness. It is what is called oolitic limestone. The peculiarity of this limestone is, its grains are like the roe of a fish. In many places it contains shale. Bed No. 4 has an average thickness at Burlington of twelve feet. It is a solid limestone and withstands the effects of freezing and thawing. No. 5 is a fine grained yellow sandstone and full of fossils. Its thickness will average seven feet. No. 6 is an oolitic limestone, and has a thickness of about three feet. Its color is a light gray. This limestone can best be seen at Kemp's Quarry, south of Burlington. No. 7 is an impure limestone, and may be considered good for nothing. The above completes the Kinderhook group. On the top of the Kinderhook group rests the Burlington limestone. If one wishes to see a portion of the Kinderhook and the Burlington limestones, go out to Flint Creek to what is called Starr's Cave and he will observe that a portion of this overhangs that below. The lower portion belongs to the Kinderhook group. If he will but examine, he will find at the bottom of the Kinderhook on the ground next to the wall of stone a fine white substance, and testing it, will find it to be epsom salts. How epsom salts came to be there is this: The Kinderhook limestone contains carbonate of magnesia and sulphuret of iron, in iron pyrites, in fine particles. When exposed to the weather the pyrites are decomposed, and by uniting with the magnesia displace the carbonic acid, with which it was once combined, and forms epsom salts. All the surface of Des Moines County lies below the carboniferous formation, except in the western part of Augusta Township, where exist the lower strata of the carboniferous formation, in which can be found an inferior quality of coal at certain places.

BURLINGTON LIMESTONE

It is somewhat difficult to determine at all points where the Kinderhook group ends and the Burlington limestone beds commence. One gradually passes into the other, and both contain, to some extent, fossils of the same character. This is true only as to the lower bed of the Burlington limestone. The beds between the layers of the Burlington limestone are separated by a layer of silicon deposit. This deposit indicates there was a subsidence and destruction of life forming the lower deposit. In fact this must be true, because none of the kind of fossils in the lower bed are found in the upper. Both divisions of the Burlington limestone are crinoidal, but the species in the lower are entirely distinct from those in the upper, showing that there was an entire extinction of life in the lower before the formation of the upper. Burlington is known all over the world by geologists as possessing the most fruitful field where can be found so many species of those "flowers of the sea" sometimes called. Messrs. Wachmuth and Springer spent many years in investigating these, the most wonderful fossils, classifying the different species and grades. Up to 1870 Mr. Wachmuth has classified as follows:

Crinordæ	338	species, included in	40	genera
Blastordæ	17	species, included in	4	genera
Echenidæ	6	species, included in	4	genera
Asterordæ	4	species, included in	4	genera
Ophimidæ	4	species, included in	4	genera
Total species.....			366	
			56	

Since the above time Messrs. Wachmuth and Springer have discovered and classified many more species and genera of this form of life. The Burlington limestone is not comprised wholly of calcareous crinoids. This formation contains the remains of vertebrates, but only of fishes. Fish teeth and spines are found, such as belong to the shark. Some are found which belong to the Ganoid family, like that commonly called by fishermen "Billy Gars." Both layers of the Burlington limestone are frost proof, and furnish good material for building purposes and street curbing, but little of it can be used for making lime, because of its color being too dark. But to retrace to a certain extent what we have gone over: Any one interested can find exposed the lower Kinderhook formation, which is the shale used by the Burlington Brick Company in the manufacture of paving brick. The investigations of Wachmuth and Springer show that the transition and development of the various grades of elements was gradual, a development from a weaker into a larger and stronger. The species in the lower Burlington are small and fine in structure, those in the upper bed are large and stronger. In order to fully show geologic conditions as they exist in Des Moines County, and to be of practical benefit to the people of the county, we copy the following from volume 21, pages 625 to 639, in Iowa Geological Survey, being the report by W. H. Norton, geologist, whose work was in reference to "Underground Water."

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of Des Moines County is controlled for the most part by a few simple factors. The county is wholly in the area of the Illinois drift, and by far its larger part is an upland molded to a nearly level surface by the Illinoisan ice.

On the east the upland overlooks from a singularly straight and steep escarpment the broad bottom lands of the Mississippi. The interstream areas of the upland, chosen by the railways in preference to the valleys, present to the eye level or slightly undulating floors, with low swells and sags ten to twenty feet in relief. The tabular divides are incised along their edges by steep, narrow, young ravines which lead down to the broader shallow valleys of the creeks. Their digitate lobes, still flat-surfaced, reach even to the escarpment overlooking the Mississippi, where the minor water courses break into cascades as they descend from hanging ravines. Ground water in an upland so young may very naturally stand high, except near the dissected edges.

The Mississippi, which forms the eastern boundary of the county, here passes diagonally across a broad alluvial floor, five miles in width, traversed by numerous inosculating bayous and overflowed by the river's annual floods. To the south



BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BURLINGTON



ROCK FORMATION NEAR STARR'S CAVE, BURLINGTON

this strip of flood plain narrows until, at Burlington, where the great river saps the bluffs of the escarpment, it is entirely lacking.

Skunk River, which bounds the county on the south, flows for most of its course through a narrow valley. Five miles above its mouth it develops a flood plain which opens broadly on that of the Mississippi, since here the river traverses a deep pre-glacial valley filled with easily eroded drift.

GEOLOGY

The country rock of Des Moines County belongs wholly to the Mississippian series of the carboniferous. At the base of this series lies a group of shales and shaly limestone, the Kinderhook, measuring, as sounded in the deep well at Crapo Park in Burlington, about three hundred feet in thickness. Only the upper portions of the Kinderhook are exposed within the county. The bulk of the stage consists of soft blue "mud-rock" shale, well known and easily recognized by all well drillers. Toward the top, however, are clayey sandstones and impure limestones—transition beds to the overlying Osage stage.

The Osage stage comprises two formations, the Burlington limestone at the base, and the Keokuk limestone at the top. The lower part of the Burlington limestone is characterized by the singular whiteness of the cuttings obtained by the driller and by the fragments of crinoid stems and plates of which the limestone in places is largely composed. Because of its easy solubility, this limestone has been extensively tunnelled by subterranean waterways to which numerous sinkholes give access. It occurs in two beds separated by about twenty feet of cherty and calcareous shale, and forms the country rock over about one-fourth of the entire county, underlying a broad upland belt along the Mississippi. Upon this basal white limestone lies a well-defined bed of chert or flint about thirty feet thick, to which the Iowa State Survey has given the name Montrose chert. The chert, which composes the upper division of the Burlington limestone, is overlain by the Keokuk limestone, a blue compact limestone containing much chert in flinty nodules and irregular bands, passing upward into geode-bearing shales, which furnish cuttings of milk-white chalcedonic silica and crystals of quartz.

The St. Louis limestone forms the summit of the Mississippian series over southeastern Iowa and forms the country rock in the southwest corner of Des Moines County. The beds include white marl, gray and brown limestone, and a hard, brittle, broken and recemented limestone of fine grain in angular fragments whose interstices may be filled with greenish clay.

The Des Moines stage of the Pennsylvania series occupies only a few isolated areas in the southwestern part of the county. Its rocks consist of buff sandstones and may reach a thickness of 50 to 100 feet.

The surface deposit over the uplands of Des Moines County is the loess—a soft silt of dust, buff above, in many places gray at base, and free from sand, pebbles and larger stones. Beneath the loess in many places lie as many as three distinct stony clays separated by different water-laid deposits. The uppermost is the Illinoisan drift, a yellow or, where unweathered, a bluish stony clay, generally bleached and leached superficially and supporting an ancient soil developed during the long interval which elapsed after its deposition and the accumulation upon it of the loess. Beneath the Illinoisan drift lies the Kansan, a hard, stony

clay, blue where not weathered. Lowest of all lies the Nebraskan drift, a still darker stony clay. Ancient soils and buried peat bogs and beds of sand and gravel in many places separate the Kansan drift from both the Illinoisan and the Nebraskan.

UNDERGROUND WATER

Sources

On the broad flood plain of the Mississippi, sheet water is found in river sands and gravels at depths of sixteen to twenty feet. Driven wells, consisting of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe with a sand point, are almost universally employed.

On the narrow flood plains of Skunk River and the other streams of the county the alluvium is of little importance except in villages. The Village of Augusta, situated on the Skunk River bottoms, draws its house supplies from wells from sixteen to twenty-four feet deep, sunk to rock through river deposits which find a sheet of ground water about two feet deep moving riverward in sand resting on the rock surface.

Some of the silts at the base of the loess supply water, especially for shallow open wells on the tabular divides in places where ground water stands near the surface owing to the flatness of the land or to local sags. The beds lying between the Illinoisan drift and the Kansan include in places sands of some thickness. Unfortunately these beds also include old soils, muck, and buried wood, which in places injure seriously the quality of the water.

Water is also obtained from the sands and gravels which separate the Kansan from the underlying Nebraskan drift and also from the sand and gravels that in some places rest on the country rock.

Besides these fairly constant water beds of the drift, irregular and inconstant beds of sand and gravel may occur in any of the drift sheets, and, where of sufficient continuity and extent or sufficient connection with interglacial sands, may form local water beds adequate for small wells.

On the whole the drift, where thickest and where least dissected by stream ways, forms an adequate reservoir for ground water and the supply of common wells. But where bedrock comes near the surface and the drift sheets are thin, and where they have been intricately cut by streams leaving the steep-sided and narrow divides locally called "breaks," the drift is often found nearly dry and water must be sought in the rock beneath. The drift is specially thick along the terminal moraine of the Illinoisan sheet which extends from north to south through Washington and Pleasant Grove townships. Here the ridge of the moraine rises sixty or seventy feet above the level of the adjacent uplands plains and the drift has not been found less than one hundred and twenty feet in thickness. On this ridge wells find water in drift sands and gravels. Other areas of specially thick drift occur where ancient rock-cut river valleys have been filled with glacial and interglacial deposits. Several deep wells in drift from Sperry to southeast of Latty point to a buried channel which apparently debouches into the Mississippi channel between Flint River and the north line of Burlington Township. A deep drift well a mile south of Kossuth marks perhaps a northeast tributary of this channel, although it may point to an independent valley leading to the Mississippi. Thus near Latty, along a north-south line a mile in length, are

three deep wells, two of which are nearly one hundred and ninety feet deep and strike no rock, and the third—the most northern—233 feet deep, finds the blue shale of the Kinderhook at 231 feet. Drillers report "deep country" from south of Dodgeville, running northwest to between Pleasant Grove and Yarmouth. Other wells of exceptionally deep drift reported from Middletown, northwest of Danville, and east of New London, may mark another buried channel whose rock floor lies at about the level of the present bed of the Mississippi at Burlington. A few flowing wells from the drift are reported on low ground from Danville to south of Middletown.

The basal member of the rocks exposed in the county, the shale of the Kinderhook, is dry. Wells finding little or no water before reaching this shale have penetrated it to a depth near Augusta of 220 and 257 feet, and near the Mississippi north of Burlington to even as much as three hundred feet without success. Unless the owner is prepared to go through this heavy shale, and several hundred feet still deeper to tap the Galena waters, the drilling should be stopped on reaching the Kinderhook, and a well sunk in another place.

The limestones overlying the Kinderhook are water bearing, the chief aquifers lying in the lower part of the Burlington limestone. Ground water collects in this limestone in the crevices, joints and waterways formed by solution, its downward progress being stopped by the underlying floor of impervious shale. The upper cherty member of the Burlington (Montrose chert) is also water bearing. The St. Louis limestone probably carries water in the small area which it occupies in the southwestern townships, as may be inferred from the known water beds along its outcrop farther to the west.

At and near Burlington, except for the drift gravels found on the rock and minor veins, the first dependable water bed is the Silurian. It is apparently this bed which supplies wells about five hundred feet in depth, affording to some of them a generous yield. The initial head seems to have been about five hundred and seventy feet above sea level, but no exact statements can be made since requests made of the city officials for information as to the elevation of the different well curbs have not been answered. A sharp fall of static level was observed in several wells on the completion of the Clinton-Copeland well. The water bed is evidently overdrawn, and flows from it can no longer be expected, except from the lowest levels. To protect the wells at Burlington which now draw from it no further drafts should be made, and all wells drilled in the city should not only seek a deeper supply but should also case off the Silurian water. In quality the Silurian water is hard and corrosive. As shown in the analyses, calcium approaches four hundred parts per million, sodium runs between seven hundred and eight hundred parts, and the sulphate irons somewhat exceed two thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight parts in one of the wells. The total solids were about four thousand parts per million in the wells analyzed.

The reference to the Silurian of the water bed of the 500-foot wells at Burlington is made with a good deal of hesitation, although no other reference seems possible, since the Crapo Park well record places the base of the Maquoketa shale (Ordovician) below the bottom of these wells. On the other hand, the Crapo Park record is supported by but few sample drillings over the critical horizons. Some of the wells reach nearly to the supposed base of the Maquoketa. Local drillers speak of this water bed as the St. Peter sand rock, a term rather easily

applied to the water-bearing Galena dolomite, a rock which crushes under the drill to a sparkling crystalline sand, but which it seems hardly probable would be applied to any Silurian rock that appears in the samples of any of the Burlington wells. The Galena forms one of the chief water beds at Fort Madison, and appears in full thickness at Mount Pleasant, where again the Silurian contains no water-bearing rock, if the record and the large amount of anhydrite present are reliable guides. It is hoped that the question whether the Silurian or the Galena supplies the water for the 500-foot wells at Burlington may soon be definitely settled by obtaining a complete set of samples of the drillings of a well reaching to the well-defined horizon of the St. Peter.

New wells should not fail to go as deep as the St. Peter, which here lies about two hundred and sixty feet below sea level. The formation is exceptionally thick at Burlington and yields generously. The pressure is much higher than that of the Galena, the static level apparently reaching at present six hundred and thirty or six hundred and forty feet. Because of the marked difference in pressure of the St. Peter and the Silurian waters, the Silurian should be cased off to prevent lateral escape of the deeper waters through its waterways. The quality of the St. Peter water is much better than that of the higher flows, containing less than one-half the solids in solution, the greatest differences being in the sodium and the sulphate irons, according to Hendrixson's analyses. As but three wells at present draw water from the St. Peter, no overdraft has yet occurred.

The water beds lying beneath the St. Peter are tapped by but one well, that of Crapo Park. The water from these beds has about the same static level as that of the St. Peter, but is distinctly superior in quality, the combined waters of all horizons in the park well containing only about half as much dissolved solids as that of the St. Peter and the Galena combined and one-fourth that from the Galena alone. As the static level at Crapo Park is more than one hundred feet higher than the lower grounds of the city, wells drilled in the manufacturing parts of the city situated near the level of the Mississippi will have higher pressure and proportionately large discharge.

CITY AND VILLAGE SUPPLIES

The city well at Crapo Park has a depth of 2,430 feet and diameter of 6 inches from the surface to 1,700 feet and 5 inches to bottom; cased to limestone at a depth of 18 feet. The curb is 685 feet above sea level, and the head 38 feet below curb. The tested capacity is 250,000 gallons a day, the water coming principally from 950 feet below surface. The well was completed in 1898, at a cost of \$5,095, by Tweedy Brothers, of Keokuk. Later a casing was inserted between depths of 110 and 210 feet, as a result of which water rose to 30 feet below curb.

The following record is based on determinations made by the writer of samples of drillings saved by F. M. Fultz, superintendent of the Burlington Public Schools. It agrees for the most part with the record given by Mr. Fultz.

RECORD OF STRATA IN CRAPO PARK WELL AT BURLINGTON

	Thickness feet	Depth feet
Pleistocene:		
Loess and drift.....	18	18
Carboniferous:		
Mississippian (422 feet thick; top, 667 feet above sea level):		
Limestone, buff; effervescent rather slow; some chert in small chips	23	41
Limestone, buff and white, granular; rapid effervescence....	37	78
Limestone, light yellow; in fine meal; rapid effervescence; some chert	19	97
Limestone, buff; in fine meal and flour; rapid effervescence; some chert	13	110
Limestone, magnesian or dolomite, blue-gray, crystalline....	39	149
Shale, blue and drab (Kinderhook).....	291	440
Devonian and Silurian (140 feet thick; top, 245 feet above sea level):		
Limestone; in light gray, highly argillaceous powder; rapid effervescence	140	580
Ordovician:		
Maquoketa shale (108 feet thick; top, 105 feet above sea level):		
Shale, light gray, highly calcareous; in powder.....	38	618
Shale, drab	70	688
Galena dolomite and Platteville limestone (257 feet thick; top, 3 feet below sea level):		
Dolomite, light buff, crystalline-granular; with hard brown bituminous shale at 868 feet; 6 samples.....	207	895
Limestone, buff, finely granular; rapid effervescence.....	31	926
Dolomite, light yellow; in sand and powder.....	19	945
Saint Peter sandstone (120 feet thick; top, 260 feet below sea level):		
Sandstone, fine-grained, white; some limestone; grains of considerable range in size; moderately well rounded....	10	955
Sandstone; clean, white; somewhat coarser than above....	45	1,000
Sandstone; as above; much hard, green shale like the basal shale of the Platteville limestone.....	40	1,040
Sandstone, clean, white; largest grains reach 0.7 millimeter in diameter	10	1,050
Sandstone; as above; largest grains slightly exceed 1 millimeter in diameter.....	15	1,065
Prairie du Chien stage (565 feet thick; top, 380 feet below sea level):		
Dolomite, light gray, some chert.....	35	1,100
Marl, white and pink, highly dolomitic; large residue of fine quartz sand and argillaceous material and flakes of chert; 3 samples	235	1,335
Dolomite; in fine, light yellow, crystalline meal.....	15	1,350

	Thickness feet	Depth feet
Sandstone and pink oolitic chert.....	10	1,360
Dolomite, arenaceous, or sandstone calcareous, all in fine, yellow sand	20	1,380
Dolomite, light yellow, highly arenaceous; angular grains of pure dolomite and rounded grains of quartz sand.....	20	1,400
Marl, white; residue minutely quartzose.....	10	1,410
Chert and dolomite.....	9	1,419
Dolomite, buff and light gray; in fine sand; cherty; 4 samples	56	1,475
Unknown; drillings washed away.....	44	1,519
Dolomite and chert.....	6	1,525
Chert and dolomite, gray.....	20	1,545
Dolomite, gray, cherty and arenaceous.....	25	1,570
Dolomite, light brown, cherty.....	15	1,585
Dolomite, gray, cherty.....	45	1,630
Cambrian:		
Jordan sandstone, Saint Lawrence formation, and underlying Cambrian strata (800 feet penetrated; top, 945 feet below sea level):		
Unknown, drillings washed away.....	40	1,670
Sandstone, clean; grains well rounded; largest reaching 1 millimeter in diameter.....	20	1,690
Sandstone, calcareous, or dolomite, arenaceous, buff; dolo- mite in angular particles with rounded quartz grains....	35	1,725
Unknown; drillings washed away.....	275	2,000
Sandstone, light gray; in fine angular meal; minute grains of quartz and of glauconite with dolomitic cement or matrix; 4 samples	95	2,095
Dolomite, gray; in fine chips, minutely quartzose, 3 samples..	35	2,130
Sandstone; as from 2,000-2,095 feet; brownish, highly glau- coniferous	95	2,225
Sandstone; fine grains of clear quartz, some pink, some with secondary enlargements	10	2,235
Sandstone, gray, glauconiferous, calciferous; grains varying in size, some being large and well rounded.....	35	2,270
Sandstone; as from 2,000 to 2,095 feet.....	5	2,275
Sandstone; in loose grains of clear quartz, largest, diameter of 1 millimeter	85	2,360
Unknown; drillings washed away.....	40	2,400
Sandstone, dark brown, glauconiferous; in rounded grains and minute siliceous particles; chips of drillings have rough surfaces (due to projecting granules) and not the smooth fractures of quartzite.....	5	2,400
Sandstone, yellow; in chips of minute grains of quartz and glauconite and some rounded quartz grains, embedded in dolomitic matrix or cement; chips crumble easily after		

	Thickness feet	Depth feet
digestion in acid; drillings contain considerable hard green shale		2,405
Sandstone, buff, calciferous, glauconiferous; much hard green shale	5	2,410
Sandstone, buff, calciferous, glauconiferous; much green and reddish shale	10	2,420
Shale, hard, dark green and reddish, fissile; and sandstone, calciferous and glauconiferous; in angular chips; grains minute and angular	10	2,430

The well of Iowa Soap Company has a depth of 509 feet and a diameter of 6 inches; casing, 70 feet to rock. The curb is 540 feet above sea level. The original head was 33.5 feet above curb and the head in 1905, 4 feet above curb; the loss was due to the sinking of the Clinton-Copeland well. The flow in 1905 was 15 gallons a minute through 1¼-inch pipe. Temperature, 56 degrees Fahrenheit.

RECORD OF STRATA IN WELL OF IOWA SOAP COMPANY AT BURLINGTON

	Thickness feet	Depth feet
Pleistocene (70 feet thick; top, 540 feet above sea level):		
Till	15	15
Till, yellow; four samples.....	35	50
Gravel, coarse, up to 1½ inches diameter.....	10	60
Gravel, fine	10	70
Carboniferous (Mississippian):		
Kinderhook stage (210 feet thick; top, 470 feet above sea level):		
Shale, blue, plastic, calcareous; two samples.....	58	128
Shale, olive-gray, fissile.....	7	135
Shale, light green-gray.....	5	140
Shale, brown, hard, bituminous.....	15	155
Shale, blue and green-gray; four samples.....	45	200
Shale, light brown, bituminous.....	10	210
Shale, olive bluish and green-gray; nine samples.....	70	280
Levonian and Silurian (160 feet thick; top, 260 feet above sea level):		
Limestone, gray, soft, argillaceous; effervescence slow; two samples	25	305
Shale, calcareous, hard, blue; in large flaky chips.....	10	315
Limestone, hard, gray, in sand; rapid effervescence.....	10	325
Limestone, light yellow; rapid effervescence; in fine sand and argillaceous powder	15	340
Limestone, yellow-gray; fossiliferous, with fragments of brachiopods; soft; in flaky chips.....	10	350
Limestone, yellow; rapid effervescence; in fine meal; two samples	10	360

	Thickness feet	Depth feet
Limestone, strong blue; fossiliferous; hard, compact; earthy luster, siliceous but not arenaceous.....	10	370
Shale and limestone in light yellow-gray concreted powder; effervescence rapid	10	380
Limestone, blue, dense, hard, in part of lithographic fineness of grain and conchoidal fracture; rapid effervescence; in chips	10	390
Limestone, compact, gray, in sand; rapid effervescence.....	5	395
No record	5	400
Limestone, blue-gray, rough; slow effervescence; some chert.	10	410
Limestone, light buff and white, compact, fine-grained; rapid effervescence	10	420
Limestone, light yellow-gray or white; rapid effervescence; residue quartzose with minute grains and flakes and prismatic crystals of quartz; in fine meal; four samples....	20	440
Unknown; no samples.....	69	509

The well of George Boeck at 2-8 North Fifth Street, has a depth of 450 feet and a diameter of 5 inches; casing, 74 feet. The head is 30 feet above bottom of cellar. The well flowed "a full 5-inch stream," with no decrease in 1905. Water was found in white limestone 150 feet below soapstone (Kinderhook); temperature, 60 degrees Fahrenheit; effect on boilers, not good.

The well of the Clinton-Copeland Company, at 100 South Fourth Street, has a depth of 465 feet and a diameter of 5 inches throughout; casing, to 72 feet. The head originally was 28 feet above curb, and no change has been noticed. Water is said to have begun to overflow when well reached depth of 440 feet. The temperature, taken after flowing through 175 feet of hose, was 59 degrees Fahrenheit.

The well of the Moehn Brewing Company has a depth of 510 feet and a diameter of 5 inches. The original head was 30 feet above curb, but the well had ceased to flow in 1905, and the capacity under pump was small. Water was found in small quantity at 90 feet, but the main supply came from 500 to 510 feet.

The well of the Murray Iron Works has a depth of 831 feet and a diameter of 6 to 4 inches; casing, 120 feet from surface into blue shale. The head is 92 feet above curb. The original flow of 300 gallons a minute had not diminished in 1905. The first water was in a gravel just above rock at 75 feet, and the first flow at 450 feet; a strong flow came in at 500 feet and the drilling were washed away from 600 to 760 feet and from 800 to 831 feet. The rock from 800 to 832 feet said to be like granular sugar. The temperature at tap after water has passed through 300 feet of pipe in foundry was 63.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The water is too hard for use in boiler.

The well of the Sanitary Ice Company, near the intersection of Osborn Street and Central Avenue, has a depth of 852 feet and a diameter of 5 inches; casing, 95 feet from surface. The head was 51 feet above curb, and the flow 500 gallons a minute. Water at 80 feet was shut off; water at 430 feet rose nearly to the

surface; the first flow was at 700 feet, and the water from the 800-foot level rose 51 feet above curb. Temperature, 64½ degrees Fahrenheit. The water corrodes boilers and is used for condensing.

The well of the Sanitary Milk Company has a depth of 487 feet and a diameter of 6 inches. The original head was 15 feet above level of corner of Third and Court streets, but the head in August, 1905, was 31 feet below same level; the head lowered on completion of Clinton-Copeland well.

The well of Smith & Dalton has a depth of 460 feet and a diameter of 5 inches. The original head was 30 feet above curb. The original flow was estimated at 40 gallons a minute, but had decreased in 1905. Temperature reported as 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mediapolis—Mediapolis (population, 858) depends for its water supply on drilled and bored wells from 50 to 110 feet deep, all but 30 or 40 feet of which are in rock. The water heads 20 to 30 feet below the curb.

The well of D. Hutchcroft, two miles east of Mediapolis, has a depth of 600 feet and a diameter of 5⅝ inches to 360 feet and 5 inches to bottom; casing to 360 feet. Water found at depth of 40 feet, in drift, was not cased out. Pumping capacity, 8 gallons per minute.

RECORD OF STRATA IN HUTCHCROFT WELL NEAR MEDIAPOLIS

	Thickness feet	Depth feet
Clay, yellow, sandy, calcareous, arenaceous.....	75	75
Shale, drab, or sandstone, argillaceous, in concreted masses.....	60	135
Shale, olive-green, hard, non-calcareous.....	213	348
Limestone, blue-gray, argillaceous, minutely arenaceous.....	22	370
Limestone, light gray, non-magnesian, argillaceous and slightly arenaceous	20	390
Limestone, light yellow-gray, granular, soft, fossiliferous, non-magnesian	22	412
Limestone, light blue-gray and white, soft, earthy; in thin flakes....	18	430
Limestone, blue-gray and white; earthy; in fine chips.....	25	455
Limestone, light yellow-gray and drab, non-magnesian; cherty.....	20	475
Limestone, light yellow-gray, non-magnesian; in fine sand; drillings slightly arenaceous	25	500
Shale, dark blue, in chips; calcareous and cherty.....	100	600

The shale whose base is found at 348 feet is evidently the Kinderhook; below it, the drill, as at Burlington, passed through about 150 feet of limestones, which may represent the Devonian and Silurian. The shale from 500 to 600 feet may be taken as the equivalent of the shale (Maquoketa) at Burlington which immediately succeeds the limestones below the Kinderhook. The drift, therefore, seems to have passed through the water bed which supplies the less deep wells at Burlington and yet to have found very little water.

Mediapolis is 764 feet above sea level. If an adequate supply is not found in the Mississippian limestones, a well which adventures through the heavy dry shale of the Kinderhook, here at least 200 feet thick, will probably find water

in the Devonian or Silurian. Should the supply still prove insufficient, the drill should proceed through the next considerable shale, the Maquoketa, and tap what water may be found in the Galena dolomite and Platteville limestone. The water bed of the Saint Peter sandstone will be encountered at about 1,150 feet from the surface.

Minor Supplies—Minor village supplies are described in the following table:

VILLAGE SUPPLIES IN DES MOINES COUNTY

Town	Name of supply	Depth Feet	Depth to rock Feet	Depth to water bed Feet	Head be- low curb Feet
Augusta.	Wells	16—24	..	24	10
Danville.	Bored and drilled wells	16—125	..	75	12
Roscoe.	Drilled wells	60—100	40	..	..

ARTESIAN WATERS

The people of Des Moines County want to know from whence their underground water supply has its source, by which is fed so many deep wells in the county. Artesian wells are those whose flowing water rises to a considerable height within a tube under hydrostatic pressure. To constitute an artesian well it is not necessary, as some suppose, that the water should overflow at the surface of the ground. They are divided into two groups, those which overflow at the mouth are called flowing wells, the others non-flowing. The height at which the water stands is called its head. In Iowa there are certain beds of stone impervious to water. These beds dip southward from high lands in the North. These beds constitute a floor over which is supplied the waters of artesian wells. The higher the source, the higher will the water rise in the tube of any well under certain hydrostatic pressure. It is similar to stand pipe system of water works. The stand pipe furnishing the source of supply. The head on level at which the water will stand in any well depends upon the elevation of the source of water supply, together with the amount of rainfall which supplies the source. All the waters in and on the earth's surface come from the clouds, and where the area is large, where the water beds outcrop or come near the earth's surface the water supply will be great and the head level of any well is determined by distance from the source from which it receives its waters. The supply of the water beds of Iowa for its artesian wells comes principally from the Cambrian and Ordovician sandstone found mostly in Southern Minnesota and Wisconsin. Here it covers about fourteen thousand five hundred square miles at surface. This area differs greatly in its elevation above sea level. In some places more than twelve hundred feet above sea level. If we take the City of Burlington, which at low water mark of the Mississippi is 550 feet above sea level, and the head source of supply, say one thousand feet above sea level, it will be seen nearly what the head line of an artesian well will be in Burlington. The head of the well at Crapo Park is 136 feet above the line of the water in the Mississippi at low water. Above sea line, 657 feet. The true head line of any well cannot be determined unless all leaks have been closed to prevent escape.

PERMANENCE OF YIELD

This presents a question of great importance. There are many things which may interfere with the usefulness of a well. In drilling such wells, the well drill passes through many strata of rocks, some hard, some not so dense, and liable to crumble and fall in the orifice and the well becomes clogged. Besides, the supply may be cut off by the sinking of other wells in the same neighborhood. Permanency of water supply depends on, first, the construction and the care with which the well is taken; second, on the character of the water bed from which it is supplied and third, on the draft of other beds in the same vicinity. As to the drilling of artesian wells in Des Moines County when the Kinderhook group has been reached, if no water in sufficient quantities has been found, it is best to stop and drill at some other place (This is to the farmer). If the well goes down through the Kinderhook, and water is found, it probably will be so mineralized as to be unfit for household use, such as the waters of the Iowa Soap Company.

SPRINGS

A word about the springs in Burlington. The water coming from springs in Burlington should not be used till at least all outhouses and stables shall have been banished from the city. These springs come from the base of the Burlington limestone. This limestone is full of fissures, crevices and pockets which permits surface water to percolate till it reaches the impervious bed of the Kinderhook group, when it comes out in a spring. The mouth of the spring on lower Main Street is just above the top of the Kinderhook shale, and is nothing but an underground sewer for all that part of South Hill. We recollect some twenty years ago in the western part of the city occurred an epidemic of sickness among people who used the water coming from certain springs. Many people were dying, some said it was cholera, others gave it the name of the "West Hill" disease. Doctor Henry at the head of a committee of physicians examined into the water supply of those taken sick, and it was found they used spring water. The City Council caused the springs to be closed, when the West Hill disease ceased to exist.

CHAPTER IX

PIONEERS OF OLD AND NEW DES MOINES COUNTY

In June, 1834, Michigan Territory was extended west of the Mississippi River and the part west of the river divided into two counties Dubuque and Des Moines, the boundary line being a line due west from the foot of Rock Island to the Missouri River. All south of this line constituted Old Des Moines County until December 7, 1836, when it was subdivided as shown in these pages. We will here note the settlements made in Old Des Moines County. The first of which we have any record is, that on the 30th of March, 1799, Zenon Tudeau, lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, made the following order: "It is permitted Mr. Lewis (Teson) Honori to establish at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the governor-general, in order to obtain for him the commission of a space sufficient to give value to said establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to commerce of the peltries of this country; to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty." *Annals of Iowa*, Volume VII, 1869, page 229. Honori had improved his property "by building houses, planting orchards and had placed a small piece in cultivation." Honori subsequently became involved in debt to one Robodaux, his property was seized March 27, 1803, under the Spanish law, and sold by the public crier of the town at public sale at the door of the Parish Church in St. Louis at the conclusion of high mass. This grant and sale constitutes the oldest legal title to lands in the State of Iowa. The validity of this Spanish Grant came before the Supreme Court, and patent for the same was signed by President Van Buren February 7, 1839. This is the earliest patent given by the Government to any lands in Iowa. Henry W. Starr of Burlington, who had defended the title under the Spanish Grant, exhibited the same to the Rev. W. Salter of Burlington. (See account of this transaction in Volume X, *Annals of Iowa*, in an address delivered by Mr. Salter before the Historical Society of Iowa.) In reference to the above matter, Hon. Daniel F. Miller (*Saturday Post*, October, 1891) says: "He was present in the courthouse in Fort Madison, at a term of the District Court in 1841, when an aged witness, a Frenchman of the name of John M. Courville, testified in a case on trial, that he had planted the trees in 1793 under the employment of an Indian trader named Louis Honori Tesson." D. C. Riddle, Esq., of Montrose, an early settler, says: "Courville was mistaken as to the time of planting the orchard." Louisiana Territory subsequently passed to the French, who in turn sold it to the United States; and our government sanctioned the grant to Tesson so far as to issuing a patent to those claiming under him, for a mile square of land which now includes the Village of Montrose, where the orchard stood. Parties claim-

ing title under the Indians or half breed reservation purchase made counter claim to the title of this land. On the trial, Tesson's claim was upheld and on appeal, the opinion of the lower court was sustained. The next white occupation in what subsequently became "Old Des Moines County" was the erection of a fort by the United States in 1808 on the site where is now located the City of Fort Madison. The erection of this fort was undoubtedly in violation of the treaty of 1804 made by the Government with the Sac and Fox Indians. Its erection provoked the hostility of the Indians who under the leadership of Black Hawk, then a young brave, attempted its capture on the 5th of September, 1812. The battle lasted from the 5th until the 8th of the same month, when the Indians withdrew. In 1813 the fort was again besieged, and in their attempts to take it were defeated and several soldiers killed. In August of the same year, a large force of Indians besieged the fort, entirely surrounding it, determined to starve its occupants. The garrison defended it, until exhausted by starvation, so much so, that to retain possession, was a hopeless task, and the only thing left for them to do was, to find some means of escape. In order to accomplish this, a trench was dug from the block house to the river where boats were landed. At midnight, crawling on hands and knees through this trench or hole in the ground, they reached the boats and were carried away, the river being lit up by the burning fort and building to which they had applied the torch on their departure. Colonel Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post at Flint Hills in 1808. It was located near where Flint Creek empties into the Mississippi. He did a thriving business with the Indians. In August of that year, he received merchandise invoiced at \$14,715.99, which he traded to the Indians for pelts. On the 28th of March, 1809, he reports he had bought by barter.

710 lbs. bear skins, valued.....	\$ 1,420.00
1350 muskrat skins, 25c each.....	338.25
3585 racoon skins, 25 each.....	896.25
28,021 lbs. deer skins.....	7,256.45
Bear and otter skins.....	426.00
Beeswax and tallow.....	141.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,477.95

The above shows there must have been an abundance of beaver, coon, deer and some bear in this section in 1820. Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the army of the United States, settled and built a cabin on the ground on which the City of Keokuk is located. He married an Indian squaw of the Sac tribe by whom he had five children. Doctor Muir was a Scotchman by birth, and a graduate of Edinburgh University. He complained bitterly of his treatment by his brother officers because of his marriage to an Indian girl. When an order was made requesting all officers to abandon their squaw wives, he resigned his office. Such was his sense of right, he clung to the woman to whom he had pledged his love, and who gave him his children. Capt. James W. Campbell in his address to the Tri-State Old Settlers Association held at Keokuk October 2, 1884, states some very interesting history. He says: "In 1821 under the direction of Major

Marston, my father tore down the first and only house at the mouth of the Des Moines River; and floated the puncheon floor across the river to be used in the fort on the bluff. At Puck-e-chu-tuck, now Keokuk, he passed Doctor Muir's cabin. The Clyde Hotel now occupies the ground where it stood. One and a half miles further up, he passed Andrew Stautamonts, where is now located Rands Park. The next settlement on the west side of the river was by Le Moilese, a Frenchman, stationed at the town now called Sandusky. In the spring of 1830 and 1831 I attended a school taught by Beryman Jennings. Captain Galland, who is here today with us, was one of my school mates." Moses Stilwell settled at Puck-e-chu-tuck (Keokuk) in 1828. Dr. Isaac Galland settled at a place called by the Indians Sh-wip-etuck, now Nashville, in 1829. Nashville can boast of being the place where the first school was taught, as well as the place where the first white child was born in Iowa. Doctor Galland in his book describing Iowa, says: "As we passed up the river we saw the ruins of Old Fort Madison, about ten miles above the rapids, near a sand bluff rising perpendicular from the water's edge. On the second day after our keel boat reached Shoc-o-con, or Flint Hills. An Indian village of the Foxes stood at the mouth of Flint Creek; its chief was Timea." J. C. Parrott, an old pioneer, in a letter to Edward Johnston, of Keokuk, says: "I came to this county (Lee) in September, 1834, and was a member of Company 'I,' First United States Dragoons. There was a post at Camp Des Moines, now known as Montrose. This post was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Stephen W. Kearney, and the command consisted of Companies B., H. and I., commanded respectively by Capt. E. V. Sumner, Nathaniel Boone (son of Daniel Boone) and J. B. Brown. The only improvements on our arrival were a log house and a small field of corn; Capt. Jas. W. White being the occupant. The Government purchased the claim, and the house was used as a hospital for the post. There were a few citizens at this place in 1834, most of whom I will name: Campbell, John Gaines, Bill Price, Alexander Hood, Bill McBride, Thos. W. Taylor, Val. Vanorsdale, and a few others, some of whom, to use a common phrase, were 'hard cases.' From the camp to Fort Madison, there was but one cabin in 1834, which was situated near what is known as Websters Big Springs, and was occupied by a man by the name of Foster. Fort Madison contained a few cabins, and if my memory serves me correctly, Small, Cheney, and Horton were among the early settlers. John and Nathaniel Knapp made their purchases from them, I think, in 1835, and laid out the town, the western boundary of which was near where the McFarland house now stands. William Skinner, in 1834, made a claim or improvement on Devil Creek. This, I think, is the first claim made in Lee County off the Mississippi River. In 1835 several claims were made. Among them was Howard, who made a claim on Sugar Creek, which locality is known as Howard's Settlement. Thomas Clark made a claim, which is known as Clark's Point; and Cruickshank, known as Cruickshank's Point. In the same year, several claims were made where South Augusta now stands, the noted Spurlock was one of those settlers. E. D. Ayres, John Box, Thomas Wilson, and Hugh Dunn made claims near Fort Madison. I was informed by Frank Labisner, United States interpreter for the Sac and Fox Indians, that the name of Skunk River was a wrong interpretation. The Indian name was Checaqua, which, in their language is anything of a strong or obnoxious smell,—such as onions. I think, that from the fact that the head waters of the stream

abounded with wild onions, the interpretation should be 'Onion.' Charles Negus (Annals of Iowa) writes: "In 1832, soon after the Black Hawk Purchase, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John H. and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which in 1835 they laid out the town." We will now cross Skunk River and come within the limits of the now Des Moines County and make known the pioneers of Old Des Moines County, their county before December 7, 1836. The Indian title to the lands included in the Black Hawk Purchase did not expire until June 1st, 1833, and no one had a right prior to this time to make settlements by taking up a claim. The lands were unsurveyed, and no purchase could be made from the Government until after survey. The only method, and the one adopted, was the claimant took actual possession of a certain quantity of land, marking its boundaries by the blazing of trees, the setting of stakes or doing something as an indication of the boundaries of the claim. These stakes, or whatever was done to mark the boundary line, bore the claimant's name. These claimants were called "squatters." There being no organized government existing at the time, they voluntarily enacted a code for their own protection, and to protect themselves in the right of occupancy. If in the temporary absence of a "squatter," anyone entered into possession of his claim, he was called a "claimjumper." To protect themselves against "claimjumpers" the squatters confederated and according to the rules adopted, they, as the saying is, "made it hot" for the claimjumpers. After the survey of the lands had been made, the proper method for the claimant was to make entry of the land desired to be purchased in the manner provided by law. If the survey did not correspond with the boundary of the claimants, they adjusted the matter among themselves. Among those who came to this part of Old Des Moines County was Dr. William R. Ross. Doctor Ross says he crossed the Mississippi River and landed on Iowa soil one-half a mile below the mouth of Flint Creek. Prior to his coming in August, 1833, were Joseph B. Teas, Joseph Morgan, William Morgan, William Stewart, John Ward, Isaac Canterbury, Lewis Walters, Isaac Cranshaw, Benjamin Tucker, Ezekiel Smith and his two sons, Paris and Linias; John Ballard, Richard Larned, Thomas Donnell, David Tothoro, S. S. White, M. M. McCarver, Beryman Jenkins, William Wright, John Harris, Charles Teas, with others who were in Iowa when I came in 1833. Sarah Hilleary, wife of Alexander Hilleary, came with her father, William Morgan, in February, 1832." Perhaps nothing will better show the condition of these early times than the following letter, written, undoubtedly, by William R. Ross, as it appears in the Iowa Patriot of June 6, 1839:

"REMINISCENCE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF BURLINGTON, I. T., NO. 1"

"Mr. Edwards:

"At your request, and believing that a brief sketch of the first settlement of our county would be of interest to the readers of your paper, I communicate the following: I arrived at what was formerly called Flint Hills, now the City of Burlington, in August, A. D. 1833, at which time everything was in a rude state of nature; the Indian title to the lands being extinguished the first of June previous. The only white persons that I found residing in or near the place on

which Burlington has since been laid out, were Messrs. M. M. McCarver and S. S. White, who had settled here, previous to the extinguishment of the Indian title, with their families, suffering all the privations and difficulties attending the settlement of a wilderness country, which were great and not a few of them. Frequently without bread or meat, only such as the God of nature supplied the country bountifully with, wild honey, venison, fish and vegetables, in addition to which, they were driven from their newly finished cabins, which were fired and burned down by the soldiers from Rock Island, as ordered by the Government to remove the settlers from lands yet owned by the Indians. Much credit is due to these citizens for their enterprise, having made the first claim, and established the first ferry that enables emigrants to cross the great Mississippi into this newly found land, and endeavoring to make them as comfortable as circumstances would admit. A short period after they had made their claim, they sold one-third of their interest to Mr. A. Doolittle, who went to improve; but did not become a citizen until the early part of the year 1834. In the fall of A. D. 1833, William R. Ross brought a valuable stock of goods here, with his household furniture at great hazard and much expense, accompanied by his aged father, who had fought through the Revolutionary war, and who was one of the first settlers of Lexington, Ky. Worn down with toil and age, and being exposed to the inclemency of a new home, the old gentleman was carried off the same fall with chills and fever; and now lies beneath the sod on the topmost pinnacle of our city; the first white person buried in this section of the 'new purchase.' Late in the same fall, Maj. Jeremiah Smith landed with a fine stock of goods, having some time previously settled and improved the farm on which he at present resides, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Burlington. Having given a history of all the permanent settlers of what is now called Burlington, in 1833, I will now state a circumstance concerning the natives. Burlington had long been a great point of trade for the Indians, as would appear from the numerous old trading houses, root houses and number of graves that were all along the bank of the river, together with some that were deposited in canoes with their trinkets, and suspended in the trees; the canoes being made fast to the limbs by strips of bark. Among the rest was the noted French, or half-breed, M. Blondeau, who was interred immediately in front of the old storehouse of S. S. Ross, with palings around his grave, and the cross which bore his name cut thereon, he being a Roman Catholic. We had his remains removed and reinterred in the present burying ground for Burlington. This trade was somewhat valuable to the merchants of 1833; but the Government having purchased all their lands within our present surveyed boundary, and their natures and habits of life being so different from that of a civilized community, they had entirely removed beyond our western boundary, still pursuing the wild game for a livelihood. The original Town of Burlington (which should have been Shok-ko-kon, the English of the Indian title Flint Hill) was draughted and surveyed by Benjamin Tucker and William R. Ross, in the months of November and December, 1833. As I have been more lengthy than I expected in the outset, I will endeavor, in as concise a manner as the nature of the case will permit, to detail a few particulars in regard to the settlement of this county by that worthy class of our community, the farmers, who deserve the greatest applause for their unexcelled industry and perseverance. In October, 1832, there were some twelve or fifteen individuals who crossed the river in canoes, at the head of Big Island,

and landed at the claim of the Messrs. Smith, two miles below Burlington, and made an excursion a few miles around the edge of the timber in the lower prairie, laying claims for future settlement. But little was done by them, until February, 1833, when they brought over their stock, and commenced building and cultivating the soil, but to their great detriment, and suffering, they were driven by the Government soldiers from Rock Island, across the river to Big Island, taking with them their implements of husbandry and their stock. Their cabins and fencing were set on fire and entirely consumed. Notwithstanding all this, and still resolute to hold on to their own homes, they held a council, and it was pretty unanimously agreed by vote, to stake their tents and build a flat boat to enable them to cross over the river as opportunity served, to pursue the culture and improvement of their claims. Many of those worthy individuals, after making a small improvement, have sold out at a trifling advance, to such as were more able and who preferred buying, to going back and taking up wild lands and improving them. There yet remain a few families of those that first settled here, who have deeds for their lands, from the Government, their farms being now under a high state of cultivation. Being already too lengthy I defer giving you the extent of improvements made by the settlers of 1833, but will say, it was from ten to fifty acres in corn, and as the by-laws were enacted, in the fall of 1833, for the manner of improving and holding claims I will refer you to them for names and points.

“A Citizen of Burlington.”

“REMINISCENCE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF BURLINGTON, NO. II”

“After a very hard winter the river remained blocked till late in the spring. Then steamboats began to ascend and prosperity to come. Notwithstanding, we were, as supposed and expressed by some individuals beyond the Government of the United States, without law or gospel, we are governed by the principle which reigns in the breast of every American citizen, to do unto others as we wish they should do unto us, and among other particulars I would notice in passing, that there were a few of the fair sex who attracted the notice of the boys, but the question was, how could the nuptials be performed? As for my own part I was willing to be governed by the custom which prevailed, but not being satisfactory to all parties, we crowded the flat boat and paddled on the river to the opposite shore, and the ceremony was performed by Judge ———, of Monmouth, Illinois, which was on the 3d of December, A. D. 1833. The parties were William R. Ross and Matilda Morgan. I presume the first couple that were united in wedlock in the Black Hawk Purchase. In the spring of 1834, the Black Hawk Purchase was attached to the Territory of Michigan for judicial purposes. The same spring public documents were sent to William R. Ross, from the Legislature of Michigan, at Detroit, containing instructions to notify the citizens throughout the county to hold elections to fill offices. An election was accordingly held in the fall. In the fall of 1833 there was a schoolhouse built by William R. Ross on his claim, immediately back and adjoining the town claim as originally laid out; and a school went into operation in the spring of 1834, of about sixteen scholars, taught by Zadock C. Inghram. There were considerable improvements; houses built, fencing done, and grain deposited in the ground in 1833, and 1834. We were likewise supplied, in 1834, with a minister from Illinois,

specially licensed by Elder Peter Cartwright; his name was Barton Cartwright, a young man of promise. We were also visited in the summer by Elder P. Cartwright, W. D. Trotter and Asa McMurty, who had a ten days' meeting and preached under a shady grove where there was a stand erected and seats prepared by the friends; all classes uniting in the worship of Almighty God. In this connection I will state that George W. Teas, a son of Maj. B. Teas, attended the fortieth reunion of the old soldiers of the Civil war at Burlington, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, 1914, and stated that he was born on the first day of June, 1838, in a hewn log cabin situated on the bank of Hawk-Eye Creek, near its mouth. He enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry in 1861, and was a member of Company H, commanded by Daniel Anderson. Hon. Fitz Henry Warren was its first colonel. Major Teas moved from Burlington to Mount Pleasant in 1852. The above names compose but a small portion of the settlers of Old Des Moines County. We herewith set forth complete census report taken under the direction of Solomon Perkins, sheriff and censor, with its spelling. This census report bears date of August 15th, 1836."

THE FIRST CENSUS OF THE
ORIGINAL COUNTY OF DEMOINE, IOWA
TAKEN IN JULY, 1836

CENSUS OF DEMOINE COUNTY

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (1)
	Under 21—	Over 21	Under 21—	Over 21	
Thomas Anderson .....	..	1	2	1	4
Solomon Perkins	4	3	3	1	11
Henry Parrish	2	1	2	1	6
Benjamin Tucker	1	1	..	1	3
Thomas Tucker	4	1	3	2	10
Thomas Wyatt	2	2	1	1	6
Joseph Morris	2	1	1	1	5
Elias Riddli	1	1	..	1	3
Isaac Medbaugh .....	..	1	1	..	2
James Morris	3	1	3	1	8
Francis Bennett	1	1	..	1	3
Henry Smith	2	1	3	1	7
Edward Goodwin .....	..	1	..	1	2
Michael Shuck .....	..	1	1	1	3
William Stewart	4	3	2	1	10
Emery Sealy .....	..	1	..	..	1
Cooper Harris	1	1	1	1	4
John Franklin	1	1	1	5	8
Richard Land	1	2	3	1	7
Thomas Forrest .....	..	1	1	1	3
A. G. Doom	2	1	..	1	4

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (1)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Jacob Winters	4	1	5	1	11
James Morgan	3	1	2	1	7
Henry Walker	3	2	2	1	8
Absolam Badgly	2	1	3	1	7
John Garrison	3	2	1	..	6
George Jackson	2	1	2	1	6
William Greenwood .....	..	1	2	1	4
George Jarvis	1	2	2	1	6
James Frits	1	1	..	1	3
Francis Hilery	3	1	2	1	7
Jacob Shuck	3	3	3	1	10
Martin Shuck	1	..	2	1	4
Jessee Parrish	1	1	3	1	6
George Gibson	3	1	3	2	9
	—	—	—	—	—
	61	46	59	37	204

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (2)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Isaac Basey	2	1	3	1	7
Jonathan Moffitt	1	1	1	1	4
Francis Redin	3	2	2	2	9..
Abraham Harty	1	1	..	1	3
William Buckhanan	1	2	..	3	4
James Philpot	1	1	..	1	3
Daniel Harty	2	3	1	2	8
William Mires .....	..	1	2	1	4
Solomon Osborn	3	1	3	1	8
William Brown .....	..	1	3	1	5
Jeremiah Buford .....	..	2	3	1	6
Benjamin Box	3	1	4	1	9
Charles Duke	2	1	1	1	5
Samul Cole	3	..	2	1	6
Robert Box .....	..	1	..	1	2
William Smith .....	..	2	1	1	4
George Sapingfield .....	..	1	2	1	2
Minus Sapingfield	1	1	1	1	4
Jonas Grimes	3	1	..	1	5
J. S. Hendrix	1	1	2	1	5
Charles Merrill	1	1	..	1	3
Stillmon Smith	1	1	2	..	4
William Wright	6	2	2	1	11
Lewis Churchill .....	..	1	1	..	2
Amos Dunham	1	1	..	1	3
Elijah Dunham	1	1	1	1	4
John Spencer	4	1	2	1	8

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (2)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
John Wright	1	2	1	2	6
Wilson Trent	5	3	5	3	16
Jacob Emerson .....	..	1	..	..	1
A. H. Haskell	1	1	1	1	4
Jacob Westfall	3	1	1	1	6
John Buckhart	2	1	3	1	7
Henry Holston .....	..	2	1	1	4
William Vanliligan .....	..	1	3	1	5
	—	—	—	—	—
	52	45	52	39	188

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (3)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Levi F. Larkin	1	1	1	2	5
Elias M. Larkin .....	..	1	..	..	1
John Parrel	1	1	3	1	6
Michael Naddy	1	1	2	1	5
Samuel Belem	4	2	1	1	8
John Jackson	2	1	..	1	4
Charles Borraus	1	3	2	1	7
Wily Balland	4	1	3	1	9
John McDonald	3	1	2	1	7
Thomas McCee	3	2	7	2	14
John Lorton	6	2	5	2	15
Samuel Durham .....	..	1	1	1	3
Stephen Rolsin	2	1	1	1	5
William Lester	6	1	1	..	8
James Lewis	1	1	1	1	4
Belitha Griffith	2	1	1	..	4
Richard Parker	4	1	1	1	7
Elijah Grigery	2	1	..	1	4
Aaron Richardson	1	1	..	1	3
John Helmish	2	1	3	1	7
Silas Cartwright .....	..	1	..	1	2
D. R. Chance	5	1	1	2	9
	—	—	—	—	—
	51	27	36	23	137

Enumeration made by S. Perkins sheriff
and Censor D, C, W, T

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (1)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Robert Avery	3	1	2	1	7
J. S. Hollee .....	..	3	5	2	10
Samuel Gory	1	2	1	2	..

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (1)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Milton Mitchell	1	5	..	1	7
John Simpy .....	..	1	2	1	4
John Kennady	5	1	2	1	9
John Creswell	1	1	3	1	6
Samuel Hollyday	2	5	3	2	12
J. H. Miller.....	..	1	..	1	2
Aaron Usher .....	..	2	2	1	5
Garrison Carman	1	1	2	1	5
Elias Gibs	1	1	1	1	4
Jacob Walker .....	..	1	1	2	4
John Mofford	2	1	5	1	9
J. G. Coleman.....	2	1	1	1	5
Benjamin Car	2	1	5	1	9
C. S. Burns.....	3	1	1	1	6
Farrington Bartlow	5	2	2	2	11
William Bartlow	2	2	2	2	8
Samuel Cumstock	5	1	2	1	9
James Fugate	1	2	5	1	9
John Knapp	2	1	2	1	6
Lewis Huff .....	..	1	..	1	2
William Sparks	4	1	3	1	9
James Chambers	7	1	2	1	11
Levi Chamberlain	5	1	3	1	10
William Chambers	5	6	3	1	15
W. L. Clully.....	1	1	1	1	4
Daniel Clully	1	1	..	1	3
Mayo Cullin	1	1	2	1	5
R. C. Ballard.....	1	1	1	1	4
Anson More	2	5	1	1	9
Mitchell Pace	1	3	3	1	8
Joseph Pace	1	1	..	1	3
James Wilkinson	4	3	1	1	9
	—	—	—	—	—
	72	63	69	41	245
Berry Hurt	2	1	3	1	..

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (1)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Joseph Morrisson	3	2	1	1	7
John Wild	3	2	2	1	8
Joel Smith	5	2	1	2	10
Randolph Smith	6	2	5	2	15
Peter P. Jones.....	1	2	1	1	5
Isaac Briggs	2	1	2	1	6
Josua Owen	3	2	7	1	13
Sylvia Pain	1	..	..	2	3

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (1)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
George Herrin	3	2	3	3	11
John S. Cotton.....	3	3	1	2	6
David Driskal .....	..	1	1	..	2
Abraham Hunsucker	5	1	3	1	10
Hawkins Taylor	4	2	..	..	6
Isham Burton .....	..	3	1	1	5
Levi L. Jackson.....	1	1	3	1	6
J. J. Martin.....	1	3	4	2	10
Stephen Perkins	2	2	3	1	8
Aantonia Swere	1	1	4	2	8
Peter Lory .....	..	1	..	1	2
Henry Miller .....	..	1	..	..	1
Christopher Swan .....	..	1	..	..	1
James Fike	1	1	1	1	4
Abraham Hinkle	4	1	2	1	8
Zebidiah Hinkle .....	..	1	..	1	2
Issac Nelson .....	..	1	1	1	3
William Stewart	2	1	3	1	7
William Forrester .....	..	1	4	1	6
Jessie Ruggles	1	3	3	1	8
Edward Coon	2	2	3	1	8
Joseph Howard	4	1	2	1	8
Harrison Foster	1	1	2	1	5
William Howard	1	1	6	1	9
Lewis Pitman	5	1	3	1	10
	—	—	—	—	—
	65	50	72	37	221

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (2)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Robert McCulla .....	..	3	..	2	5
Peter Russull	1	1	2	1	5
Michael H. Walker.....	1	1	2	1	5
Isaac Renfro	4	1	2	1	8
William McCulla	2	1	1	1	5
Creth Renfro	2	1	3	1	7
Jesse Johnson	2	1	..	1	4
Samul Harris	5	3	4	1	13
John Wilson .....	..	1	..	..	1
W. G. Coop.....	2	2	2	2	8
David Coop	3	1	..	1	5
John Huff	1	1	..	1	3
James Lardman	2	5	4	1	12
S. S. Walker.....	..	2	..	1	3
George Jackson	2	1	..	..	3
Jacob Pehler .....	..	1	..	..	1

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (2)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
William Rolin .....	..	1	..	..	1
Ezekiel Kirk .....	..	1	..	..	1
Bartlet Kirk .....	..	1	..	..	1
Amos Lemon	3	2	2	1	8
Jehu Carter	2	2	4	1	9
Mary Masterson	1	..	1	1	6
Robert Stanly	2	1	..	1	4
Henney Cole	1	..	2	1	4
Alfred Stone .....	..	1	..	..	1
Samuel Clark	3	2	1	1	7
Thomas Clark .....	..	1	1	1	3
Lambert Morgan .....	..	1	..	..	1
Levina Barnett	2	..	..	1	3
Russell Turney .....	..	1	1	1	3
James Hill	4	1	4	1	10
Zacariah Stewart .....	..	1	1	1	3
John Richards	1	1	1	1	4
S. M. Heddleston.....	1	4	2	1	8
Jeriba Kirk .....	..	1	..	..	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	49	48	40	28	163

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (3)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
John Jones	1	1	..	1	3
John Wintermoot .....	..	1	..	1	2
Nathan Smith	1	1	3	1	6
Edward Brisinell	1	2	1	2	6
Vulincort Vanasdal	1	1	1	1	4
Peter Bruso .....	..	1	..	1	2
Henry Debuts	3	1	1	1	6
William Skinner	2	2	2	1	7
Edward Askin .....	..	1	1	1	3
John Janes	1	1	1	..	3
David Brewer .....	..	1	1	..	2
Matson Claton .....	..	1	1	1	3
Samuel Neadham .....	..	1	6	1	8
Johnson Chapman .....	..	1	..	1	2
Charles McVey	4	1	1	1	7
Edly McVey	1	2	2	1	6
Miles Driskal	1	1	1	2	5
Joseph Carmack	2	2	3	1	8
Linsey Ware	1	1	..	1	3
Esekiiah Cleavland .....	..	1	..	..	1
Richard Hern .....	..	2	3	2	7
G. M. Perkins.....	1	1	1	1	4

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (3)
	Under 21—	Over 21	Under 21—	Over 21	
Alexander Crookshanks	1	1	..	1	3
Samuel Pascal	1	1	1	1	4
William Walker	1	2	..	1	4
John Taylor	3	1	3	1	8
Daniel Neucum	4	2	3	2	11
Solomon Jackson	5	2	..	1	8
Solomon Fine	3	1	2	1	7
Abraham Whitehead .....	..	1	..	1	2
Alexander Magers	1	1	2	..	4
Rosannah Martin	1	..	2	1	4
William Sunvanul .....	..	2	3	1	6
Ebenezar Hargen .....	..	1	1	..	2
Stephen Scott	4	1	1	1	7
G. W. Clark.....	..	1	..	1	2
	—	—	—	—	—
	44	44	47	35	170

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (4)
	Under 21—	Over 21	Under 21—	Over 21	
William Anderson	1	2	4	1	8
Aaron White .....	..	4	1	2	7
William Lucas	1	2	2	1	6
John Craig	3	1	4	1	9
Thomas Small	4	4	..	1	9
Thomas Small .....	..	1	1	1	3
A. H. Harrison.....	..	1	1	1	3
James Killgore .....	..	1	..	..	1
Datas Benton .....	..	1	..	1	2
Frederic Bachelor .....	..	2	..	..	2
Joseph Ervin	1	2	1	1	5
George Sheperd	2	1	1	1	5
William Ledly .....	..	1	..	1	2
John Stevison .....	..	2	..	2	4
William Sheperd	3	1	4	1	9
David Tade	1	2	5	1	9
Nathan Underwood .....	..	1	..	..	1
John Tade	4	1	..	1	6
Peeter Barb	1	1	4	1	7
Hepsey Aldrage	4	..	3	1	8
John Fornsworth .....	..	1	..	1	2
Joseph Swoop	1	1	1	1	4
H. A. Davis.....	2	1	2	1	6
J. L. Lorton	1	1	..	1	3
Daniel Mckinsey .....	..	1	..	..	1
Abraham Jago .....	..	1	..	..	1
James Pedago	4	1	1	1	7

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (4)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
John Hanes	4	1	5	1	11
Samuel Fisher	1	1	2	1	5
Thomas Dickey	2	1	2	1	6
Mathew Spierlock	5	1	3	1	10
Charles Lewis .....	..	1	1	1	3
Asa Webster	1	1	2	1	5
Leviver Moreland .....	..	2	1	1	4
John Wild	3	1	2	1	7
Solomon McCound	2	1	2	1	6
	—	—	—	—	—
	51	48	55	33	187

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (5)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Nathanel Knapp	2	1	3	1	7
John Granter	1	..	..	1
G. L. Dagett.....	..	1	..	..	1
G. B. Wheeler.....	..	1	..	..	1
Thomas Scott	1	..	..	1
Henry Rockley	1	..	..	1
W. G. Terrill	1	..	..	..	1
Enod Gilbert	1	..	1	2
W. N. Shaw.....	..	1	..	1	2
Thomas Williams	1	..	..	1
John Bernett	1	..	..	1
George Taylor	1	..	..	1
W. Zilert	1	..	..	1
Sarahann Taylor	1	1
Alfred Kennady	1	..	..	1
Jacob Cutler	2	1	2	1	6
John Silas	1	..	..	1
J. H. Knapp.....	2	1	1	2	7
G. J. Wood.....	..	1	..	..	1
John Mable	1	..	..	1
J. Fenton	1	..	..	1
James Crago	1	..	..	1
Philo Dodge	1	..	..	1
Martin Brogid	2	..	..	2
Henry Hawkins	1	3	2	6
Benjamin Grines	2	..	..	2
William McAntire	1	..	2	3
Edward Dyle	1	..	..	1
James McCutchan	1	..	..	1
J. A. Drake	1	..	..	1
Elexander Perry	1	..	..	1
Edward Guthery	2	1	..	1	4

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (5)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Micagy Pool .....	..	1	..	..	1
Anton Mitindoff .....	..	1	..	..	1
Bennett Hillmon .....	..	1	..	..	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	9	36	9	12	66

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (6)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Charles Perry .....	..	6	..	1	7
James Hartly	2	6	..	1	9
Hopden Ratin .....	..	1	..	1	2
Michael Ferrin .....	..	1	..	..	1
Michael Buncher .....	..	1	..	..	1
William Sawtle	1	2	1	..	4
J. O. Neal .....	..	1	3	1	5
J. D. Shaw	2	1	1	2	6
J. C. Cutler .....	..	1	4	1	6
Arthara F. Aldrage	1	1	2	1	5
N. C. Steel .....	..	12	3	1	16
Smith Mathews .....	..	1	..	..	1
J. B. Crook .....	..	1	..	..	1
Thomas Shepherd .....	..	1	..	..	1
Joseph Skinner .....	..	1	..	..	1
Jacob Wiler .....	..	1	..	..	1
Lorenzo Ballard .....	..	3	2	1	6
Nathan Connerad	1	1	2	1	5
J. J. Farris .....	..	1	3	1	5
David Haver .....	..	1	..	..	1
L. B. Parker	2	1	1	1	5
Calvin Dillan	3	2	..	1	6
Cyrus Pegg .....	..	1	2	1	4
Moses Stone .....	..	1	..	..	1
Horatio McCardel	3	1	2	1	7
Collins McCardel .....	..	1	..	..	1
Reubin Wright	6	2	1	1	10
Benjamin Thomas .....	..	1	1	1	3
William Richer	1	1	1	1	4
Thomas Young	3	1	..	1	5
Cannuel Gilmer	1	1	3	1	6
John Box	6	1	1	1	9
E. A. Ayres	1	3	1	1	6
R. A. Palmer	2	..	..	1	3
Emily Stewart	1	..	1	1	3
	—	—	—	—	—
	36	61	35	25	157

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (7)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Allen McQuary	..	1	..	..	1
James Taylor	..	1	..	..	1
Eli Wily	..	1	3	1	5
Thomas Wilks	..	1	1	2	4
John Draggoo	4	2	4	1	11
Benjamin Warren	3	1	1	1	6
Paul Bratten	5	1	2	1	9
Micagy B. Rolin	..	1	..	..	1
Anthony A. Pruettt	1	2	..	1	4
Henry Moss	3	1	2	1	7
William Warren	..	1	..	2	3
James Bradly	2	1	4	1	8
Thomas Howel	4	1	2	1	8
Mathias Anderson	8	2	2	1	13
Lewis Cass	..	1	..	..	1
J. R. Sparks	3	1	2	1	7
Isaac Holmes	..	1	..	..	1
Robert Swan	..	1	..	..	1
Thomas Brown	..	1	..	..	1
J. W. Swan	..	1	..	..	1
M. T. Mathers	..	1	..	..	1
John Henderson	..	1	..	..	1
Aaron Street	1	1	1	1	4
Mary Pew	3	..	1	1	5
Isaac Pigion	1	2	6	1	10
Aaron Street	2	1	1	2	6
Peter Boyer	1	1	..	1	3
Jeremiah Huntly	..	1	1	1	3
Isaac Edwards	4	1	5	2	12
Joel Bernett	..	1	..	1	2
Robert Gillingwater	5	1	2	1	9
Lewis Watson	5	1	2	1	9
Thomas Wright	3	1	1	1	6
James Welch	3	1	..	2	6
James Mallett	5	1	1	1	8
Hiram Young	2	1	..	1	4
	—	—	—	—	—
	68	39	44	31	182

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (8)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
James Davis	2	1	3	1	7
George Smith	..	1	..	1	2
James Whitely	..	1	..	..	1
John Morris	..	1	2	1	4
John Whitely	1	1	1	1	4

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (8)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Andrew Turner	3	1	2	1	7
Elijah Turner	1	1	..	1	3
Washington Lewis	1	1	..	1	3
James Richer	3	2	4	1	10
James Aken	1	1	1	1	4
Joel Westen .....	..	1	..	..	1
William Remett .....	..	1	..	..	1
Michael Simmons .....	..	1	..	1	2
Daniel Allsup .....	..	1	..	1	2
John Russ .....	..	1	..	..	1
David Kindred	2	1	1	1	5
Thomas Kindred	1	1	..	1	3
Elijah Buntin	4	2	6	1	13
Sarah Thomas .....	..	..	..	3	3
Robert Simmons	2	1	1	1	5
Samuel Simmons .....	..	1	..	1	2
J. P. A. Box.....	3	1	1	1	6
H. C. Smith.....	3	1	2	1	7
C. B. Beber.....	1	1	..	1	3
T. M. Clark.....	3	1	2	1	7
John Burns	5	1	3	1	10
William Brown	2	1	7	1	11
Abraham Clark	2	1	..	1	4
Henry Woodard	6	1	2	1	10
C. C. Perry.....	..	1	..	1	2
J. C. Casibear.....	..	1	3	1	5
Jonathan Simmons	2	1	2	1	6
Amos Vandover .....	..	1	4	1	6
Gideon Clinith	1	1	..	1	3
Asbury Simmons	1	1	1	1	4
E. N. Low.....	2	1	2	2	7
	—	—	—	—	—
	52	37	50	35	174

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (9)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
John Romp .....	..	1	..	..	1
Henry Midindof .....	..	1	..	..	1
W. K. Patrick.....	1	1	2	1	5
T. K. Patrick.....	1	1	1	1	4
C. E. Stone.....	..	1	..	..	1
J. L. Stone.....	..	1	..	..	1
James Foggy	6	2	1	1	10
David Casibear	3	1	..	1	5
William Dodds	1	2	1	1	5
Orvin Collfield	2	1	1	1	5

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (9)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Edward Pedago	1	1	2	1	5
Timothy Fox	1	1	2	1	5
Lewis Epps .....	..	1	..	1	2
Curtis Shed .....	..	1	..	1	2
H. F. Hills.....	..	1	..	..	1
E. A. Hills.....	..	1	..	..	1
Samuel Houston .....	..	1	..	..	1
J. B. Fletcher.....	..	1	..	..	1
Samuel Combs	4	1	1	1	7
Jacob Wily .....	..	1	..	1	2
Michael Smith	2	2	..	1	5
J. O. Smith.....	3	2	1	1	7
Josua Wright	5	1	1	1	8
Joseph White	3	1	..	1	5
Samuel Ross	1	1	3	1	6
A. B. Welch.....	..	1	..	1	2
William Tiffin .....	..	1	..	..	1
Jesse Wilson .....	..	2	..	1	3
J. M. Gillan.....	..	1	..	..	1
Preston Tilford .....	..	1	..	..	1
Samuel Hesler .....	..	1	..	1	2
John Davison	6	1	3	1	11
James Cordle	2	1	4	1	8
Elijah White .....	..	1	..	..	1
John White .....	..	1	..	..	1
Joseph Douglass	2	1	..	1	4
.....	—	—	—	—	—
.....	44	41	23	23	131

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (10)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Samuel Conck	2	4	3	1	10
Augustin Horton	2	1	2	1	6
Elizabeth Whitney	1	..	2	2	5
James Williams .....	..	1	..	..	1
John Gandy	5	1	4	..	10
Nathan Cannady	2	1	..	1	4
J. P. Dunnwidy.....	4	3	2	1	10
Abraham Foster .....	..	2	2	1	5
Richard Dunn	7	1	2	1	11
Theophilus Bullard	2	2	4	1	9
Peter Perkins	5	1	1	1	8
Hugh Wilson	2	3	1	1	7
George Wilson	1	1	1	1	4
Archibald Montgomery .....	..	1	..	..	1
Henry Hillman	1	2	..	1	4

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names of Persons	Males		Females		Total (10)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Bennett Sands .....	..	1	1	..	2
J. H. Camp.....	1	1	1	1	4
J. A. Shin.....	..	2	..	1	3
William Meak .....	..	1	..	..	1
Robert Roberts .....	..	1	..	..	1
John Billips .....	..	1	..	..	1
Stephen Bertis	6	7	..	1	14
Robert McElvanion	4	1	1	1	7
Stephen Vinven .....	..	1	1	..	2
Abner Tibbets	2	1	..	1	4
Jacob Snoderly	4	3	3	1	11
William Williams .....	..	1	..	..	1
T. W. Taylor.....	3	6	1	1	11
Samuel Brily	1	5	1	1	8
James Brily	1	1	..	1	3
Likum Aldrage .....	..	1	1	1	3
Alexander Hood .....	..	1	4	1	6
William Price	1	5	1	1	8
William McBride	1	2	2	1	6
J. R. Cambell.....	2	5	2	2	11
Jesse Grotom .....	..	1	..	..	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	60	72	43	28	203

Total..1,654

CENSUS OF THE WESTERN PART OF DES MOINES COUNTY, WISCONSIN TERRITORY, AS
TAKEN BY H. BATEMAN, DEPUTY SHERIFF

Names of Heads of Families and Ages	Males		Females		Total (1)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Jonas Daney	4	2	3	1	10
Widow Lowry	3	..	2	1	6
Ezekiel McCarty	2	1	2	1	6
James Alfrey	6	2	4	1	13
William Brattan, Jr.....	1	3	2	..	6
Jacob Crow	2	1	2	..	5
Lewis Crow	3	2	1	1	7
Lewis D. Kent.....	1	1	1	..	3
John Crow	4	1	2	1	8
Joseph A. Swasey.....	1	2	..	1	4
William Brattan, Sr.....	1	4	2	1	8
Charles Davis	5	1	3	1	10
Crittenton Terquin	2	1	3	1	7
Richard W. Jones.....	1	1	..	1	3
Robert Littleton .....	..	1	2	1	4

Names of Heads of Families and Ages	Males		Females		Total (1)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
William Jordan	1	1	1	1	4
William Williams .....	..	1	2	1	4
Tilford Reed	2	1	1	1	5
John Maxwell	3	1	..	1	5
Abraham Goodwin	2	1	3	1	7
Abel Galland	2	2	1	1	6
Henry Bateman	1	3	3	1	8
Edward Y. Williams.....	1	1	2	..	4
Abington Johnson	3	1	2	1	7
John Webb .....	..	1	..	1	2
James Smith .....	..	1	1	1	3
Edward Cochram	3	1	1	1	6
Nathaniel Dews (under 21 two blacks)	3	1	1	1	6
Henry Lile	2	1	3	1	7
Isaac Q. Nowell.....	7	1	3	1	12
John Moore .....	..	1	..	1	2
Samuel C. Reed, Esq.....	5	2	2	1	10
William Newell	2	1	2	1	6
No. carried over.....	73	45	57	29	204

Names of Heads of Families and Ages	Males		Females		Total (2)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
No. brought over from 1st page...	73	45	57	29	204
Charles Price	2	1	2	1	6
William Bogart	3	1	..	1	5
Thomas Goodall	3	2	2	1	8
H. G. Turney.....	1	1	..	1	3
William Phelps	2	5	1	1	9
Wharton McPherson .....	..	3	1	..	4
John Patchett	3	2	4	1	10
Ashbel Van Sihock.....	..	3	..	..	3
John Tolman	1	4	..	1	6
Andrew Spivy	2	1	2	1	6
James Baker	2	2	7	1	12
Henry Green	5	1	3	1	10
Ishem Keeth	3	3	5	3	14
James Sturdyvan	2	1	..	1	4
James William Baker.....	2	1	4	1	8
Min Williams	2	1	3	1	7
Robert Moffit	2	1	1	1	5
John Risk .....	..	3	..	..	3
John Welch .....	..	2	..	..	2
John Moffit	1	1	..	1	3
Isaac Reed	4	1	..	2	7

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names of Heads of Families and Ages	Males		Females		Total (2)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
C. P. Sanford, female (one black)	..	1	1	1	3
Jiles O. Sullivan	2	1	3	1	7
Ralph Parsons	1	2	2	1	6
S. P. Ross	1	1	2	1	5
James Smart	3	1	1	1	6
Andrew Carter	2	2	3	1	8
Charles Huddleston	..	1	1	1	3
William Matthews	4	1	3	1	9
James Lamb	..	1	2	1	4
Samuel Claton	..	1	..	..	1
Peter S. Wood	1	3	2	2	8
John Goodwin	..	1	1	..	2
Elijah Purdam	2	7	6	4	19
David Ely	2	1	1	1	5
William Brooks	1	1	1	1	3
No. carried to 3d page	132	110	121	66	429

Names of Heads of Families and Ages	Males		Females		Total (3)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
No. brought over from 2d page	132	110	121	66	429
Peter Gillis	1	1	2	..	4
Frances Anson	..	3	..	..	3
Henry Anson	4	5	2	2	13
Isaac W. McCarty	1	1	..	1	3
Edwar ¹ Powell	2	2	2	1	7
Thoma Blankenship	4	2	1	1	8
Hiram Brown	2	1	1	1	5
Jesse Carl	2	1	..	..	3
Woodson Blankinship	1	1	3	1	6
John Neal	1	2	..	1	4
Urial Neal	..	1	1	..	2
James Sanders	2	1	1	1	5
Obadiah Cook	..	1	1	1	3
Irvin Wilson	6	1	3	2	12
Joseph Maxwell	..	1	2	3	6
P. K. Rice	2	2	2	1	7
George Jackson	1	1	2	1	5
Wm. M. Jacks	4	1	..	1	6
James J. Jordan	..	3	..	..	3
Joseph Rhodes	2	2	1	1	6
John Moss	2	2	1	2	7
John Newport	3	1	1	1	6
Frances Martin	..	1	..	..	1
Wm. F. Nelson	1	1	..	1	3
Samuel T. Maxwell	2	1	3	1	7

Names of Heads of Families and Ages	Males		Females		Total (3)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
George Whitall	2	1	1	..	4
John Richards	2	1	1	1	5
	179	151	152	91	573

Citizens' Names	Males		Females		Total (1)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Archibald Walters	2	1	2	1	6
Jacob Fiess	1	..	1	..	2
John Shepherd .....	..	1	2	1	4
Solomon Dover	1	1	2	1	5
Abraham Dover	4	1	4	1	10
Richard Childers	3	1	2	1	7
John J. Wilson .....	..	1	..	..	1
Wilson B. Clarke .....	..	1	..	..	1
Jacob Burge	1	1	3	1	6
Westley Prior	4	1	4	2	11
John Sutton	5	2	1	1	9
James Sutton	1	1	3	1	6
Benjamin Sutton .....	..	1	1	1	3
John Wilson	2	1	1	1	5
Stephen Boles	2	1	2	1	6
Richard Eubanks	1	1	1	..	3
John Roberts	2	1	3	1	7
John Terrell .....	..	1	..	..	1
Thomas Clarke	4	1	4	2	11
Isaac Boen	1	1	4	2	8
Christopher Heath	3	1	2	1	7
George Moffitt, Sr.....	1	1	2	1	5
George Moffitt, Jr.....	1	1	..	1	3
Samuel Peters	1	1	1	1	4
Leven Caulk .....	..	1	..	1	2
Ezekiel Cooper	2	1	..	1	4
Benjamin F. Hutton	1	1	..	1	3
Samuel Hutton	5	1	3	1	10
Claibourne Jones	1	2	2	1	6
William Lusk .....	..	1	1	1	3
Benjamin Horton .....	..	1	1	1	3
Johnson Hampton	1	1	3	1	6
Matthias Mintor .....	..	3	..	1	4
Hiram Young	2	1	..	1	4
Caleb Spencer .....	..	1	..	..	1
Robinson Morris	1	1	1	1	4
Joshua Hale .....	..	1	..	..	1
	53	40	56	33	182

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names	Males		Females		Total (2)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
James J. Caldwell	1	1	2	1	5
John Caldwell .....	..	1	1	..	2
John A. Black	2	1	..	1	4
Isaac Anderson .....	..	1	..	..	1
John Morgan	1	1	2	1	5
John Mailey .....	..	1	1	1	3
William Nash	5	1	..	1	7
Thomas Caldwell	5	1	5	3	14
Granville Gholson .....	..	1	1	1	3
Levi Smith	1	..	1	..	2
Nathaniel Scott .....	..	2	..	1	3
Orval Portor	1	..	..	..	1
William Williams .....	..	1	..	..	1
Marshal Saunders	1	1	1	1	4
Joseph Moon	2	2	3	1	8
Robert Caulk	3	1	4	1	9
Henry Caulk .....	..	1	3	1	5
Henry Freedly	1	1	..	1	3
Jesse Burge	2	1	1	1	5
Peter Hale	2	1	1	1	5
William Hale .....	..	1	..	1	2
Daniel Morris	1	1	..	1	3
John Hale	3	1	2	1	7
Isaac Morris	2	1	2	1	6
Ezekiel Hale .....	..	1	..	..	1
Absolem Cornelius	6	1	6	1	14
Israel Chamness .....	..	1	..	1	2
William Manly .....	..	1	1	1	3
John Duke	1	1	3	1	6
William Dodds	1	1	..	1	3
J. D. Payne	2	5	1	1	9
Robert Patton	3	1	1	1	6
Matthew Latta	2	1	..	1	4
Mason Wigginton	1	1	3	1	6
Jacob Rexrout	2	1	1	1	5
Abraham Sells	1	1	1	1	4
William Parker	3	1	3	1	8
John Bailey	3	1	2	1	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	58	42	52	34	186

Names	Males		Females		Total (3)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
William O'Neill	3	3	2	1	9
James McDole	1	1	2	1	5
George Cole .....	..	1	..	1	2

Names	Males		Females		Total (3)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Harrison Brooks	1	1	1	1	4
Christopher Ladd	1	1	1	1	4
William Carnes	2	1	..	1	4
Joseph Johnson .....	..	1	..	..	1
Joseph Pickum .....	..	3	..	..	3
Simcon Drulard	1	1	1	1	4
Phillip Huffman	1	2	1	2	6
Nehemiah Jackson	1	1	3	1	6
William Southard	2	1	3	1	7
Joseph Ralston	1	1	1	1	4
Henry Arnett	1	1	1	1	4
William Latta	1	1	..	1	3
Joshua Clarke .....	..	1	1	1	3
Isham Edwards	1	2	1	1	5
Taulbird H. Edwards.....	1	1	..	1	3
Benjamin Clarke	2	1	..	1	4
Reuben Westfall	3	2	3	1	9
Ezekiel Blanchard	6	1	2	1	10
Nathan Rah	2	1	1	2	6
Joseph Carter	2	2	4	1	9
Job Carter	4	1	3	1	9
John Anderson..	5	2	1	1	9
Thomas Blair	2	1	5	1	9
David G. Blair	3	1	2	1	7
Noah Parish	1	1	1	1	4
Allen Elliot .....	..	1	..	1	2
William Dupont .....	..	2	..	1	3
Nathanial Prime .....	..	1	1	1	3
Matthew Pace	2	1	4	1	8
Reuben C. Mason	3	1	..	1	5
Phillip Mascle	5	1	..	2	8
William H. Lee	2	1	3	1	7
Robert W. Lee	1	1	2	1	5
Henry Sidenbinder	4	2	3	1	10
Jacob Crane	4	1	3	1	9
Jesse Parish	1	1	3	1	6
	70	50	60	39	219

Names	Males		Females		Total (4)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Phillip B. Harrison .....	..	2	..	..	2
Joseph Derben	1	3	..	2	6
Richard Slauter	1	4	2	2	9
John Spence .....	..	2	..	1	3
Jacob Rinearson	2	4	1	1	8

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names	Males		Females		Total (4)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Isaac H. Rinearson	1	2	1	1	5
William Luster	6	1	1	..	8
William Walters	2	2	5	2	11
Robert Cusley	6	1	2	1	10
Oliver Pollock	3	1	1	1	6
Jesse Thomas	5	2	3	1	11
John Williford	1	1	3	1	6
James Williford	2	2	2	2	8
Baily Williford	1	2	..	1	4
Thomas Tucker	2	1	..	1	4
John Laughlin	2	1	2	1	6
Claibourne Wright	1	1	2	1	5
John H. Randolph .....	..	1	..	..	1
John M. Menefee	1	2	3	2	8
W. L. Jenkins .....	..	1	1	1	3
Presley Saunders	1	3	2	..	6
Keeling T. Maulding	3	1	..	1	5
William M. Morrow	2	1	1	1	5
Jesse Hancock .....	..	2	1	..	3
Samuel Nelson	2	2	1	1	6
M. G. Wood .....	..	1	..	1	2
Louis Morgan .....	..	2	..	..	2
Moses Shirley .....	..	2	1	..	3
Lampton Tucker	1	2	6	1	10
Vordre Matthews .....	..	1	..	..	1
Martin Tucker	2	2	1	2	7
Randolph Casey .....	..	1	1	1	3
John Phillips	1	1	3	1	6
Mary Johnson	4	..	3	1	8
Tible Hughes	3	1	2	1	7
George Walters Sr. ....	..	1	..	1	2
George Walters, Jr.	1	2	..	1	4
Thomas Stout	2	1	..	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	59	62	51	36	208

Names	Males		Females		Total (5)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Elisha Walter	2	1	..	1	4
George Sizemore	3	1	1	1	6
James McCoy	3	1	1	1	6
Isaac Jordan .....	..	1	3	1	5
Abraham Updegraff .....	..	2	2	1	5
William Updegraff	1	1	..	..	2
Daniel Edmunds	1	..	..	..	1
D. C. Ruberts .....	..	1	..	..	1

Names	Males		Females		Total (5)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Washington Updegraff .....	..	1	1	1	3
Berryman Jones	2	2	2	1	7
Richard Shockley	1	1	1	2	5
John D. Wood	1	2	1	..	4
Joseph Smart .....	..	1	..	..	1
William Dotson .....	..	1	..	..	1
Elijah Hilton .....	..	1	..	..	1
John Bullock .....	..	2	..	..	2
Hopkin Williams	2	1	3	1	7
John Ristine .....	..	1	3	1	5
Adam Ritchie	3	1	7	2	13
Zacharia Wilbourne	1	2	2	1	6
William Morris .....	..	1	1	1	3
John Fariss	2	1	..	1	4
Robert Wilson .....	..	3	..	1	4
Moses Shirley	1	2	..	1	4
Wilson Soule	1	1	2	1	5
Tatam Hancock .....	..	1	1	1	3
David Smith	1	1	..	..	3
Stephen Rose .....	..	1	1	1	3
Samuel Heaton .....	..	1	3	1	5
Riley Garrern	1	1	3	1	6
Hezekiah Lee	2	1	2	1	6
Frederick Lee	3	1	1	1	7
Jacob Pricket	2	1	3	1	7
Elias Lee .....	..	1	..	1	3
James McCracken	1	1	..	1	3
Phillip Ballard .....	..	1	5	2	8
William Miller	5	2	6	1	14
Abraham Miller .....	..	1	..	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	39	46	55	33	173

Names	Males		Females		Total (6)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
John McKee	2	1	1	1	5
John Hartman	2	1	2	1	6
Benjamin Carr	3	1	3	1	8
Moses Priest	3	1	..	2	6
Robert Wasson	5	2	1	2	10
Joseph Wasson .....	..	1	..	1	2
William Shover	4	1	2	1	8
Abraham Smith	1	3	3	1	8
Abner Hacklemon	2	2	4	1	9
Obediah Archer	2	1	1	1	5
Rhomas Ratliff	2	1	..	1	4

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names	Males		Females		Total (6)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
John Henderson	4	1	..	1	6
Daniel Duvall .....	..	2	1	1	4
Washington Lightfoot	1	1	1	1	4
Francis Lightfoot .....	..	2	1	1	4
Amos Dunham	1	1	..	1	3
Elijah Dunham .....	..	1	1	1	3
Lyman Chace	2	4	1	..	7
Richard B. Davis	1	1	1	1	4
Chauncy Beeman	2	2	2	1	7
William Parker	3	1	3	1	8
John Bailey	3	1	2	1	7
Stephen Cole	1	1	1	1	4
Edward Pickum	1	3	..	..	4
Elijah Townsend .....	..	1	..	..	1
James McGuffa .....	..	2	3	1	6
Thomas Gilleland	1	1	7	1	10
Angelo Driskall .....	..	1	..	1	2
David Laswell .....	..	1	..	..	1
James Hatcher	2	2	1	2	7
Rolla Driskall	4	1	3	3	11
Gideon B. Alexander .....	..	2	2	2	6
Robert Williams	3	3	3	1	10
Wright Williams .....	..	1	1	1	3
Thomas Stoddard .....	..	2	..	1	3
Joshua Swank	4	1	3	1	9
Westley Swank .....	..	1	2	..	3
William Milligan	5	1	1	1	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	64	56	57	39	216

Names	Males		Females		Total (7)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
David Russell	1	2	1	1	4
William Creighton .....	..	2	..	1	4
Rufus P. Burlingame .....	..	5	..	..	5
Hannah Smith	3	..	2	1	6
Jeremiah Smith, Sr.....	7	2	2	1	12
Samuel Smith	1	3	1	2	7
David L. Davis .....	..	2	1	1	4
James C. Reed .....	..	1	1	..	2
Rodney Arnold	2	1	2	1	6
Jesse Johnson .....	..	1	..	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	19	10	9	52

Names	Whole Number 1236				Total (1)
	Males		Females		
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Harvey McFarlin	1	2	..	1	4
David Smith	1	1	..	1	3
Hussetow Compton	3	2	1	1	7
Anthony Potts .....	..	1	..	3	4
Alexander Evans	2	1	1	1	5
John Logan .....	..	1	..	..	1
Jonathan Morgan	2	2	4	1	9
Hezekiah Archer	7	1	2	1	11
William Smith	2	1	1	1	5
John R. Cochran	3	2	2	1	8
Vincent Smith .....	..	2	1	1	4
William Shuck .....	..	3	1	1	5
Jonathan Casterline	4	3	3	1	11
Israel Robinson	2	2	2	1	7
John Wright	1	2	1	2	6
Daniel Chance	3	1	3	1	8
Peter D. Smith	1	4	1	1	7
Paris Smith	1	2	3	1	7
James Anderson	1	1	..	2	4
Noah Parrish	1	1	2	1	5
John Bridges	3	9	4	1	17
Robert King	3	1	2	1	7
Samuel Hencely	1	1	..	1	3
William M. Blankenship	2	1	2	1	6
Ebenezer Riddle	1	1	..	1	3
John Darbyshire	4	2	5	1	12
Michael C. Harris	1	1	1	1	4
Peter Smith	6	1	1	2	10
Alexander Hilleary .....	..	2	2	..	4
David Bolick	3	2	4	1	10
Jesse Hunt .....	..	1	3	1	5
John Hunt	2	1	3	1	7
Anderson C. Wilson .....	..	1	2	..	3
William Morgan	2	3	2	1	8
Butler B. Delashmntt.....	3	2	1	1	7
John Scott .....	..	1	4	1	6
John J. Huber.....	..	1	5	..	6
Robert H. Ivers	2	2	2	1	7
	68	68	71	39	246

Names	Males		Females		Total (2)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Elias N. Delashmuntt	3	1	2	1	7
John Hammer	2	1	3	1	7

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names	Males		Females		Total (2)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Orien Carter ..	1		1	1	3
Benjamin Simmons	3	2	..	1	6
Stephen Gearhart	1	3	2	1	7
Elijah Shockley	3	1	1	1	8
James Camron	3	1	3	1	8
William Sunderland	1	1	1	..	3
John Simpson	2	2	2	2	8
Andrew Hagy	3	1	3	1	8
Mathias Grimes	2	1	5	1	9
John Hodgen	2	4	2	3	11
Lewis Elliott ..	1		1	1	3
William Lamme	2	2	..	1	5
William Buckhanan	2	4	2	2	10
Laben Hollen	1	1	..	1	3
James Crutchfield	4	1	2	1	8
John R. Moore	2	3	1	2	8
Joseph York	4	1	1	1	7
Young L. Hughes	2	1	2	1	6
John Turner	2	2	1	1	6
Claiborn Hughes	1	1	2	1	5
Jeremiah Cutbirth	1	2	2	1	6
Richard W. Gunn	2	1	4	1	8
Cornelius Conner	1	2	5	1	9
Jackson Dolahite	1	1	2	1	5
Levi Moffit	3	6	4	1	14
Frederick Kesler	1	1	1	..	3
Nicholas R. Teas	1	4	..	1	6
George W. Teas	..	1	3	1	5
Charles Teas	3	2	2	1	8
Lefevre Moreland	..	2	1	1	4
John Whitaker	4	3	3	1	11
George Hepner	..	1	1	..	2
John Haines	4	1	5	1	11
Charles H. Snelson	3	2	2	1	8
Alexander Robertson	2	1	3	1	8
John Herrell	3	1	3	1	8
	78	67	78	40	263

Names	Males		Females		Total (3)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
William Carpenter	3	1	2	1	7
James Gipson	3	1	4	1	9
Johnson King	4	1	3	1	9
Reuben Chance	3	2	1	1	7
Isaac Cople	..	1	2	1	4

Names	Males		Females		Total (3)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Daniel G. Cartwright	7	3	2	3	15
Wilson Pitner .....	..	1	..	..	1
Henry Lee	1	3	2	3	9
Joseph Edwards	3	1	4	1	9
Jesse Ashlock	2	1	..	..	3
Lewis A. Garrison	2	1	..	1	4
Tobias Moore	3	1	3	1	8
William Moore .....	..	1	1	1	3
John W. Teas .....	..	1	1	..	2
Enoch Cyrus	5	1	3	1	10
Elihu Chandler	2	1	2	1	6
Hepsey Mathis	1	..	1	1	3
Azariah Gregg	1	2	1	..	4
Christian Eslinger	2	1	3	1	8
William D. Eakins	2	1	7	1	11
John Grimley	2	1	3	1	9
Evan T. Lamb	1	1	2	1	5
William Mathis	5	1	..	1	7
Jose Mathis .....	..	2	2	1	5
John C. Chandler	2	1	4	1	8
Elizabeth Hanby	1	..	..	1	2
Millington McHone	1	1	1	1	4
Charles Lee	2	1	7	1	11
Asa Ellison	1	1	1	1	4
David Duke	1	1	2	1	5
William Curry	1	1	3	1	6
Richard Robinson .....	..	2	2	..	4
Samuel Brown	2	1	1	1	5
Charles Duke	2	1	1	1	5
John L. Hennis	1	1	1	1	4
Adam Smith	6	1	4	1	12
Michael Miahls	3	1	4	1	9
Zenus Grimes	3	1	..	1	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	78	44	78	38	238

Names	Males		Females		Total (4)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
George Satinfield .....	..	1	..	1	2
Shelby Hendricks .....	..	1	1	1	3
James D. Spearman	4	1	2	2	9
Asa Lane	3	2	3	1	9
Isaac Canterberry	1	2	2	1	6
Leonard Abney .....	..	1	4	1	6
John A. Lewin	7	1	3	1	12
Enoch Sexon	1	1	..	1	3

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names	Males		Females		Total (4)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Jacob Sexon	1	1	..	2	4
Ludlow Maxwell	2	1	..	1	4
Jacob Wolf	2	1	3	1	7
David Feace .....	..	1	4	1	6
Anderson Ogle .....	..	3	1	1	5
Arthur Inghram	1	4	3	1	9
William W. Chapman	2	1	2	..	5
Jacob Feace	3	3	1	1	8
Henry Emerson	1	1	3	1	6
Benjamin Golston	2	1	6	1	10
Daniel Strang	3	1	1	1	6
Andrew Fouts	1	6	3	1	11
David Pierson	1	1	..	1	3
Absolam Leffler	4	1	1	1	7
Jesse Frasher	1	4	1	1	7
William E. Brown .....	..	1	6	1	2
Michael Tromley .....	..	1	1	..	2
George Leebrick	3	4	4	2	13
George W. Hight	5	1	4	1	11
Isaac Crenshaw	2	2	1	1	6
Jeremiah Smith	3	3	2	2	10
Samuel C. Agnew.....	1	1	..	1	3
Royal Cottle	3	1	4	2	10
Isaac Leffler	3	2	5	1	11
John Pierson	6	2	4	1	13
John Jackson	2	1	..	1	4
Levi Scott	3	3	5	1	12
Cary Keller .....	..	1	1	1	3
Lewis Walters	2	1	3	1	7
Francis A. Roe	1	1	1	..	3
	73	65	79	40	257

Names	Males		Females		Total (5)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Isaac Parsons	4	1	6	1	12
John H. Benson	2	2	..	1	5
William L. Toole .....	..	1	..	..	1
Orien Briggs	2	2	2	1	7
Christopher Shuck	4	2	2	1	9
Elias Keever .....	..	2	1	1	4
William Dunbar .....	..	1	1	1	3
James A. Campbell	1	6	6	1	14
James Magers .....	..	1	3	1	5
John McClung	3	1	3	1	8
John Ranken	1	2	..	1	4

Names	Males		Females		Total (5)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
James Erwin	2	1	1	2	6
John Reynolds	1	2	3	1	7
Thomas Kellow	..	1	1	..	2
Robert Childers	3	2	1	2	9
George Umphrey	5	4	5	1	15
Abraham McClary	..	2	2	1	5
Levi Thornton	4	1	1	2	8
Err Thornton	..	4	..	1	5
Silas Richardson	..	1	1	1	3
Nathaniel Parson	4	3	3	1	11
Samuel Shortridge	3	1	1	1	6
Thomas Starks	1	1	2	1	5
William McClaren	4	2	2	1	9
Joseph Crane	..	1	2	1	4
William Starks	1	2	2	1	6
Thomas M. Crane	..	1	..	1	2
Samuel L. Crane	..	1	1	1	3
Isaac Lathrop	1	1	1	1	4
John Cobb	1	1	2	1	5
Silas Lathrop	2	1	3	1	7
James W. Casey	..	6	..	1	7
John Vannetty	..	2	2	1	5
Thomas Burdett	..	3	..	..	3
Adison Reynolds	1	1	2	1	4
Eli Reynolds	1	1	..	1	3
James Davis	..	2	..	1	3
John W. Furgason	2	2	..	1	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	52	71	62	38	223

Names	Males		Females		Total (6)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Asa Hughes	4	2	3	1	10
Robert Balmford	2	3	1	1	7
Jacob Kiser	1	1	1	1	4
George Storms	3	1	2	1	7
Williamson Daniel	4	4	7	1	19
John Hesser	1	1	6	1	9
Peter Hesser	1	1	2	1	5
Benjamin Nye	..	5	2	1	8
Henry Merry	2	1	..	1	4
Benjamin Budd	..	1	..	..	1
Smith Mounts	5	2	4	1	12
Luce Severe	..	3	..	..	3
William McCaffrey	3	2	2	1	8
John D. Richey	1	2	..	1	4

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Names	Males		Females		Total (6)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Miram Mudgett	2	1	..	1	4
Olover Blood .....	..	1	..	1	2
Andrew Cable	5	2	2	3	12
Joseph Mounts .....	..	4	2	1	7
John S. Robinson .....	..	1	..	1	2
Archileus D. Parker	1	1	..	1	3
Benjamin W. Clark	4	2	6	1	13
Adrian H. Devemport.....	..	5	3	1	9
M. S. Devemport .....	..	5	3	1	9
John R. Brown .....	..	2	2	2	6
William Lingo .....	..	8	..	..	8
Athrel D. Camp .....	..	1	..	..	1
David Sullivan .....	..	3	..	2	1
Otho Devemport	3	7	3	1	14
William Pool .....	..	11	..	..	11
John Browning	7	1	1	1	10
Rufus Ricker	2	5	4	1	12
Young P. Barbee	2	2	3	1	8
Ira Cook	2	2	..	2	6
William L. Cook	1	1	2	2	6
Ross Jones	6	1	1	2	10
Levi S. Coalton	4	7	..	1	12
James Franks	2	1	1	1	5
Andrew Motts .....	..	1	1	1	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	68	104	64	40	276

Names	Males		Females		Total (7)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Alexander M. Gredd	2	2	..	6	10
Aaron Brewer	3	1	1	1	6
Reuben S. Searls .....	..	1	..	1	2
William Scudder .....	..	4	..	..	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	8	1	8	22

Total amount of the county brought over.....1504

1526

BURLINGTON CENSUS

Edward Marlow	6	1	1	1	9
James Clark	2	1	3	1	7
Robert Cock	2	3	2	1	8
Armstead Crump .....	..	1	1	..	2
Theodorus Davis	1	3	3	2	9
John Davis	1	1	2	1	5

Names	Males		Females		Total (7)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Beden Davis	2	1	2	1	6
Kendal Hosey	1	1	..	1	3
James Davidson	4	1	3	1	9
Jonathan J. King	1	4	1	2	8
Amri Doolittle	3	2	1	1	7
Wm. P. Cowperstbwaite	1	1	1	..	3
Thomas S. Reynolds	..	1	1	1	3
Charles Beal	2	2	4	2	19
David G. McKnight	3	2	..	1	6
William S. Keeler	1	1	1	1	4
John Dunnigum	1	4	1	1	7
David Harned	2	2	..	1	5
John W. Travis	5	1	2	1	9
Purnell Veach	..	1	..	1	2
Anderson Perkinson	2	..	4	1	7
Thomas Cooper	5	2	..	1	8
Garretson Vincent	3	1	5	1	10
William Wade	5	6	1	1	13
Joseph McNeil	..	2	..	1	3
Daniel Harges	2	3	3	1	9
William Wallace	1	1	3	1	6
John Harris	4	1	5	1	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	60	50	50	28	188

1714

Total brought over.....1714

Names	Males		Females		Total
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
William Wright	5	1	3	1	10
Gilbert Stinson	4	2	1	1	8
John Sampson	6	5	2	1	14
William Lewis	6	4	1	1	12
Morton M. McCarver	2	2	..	3	7
Samuel S. White	2	2	1	2	7
Jeremiah White	..	2	2	1	5
Jonathan Farris	1	1	2	1	5
Nathaniel Stringfield	2	1	1	1	3
George W. Kelley	..	3	..	1	4
Joseph Steel	..	1	..	1	2
Thomas Jones	2	1	2	1	6
Thomas Wilbur	1	1	2	1	5
William Stockholm	..	1	1	1	3
Zadok C. Inghram	..	1	1	..	2
Hiram C. Bennet	4	1	2	1	8

Names	Males		Females		Total
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Samuel D. Enocks .....	..	3	1	1	5
George W. Cook	1	1	2	2	5
Robert C. Kinney .....	..	29	1	2	32
Samuel Kinney	1	1	2	1	5
Matthew Alvis .....	..	1	1	..	2
William E. King .....	..	2	3	1	6
Bryant Brown	1	1	2	1	6
William R. Ross .....	..	2	..	1	3
Sulifand S. Ross	4	4	2	2	12
John Sackett	4	1	4	1	10
Alexander Black .....	..	1	7	..	2
L. N. English	3	1	7	1	12
Robert Rolston	1	1	1	1	4
John B. Gray .....	..	2	1	1	4
Samuel F. Stephens	2	1	1	1	5
Jonathan Donnell	1	3	1	..	5
George H. Beeler	3	2	1	1	7
Carter Wilkie	1	9	1	1	12
James Wells	1	2	3	2	8
Berry Holland	3	1	3	1	8
Adam Funk	1	1	..	1	3
David Rorer	2	1	2	1	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	64	99	61	41	1979

Names	Males		Females		Total (9)
	Under 21	Over 21	Under 21	Over 21	
Elliott H. Scott .....	..	1	1	2	4
Smith Hawkins	3	1	1	1	6
James B. Jones .....	..	2	2	1	5
John Martin .....	..	3	2	..	5
Abraham Jones	4	7	2	1	14
Matthew Edmunson .....	..	2	2	1	5
Nicholas Harman .....	..	4	..	1	5
John L. Eoff .....	..	1	2	1	4
John C. Newton	1	1	1	1	4
James W. Mitchell	2	4	..	1	7
William Boyd	1	2	1	1	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	28	14	11	64

No. brought up from pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.....1979

Total2043

According to our computation this census reports:

Males under twenty-one years of age.....	1,809
Males over twenty-one years of age.....	1,789
	120
Females under twenty-one years of age.....	1,628
Females over twenty-one years of age.....	899
	729

CITY OF BURLINGTON

Total population	517
Males under twenty-one years of age.....	135
Males over twenty-one years of age.....	177
	312
Female population	205

The above census is approximately correct. There were at the time many persons living in now Lee and Muscatine counties whose names do not appear in the above report. Wright Williams, whose name appears in the above report, settled in what is now Louisa County. He was born in Crawford County, Indiana, and located in now Louisa County in 1836. He was the first county judge of Louisa County. Was active in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. Was one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention. Was a member of the first and second legislative assemblies of Iowa Territory. William L. Toole, whose name appears in the above census report, was a Virginian by birth. He came to old Des Moines County in 1836 and set up his Lares and Penates near the mouth of the Iowa River. Was a prominent man in all the affairs of Louisa County. Was a member of the board of county commissioners in 1838. Was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1844. John Deihl and John Ronalds came to old Des Moines County in 1836 and settled in now Louisa County. Mr. William L. Toole in Annals of Iowa, 1868, says, "the first occupants of the district in Louisa County was in 1835, near the mouth of the Iowa River and near the ancient mounds and forts. Among those were Harrison, Chreighton, Deihl, Toole, McClary, Parsons, Benson and Shuck. They, like many of the first settlers of Iowa, impelled by the pioneering spirit, forsook friends and comforts and located here near the wigwams of those celebrated Indian chiefs, where hundreds of Indians could be seen engaged in their savage sports and occupations of hunting and fishing. They became personally acquainted with Black Hawk, who was usually attired in citizens' dress. In this location, as in others, great strife and contention was kept up in those days through conflicting interests in claims, or the encroachments of unprincipled adventurers. Cabins were burned, torn down or

unroofed, and the lives of persons frequently placed in jeopardy." As we pass along we come next to the territory comprising the now Muscatine County, which originally belonged to old Des Moines County. The first settlement made in this part of Des Moines County was by Benjamin Nye at the mouth of Pine Creek. At the close of the Black Hawk war a man by the name of Farnham, with two other men, settled at "Grindstone Bluff" and there erected a trading house. John Vanater was the first settler in the now City of Muscatine and a man by the name of G. W. Casey the second. Casey came to Muscatine in the spring of 1836. His wife died in the fall of the same year, and was the first white woman buried at Muscatine. In August, 1836, Suel Foster and his brother, Dr. John H. Foster, purchased a one-sixth interest in the town lots of a claim which Mr. Vanater and Captain Clark had caused to be surveyed and platted. Captain Clark then lived at Clarks Ferry, subsequently called "Buffalo." At the old settlers' reunion of Muscatine, held on August 30, 1898, there were present the following pioneers, who were residents of now Muscatine County, when its territory was a part of old Des Moines County. Mrs. Laura Patterson, daughter of Benjamin Nye, 1834; Mrs. Moses Gouch, 1836; Hiram Jarrard, 1836; Mrs. A. T. Banks, 1836; Mrs. W. A. Duray, 1836; James Keefover, Sr., 1836; James Keefover, Jr., 1836; Mrs. Nabugal, 1836; Edward Clark, 1836. We cannot pass by and fail to record the name of one of the mothers, an early settler in old Des Moines County. We take the following from the Hawk Eye, June 3, 1883:

DEATH OF A PIONEER MOTHER

"While the town is crowded with the people gathered to celebrate the first half century of our history, and to commemorate the coming of the first white settlers to this place, one of the first settlers was slowly passing away from the scenes that have so wonderously changed since her foot first stepped upon this soil. Mrs. John G. Bosch came to this city in 1833 with her first husband, Francis T. Bercht, a German carpenter, who was accidentally killed in 1853. August 21, 1853, she married John G. Bosch, the brewer, and, with the exception of three trips to Europe and other health resorts in this country at which she sought relief from severe rheumatic trouble of eleven years' duration, she has lived in this city, where she died last Sunday morning at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Waldschmidt, 604 South Main Street. The deceased was well known and admired for her amiable character, and though weakening unto death, the venerable pioneer mother thought of the celebration and expressed a desire to be with her old friends of early days. She was born October 10, 1810, in Wurtemberg, came to Florida in 1825, removed to Burlington in 1832, married Frances T. Bercht in 1833. Two children, Mrs. Theodore Waldschmidt of this city and Charles Bercht of East St. Louis, are her surviving children."

As far as obtainable we here give the names of pioneers who came to the now Des Moines County when it was a part of old Des Moines County.

A

Anderson, James A., April 11, 1836	Archer, Hezekiah
Avery, Robert, 1836	Avery, Henry, 1836
Archer, Obadiah	



CHRISTIANA BERCHT

B

Blair, M. W., May 9, 1836
 Brown, William, Nov. 19, 1834
 Bolick, David
 Bennett, Herman C.
 Blair, Thomas, 1834
 Blair, David E., 1834
 Beal, Charles
 Brown, Bryant
 Boyd, William
 Bridges, John
 Bridges, Solomon, 1834
 Blanchard, Ezekiel, 1835
 Beeler, George H.
 Bridges, John
 Black, Alexander
 Ballard, John, 1836
 Berry, W. C., 1835
 Bane, William, 1836
 Brown, Morton, 1836
 Blake, Frances, 1836
 Ballard, John, 1833
 Berryman Jenkins, 1833
 Bercht, Frances T., 1833
 Bercht, Mrs. Frances T., 1833

C

Canterbury, Isaac, 1833
 Crenshaw, Isaac, 1833
 Clark, James
 Clark, B. W., 1835
 Calkins, Serena, 1834
 Clark, F. L., 1836
 Chuff, Dr. John, 1834
 Cock, Robert
 Crump, Armstead
 Cowpersthwaite, Wm. P.
 Cooper, Thomas
 Cook, George W.
 Carter, William
 Cameron, James
 Chapman, William W.
 Carter, Job, 1834
 Carter, Joe, 1834
 Chreighton, W. H., 1835
 Cartwright, Rev. Daniel, 1836

D

David, Barton B., Aug., 1836
 David, John S., May, 1835
 Donnell, Jonathan, June 1, 1834
 Dorn, Paul, Nov., 1836
 Duval, D. J., 1835
 Driskell, Angello, 1835
 Dovell, Thomas, 1833
 Doolittle, Amzi, 1833
 Delashmutt, E. N., 1834

E

English, L. N.
 Edmonson, Mathew
 Eoff, John L.
 Enocks, Samuel D.
 Elliott, Allen

F

Farris, Jonathan
 Funk, John Adam, 1836
 Feese, David, Aug. 4, 1834
 Foote, John G., 1836
 Franklin, N., 1835
 Frazier, J. K., 1836
 Flaenor, W. P., 1836
 Fleenor, Isaac, 1836

G

Gray, John B.
Grimes, James W., Apr. 15, 1836
Garrett, William, Apr. 11, 1836

Gearhart, Stephen, July 1, 1836
Gregg, Azariah, March 17, 1834
Griffith, James, June, 1835

H

Harned, David
Hawkins, Smith
Hargis, Samuel
Harmon, Nicholas
Hepner, George
Hay, Mrs. A. T., 1835
Hedge, Thomas, Sr., 1836
Hilleary, Alex., Oct., 1833
Hilleary, Jacob, 1833

Huffman, Jesse, March, 1835
Hunt, Mrs. Ann, 1835
Hunt, C. H., 1835
Hunt, Jesse, Dec., 1834
Hunt, Samuel, Sr., 1833
Hedges, Joash, 1835
Hilleary, Sarah, 1833
Harris, John, 1833
Hull, John, 1835

I

Ingraham, Arthur B.
Ingraham, Zedock C.

Inghram, Thomas, March, 1836
Inghram, John, March 26, 1836

J

Jones, Thomas
Jones, James B.
Jones, Abraham

Jackson, M. H., July, 1835
Jackson, Mrs. Elizabeth G., 1834
Johnson, Joel, 1836

K

Keeler, William S.
Kelly, George W.

King, William E.

L

Leebrick, George
Lewis, William
Logan, John
Lamme, William, 1835
Larkin, L. T., 1835
Lee, Conrad, Sept. 30, 1835

Leffler, Jacob, March 15, 1835
Latty, Mathew, Mch. 17, 1834
Leebrick, Samuel, Dec., 1834
Leffler, E. G., 1835
Leffler, William, 1836

M

Morton, Edward
McNight, David
McCarver, Merton, 1833

Mathes, William
Mathes, Jose
Moore, Henry, May 4, 1834

Martin, John
 Mitchell, James W.
 McCarty, Isaac W.
 Mathews, William
 Moore, John R.
 Moffat, Levi
 Mathes, Hepsey

Morgan, William, June 5, 1833
 Morgan, Zadock C., 1836
 Morgan, Joseph, 1833
 Miller, William, 1835
 Manley, William, 1835
 Magel, Sibert, 1835

N

Nearly, M. W., 1833

Norton, John C.

O

Otten, Mrs. John, 1836

P

Perkins, Solomon
 Priest, Moses
 Pearson, David, Sept. 28, 1835

Pearson, John, Sept. 28, 1835
 Portlock, D. L., 1836
 Patterson, John, Sept. 28, 1835

R

Ross, Dr. William R., 1833
 Ross, Sulifand S.
 Ralston, Robert, Sept., 1836
 Rankin, D. C., Oct. 3, 1836
 Rankin, A., Sept., 1836

Robertson, R. H., 1836
 Rorer, David, March 27, 1836
 Ryearson, Jacob, 1836
 Russell, David, 1836

S

Stephens, Samuel F.
 Stinson, Gilbert
 Sackett, John
 Snelson, Charles H.
 Sauer, Phillip, 1835
 Salladay, J. R., 1836
 Seamans, B. B., 1835
 (First white child born in Union Tp.)
 Smith, Ellison, Aug. 15, 1835
 Smith, Samuel, Aug. 15, 1835
 Smith, Tillman, Aug. 15, 1835

Smith, Jeramiah, Sr., 1833
 Smith, W. H., born Aug. 3, 1835
 Smith, Samuel, 1833
 Stormer, John, Apr. 10, 1835
 Sunderland, William, Oct. 15, 1835
 Smith, Ezekiel, 1833
 Smith, Paris, 1833
 Smith, Linneas, 1833
 Stewart, William, 1833
 Swank, Wesley, 1835
 Swank, Joshua, 1835

T

Teas, Joseph B., 1833
 Teas, Geo. W.
 Travis, John W.
 Tucker, Thomas

Tucker, Benjamin, 1833
 Tother, David, 1833
 Teas, Charles, 1833

V

Veach, Purnell, 1836

W

White, Simpson S., 1833
 Wade, Enoch
 Ward, John, 1833
 Walters, Lewis, 1833
 Wright, William, 1833
 Wallace, Williams
 White, Samuel

Wells, James
 Warson, Robert
 Warson, Joseph
 Wright, John D.
 Westfall, Reuben, 1836
 Westfall, Jacob, 1834
 Wright, Charles, 1836

We do not claim the above list contains all the names of the pioneers who came to the now Des Moines County before the division of old Des Moines County took place; or that it is correct in every respect. With the time and opportunity we have had for investigation it is the best we could do.

The names of pioneers of new Des Moines County, from 1837 to 1840 inclusive, follow:

A

Armstrong, John H., Nov., 1838
 Armstrong, Robert, Aug., 1838

Anderson, W. S., 1837

B

Bearns, William, 1837
 Blake, Luther, 1837
 Bell, Peter B., 1837
 Bandy, John, 1838
 Belknap, Silas G., 1839
 Bandy, E. W., 1840
 Bane, John, 1840
 Barger, Anthony, 1838
 Baumberger, Lewis, Aug., 1837
 Baumberger, Jacob, Aug., 1837
 Bennell, Mrs. E. C., Aug., 1837
 Bernard, Cornelius, Aug. 18, 1838

Brendel, George, Nov. 24, 1839
 Bridges, Sol., Oct., 1837
 Broadwell, J. M., Nov., 1837
 Broadwell, Ellen M., Nov., 1837
 Ballard, William, 1838
 Browning, Wilton D., April, 1837
 Bruce, James, 1837
 Bude, John, Sept., 1837
 Burkholder, John, April 18, 1837
 Bush, Benjamin, Sept., 1839
 Byrkit, Mrs. Aug., 1839

C

Cameron, H. D., 1837
 Cameron, Robert, 1839
 Cartwright, H. W., Aug., 1839
 Carpenter, A. W., Dec., 1837
 Cassell, Conrad, Oct., 1840

Clark, W. A., Feb. 3, 1839
 Cocayne, H. S., Oct., 1840
 Cock, Oliver, March 20, 1839
 Comstock, Joab, 1839
 Cook, Lyman, March, 1840

Chamberlain, Mrs. C. H., 1838
 Chamberlain, George, 1840
 Chandler, George, July 1, 1840
 Chase, Kernble, 1837

Church, Juliana, 1839
 Clark, William, 1839
 Comstock, J. C., 1839

D

Davis, E. B., 1837
 Dee, Warren, Oct. 16, 1838
 Dewein, John, 1840

Dodge, A. C., June 18, 1838
 Dorens, J. B., Oct., 1839

E

Eads, H. K., Oct., 1840
 Eads, S. J., 1840
 Eads, Mrs. August, 1837
 Egnolf, John, March 8, 1840
 Endsly, William, Dec. 16, 1840

Ervin, Nat., July 21, 1837
 Evans, Evan, April 28, 1838
 Evringham, M. E., 1840
 Ewing, D. M., Aug. 9, 1839
 Edwards, G. W.

F

Funck, G. H., 1838
 Fullenwider, Dr. Samuel, 1837
 Fairweather, J. R., Dec. 24, 1839
 Fairweather, J. R., Jr., Dec. 24, 1839
 Fennirmone, R., 1839
 Fletcher, J. C., July 1, 1839

Fletcher, C. H., 1839
 Foote, Mark A., 1840
 Foote, John G., 1840
 Fordney, Adam, March 30, 1840
 Fordney, William, Nov. 24, 1840
 Foster, John T., Sept., 1840

G

Gear, John H., April, 1837
 Goodrich, P. A., March 4, 1840
 Green, Joseph, Oct., 1839
 Gregg, A. C., 1840

Gilmore, R. U. D., 1839
 Gannaway, John, 1838
 Graham, J. C., 1837
 Gonnaway (born), 1839

H

Hagar, Levi, Sept. 30, 1837
 Haight, Cornelius A., 1837
 Haight, H. H., 1837
 Hall, C. J., Nov., 1839
 Hall, B. J., Nov., 1839
 Hannum, Mrs. Alexander, 1839
 Haskill, Daniel, May 1, 1837
 Hayden, W. F., 1840
 Hilleary, James L., 1838
 Hillhouse, A. J., Sept. 15, 1840
 Hillhouse, William, Oct. 16, 1840

Hunter, William, 1837
 Hughes, Luke, March, 1840
 Hunter, William, 1837
 Hunter, William, Aug. 10, 1839
 Hall, Dr. R. W., 1840
 Hill, Ellen, 1840
 Hunter, W., 1839
 Hanna, S. O., 1837
 Higley, E. C., 1839
 Hall, Dr. J., 1837
 Hurlbut, T. K., 1837

Howard, Aug., April 18, 1837
 Howard, Wesley, 1837
 Hudson, Silas A., June, 1839
 Hughes, Carleton, Aug. 12, 1837

Hale, Bernard, 1837
 Hall, Oliver, 1838
 Hanks, A. J., 1838

I

Inghram, W. D., born Aug. 30, 1840

J

Jaggar, E. D., Nov., 1839
 Jaggar, F. B., Aug., 1837
 Jaggar, H. B., April, 1837

Jordan, Moses, July 9, 1837
 Joy, E., April 1, 1838
 Jackson, A. P., 1840

K

Kaster, G. T., May 16, 1839
 Kaster, W. B., 1839
 Kitchen, Mrs. Mollie, 1839

Kriechbaum, John Phillip, Oct., 1839
 Kerr, James H., 1838
 King, W. W., 1837

L

Latty, J. W., 1839
 Laumann, W. B., 1840
 Loyd, Joseph A., 1837
 Loper, W. R., 1838
 Love, Mrs. James, born Feb. 11, 1839
 Love, W. D., 1838
 Lowry, F. B., 1839

Lowry, G. W., 1840
 Lutz, Susan, 1839
 Lukenbill, Beu, 1840
 Loper, William, 1840
 Laughlin, William, 1837
 Laughlin, John T., 1837
 Laughlin, Lewis A., 1837

M

McCash, W. D., Sept., 1838
 McCormick, H. W., July, 1839
 McCutcheon, William, April, 1840
 McIntire, William, Sept. 18, 1837
 McKell, Mrs. James, Oct. 4, 1837
 McKenny, J. Smith, April 15, 1839
 McKinny, A. B., 1840
 McKinny, T. J., December, 1839
 McMaken, J. J., 1839
 McMun, J. R., 1837
 Mason, Charles, Feb. 19, 1837
 Mathews, H. C., 1840
 Mauro, W. H., October, 1838
 Mower, Peter, April 17, 1838

Messenger, A. J., April, 1839
 Moore, J. W., April, 1838
 Morgan, Abraham, 1839
 Mayers, S. N., 1839
 Murphy, James, Aug. 15, 1840
 McClure, William, 1839
 McElhenny, Robert, 1840
 McMullen, Robert, 1840
 McCash, William D., 1840
 Magel, Elizabeth (born), 1840
 Murphy, John, 1837
 McMaken, J. L., 1838
 Moore, William R., 1838

N

Nealey, John M., February, 1840

Nichols, Reuben, 1839

P

Palmer, Luke, July 23, 1839
 Parriott, William, April 17, 1837
 Parriott, Lawson
 Patterson, John, March 28, 1840

Ping, M., Oct. 14, 1839
 Proctor, William, 1839
 Porter, Mrs. S., 1838

R

Rand, E. D., 1839
 Rand, Mrs. E. D., 1837
 Ramsey, Michael, 1837
 Ramege, Conrad, October, 1837
 Rand, Geo. D., 1839
 Rapp, Mrs. Geo., 1840
 Reed, L. P., March 18, 1837
 Rice, David, March 17, 1838

Remey, W. B., April, 1837
 Riply, Isaac N., Aug. 23, 1837
 Ritchey, John, 1838
 Riply, John, Aug. 31, 1838
 Robins, Dr. Gilbert, 1837
 Robinson, M. W., October, 1838
 Ryan, Mrs. Charlotte, 1839

S

Sales, D. J., April 3, 1839
 Shaefer, Martin, Nov. 20, 1837
 Sherbey, Solomon, November, 1837
 Shelby, J. M., November, 1837
 Scott, Samuel, Sept. 29, 1839
 Sebring, W. H., 1838

Seymour, Wolcott, July 5, 1838
 Smith, Ben, 1840
 Starr, Henry W., June, 1837
 Stewart, Robert, Oct. 28, 1840
 Sunderland, Thos. (born May 5, 1839)
 Swan, John W., 1838

T

Tansen, A. H., August, 1838
 Taylor, James, 1838
 Temple, A. D., 1840
 Temple, Geo., June 30, 1837

Thompson, William, April 18, 1839
 Todd, Alvin, May, 1837
 Todd, Eli, 1838

V

Valentine, J. R., 1838
 Van Dyke, B., 1839

Vance, J. C., May, 1837

W

Walker, E. S., November, 1839
 Walker, Isaac, April, 1839
 Walker, James Q., June, 1839

Williams, J. Wilson, 1838
 Williamson, Robt., April 7, 1838
 Wilson, J. B., Aug. 20, 1840

Walker, Jesse
 Walker, Martin, September, 1837
 Walker, John, April, 1839
 White, J. W., July 10, 1839
 White, W. C., 1838
 Wilhelm, G. C., August, 1839

Wood, Elijah, 1837
 Woods, James W., April, 1837
 Woodward, Erastus, 1838
 Wykert, Theodore, April, 1840
 Waddle, John, 1838
 Waddle, William, 1837

Z

Zeagenheim, Theo., April, 1840
 Zion, John, 1838

Zion, Jonathan, 1837

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

List of Names of Members Chosen from Des Moines County During the Territorial and State Existence

WISCONSIN TERRITORY

First session convened at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836, adjourned December 9, 1836.

Council: Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Inghram, and Jeramiah Smith, Jr.

House: Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, David R. Chance, Geo. W. Teas, Warren L. Jenkins, Eli Reynolds.

Second session of Wisconsin Territory convened at Burlington, Wisconsin Territory, November 10, 1837, and adjourned to January 20, 1838.

Council: Arthur Inghram, Robert Ralston, and George Hepner. Arthur Inghram was chosen president of the council.

House: James W. Grimes, Isaac Flenor, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, William R. Ross, Shepherd Leffler.

On June 12, 1838, an act of Congress was approved dividing the Territory of Wisconsin and establishing the territorial Government of Iowa, to take effect July 3, 1838. Governor Lucas was commissioned governor of Iowa Territory on the 17th day of July and immediately started for Burlington, the capital of the new territory. He arrived at Burlington with Theodore S. Parvin, his private secretary, August 13, 1838. His first official act was to issue a proclamation dated the day of his arrival, dividing the territory into eight representative districts and apportioning a number of members from each district to the Council and House. The members elected under this call convened in Legislative Assembly in Old Zion Church on November 12, 1838. The census of Wisconsin Territory taken in 1836 showed its population west of the Mississippi River:

Dubuque County	4,274
Des Moines County	6,257

10,531

A second census was taken in May, 1838, of the territory which formerly comprised Dubuque and Des Moines counties, which had a population of 22,859.

At this time sixteen counties had been organized out of Dubuque and Des Moines counties. Under this reorganization the territorial limits of Des Moines County were not the same as at the present time. Its population as shown by this census was 4,605. The act establishing Iowa Territory provided the Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House. The Council to consist of thirteen members and the House of twenty-six members. The Legislature which convened in Old Zion Church on November 12, 1838, was the first session of the Legislature of Iowa Territory.

Members from Des Moines County:

Council: Arthur Inghram, Robert Ralston, and George Hepner.

House: James W. Grimes, George Temple, V. B. Delashmut, Thomas Blair, and George Beeler.

The second session of the Legislature convened at Old Zion Church on the first Monday of November, 1839.

Council: Arthur Inghram, Robert Ralston, and George Hepner.

House: William R. Ross, Shepherd Leffler, L. N. English, Isaac Flenor, and Joseph C. Hawkins.

The third and extra session of the Iowa Legislature convened in Old Zion Church the first Monday in July, 1840.

Council: J. C. Hawkins.

House: Shepherd Leffler, M. D. Browning, Alfred Hebard, Robert Avery, and David Hendershott.

The Fourth Legislative Assembly convened at Iowa City, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 18, 1842.

Council: Shepherd Leffler.

House: Alfred Hebard, Isaac Leffler, David E. Blair, George Hepner, James M. Morgan.

The Fifth Legislative Assembly convened at Iowa City, first Monday of December, 1842.

Council: Shepherd Leffler.

House: David E. Blair, George Hepner, James M. Morgan, Abner Hackleman, and David J. Sales.

The Sixth Legislative Assembly convened at Iowa City, first Monday of December, 1843.

Council: Shepherd Leffler.

House: Alfred Hebard, Abner Hackleman, James W. Grimes, John Johnson, John D. Wright.

The Seventh Legislative Assembly convened at Iowa City, first Monday of December, 1845.

Council: Shepherd Leffler.

House: James M. Morgan, John Johnson, E. W. Davis, George Chandler, Richard Noble. Mr. Morgan was elected speaker of the sixth and seventh assemblies.

The eighth session convened at Iowa City in December, 1845.

Council: Shepherd Leffler.

House: James M. Morgan, John D. Wright, John Ripley, A. McMichael, and Joshua Holland.

There were ten territorial legislatures in which Des Moines County was

represented. Two during the Wisconsin territorial existence and eight during the Iowa territorial existence.

The first Legislature of Iowa convened at Iowa City, the capital, in 1846.

Representatives from Des Moines County:

Senate: Milton D. Browning, Samuel E. Fullenwider.

House: David E. Blair, G. W. Bowie, Alfred Hebard, Joshua Holland.

The second convened at Iowa City in 1848.

Senate: Milton D. Browning, Alfred S. Fear.

House: T. L. Sargent, George Davidson, John Penny, J. L. Corse.

The third convened at Iowa City, December 2, 1850.

Senate: Elias Lowe, George Hepner.

House: William Harper, Geo. Temple, M. W. Robinson.

The fourth convened at Iowa City, December 6, 1852.

Senate: Milton D. Browning, George Hepner.

House: Justus Clark, James W. Grimes, Wolcott Seymour, J. Wilson Williams.

The fifth convened at Iowa City in 1854.

Senate: Milton D. Browning, W. F. Coolbaugh.

House: George S. Albright, John L. Corse.

Extra session in July, 1854.

Senate: M. D. Browning, W. F. Coolbaugh.

House: T. L. Sargent, J. L. Corse, Joshua Tracy, G. S. Albright.

The sixth convened at Iowa City, December 1, 1856.

Senate: Lyman Cook, W. F. Coolbaugh.

House: Thomas J. L. Perry, J. Willson Williams, E. D. Rand.

The seventh convened at Des Moines, the capital, 1858.

Senate: Lyman Cook, W. F. Coolbaugh.

House: Justus Clark, William H. Clune, and D. N. Shergren for Des Moines and Louisa counties.

The eighth convened at Des Moines, 1860.

Senate: W. F. Coolbaugh.

House: Justus Clark, J. C. Hall, M. W. Robinson.

The ninth convened at Des Moines in 1862.

Senate: John G. Foote.

House: Franklin Wilcox, Andrew Johnson, J. Willson Williams, Calvin Jackson.

The tenth convened at Des Moines, July 1, 1864.

Senate: John G. Foote.

House: James Bruce, J. J. McMackin.

The eleventh convened at Des Moines in 1866.

Senate: FitzHenry Warren.

House: Charles Ben Darwin, Samuel A. Flanders, J. Willson Williams.

The twelfth convened at Des Moines, January 13, 1868.

Senate: Gen. Charles L. Matthies.

House: A. G. Adams, Robert Allen.

The thirteenth convened at Des Moines, January 13, 1870.

Senate: Gen. Charles L. Matthies.

House: Robert Allen, A. G. Adams.

The fourteenth convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1872.

Senate: Charles Beardsley.

House: Thomas J. Sater, William Harper.

The fifteenth convened at Des Moines, January 12, 1874.

Senate: Charles Beardsley.

House: John H. Gear, B. J. Hall.

The sixteenth convened at Des Moines, January, 1876.

Senate: J. Willson Williams.

House: John H. Gear, William Lynch.

The seventeenth convened at Des Moines, January 14, 1878.

Senate: J. Willson Williams.

House: John H. Gear, William Lamme.

The eighteenth convened at Des Moines, January 12, 1880.

Senate: J. Willson Williams.

House: John H. Gear, William Lynch.

The nineteenth convened at Des Moines, January 9, 1882.

Senate: John Patterson.

House: Wolcott Seymour, Martin Kopp.

The twentieth convened at Des Moines, January 14, 1884.

Senate: Benton J. Hall.

House: William Lynch, W. B. Culbertson.

The twenty-first convened at Des Moines, January 11, 1886.

Senate: W. W. Dodge.

House: W. B. Culbertson, John S. Penny.

The twenty-second convened at Des Moines, January 9, 1888.

Senate: W. W. Dodge.

House: Fred W. Kline.

The twenty-third convened at Des Moines, January 13, 1890.

Senate: W. W. Dodge.

House: Ellison Smith.

The twenty-fourth convened at Des Moines, January 11, 1892.

Senate: W. W. Dodge.

House: P. Henry Smythe, James P. Welch.

The twenty-fifth convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1894.

Senate: T. G. Harper.

House: C. I. Barker, Hector Ross.

The twenty-sixth convened at Des Moines, January 13, 1896.

Senate: T. G. Harper.

House: W. C. McArthur, W. B. Hunt.

The twenty-seventh convened at Des Moines, January 10, 1898.

Senate: W. C. McArthur.

House: W. B. Hunt, Lewis M. Jaeger.

The twenty-eighth convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1900.

Senate: W. C. McArthur.

House: W. D. Dodds, Lewis M. Jaeger, W. B. Hunt, Ex. 27.

The twenty-ninth convened at Des Moines, January 13, 1902.

Senate: Fred N. Smith.

House: W. D. Dodds, Lewis M. Jaeger.

The thirtieth convened at Des Moines, January 11, 1904.

Senate: Fred N. Smith.

House: Henry Ritter.

The thirty-first convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1906.

Senate: Fred N. Smith.

House: Henry Ritter.

The thirty-second convened at Des Moines, January 14, 1907.

Senate: Fred N. Smith.

House: William D. Dodds, Henry Ritter.

The thirty-third convened at Des Moines, January 11, 1909.

Senate: Fred N. Smith.

House: William D. Dodds, Ex. 33.

The thirty-fourth convened at Des Moines, January 9, 1911.

Senate: La Monte Cowles.

House: Henry Ritter, Samuel H. Sater.

The thirty-fifth convened at Des Moines, January 13, 1913.

Senate: La Monte Cowles.

House: James Jamison.

The thirty-sixth convened at Des Moines, January 11, 1915.

Senate: Frank E. Thompson.

House: James Jamison.



JOHN B. GRAY

Was born in Sheffield, Caledonia County, Vermont, April 9, 1809; emigrated to Black Hawk Purchase (now State of Iowa) in January, 1834; named Burlington in March, 1834.

CHAPTER X

BURLINGTON, ITS FOUNDATION AND GROWTH

The City of Burlington contains by far a greater population than the rest of the county, from which fact it is best to first give its history. We cannot do better in this than to quote from a letter of John B. Gray, written to the Hawk-eye, April 6, 1861 :

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF BURLINGTON

"I landed in Burlington, January 10, 1834. Amzi Doolittle, Simpson White and McCarver were the first settlers. Soon after their settlement, the following named persons came with their families: Jeremiah Smith, William R. Ross, Sullifand Ross, Isaac Crenshaw, David Tothero, Mr. Dunham and William Morgan. The following young men came about the same time: Benjamin Tucker, Theo Jennings and a Mr. Hopkins, who clerked for Jere Smith, and who died in July, 1834. Amzi Doolittle kept a boarding house at which I boarded. The town at that time contained one small frame house and four log cabins a mile or so back. Early in the fall of 1834, a difficulty occurred between Doolittle, White and McCarver, which resulted in McCarver's leaving the place. After McCarver left, Doolittle and White commenced surveying and laying off lots. I drove the first stake that was driven in the town as a starting point at the southeast corner of the block that their old state house was built upon, and afterwards was burned down. The southeast lot in the above block I purchased of Doolittle, for which I gave him \$50, with the understanding that I should have the privilege of naming the town. Doolittle executed the deed in March, 1834. The papers were made out and headed BURLINGTON, BLACK HAWK PURCHASE, which was the first deed made to a town lot in Burlington. About the 10th of March the steamboat O'Connell was heard below the point coming up the river. Men, women and children, and Indians, who far outnumbered the whites, flocked to the river bank to witness the arrival. As it approached, it was welcomed with cheers. I gave the name Burlington to the city because I had lived in Burlington, Vermont."

Mr. Gray's letter is too long to copy in full. It tells of a ruffian named Compton, who lived across the river, and of his assaulting Jere Smith. That during the fracas, one Dinwiddie took Smith's part, Compton struck Dinwiddie and in return Dinwiddie got in his work with a penknife, inflicting a wound from which Compton died on the spot. This is the first homicide of which there is a record which took place in Des Moines County. This was in 1835.

We have the following extract by Hawkins Taylor (*Annals of Iowa*, Vol. IX, pages 452, 453, 454). In accordance with the pledge given by the members of

Des Moines County (to Belmont Legislature) conditional on the establishment of the temporary seat of government at Burlington, Jerry Smith built a suitable building on Front or Water Street (lot 651, O. C.), near where Sunderland's Mill was afterwards built. The building cost \$8,000 and was well adapted to the wants of the Legislature, which met the first of November, 1837 (November 6). Early in the fall of 1837, the river filled with floating ice, but it was late in the season before the ice blocked so as to stop navigation. The result was that each thaw would bring boats from below, until late in December. There was great rivalry then among steamboat men in their boats being the first to reach Galena in the spring. A little after dark, a boat came in the night, and before they had made fast to shore some one on board shouted that a mob at Alton had killed the "Abolitionist Lovejoy" and destroyed his press. (Lovejoy was killed November 7, 1837.) To this announcement there was a cheer of joy sent up from the crowd on shore in which almost all joined, and no man in that crowd would have dared to condemn that mob. There were many, and probably a majority present, who condemned the act of the mob, but the *rough pro-slavery* sentiments of the day overawed all opposition. That same night a few hours later the new capitol took fire and burned down (December 13, 1837, at 2 o'clock A. M.). After the fire, the House of Representatives met over the store of Webber & Remy (south-east corner of Main and Columbia streets), and the Council in a small building near by (on the northwest corner of same streets).

We have carefully examined the statements by different parties, and believe Mr. Gray is mistaken in saying he drove the first stake in the original plat of the town called Burlington. Undoubtedly it is true Mr. Gray drove the first stake as he says in his letter, and named the town; but prior to this time a small portion of land had been laid off into lots. We quote from a letter written by Mr. White to the Chicago Historical Society as it appears in its history of Des Moines County, published in 1879. "The present site of Burlington in 1829 was occupied by a branch of the American Fur Company, who had a trading post with the Indians. In the summer of that year, Amzi Doolittle and S. S. White were employed to put up an additional building to the post. While at the post, they explored the surrounding country and prosecuted their search for claims, feeling confident it would not be long until it could be rightfully occupied. The Black Hawk Treaty was signed September 21, 1832, but did not go into effect until June, 1833. Within two weeks after the signing of the treaty, White, Doolittle and McCarver came across the river and made claim to the land along the river point of the present site of Burlington. They at once built a cabin and took possession of their claim. While the cabin was being erected, these pioneers employed men on the east shore to build a flatboat to be used as a ferry.

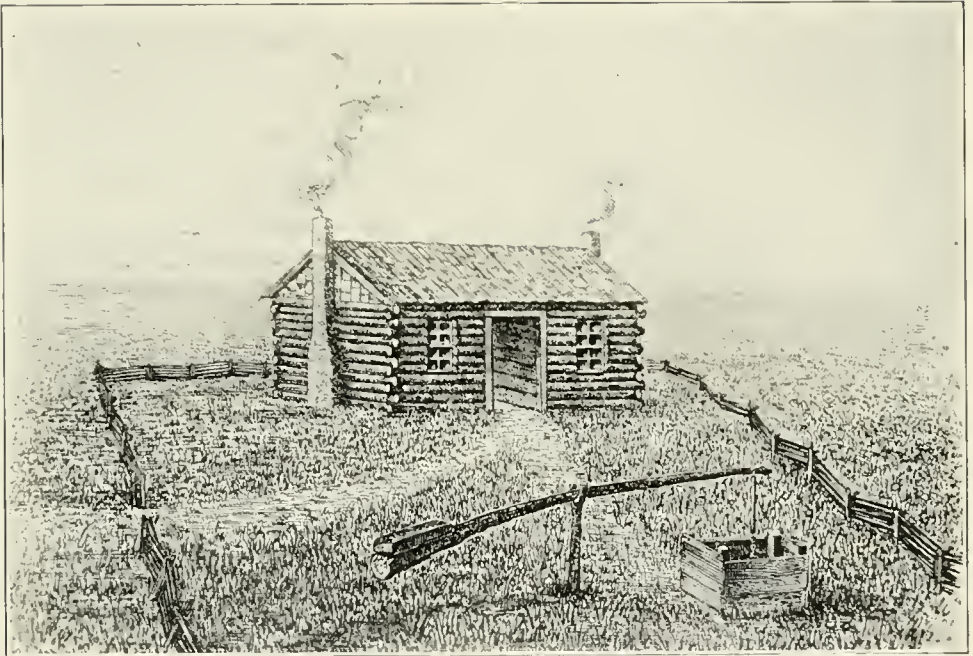
"Then came Theodore Jennings, who located on land north of the original claim, and Benjamin Tucker and Isaac Crenshaw on the southwest. In the fall of 1832 David Tothero built the second cabin in this region and the first one away from the site of Burlington, southwest of town some two miles or more.

"Before winter set in, twelve or fifteen families located in the surrounding country. The Smiths built cabins two miles below town. The treaty with the Indians did not require them to give possession to the land until June 1, 1833, but no attention was given to that clause by the settlers. Complaint was made to the commanding officer at Rock Island (Fort Armstrong) and a company of

fifteen men was sent down to drive us off. We received notice of their purpose in time to move our effects across the river. They were under the command of Jefferson Davis of the late Confederate States. He was then a lieutenant in the army. I afterwards learned the troops occupied our cabins over night and in the morning they left, setting fire to their cabins. The settlers from the surrounding country had taken refuge on the large island below our claim." White says he returned to the west side of the river about the middle of May, 1833, when he built a cabin made of rails, and covered it as best he could with boards split out of logs. Doctor Ross says he crossed the Mississippi River in July, 1833, and landed a half mile below the mouth of Flint River. The place was called Flint Hills and extended five miles below the site of Burlington. When he came, Morton M. McCarver and Simpson S. White were residing in cabins about twelve feet apart. White says: "Shortly after Ross, came Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and Daniel Strong located on land on the prairie west of town. Smith caused us to lay off some lots, as he said he would purchase a lot if we would sell it to him; if we would not do that he would occupy the ground anyway, as he had come to start in trade. If he could not do it peaceably he would do it forcibly. It was not our intention to lay off a town till we had acquired title, but the positive stand taken by Smith caused us to change our minds. Doctor Ross surveyed the front line of two blocks, which was all the survey made that year. Smith purchased a lot, built a house and commenced business in the fall of 1833. The same fall," says White, "I purchased McCarver's interest in the town and ferry. McCarver then went to Monmouth, where he remained for two years and then returned to Burlington. In the spring of 1834 John B. Gray came to Burlington and opened the first grocery store. During the year 1834 the town was surveyed and many lots were sold." The fact that White caused to be surveyed the front line of two blocks to get a place for Jere Smith to build a store don't show Jere used much force. Mr. Gray is undoubtedly correct in his statement that the original plat as now exists of the city had its beginning in the survey of 1834, but Mr. White's story of Jefferson Davis coming from Fort Armstrong with a squad of soldiers and burning their cabins is one of imagination. All had received notice of the coming of soldiers and had removed their effects to Big Island. The troops stayed in White's cabin one night after he left; but that Jefferson Davis, president of the late Confederate States, had charge of them, we have only White's statement without his giving his means of knowledge. General Dodge in his address at the commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Iowa, held in Burlington, June 1, 1883, says: "I may mention as a historic truth the gentlemanly and humane treatment extended by Jefferson Davis, late of the Confederate States to the vanguards of America, who first settled Dubuque. Davis was a second lieutenant in the regular army, and was sent from Prairie du Chien by General Taylor, afterwards President Taylor, to drive off the settlers. He left his men on the opposite side of the river (at Jordan's Ferry, East Dubuque), and in person visited our people in their humble cabins. He persuaded them to withdraw till the first of June east of the Mississippi, but wholly unlike Lieutenant Gardner, sent here (to Flint Hills), did not burn their humble houses or commit any act of destruction upon their mining property, but treated all with characteristic courtesy and kindness." Besides, to even charge Lieutenant Gardner with an act of vandalism in what he did is wholly wrong. These early settlers,

however much we admire them, had no business on the west side of the river at the time. They were here in violation of the treaty made with the Indians. White says: "They paid no attention to this portion of the treaty." What they did was calculated to excite the Indians to resentment and bloodshed. One of the causes which led to the Black Hawk war was the violation of the treaty made with the Indians by the settlers. Doubtless Lieutenant Gardner had good reason to believe that as soon as he departed, and before the coming of June, those settlers would be back in their cabins getting ready to plant corn in May. It is presumed Lieutenant Gardner acted under the orders of his superior officer. The pioneer did not care much for the Indian and his rights and the treaties made with them when it conflicted with his own interests. True it is, Mr. Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West," and John Quincy Adams in a learned discussion, say the Indians did not own the land, that they were tribes of wild men frequently at war with each other, one year at one place, in another at a different place; that if the land had been allotted to them, hundreds and thousands of acres would be set aside to each member; that the demands of civilization were such that it was right to dispossess them of the lands they claimed and give it to the white settlers, who would conquer and make it serve the welfare of the millions to come. But back of all this is, what right has any one man to own the soil as against another man who does not own it? The Government sold to the Ohio Company several million acres of land. This company was composed of George Washington and seven or eight other gentlemen. Is it not true, since the foundation of the Government, it has either chased or driven the Indians off the land? Has it at any time given him any portion except in one instance, and tried to help him dress and keep it and make a home for himself? We call to mind the case of the Christian Indians under the fostering care of the Moravian missionaries. By force they were dispossessed of their holdings, driven from their homes and fields. The policy of the Government has been to dazzle an ignorant people with a few trinkets, and the payment of a paltry sum of money to justify it in taking from them all the lands and push them back, and back, towards the setting sun. The answer of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" has been the answer given by the white man since he first set foot on the Western Hemisphere, with no regard to any rights of the natives he found when he came. The whole conduct of the Government to the Indian has not in it one single atom of morality. It has held to the enforcement of the laws of the survival of the fittest. The struggle has been the man with a coonskin cap on his head and rifle on his shoulder, against the ignorant man with the bow and arrow, who found a living by following in the chase the wild animals. It was cheaper for the white man to kill him than to civilize him, cheaper to stir him to revenge, to provoke him to war, then kill him, than to allot him a portion of the land and instruct him how to cultivate it. Ancient Rome conquered the wild barbarian, but never drove him from his land and allotted it to its citizens. It made him its friend, gave him its laws, fostered his welfare, from which has sprung the grandest of civilizations in the whole world.

Burlington had its beginning in the minds of the two "squatters," S. S. White and Amzi Doolittle. They had crossed the river before the treaty had been made with the Indians, and had determined to be the first on the ground and await developments. Subsequently McCarver joined them, and on compulsion of Jere



LOG CABIN ON THE PRAIRIE

Smith commenced to lay out a town and to sell lots. None of them had a shadow of title to the land or lots sold. With Mr. Ross as their surveyor, they made a beginning to lay out the town soon after Doctor Ross came. In November or December, 1833, they employed another surveyor, one Benjamin Tucker, and commenced in dead earnest to lay off and plat a townsite. How much of this town was surveyed and platted by Tucker the records do not show, but things went on without any hindrance, the proprietors selling lots and giving deeds to the same till July 2, 1836, when the Government "jumped" their claim by passing an act for the laying off of Burlington and other towns. Among other things the act provided "That Burlington, in the County of Des Moines, shall, under the direction of the surveyor general of public lands, be laid off into town lots, streets and avenues, and the lots for public use, called public squares, and into out lots, having regard to lots and streets already surveyed, and in such manner and of such dimensions as he may think proper for the public good and the equitable rights of settlers and the occupants of said town, provided the tract to be so laid off shall not exceed the quantity of one entire section. When the survey of lots shall have been completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the secretary of the treasury, and within six months thereafter the lots shall be offered for sale at public sale to the highest bidders under the direction of the President of the United States; and *provided further*, that a quantity of land of a proper width on the river bank, and running with said river the whole length of said town, shall be reserved from sale for public uses, and so remain forever for public uses as public highways, and for other public purposes." The act thus provided for a public highway along the river front from South Boundary Street to North Street. Our readers will look in vain for this public highway for its full length.

On February 14, 1853, the Congress passed an act which provided that the land bordering on the Mississippi River in front of the city reserved by the act of July 2, 1836, for a public highway, and for other public uses, together with the accretions which may have formed thereto in front thereof, to be disposed of in such manner as the corporate authorities of said city may direct." But it was further provided in the act of 1853 "That the grant made by this act shall operate as a relinquishment only of the right of the United States in and to said premises, and shall in no manner affect the right of third persons therein, as to the use thereof, but shall be subject to the same." The Mississippi River is a great public highway, and the object of the reservation was for the purpose of leaving an approach to the highway for the full length of the city's river front. In *Cook vs. The City of Burlington*, 30 Iowa 94, the Supreme Court in construing the above provision of the act of Congress held, that by virtue of the act the strip reserved was dedicated to the public use and that, after the sale of the lots abutting thereon to individuals, the act making this dedication assumed the character of a contract which could not afterwards be abrogated or repealed. That a relinquishment on the part of the Government to the city of the title to said property, which it thus held in trust for public uses to which it was dedicated, invested the city with no greater title than it possessed and subject to the same uses and trusts, and held by the same tenure. The court further held the natural accretions from the river made to this reserved strip partook of the same nature of the original reservation, became subject to the same uses and trusts, and held by the same tenure. It was also held, that the owners of lots abutting such reservation

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did not, by their purchase, acquire the title thereto, or any part thereof; but they possess such an interest therein, and to the accretion thereto, as that a court of equity will interpose in their behalf, to enjoin an absolute conveyance of the property for private purposes by the city, or any other diversion thereof from the uses and purposes for which it was dedicated. The court also held that the laying down and operating a railway track on a part of a street is not an obstruction of its free uses, nor incompatible with its original dedication. The question whether the city has the power to grant to a corporation the right to so occupy a street as to wholly dispossess the public of its use was not in the case.

The original survey of the city made by the Government included all that territory bounded as follows: "On the north by North Street, on the west by West Boundary Street (now Central Avenue) and Old Boundary Street; on the south by South Street; on the east by the Mississippi River," including in all 908 blocks. Prior to the 19th of January, 1836, all that constituted the town was some log cabins and a few log houses used for stores, located in White and Doolittle's staked-out town. On the date above mentioned, the Council and House of Representatives of Wisconsin Territory passed an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the City of Burlington." It gave the electors power to elect a mayor and board of aldermen, and prescribed their duties; provided for the election of a city recorder, treasurer and city engineer. Among other things, it provided, "That when, in the opinion of the council, it is expedient to borrow money for public uses, the question shall be submitted to the electors of Burlington. The nature and object of the loan shall be stated and a day fixed for the electors of the city to express their wishes, and the loan shall not be made, unless a majority of the votes given shall be in the affirmative." I cannot give the date when the first election of city officers was held, but I find the first meeting of the board of aldermen was held in the law office of David Rorer on the 29th of April, 1837. One of its first acts was an order to fix the boundaries of the city, which it did in accordance with its charter of July 19, 1836. When first incorporated it included only that territory embraced in the first plat, and conveyances of lots in this survey are described "according to the original survey of said city."

On June 10, 1845, the Council and House of Representatives of Iowa Territory passed an act which repealed the former charter, and enacted one in lieu thereof. Various amendments were made to this charter until the city became incorporated under the general law for the incorporation of cities of the first class. The election for the abandonment of the old special charter rights took place January 11, 1875, at which were cast:

For abandonment	961 votes
Against abandonment	127 votes

By this act, almost every semblance of the old "New England town meeting" was blotted out and the people of the city left to the mercies of the State Legislature to determine for them what they wanted.

Matters remained in this situation until 1908, at which time it was submitted to the electors whether they would adopt what is called the commission form of

government for which provision had been made under a law of the state. At an election held on that date the vote was as follows:

For commission form of government.....	2,638 votes
Against commission form of government.....	1,268 votes

The city is now being operated under the provisions of this late law. At the present time is being agitated another change, that of having a general manager. After all that has been done, it is questionable whether in fundamentals any improvement has been made on the old charter government of 1836. The tendency has been since the abandonment of the special charter system to centralize power in the city council; to take away from the citizens their right to vote on many important questions. It is a historical fact that Burlington increased in population and wealth at a greater rate while it was operated under the special charter system. But to go back to the earlier time of its history: Before its incorporation from the small beginning of White, Doolittle, Ross, Gray, Smith and McCarter and their families in 1833, we find that in 1836 it contained a population of 517 people, old and young. As soon as the Indian title had been extinguished people from all sections of the country came to make it their home, and to start in trade and establish themselves in their several professions. The founders of a city are those who come to stay and work.

In the spring of 1836 Thomas Cooper came from Kentucky with his family. He purchased some lots on Front Street from Enoch Wade, on which he built a house of boards which he bought from Daniel Haskell, who had a sawmill located a little south of the west terminal of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge and afterwards known as Dickey's Mill. Cooper moved into this house with his family. This house stood near where now stands the office of the Rand Lumber Company on lower Main Street. In the spring of 1837 Cooper built a double roomed house, on the corner of Front and Columbia streets, on the lot on which afterwards was built the McCutcheon House. When Mr. Cooper had completed his house he had a house warming, which consisted of a dance by all the gallants and ladies of the town. This was the first dance held in Burlington. The second was the one held by the Indians when they came to interview Governor Lucas. Zach Morgan was the fiddler, and doubtless with pleasure the time sped away until Aurora opened the gates of morn. Cooper soon after opened a dry goods store in the front room of the building. Mr. George Kelly came from Wheeling, Va., and brought a stock of dry goods with him, and finding no vacant room, bought Mr. Cooper's stock and store and commenced business.

Judge Rorer came in the spring of 1836 and opened a law office and from that time made Burlington his home till the time of his death. He took great interest in building up the city in various ways. He bought of Enoch Wade a tract of nine acres, which was surveyed by Johnson Pierson. This land lay west of Front Street, bounded on the north by Spring Branch, which came down from the southwest part of the town and is now known by the name of Bogus Hollow, where Bill Calendine made the false money, and from which it derived its present name. The north line crossed Main Street a little south of where the Bosch Brewery stood and struck the Mississippi just north of where Mr. Wade had a warehouse on the bank of the river. Mr. Johnson Pierson says: "I commenced the sur-

veying of this land early in the morning. Had two chainmen and one axeman, and Judge Rorer served in the capacity of stake or flagman. That the ground was thickly studded with forest trees of almost every variety, such as oak, hickory, elm, ash, linden and sugar maple, and thickly set with an undergrowth of hazel brush, gooseberry bushes, grape vines, requiring the continued vigilance of the axeman to open the way for the chainmen to count measurements. We were engaged four days in making the survey. Front Street had been extended to the bluff (Prospect Hill), by Doolittle and White, and on the west line of this street is based the survey of this tract making the streets and alleys conform with those of the city proper and the lots and blocks of the same size. On the east side of Front Street and a little north of the Rand Lumber Company's office, Thomas Cooper had erected a dwelling of sawed lumber and with his family occupied it. South of this, in a southeast direction, and immediately south of the west pier of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and directly under the northernmost height of Prospect Hill, stood Daniel Haskell's mill, afterwards known as Dickey's Mill. East of where the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roundhouse now stands, about a half a block, Judge Rorer had put up a comfortable cabin, his first residence in the city. About the middle of August in the same year the judge said to me one day: 'Get your compass and chain and come to my office; I want to stake off a lot and set pegs at the corners for a foundation for a house I intend building.' As required, I came equipped for the work. We traced the line of Fourth Street to the desired point, on which line as a base I laid off the lot, placing posts at each intersection, then laying off the dimensions or size of the foundation, setting the pegs at each corner intersection. 'Now,' said he, 'I am going to put up a brick house on this lot.' He obtained the brick from Colonel Leffler. John Mower did the brick work, Henry Moore the carpenter work, Jerry White and Jake Arick the plastering, which was the first brick house put up in Burlington, Judge Rorer himself laying the first brick. The house stood a little off the street on the corner lot on Fourth and Columbia (southeast corner of said street). Colonel Warren afterwards became the owner, Mrs. Shelton taught a children's school in it during the summer months, Zach Morgan lived in it some time; finally Colonel Warren tore it down and erected a residence on its site, which later became the Nassau home."

Many of those who first came to Burlington were the first to leave. The hum of industry had no charms to hold them where they had located; they wanted to be away among the wilds, which lured them westward. They had always lived a frontier life and could not break away from its charms. Among the first to leave the town which they had staked out were Amzi Doolittle and S. S. White. They sold lots and by this means had acquired some money. When, in 1849, Oregon was opened for settlement, they were among the first to make footprints on the "Oregon Trail" across the plains, then through the passes of the Rocky Mountains. There was another class, the rough element who were satisfied if they could earn enough to procure a slice of bacon, a corn dodger and a dram of whiskey. They were the sporting element who had little regard for either morals or law.

We copy the following description of Burlington as described in the Hawkeye at an early period: "Burlington is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, about seven hundred miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and eighteen hundred miles below its source and something over two hundred miles above St. Louis.



IOWA'S FIRST BRICK HOUSE, BURLINGTON

The city is built on a high bluff bank about two hundred feet above the water in the river, and is cut by a small stream called Hawkeye.

“The space from the landing to the summit and along Hawkeye will afford an ample space for business, manufacturers, etc., for many years to come; while a more beautiful place for residences cannot be well imagined than the level plain above. The scenery cannot be excelled for beauty. The river, with its woody islands, stretches away to the north and south, until enchanted by distance and mellowed by the sunlight of our Indian summers, it seems a fairy magic dream-land, too beautiful to be real. Opposite and reposing in the distance are the bluffs on the Illinois side.” One living at the present who never saw the natural beauty of the place before the hand of man had disturbed the soil and cut down the trees, can have but little conception of the place on which the city has been built. The beautiful glens through which streams of sparkling water flowed into Hawkeye have been filled, or so mutilated, that hardly a vestige remains indicating what once they were. Bogus Hollow is almost gone, and what is left is an eyesore. Stony Lonesome, which separates South Hill from West Hill, has ceased to be the Stony Lonesome of the past, when Fox Abrahams lived there in his little cottage. It was a retreat which soothed the little man’s heart when loaded with the cares of life. The grapevine clambered over the porch of his cottage. The bluebirds made their nests in obscure corners around and about his little dwelling. The robin chirped from leafy bowers. The jay flew from tree to tree and squawked the while. The cardinal sang his sweet notes of joy; while the woodpecker pounded away, the drummer in this chorus of birds. In the springtime the Johnny-Jumpup sprang from the ground and looking up with its blue eyes, smiled and said: “Look at me. I am the beginning of life after the winter of death. I am the first up in the resurrection.” The Sweet William covered the hillsides with a tint of blue. The May apple sprang up, spreading its umbrella of leaves shading its yellow fruit. In limpid pools minnows jumped and sported in play. Such was Stony Lonesome, in springtime, when Fox Abrahams lived there.

Just west of Stony Lonesome was located Old Boundary street (now Central avenue). On the west side of this street was a long high trestle sidewalk over a ravine which came down Market street. The men who worked in the railroad machine shops who lived on West Hill passed on this bridge in going to and from their work. In the early winter mornings Mr. Abrahams could hear their tramp on this bridge. This led him to write

THE TIN-BUCKET BRIGADE

By James Fox Abrahams

(Born 1812, in Philadelphia; named for husband of sister of his father; his father, an Irishman, fought in navy, under Commodore Bainbridge; died July 8, 1875.)

I

In the gray of the morn, ere the steam whistle shrill
Calls the laborers forth from the valley and hill,
Night’s silence is broken—how sweet to mine ear—
By an echoing music none other may hear.

HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

At the foot of the gorge, in my cottage at rest,
 Here its echoing voice is my earliest guest;
 O'er the chasm beyond the long foot-bridge is laid—
 Hark! they come! tramp-a-tramp, the tin-bucket brigade.

II

I listen—who would not?—such time do they keep;
 Completely the echo now banishes sleep;
 The musical brook that runs laughing along,
 The music of voices, the mocking-bird's song,
 Æolian music, that wakens the trees—
 I share with all others the music of these;
 But the music that seems for mine ear only made
 Is their tramp-a-tramp-tramp, the tin-bucket brigade.

III

Now steady! No straggling! A squad marches o'er;
 Ha! Ha! Don't I know they've done marching before?
 Blithe Tom, how he whistles, while I can but grieve,
 When I think of his toil and his dear empty sleeve.
 Now faint grow the footsteps, they tread on the sod,
 With brow all devoted to mandate to God.
 No pageant of brightness, however arrayed,
 Like their tramp-a-tramp-tramp, the tin-bucket brigade.

IV

Do they gaze down the valley and envy my lot,
 When they see the bright side of my vine-covered cot?
 No! No! For such feeling they'll surely forbear,
 When they know that each station in life has its care!
 That there's something implanted in every breast,
 Which may give us contentment, or bring us unrest.
 God's love is impartial, 'tis clearly portrayed,
 Oft he "sends to the front" the tin-bucket brigade.
 January 4, 1872. —Stony Lonesome.

SANTA CLAUS

If I could a picture of Santa Claus paint,
 'Twould astonish you, children, his form is so quaint;
 His benevolent face lighted up with good cheer,
 And his pack full of presents the same as last year;
 It is wonderful how he goes peeping around
 Down the chimneys, 'till all the good children are found;
 He is very particular, we must suppose,
 For 'tis only *good* children that Santa Claus knows.

He can tell, to be sure, when the children are good ;
 I guess if he couldn't, then nobody could.
 When he sees them asleep, nicely tucked in their bed,
 In a minute he knows if their prayers have been said.
 He ponders a moment, selecting the toys ;
 He has some for the girls, and some for the boys ;
 Where the stockings are hung there on tiptoe he goes ;
 But 'tis only *good* children that Santa Claus knows.

He counts, to be sure that the hose are all there ;
 And he finds in addition the tiniest pair ;
 Then the chuckling old fellow gives vent to his joy,
 When he sees by their make they belong to a boy.
 A rousing red rattle, surrounded with bells,
 With many sweet things the confectioner sells,
 He puts in these stockings, and things in all those,
 But 'tis only *good* children that Santa Claus knows.

Yet, oh ! when the stockings are counted all o'er,
 And a vacant nail found, where the Christmas before
 Hung the prettiest pair that were found in the row,
 Then he knows you've had sickness, and sorrow, and woe.
 He heaves a deep sigh, and he drops a warm tear,
 For the lost one, the loved one, that left you last year ;
 Then he blesses you all in your sleep ere he goes,
 But 'tis only *good* children that Santa Claus knows.

Away then he starts on his generous round,
 But his task is so great that all homes are not found ;
 Yet he knows you will give of your plentiful lot
 A share to poor children that he has forgot.
 He'd have you kind-hearted, and friendly, and true,
 And generous always, as he is to you ;
 So you'll next year confidingly hang up your hose,
 Tho' 'tis only *good* children that Santa Claus knows.

J. Fox Abrahams was not only a poet and a man of culture, but a public spirited man. He kept a book store on Jefferson street, and represented his ward in the City Council in 1860-1861 and 1863, and was at one time postmaster of the city.

In going back to the beginning to discuss the names of the men who came here and took an active part in building up the city, the first of importance is Mr. William R. Ross, who, in September, 1833, opened the first general store in the new settlement, and almost at the same time Maj. Jeremiah Smith opened a general store with a large stock of goods. As there were but few white people here then, trade was to a large extent with the Indians. Pelts were as good almost as money, as they had a ready money value at St. Louis, where they could be shipped by boat. Smith was not only a merchant, but dealt in land. He acquired title to land adjoining the town just west of Old Boundary Street, of

which a plat was filed for record, and is known as Smith's Addition. In regard to what Mr. Smith has done in connection with the city, we find that in June, 1841, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., conveyed to the city a portion of land lying west of lot No. 978, in the city, and extending to Boundary Street, and a certain portion of land west of Boundary Street, on which was afterwards erected the Burlington University, and on which now stands the new Burlington High School Building. This land was conveyed to the city for its use as a public graveyard, but the deed did not provide for a reservation of title to the original grantor in case it ceased to be used for the purposes granted. This old graveyard was known as the "City Burial Ground." On the 11th of July, 1853, the City Council adopted an ordinance declaring it to be a nuisance, and directed it to be vacated, and prohibited the burying of any body therein after the passage of the ordinance. On the 23d day of April, 1852; Abner Leonard and wife had conveyed to the city a tract of land containing 3.37 acres situated north and immediately opposite Aspen Grove Cemetery, as a place of public interment, and to be known as the "Burlington Cemetery," and that said cemetery should be "A free public burial ground for the interment of citizens and strangers." The ground was to be divided into four sections, one for the use of the inhabitants of the city, one for the interment of strangers, one for paupers, and one for people of color. The said ordinance provided that the removal of bodies from the old graveyard must be done in five months after October 20, 1853. The City of Burlington agreed with the trustees of the Burlington University, that in consideration of the tract of land furnished by Abner Leonard, known as the "Burlington Cemetery," to remove within six months from the passage of the ordinance all monuments and tombstones, etc., *"and so many of the bodies as said city may deem necessary to the removal of the monuments, and the use and enjoyment of said grounds by said university."* At the time this transaction took place much feeling was engendered on account of the action of the council and board of trustees of the university. The relatives and friends of many of the old settlers had been buried at this place; they claimed the old burial ground was not a nuisance; that this was but a pretext to enable the carrying out of an infamous bargain made by the trustees of the university with the city to obtain a location for the university; that other places just as suitable could be had. The fact is, the bodies of many of those buried there were not removed. Years afterwards, the university sold portions of this ground for residential purposes, and in excavating for cellars and grading of streets laid out, decayed coffins were unearthed, and with the bones they enclosed, were thrown into wagons and dump-carts and hauled away.

On March 4, 1838, the Patriot (Fort Madison) contained the following: "If a division of this territory is effected, we propose that the Iowans take the cognomen of 'Hawkeyes.' Our etymology can then be more definitely traced than can that of the Wolverines, Suckers, Gophers, etc., and we shall rescue from oblivion a memento, at least the name of the old chief; who seconds the motion?" In the same number is the following account of a ball: "The 22d ult. (Washington's Birthday) was celebrated in this town by a ball. We attended it merely to state that by invitation General Black Hawk and Nashe-as-kuk, his oldest son, with their wives, were present on the occasion. The former chief had on his full court dress. The bride of Black Hawk's firstborn is said to be a very modest and pretty young woman of the Sauk tribe."

On the first Monday of June, 1838, one J. P. Stewart opened an "Academy of Science and Literature." Mr. Stewart's academy was in the spacious upper rooms of the building formerly occupied by C. Nealey as a store. This was the first academy established in Burlington.

In 1839, Bridgman & Partridge were selling scythes, wall paper, Boston nails, teas, sugar, coffee and molasses, etc. At the same time Charles J. Starr had what he called the "New General Store," and sold boots, shoes, hardware and white lead. In the same year H. W. Moore & Co. were dealing in groceries, liquors, wines, hardware and paper at their brick store on Water Street.

William S. Edgar had on hand at his store a stock of fresh drugs, medicines and paints.

In the same year Robertson & Armstrong were operating a wholesale and retail drug store. Charles B. Wall, at the corner of Water and Washington streets, had on hand a large assortment of West India goods and groceries. Mrs. Wall (whether she was the wife of the above named Charles we do not know) advertised herself as a "fashionable dressmaker and tenders her services to the ladies of Burlington." Her residence is on Water Street, immediately under the Hawkeye printing office.

In 1840, L. A. Smith advertised herself as a "milliner and mantua maker," and requests the ladies to call and look over her styles before purchasing elsewhere. Webber & Remy want "*wheat*." They advertise, "Our customers who are indebted to us can have an opportunity to settle their accounts by the delivery of wheat, for which we will pay 50 cents per bushel." Luke Palmer has fourteen barrels of fresh flour and 22,000 good oak shingles which he wants to sell. One S. W. Babbit is running a grocery store at the old stand in the rear of the jewelry store. W. B. Ewing and W. M. Logan are doing business under the firm name of Ewing & Logan. Cook & Cochran have established a new hardware store on Water Street, second door from Jefferson. George Blackburn, a tailor, has on hand a large assortment of cashmere, vestings, etc. He keeps ready-made clothing for sale, all at the southwest corner of Washington and Water streets, under the Hawkeye printing office. Now comes the first tooth puller in the town. "James Reid, M. D. Dentist, will attend to professional callers at the National Hotel." David & Kitchen have formed a partnership and succeed J. S. David as grocers and commission dealers. C. T. Dabney has started a new saddlery store, one door east of Robert Burrus on Water Street. Y. S. and M. T. Benton are selling ready-made clothing and brush hats. A. W. Carpenter is still in the ring and selling "Yankee clocks" at the sign of the "Golden Watch." On Main Street, William S. Keller is in the cooperage business and "wants fifteen competent coopers at good wages."

We now skip on two years and come to 1842. Francis J. C. Peasley is still in the granary and commission business on Water Street. Samuel C. Thompson is in the same business. Barton T. David is in the same line of business as Thompson and Peasley. W. H. Mauro is in the dry goods and grocery business at corner of Front and Washington streets. E. D. Rand is dealing in groceries and provisions, boots and shoes, on Water Street. J. F. Tallant is a wholesale and retail dealer in drugs and medicines. *Deutsche Apotheke* C. Bodemann has just opened up a new drug store on the corner of Main and Washington streets. Copp & Parsons have just received from Boston a large assortment of cotton

domestics, flannels, at their store on Jefferson Street. R. S. Adams has 6,000 pounds of Spanish and oak tanned sole leather for sale. Wesley Jones is in the hat, cap, boot and shoe trade. George Partridge has gone into the pork packing business. Thomas Hedge has opened up a news store opposite Doctor Ransom's. A new bakery has just been started by John Pettinger in a building on Washington Street opposite Boyle's Livery Stable. L. Stoddard and Jedediah Bennett are manufacturing carriages on Washington Street near the Methodist Church. Corse & Hammon have a coach factory on Jefferson Street between the Western and National Hotels. Wilbur Green is a book binder and blank book manufacturer.

We pass along, omitting many names, until we come to 1845. D. McIntire is an importer and dealer in china and hardware. W. M. H. Holcomb Company have established a stage line from Burlington to Springfield, Illinois. W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. have received an immense consignment of queensware, carpets, etc. The fine steamer *Amaranthe* is making regular trips from St. Louis, for Nauvoo, Burlington, Bloomington and Rock Island. The St. Louis and St. Paul packet "Lynx" makes regular trips, etc. There are several other boats doing the same.

In the year 1845, two exciting and important incidents took place. The trial and conviction of William and Stephen Hodge, and the infamous act of Congress in cutting down the state boundary limits described in the state constitution, which constitution the people of the state refused to ratify.

The following account appears in the *Hawkeye and Patriot* of July 30, 1840: "Below will be found in detail an account of the convention held in this place on Thursday and Friday last. There were about fifty Indians, most of whom presented a noble appearance. Although not a chief, young Black Hawk appeared to be the chief among this nobility. When he stood up to speak of the desecration of his father's sepulcher—as he told of the white men coming to the sepulcher and stealthily removing his father's head in the summer, and coming again to take away the remainder of his body at another time, we imagined him to be a complete personification of grief, telling to a sympathizing audience his tale of woe. The recital of the sacrilegious act sent a thrill of horror through the whole assembly. When he learned that this was an offense against our laws, and the perpetrators would be punished, he seemed satisfied." Governor Lucas addressed them as follows: "My children, when I met you in the village last spring, I told you my ear was opened at all times to listen to your complaints, and I would always be ready to make such representation to your great father, the President, as you might wish to communicate through me. Any grievance which you wish me to lay before your great father, the President, I will now hear."

Wish-e-lan-e-qua, or Hardfish, rose and said "he was well pleased with what he had told them at the village in the spring—he opened their ears a little and they were pleased. Now those with him did not know about the business of the money, how it was appropriated, their women and children were destitute and bad off and they wanted them fixed better. Their chiefs, Keokuk, Appanoose, Wapello and Powishiek, do what they don't understand and this was the reason for their coming. He was not well, but the other men would speak, he was not able to speak himself."



THE INDIAN CHIEF WAPELLO

Wa-ha-kis-kok, the Prophet, said "they were all very glad to see their father today, and to know they were not forgotten (pointing upward); that their good Father above had not forgotten them. Those with him know they are bad off, they will tell the truth so all the men and women around can hear. That all those with him were braves." The interpreter informed the audience that they were the only chiefs, that they did not acknowledge Keokuk or any other to be their chief. Wah-at-aqua said "they were all very glad to have their ears opened. When they started it was very cold, but cold or warm they determined to come. They had been blind, they did not know what became of their money, they think General Street has been a great cause of making them blind with the other chiefs. These are the chiefs (meaning Hardfish and the Prophet), we wish to have them and no others. The other chiefs, Keokuk, etc., have done wrong. Hardfish and the Prophet want each one of the tribe to have a share of the money; this is the mind of all his friends." Nashe-as-kuk, son of Black Hawk, said "that he was well pleased with what had been said by his friends. Our children and families are poor and are suffering, and that is what brought us here. The other chiefs have kept us blind. He and his friends wish the money divided." "Governor Lucas addressed them and matters were so arranged that they had no further complaint. After the above conference the meeting adjourned until the afternoon, when the Indians amused a very large audience for about two hours in performing religious and war dances. During these exercises the Indians were almost naked, and their bodies painted with various colors which made them appear quite terrific. After the dancing a contribution was taken up on behalf of the Indians. Throughout the whole ceremony Hardfish and young Black Hawk stood all in their native dignity as silent spectators of the scenes. The latter looked remarkably sedate, and his features bore the marks of apparent grief, probably because of the wrongs received from the white man. It is said young Black Hawk is opposed to whisky and dram drinking." Where this counsel and dance was held the Hawkeye fails to state.

That an Indian war dance was ever held in Old Zion Church we do not know. The story is traditionary as far as we can learn. In February, 1845, five years after the incidents recited, an article appeared in the Hawkeye headed, "Methodist Church," which bears somewhat on the question, and out of which would grow the story of an Indian war dance in Old Zion. The author of the article did not sign his name to it. He says: "Application was made to the trustees who have control of this house to permit its use for a sacred concert. Two of the board gave their consent, but the third placed his official ban upon the negative, saying he would not give his consent to appropriate the building to any other purpose than preaching. We have the highest regard for the purity of the sanctuary, but in this case there are qualifications which change the relation, etc. No fane covered with shingles has been used for more various purposes, etc. We do not know that there was ever a bowling alley, a faro bank, or a roulette table, within its walls, etc., but we do know if credit be given to oral testimony that it has been occupied for the meeting of the Territorial Legislature, Indian councils, war dances and Indian pow-wows, etc." We refrain from giving all this gentleman's choleric article, but will state it is out of such as the above the story of a war dance being held in Old Zion has grown.

CHAPTER XI

HISTORY OF BURLINGTON, CONTINUED

It will be remembered that the district of country now comprising Iowa was by act of Congress in June, 1834, attached to Michigan Territory. That Wisconsin Territory was organized April 20, 1836, and was made to include all that part of Michigan Territory west of the Mississippi River.

At the first session of the Legislature of Wisconsin, meeting at Belmont, to which Jeremiah Smith of Burlington was a delegate, it selected Madison as the capital, and in the act provided that, until the capitol building was completed, the Legislature should meet at Burlington.

After other counties had been carved out of old Des Moines County contention arose as to the location of the county seat of Des Moines County. The Iowa Territorial Legislature, by an act approved January 25, 1839, divided Des Moines County into three districts, from each of which was to be elected a county commissioner. That part of the county south of Flint Creek formed the first district. That portion north of Flint Creek constituted the second district. The City of Burlington comprised the third district. The Territorial Legislature on the 9th day of January, 1840, passed an act entitled, "An act to enable the citizens of Des Moines County to establish the seat of justice for said county." Section 1 of the act provided: "That there shall be an election held in the several precincts within said county on the first Monday of March next, at which each qualified voter in said county shall have the right to vote," etc. Section 2: "That the votes shall be confined to two points only; that is to say, the 'Center,' or Burlington, and those voting at said election shall vote by ballot. Those voting in favor of the 'Center' will write or print on their ticket the word 'Center,' and those in favor of Burlington will write or print on their ticket the word 'Burlington,' and if a majority shall be in favor of the 'Center,' then it shall be the duty of the county commission to proceed to make the selection of a suitable site at or near the center as a good situation can be had on which the seat of justice shall be located; but should the majority be in favor of Burlington, then in that case Burlington shall be the seat of justice for said county." The election took place on the 2d day of March, 1840:

Townships	Burlington votes	Center votes
Burlington	465	40
Augusta	70	21
Union	3	58
Yellow Springs	40	155
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 578	<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 274

Majority for Burlington, 304 votes.

It may seem strange that forty votes would be cast in Burlington Township for the "Center." At the time many of the land aristocrats of Burlington had entered large tracts of land near what they considered the center, and just the place where the county seat ought to be located. This fully accounts why those forty votes in Burlington were cast for the "Center."

Burlington, from 1846 to 1859, made great growth. Soon after the settlement of a new county, or the formation of a city, a weeding out process commences, many of the first settlers moving away to newer lands. Such was the case with Burlington. From a population of 517 in 1836, with many of the first settlers leaving, the city continued to increase in population, and many substantial brick homes and business buildings had been erected since the first brick house erected by Judge Rorer in July, 1836.

In 1856 was published the Burlington Business Directory, which gives a review of the trade, commerce and manufacturers of the city. We quote largely from this book. "Burlington's population at the census taken over a year ago was 11,000. Now it is computed at 13,000 to 14,000 inhabitants. The vote cast immediately after the census was taken was 1,100, while the vote cast at the last February non-contested election was 1,500. At the same ratio of votes to the people, the present number of the population would be 15,000.

"The pork packing business is carried on more extensively in Burlington than any city of its age in the United States, and Burlington has already been named by some, the '*Porkopolis*' of Iowa. There are three pork packing houses here, all of them extensive. That of Schenck & Denise is deserving of notice. It is 90 feet wide and 200 feet deep, with two stories and a cellar. The smokehouse is capable of smoking at once not less than eight thousand hams. In two packing houses I saw about an acre of park piled up several feet high, through which there are narrow lanes and passages."

The pork packed during the past season is as follows:

Schenck & Denise, hogs.....	18,535
McFaul & Co., hogs.....	17,208
J. G. Law & Co., hogs.....	10,000
	<hr/>
Total packed	45,943
These firms shipped live hogs to Chicago during the same year.....	30,172
	<hr/>
Total receipts of hogs at Burlington for 1856.....	76,115
Dressed hogs shipped to Chicago.....	19,075
Pork shipped to Chicago, barrels.....	719
Lard shipped to Chicago, pounds.....	592,655

The above is a pretty good showing in the pork line for a town of the size of Burlington in 1856.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN HANDLED

Names of Dealers	Wheat bushels	Oats bushels	Corn bushels	Rye bushels
Ogden & Copp.....	40,000	60,000	.....	.....
Michaels, Parks & Co.....	60,000	5,000	5,000	.....
Thomas Hedge & Co.....	30,000	15,000	5,000	500
Joseph Norton	17,000	60,000	20,000	1,600
—— Norton	15,000	.....	.....	.....
A. S. Fear, about.....	15,000	25,000	10,000	.....
Reeves & Wightman.....	15,100	3,000	.....	1,000
C. O'Brien	20,000	83,000	2,000	.....
—— Burroughs	25,000	3,000	3,000	.....
T. Walkup, about.....	20,000	50,000	15,000	1,000
Other operators, probably.....	40,000	.....	40,000	2,000
Total	297,000.	304,000	100,000	6,100

Seven-eighths of this grain was shipped to Chicago.

AMOUNT OF FLOUR MANUFACTURED

There are two mills in Burlington manufacturing flour:

	Barrels
Since August, 1855, to August 1, 1856, Putnam & Co. manufactured....	9,900
Sunderland & Bro.....	12,000
Total	21,900

AMOUNT OF LUMBER SOLD

	Feet
E. D. Rand & Co.....	2,000,000
J. W. & W. D. Gilbert.....	1,500,000
Campbell & McClure.....	1,500,000
Evan Evans	1,000,000
M. S. Foote, Chicago Lumber.....	1,200,000
Total	7,200,000

SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dry goods (two wholesale).....	\$300,000
Dry goods, retail (four houses).....	285,000
Groceries, wholesale	477,000
Hardware (four wholesale and retail).....	209,000
Drugs, paints (two wholesale and retail).....	150,000

IRON FOUNDRIES AND MACHINISTS

	Steam engines built	Boilers	Sawmills erected	Value of manufactures
C. Hendrie	52	56	75	\$140,000
C. Sowden & Co.	13	..	10	15,000
Renz & Co.	20	..	35	20,000
	—	—	—	—
Total.....	85	56	120	\$175,000

Four years prior to 1856 there were two seven by nine foundries in this city doing \$10,000 worth of work in a year. In 1856 there was \$150,000 of this kind of work done. In 1856 there were two plow manufacturing industries in the city sending out work to the amount of \$75,000 annually. There were two marble yards; our patent churn factory. There were manufactured in Burlington at this time threshing machines, smut machines and portable sawmills. There were two extensive carriage factories, one starch factory. Was being erected a linseed oil mill. Rand & Starr had erected Marion Hall. The Burlington Gas Works was commenced at a cost of \$65,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Spellman. Eleven churches had been erected, two Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Congregational, one Protestant Episcopal, one German Methodist, one Lutheran, one Cumberland Presbyterian, and two Roman Catholic.

During the year 1855, Green, Thomas & Co. had erected a new bank building. Parsons & Copp had erected a banking building occupied by White & Cook. Dr. J. F. Henry had erected two buildings. Four buildings erected by Kriebbaum & Co., and one by Criswell & Hillhouse. James W. Grimes had completed the erection of a splendid hotel. J. S. Schramm had contracted for the erection of a building 60x118 feet on the corner of Main and Washington streets. J. F. Tallant and Luke Palmer had secured drawings and plans for fine residences on South Hill; besides all of the above, the building of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was being pushed on its way to the mouth of the Platte River.

The first Burlington City Directory published by J. L. Corse & Son, in 1859, gives under the head

BUSINESS

Containing the names of many business men in the city in 1859.

Agricultural Implements

Keith, Robinson & Co.
Spencer, R. & Co.

Auction and Commission

Harris, O. H.
Utter, W. V.

Architects

Bassett, A. G.
Dunham, C. A.
Leonard, S. P.
Stover, J.

Bakers and Confectionery

Hoerr, Geo. & P.
Rankin & Taylor
Schank, J.
Woellhaf, H.
Walz, Charles

Barbers

Anderson, T.
 Augutta & Co.
 Brown, Louis
 Graesser, M.
 Miller, George
 Walker, A.
 Gunnell, S.

Blacksmiths

Andrew, John L.
 Burg, John
 Christman, J.
 Eads, David
 Fewens & Patton
 Fink, John & Co.
 Grupe, Phillip
 Hirst, A.
 Merryman, Geo.
 Pendleton, John
 Reppert, C.
 Wiggins, Charles

Boarding

Eells, Odin
 Hovey, Z. C.
 Isaacs, J. P.
 Lorenz, Mrs. A.
 Nealey House
 Reed, L. P.
 Snyder, Mrs. E.
 Wilkin, C.

Brass Foundry

Allen, Samuel

Boiler Makers

Lendrum & Fawcett
 Howard, Wm.
 Rider, Jacob
 Wilson, J. M.

Book Binders

Acres, Stephen T.
 Hirt, C.

Books and Stationery

Brown, J. P.
 Corse, J. L. & Son
 Hawley, H. H.

Boots and Shoes

Adams, R. S.
 Bernet, F.
 Bramford, B.
 Caffrey & Harper
 Danner, W. T.
 Dewein, J.
 Fick & Hamm
 Klein, C.
 Krumholz, A.
 Mesmer, M.
 Neseman, H.
 Schwarz, C.
 Scott, H. H.
 Sweetser, C. H.
 Uttry, Frederick
 Wahl, G.
 Walcher, J.
 Weher, T. B., & Co.
 Wollmer, A.

Brewers

Bauer & Schaffner
 Bosch, George
 Bosch & Leopold
 Fischer, P.
 Gugel, F.
 Willem, Inez

Brick Makers

Callendine, W.
 Kite, John
 Strickler, D. B.

Butchers

Collins, Samuel A.
 Gephard, John
 Martin & Fishbeck
 McElheimer, G. W.
 Patterson, R. W.

Rouser, R.
Trau, Philip
Wilhelm & Range

Candle and Lard Oil

Hecker & Mathes
Ford, H. T.

Carpenters and Builders

Adam, D. M.
Bongardner, Geo.
Brautigam, C.
Colter, T. P.
Cox, D. Y.
Crider, J. C.
Doran, P.
Egenolf, J.
Evans, Wm. J.
Fleming, Thos.
Fordney, A.
Fordney, Wm.
Grove, James
Howard, R.
Ingall, Mathias
Joy, Edward
Lloyd, T. E.
Loper, Uriah
Philips & Little
McKinney, S. J.
McPherin & Coads
Nairn & Gillies
Ogden, Enoch
Owens & Haws
Russell, William
Reed, J. H.
Young, Wm. A.

Cigars and Tobacco

Gnahn & Gabriel
Heimbeck, G. H.
Matern & Herminghaus
Robinson, S., & Co.
Schmidt & Krieg
Watts, C. L.

Clothiers and Tailors

Brown, M.
Brugge, M.
Cook, J. S.
Dewein, C.
Ebenhack, J.
Eisfeld, E. M.
Elkus, Isaac
Ezekiel, B.
Greenbaum & Kaskel
Hamm, John
Herschler, Solomon
Kaiser & Co.
Lalk, W.
Lehmann, L., & Co.
Neely, John M.
Wehrle, Joseph
Willner, A. & B.
Wright, C. H.

Crockery

Backus, C. B.
McKitterick & Miller

Daguerrean Artists

Baird, J. G.
Campbell, L. D.
Vanselow, H.

Dentists

Abercrombie, J. C.
Bailey, Horton
Bronson & McCollom

Dry Goods

Dwyer & Bonfield
Greenbaum & Schroeder
Jones, Joseph
Kendall, R. C., & Co.
Kimball, J. S., & Co.
Mauro, W. H.
Parsons, T. L., & C. B.
Perkins, P.
Postlewait, W. H.
Rosenthal & Buchman

Schramm, J. S., & Co.
 Scott, H. H.
 Surth, John

Druggists

Bierworth, F., & Co.
 Darling, A.
 Garthe, Aug. Th.
 Gay, E. E.
 Hendricks, A.
 Squires & Bloss

Fish Dealer

Garard, L. H.

Forwarding and Commission

Fear & Hagar
 Ogden & Copp

Foundries and Machine Shops

Hendrie, C.
 Renz & Co.
 Sowden, C., & Co.

Furniture Dealers

Bartruff & Fennimore
 Burge, S. B.
 Hardy, H. C.
 McElhany, James
 Prugh, I. & J.
 Tubbesing & Neihaus
 Weber, Henry

Grocers, Wholesale and Retail

Abbey & McLaughlin
 Adams, R. B.
 Bohns, M.
 Bosch, L.
 Brennan, F.
 Chrissinger, J. W.
 Cunningham, J.
 David, J. S.
 Eads & Co.
 Eitman, W.
 Enderle, W.

Eylward, Martin
 Fleming, M.
 Funk, Fred
 Gear, J. H., & Co.
 Geschwend, E.
 Granger, E. G.
 Hawes, W. A.
 Hunt, H. E.
 Jones, Joseph
 Kiessling, Geo.
 Kimball, J. S., & Co.
 Lillis, Martin
 Long, C. B.
 McIntire, J. R.
 Meyer & Heitmeyer
 Nelson, J. R.
 Otten, John
 Pilger, J.
 Poehler, August
 Ridding, D. C.
 Ritchie, C. W.
 Robinson & Johnson
 Rogers, I. N., & Co.
 Schmidt, L.
 Smith, W. B.
 Starker, C., & Co.
 Tedford, R. B.
 Vanleuven & Powell
 Wagner, Charles
 Whitteker & Co.
 Zeigelmuller, L. & J.

Gunsmiths

Ebner, F.
 Heimbeck, G. H.

Hardware

Kramer, Westren & Co.
 Morton, James, & Co.
 Perkins, P.
 Ross & Whipple
 Schiffer, G., & Co.

Hats and Caps

Ahlert & Kroppach
 Scott, H. H.
 Somers, P. W.

Hotels

Barret House
 Burlington House
 Lawrence House
 Market Hotel
 McCutcheon House
 Pacific House
 Pennsylvania House
 Western Hotel
 Wightman House

Livery

Clark, J. D.
 McCash, W. D.
 Stewart, Robert

Lumber

Campbell & McClure
 Evans, Laidlow, & Co.
 Gilbert, J. W. & W. D.
 Rand, E. D., & Co.
 Scarff, James

Marble Dealers

Donahue & McCosh

Matches

Burhans, A. H., & Co.

Milliners and Dress Makers

Alexander, Mr. S. S.
 Baird, Mrs. J. M.
 Fischer, Mrs. C.
 Hinkle, Mrs. F. J.
 Hixon, Mrs. D. W.
 Leet, Mrs. Isabella
 Lilly, Mrs. Mary
 Martin, Mrs. G. A.
 McElhinney & Candy
 Young, Mrs. Jane

Millers

Keiser, Woodward & Sherrill
 Putman, Olmsted & McEwen
 Sunderland, J. P. & I. S.

Music Dealers

Hawley, H. H.
 Perry, A. W.

Painters

Brydolf, F.
 Caravall, W. H.
 Hartman, C.
 O'Keefe, C.
 Rancy, B.
 Webster & Wright
 Wetmore & Bro.
 Wetzler, Stephen

Planing Mills

Derby, Foote & Co.
 Winter, D. L.

Pork Packers

Favorite, S., & Co.
 Schenck & Denise
 Sunderland, Davey & Co.

Produce Dealers

Bryan, C.
 Nichols, W. C.
 Norton, J.

Rectifiers

Becker, F.
 Kamke & Matthies

Saddles and Harness

Deal, E. W.
 Demerle, A.
 Lindstadt, F.
 Ware & McIntire

Sash, Doors and Blinds

Loper, U.
 Washburn, R. M.

Second Hand Furniture

Jarvis, H. J.

<p style="text-align: center;">Smut Mills</p> <p>Keiser, Woodward & Sherrill Keith, Robinson & Jordan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Soap Manufacturer</p> <p>Ulrich, C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stoves and Tin Ware</p> <p>Ashby, T. G. Brown, B. Foote & Ewing Hudson, S. A. Kupper, J. Mellinger, S., & Co. Moore, David White, J. W. & C. A.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Undertakers</p> <p>Bartruff, H. S.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vinegar Manufacturers</p> <p>Bergmann, A.</p>	<p>Brand, J. G. Eggelmann, C. Fogelgesang, J. Krull, C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wagons and Carriages</p> <p>Bennett, J. Bischoff, G. Boquet, C. Cornwell, W. Crowley, F. G. Burg & Hertzler Hinkle, H.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Watches and Jewelry</p> <p>Brooks, A. Carpenter, A. W. & W. Flint, Louis Prochaska, J. Vaughn, H. R. Waldin, G. H.</p>
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The names given above are those of the business men of Burlington fifty-five years ago. We can call the name of but one of them who is now living, our honored citizen George Whipple. Before we leave this subject, we will say the aggregate of wares manufactured in Burlington in the year 1856 amounted to \$1,031,000, not including lumber, shingles, flour, pork, lard, etc., but using the word "ware" in its ordinary sense. From the Port of Burlington for the year 1856 there were arrivals and departures, 973 steamboats. No city on the Mississippi River north of St. Louis had better opportunities than Burlington in 1856, and without doubt Burlington today would have a population of over one hundred thousand souls but for a process of centralization which commenced soon after this time. What brought it about has no place in this book. The direction of business has materially changed in many things since that time, of which we do not care to write.

Since writing the above Mr. Whipple has passed away.

CHAPTER XII

HAWKEYE PIONEER ASSOCIATION

In 1858, but twenty-two years after Burlington became incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, the people began to think they were old settlers, so great had been the changes which had taken place since the first settlement. It was then they organized the above named association. This association held what they called an "Old Settlers Celebration," June 2, 1858. We want to know something about how those "Old Settlers" felt, what their thoughts were. In order to do this, we set out the things done and said on that occasion.

OLD SETTLERS CELEBRATION

Burlington, Wednesday, June 2d, 1858.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. The Old Settlers of Des Moines County will meet at Marion Hall at 1 o'clock precisely.
2. After the ceremonies they will form a procession, as follows:
 1. The Band.
 2. The Officers of the Hawkeye Pioneer Association.
 3. The Native Young Ladies.
 4. The Ladies who resided here in 1840, with their husbands, gentlemen on the right.
 5. The gentlemen of 1840, their Ladies on the right.
 6. Gentlemen and Ladies of 1840.
3. The Procession will then move down Fourth street to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Third, up Third and halt in front of Barret House. The invited guests, of 1840, will then be invited into the Procession by the President of the Association, and take their place immediately in front of the Native Young Ladies.
4. From the Barret House the Procession will move up Third street to Old Zion Church, and on arriving and being seated the following exercises will be had.

AT THE CHURCH.

1. Music by the Band.

PRAYER.

2. The President will be introduced and welcome our old friends and Settlers.
3. Music.
4. Address to the "Old Settlers" by Hon. Charles Mason.
5. Music.
6. Poem by Johnson Pierson, Esq.
7. Music.
8. Address by the President, David Rorer, Esq.
9. Music.
10. The audience will join in singing Auld Lang Syne.
11. Music.

BENEDICTION.

After the exercises are over at the Church, the Procession will again form in the same order in which it arrived and march to the Barret House, where a Committee will be in waiting to seat the guests at the "festival board." That Committee will consist of the following named gentlemen, Lyman Cook, J. H. Gear, James McKell, Wm. Sunderland, S. A. Hudson, Wm. Thompson, John Buel, and J. Smith McKenny.

AT THE TABLE.

1. Music.
2. Dinner.
3. Music.
4. Regular Toasts, responses and Music.
5. Volunteer Toasts, speeches and Music.

Tickets for the Festival will be delivered by the Committee.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, a GRAND BALL will come off at Grimes' Hall on Main Street, to which all will be admitted who have tickets, which may be had at the office of the Barret House, and from the Managers.

M. D. BROWNING, Ch'n. Gen. Com.

J. C. HALL, Cha'n. Com. of Arrangements.

June 2nd, 1858.

OFFICERS.

President,
HON. DAVID RORER.

Vice Presidents,

HENRY W. STARR, Esq.,	ELBRIDGE G. LEFFLER, Esq.,
JAMES MCKELL, Esq.,	A. W. CARPENTER, Esq.,
COL. JOHN S. DAVID,	EVAN EVANS, Esq.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Officers, held on the 12th of January, A. D., 1858, the following appointments were made, to wit:

Secretary,
WILLIAM GARRETT, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary,
JOHNSON PIERSON, Esq.
Treasurer,
THOMAS HEDGE, Esq.

The Board of Officers, as empowered by the Constitution, subsequently decided upon celebrating the First Annual Festival upon the first Wednesday in June, and appointed the

HON. J. C. HALL, Marshal of the Day.

THE FIRST ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

Wednesday, June 2d, A. D. 1858.

At two o'clock P. M. of this day, the members of the Association assembled at Marion Hall, and, having exchanged friendly greetings, were called to order by the President, Hon. David Rorer, and proceeded thence to the 'Barret House,' in order, as follows:

Marshal of the Day,
Hon. J. C. Hall.
Band.
President.
Vice Presidents.
Secretary.
Corresponding Secretary.
Treasurer.
Members at Large.

Having reached the Barret House, the procession was opened, and the orator and chaplain of the day, and a large number of invited guests, residents in 1840, who were there assembled, were received into the ranks immediately following the officers of the association, and the line of march was continued to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which (a continuous rain having prevented their joining in the procession, as expected), a large number of ladies were already assembled.

The procession having entered the church, the president resumed the chair, and order being restored, the Hon. J. C. Hall, marshal of the day, rose and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: This is the first festival of the Hawk-Eye Pioneer Association of Des Moines County. I take pleasure in introducing to you the first president of the association, Judge Rorer."

Whereupon the president delivered the following welcome:

"Old Settlers of Iowa: We welcome you here this day in the name of our old settlers, and in the name of all the people of Burlington.

"We come together to celebrate our advent into this beautiful land, and to renew our early friendships.

"If there be aught of vanity or weakness in it, we know it will be overlooked when we see here present so many of those who came after us, all sympathizing in our feelings. They, too, in turn will be old settlers.

"New Comers of Burlington: We thank you for your presence here this day. We greet you from our hearts, as new comers were greeted in days of old.

"You as well as we have learned what it is to sever the ties of childhood, and seek out new homes and new friends in other places.

"To our Young Friends who are Native Born: We also extend a hearty welcome.

"You link the present to the future, as we link the present to the past. It is still your happy lot to enjoy the scenes that cluster around the places of your nativity. Should that lot hereafter be changed, then more than ever will you appreciate your present privilege."

PRAYER.

By the chaplain of the day, Rev. William Salter:

"Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we come to thee this day with the voice of thanksgiving and praise. Thou hast ordered the bounds of our habitation in great mercy. The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage. We laud and magnify thy Name.

"We thank thee for thy favor to those adventurous men who planted upon this soil the institutions of Christian civilization. We give praise to thee for the courage, and fortitude, and patience, with which thou didst inspire and strengthen their hearts in the midst of privation and hardship. We thank thee that so many of them continue to this day, and are here present to talk of thy goodness, and speak of thy wonderful works. We commend them to thy providence and grace. If it please thee, give them length of days, and let their hearts be continually made glad in witnessing the good fruits of their sacrifices and toils.

"O thou Supreme Ruler of men, thou Governor among the nations, command thy blessings upon our beloved state. May peace and prosperity be in all our borders. Dispose those that are called to rule over us, to rule in thy fear, and as become the representatives of eternal justice. May they be a terror not to good works, but to the evil. May the blessings of knowledge, and of our holy religion, be universally diffused. May schools and churches be multiplied, and all the people be gathered under their influence. Prosper all the efforts of good men in every part of the commonwealth to advance whatever is lovely and of good report, and let our civil and religious liberties be preserved to the latest age. And by thy blessings may this state gain an advanced position among the people of the earth in all that enriches and adorns human life, and makes man worthy to bear the image of his Maker and Redeemer.

"O Lord, our God, remember our whole country and all the nations of the earth in mercy. Build up in all lands the Kingdom of thy Son. Let his throne be exalted, and all kings fall down before him, and all nations serve him.

"Attend with thy blessing the grateful services of this occasion, and let them

be the means of confirming our hearts in patriotism, in public spirit, and in all noble virtues.

"And to thy great name be honor, and power, and glory, forever. Amen."

The Hon. Charles Mason, being introduced by the president, next delivered the following

ADDRESS :

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

"On the first day of June, 1833, the white man first set foot on the ground whereon we now stand—claiming it as his own. The former occupants, who, for centuries, had been slowly retiring before the steady progress of their more powerful neighbors, and again yielded to their destiny, and reluctantly left behind them this great river, with the prairies and forests by which it was skirted, to follow still further the setting sun—fit symbol of the approaching extinguishment of their devoted race—and the civilized American thus obtained a foothold upon this shore, to lay the foundation of new cities, and plant the germ of another empire. We are now holding the first annual meeting of a society organized to commemorate that event, so interesting, not only to ourselves, but to our country and to the whole world of mankind.

"To you, sir, and to most of those who now hear me, I can hardly offer any statement of facts which will be either novel or interesting. The event we celebrate is so recent in its date, that it seems to belong to the present rather than the past. The mists of forgetfulness have not yet obscured any of the attending circumstances. So far from giving scope to the embellishments of fable, or the exaggerations of fancy, they have not yet subsided into sober, settled history. A quarter of a century seems but a short time in the recollection of an individual—still less in the history of a community. Many of those whom I now address witnessed the retiring steps of the reluctant savage, as he still lingered around the pleasant hunting grounds he was abandoning forever. Within seven years from that event every member of this society had taken up his abode within the limits of the newly acquired territory, where the aboriginal footprints had not then become erased. Men on whom the winter of age has not yet settled, who still feel the full glow of active, useful manhood, participated as adults in the event we are now commemorating. The Romulus of our city is still among us, with a fair promise of as many more years as have elapsed since he modestly gave to the city, he and his associates were founding, not his own name, but that which then so freshly dwelt in his emigrant heart, associated with tearful recollections of the past, and of the scenes and friends of his early home.

"Under these circumstances, I shall not attempt any general recapitulation of events as a matter of information. Still, it will not be deemed improper to bring to your recollection some of the circumstances connected with the early settlement of this city and county, and to add such reflections as the present occasion may seem to render appropriate.

"When, in February, 1837, I first set foot within this city, then in the fourth year of its infancy, it was a village of some three hundred inhabitants. They occupied houses mostly of a single story, and even of a single room, constructed of logs, or slightly built frames. Not more than two of the whole number were

composed of more substantial materials, and even these have long since vanished before the advance of superior improvement. A small opening had been made extending a few squares up and down the river, and a still less distance perpendicularly from the shore; but the hills around, now crowned with comfortable and tasteful residences, were then covered with the unbroken primeval forest. Not a church or a schoolhouse had as yet made its appearance among us, and although the streets had received their geographical position, yet the plastic substratum of clay, which had perhaps lain dormant for hundreds of generations, had not evinced its capacity for tormenting its disturbers, and for imposing the ruling fashion which prevailed for so many years of the frequent change of sides between the leg of the boot and that of the pantaloon. Such was the unpretending condition of the town which was at that time the seat of government of a territory which included what now constitutes three states and the materials of a fourth.

"The condition of the rural districts was in harmonious correspondence with that of the metropolis. Skirting the timber land in most parts of the county might be seen a continuous series of incipient farms, each adorned with a settler's cabin. Occasionally, some one more adventurous than the rest had launched boldly out from the shore, where the others had nestled, into the open ocean of prairie, and had fixed his home where the storms of summer and the wintry winds might approach him on all sides, and in defiance, also, of the distance whence the materials for fire and shelter and fences were to be procured.

"Public highways were then in an entirely embryotic condition. Between certain points tracks had become defined and established, but the traveler generally regulated his course across the prairies by the same rule that would have guided him over the lake or the desert. The cultivated fruits were wholly an expectancy. Like most of the other comforts and conveniences of life, they were visible only to the eye of faith—they existed only in the regions of hope.

"The whole population of what now constitutes the entire State of Iowa, taken in the summer and early autumn of 1836, was a little upwards of ten thousand. In February following it was probably two or three thousand greater. The usual time requisite to send by mail to New York or Washington and obtain a reply was ninety days, though the traveler, under favorable circumstances, might hope to make that journey in about one-third of that time. I have seen a letter which had been one year and twelve days on its pilgrimage from the City of New York to our Burlington postoffice.

"The inhabitants within the present limits of our state were almost exclusively of the class so widely known under the denomination of squatters. Destitute of titles to their lands, they expected and received little protection from statutory enactments. But being without the law in this respect, they became a law unto themselves, and I think I can safely state, that I have never known justice to be meted out with more strict impartiality, or to be tempered with more genuine equity.

"Such is a hasty glimpse which personal observation enables me to present; and though the recollections of many who now hear me may reach back a few years farther, still, to those who have been eye witnesses of all these events, this reminiscence will serve to call up the past in all its vividness.

"Contrast for a moment this picture of the past with that afforded by a glance

at the present, and tell me, whether this earth has often witnessed instances of more rapid progress? Within the last twenty-one years, while the infant has been growing to the man, the population of our city and that of our state have respectively increased about fifty fold; their wealth and importance in a much greater degree. The practical distance to the seaboard cities, measured through the mails, is less than one-tenth of what it was, and not more than one-fifth to the traveler; while the telegraph has, for some purposes, effectually annihilated time and distance. The open prairie throughout our country has been transformed into a series of almost continual enclosures. The plowshare has developed the latent fertility of the soil, intrinsically more valuable than the mines of California. Comfortable homes are scattered over its entire surface. Orchards and gardens and fields, bright with the promise of abundant harvests, are blooming in every direction. The necessaries, the comforts, and even the luxuries of life, are enjoyed by us in a degree scarcely inferior to those which the people of any of the older states can boast. Such are some of the changes which a brief retrospect of what we ourselves have witnessed enables us to realize.

“Much of this improvement may be regarded as peculiar to this and some of the other new states. But very much is also due to the general progress which the whole human race has made within the last twenty-five years. Probably never since the creation has the world made so great a general advance within the same limit of time. That wonderful instrument, the telegraph, has sprung into existence during that period, and given to man a faculty he never before possessed. It is not only spreading its network of nervous sensation all over the land, but is now aiming to produce a like result under the ocean also.” * * *

“Railroads, though invented just previously, can hardly be said to have been practically known to the world prior to 1833. They were confined to a very few localities; they have now become a common convenience, an almost daily necessity in all civilized and populous countries, giving to humanity an almost ubiquitous power, never before conceived of. Especially in the United States have they been constantly and rapidly extending themselves westward, checkering every state from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Onward still is their note of progress, and with a bold ambition, they are manifesting an unmistakable intention of overlapping the intervening rocky barriers and formidable deserts, and of connecting the two oceans by their ligaments of iron.

“Within the same space of time has steam been successfully applied to ocean navigation. The broad Atlantic is now traversed in this manner with as much regularity as the steam ferryboats ply across the Mississippi; and other seas and oceans are fast becoming witnesses of like results. That mute, submissive power which has learned to urge these floating leviathans for thousands of miles without food or rest, against winds and currents, has, in numberless other new modes since the epoch we are considering, been made implicitly subservient to the will of man. The inventive genius of our race has, in fact, received a new general impulse. It has explored every portion of the wide field of human efforts, substituting the labor of machinery for the far less perfect skill of human hands, and contributing in a thousand other methods to enlarge the faculties, minister to the comfort, and advance the progress of the human race. * * *

“This is not the same world it seemed when our city was founded, nor is man the same being he then was. His capacities have become enlarged. He can

accomplish now what would then have been entirely chimerical. He has risen one degree in the scale of being. He has commenced a new era in the progress of development. If the wonders described in the Arabian tales should become realities during the next generation, hardly will a greater change be effected than that which has taken place since the occurrence of the event we are this day commemorating. All this have we witnessed. In all this have we participated, aside from our experience in relation to the development of our own body politic, in which the world at large has not shared.

"Reckoning by events and the power of accomplishing results, the day of antediluvian longevity seem almost again restored. Methuselah could not accomplish in a thousand years what we can now complete in our brief three score and ten. I doubt whether during his whole life he saw more important changes or witnessed a more substantial progress, either physically, morally, socially, or politically, than we have done within the last twenty-five years.

"We have within that time looked in upon the cradle where human institutions were in their swaddling clothes, and we have witnessed all their stages of development up to the period of their present maturity. We have practically been back to the days of the early patriarchs, and many of the changes which, in other instances, it has required three thousand years to produce have passed successively before our own vision. We have seen society in the very process of its first formation. Little by little have we beheld the elements organizing into regular order, crystallizing into forms in accordance with the laws of their being, and developing progressively into higher and more perfect organizations as circumstances permitted or required.

"Some of us at least have witnessed the entire absence of all the forms of civil government within our limits. More than a year elapsed after the savage had yielded to the white man before the laws of Michigan were extended over the western shore of the Mississippi. Two years later we became a portion of the Territory of Wisconsin, and the winter following regular territorial courts of general jurisdiction were, for the first time, established among us. Even then the administration of the laws was for some time extremely imperfect. Counties were organized, but their limits no one could ascertain. The course of a stream, and lines indefinitely drawn from grove to headland, were all the boundaries which the circumstances of the case permitted.

"In July, 1838, we became a separate territory, and not long afterwards, the surveys of the public lands in this neighborhood having been completed, the boundaries of our counties were fixed with precision. The public lands were brought into market, and we became possessed of the legal titles to our real estate. Regular government was soon afterwards established in the older counties, and rapidly extended as civilization made its way into the interior.

"As illustrative of the novel uses to which it was necessary to adapt the limited means within our reach in those early days, and of the shifts to which we were driven by the great mother of invention, I need but remind you of some of the scenes which have been witnessed within these very walls (Old Zion Church). The main body of this edifice has now been standing about twenty years. It was the first and for many years the only church building in the City of Burlington.

“Whoever at the present day sits within its hallowed precincts, listening to the fervid prayer, the calm discourse, the swelling anthem, or the loud hosanna, would be very erroneous in the conclusion that these were the only sounds that had ever echoed within its consecrated walls. No; other halls have witnessed more important and more tragical scenes, but where will you find those that could give a more variegated history of what had transpired within them?

“Here was embodied, for several years, the legislative wisdom of the Territory of Iowa—the ‘lower’ house paradoxically occupying the hall above, and the ‘upper’ house the room below. From these went forth those edicts which for many a year have ruled this goodly land. Here, too, the supreme judicial tribunal of the territory held its sometime session, and the regular terms of the District Court were here convened for many a successive year. Here the rights of persons and property were adjudicated. Here the felon trembled and hoped at the prospect of an inefficient penitentiary, and here the murderer received his sentence.” * * *

“Since the epoch we now celebrate the population of the United States has fully doubled; and wealth, power and importance have augmented in a much greater ratio. Already have we the largest commercial marine of any power on the face of the earth; with only one competitor in all the arts of peace, and with a more active and enterprising people than can be found elsewhere under the sun. At the end of another quarter of a century our numbers, judging by the past, will have doubled again—exceeding those of France or Great Britain, including all except her Asiatic dependencies; and by the commencement of another century we shall equal those of even Russia herself. Before that date the financial center of the civilized world will have crossed the Atlantic. Our limits will include all that is of essential value in the whole of North America; our progress in science, agriculture, the useful arts, the means of locomotion, and all that gives real prosperity, shall be unequalled by any other nation, and we shall stand confessedly the leading power upon the face of the whole earth.

“Not that our military strength and appointments, either on the ocean or on the land, shall exceed those of any of the sovereigns of Europe; not that we are about to enter on a career of conquest, to subjugate by force our neighbors, either on the north or on the south. Such an attempt would be the extreme of folly, not to say of wickedness, and would lead us far away from the end at which we should be aiming.

“Our mission is, ‘Peace on earth and good will to all men.’ On that as a foundation our government rests. That is the source of all our real power and progress. Unless urged by some great necessity, we should not deviate from that line of policy. We have but to follow the precept of the Golden Rule, and the dictates of our own moral sense, to deal justly, kindly, generously, with each other, and with all other nations; to practice charity and moderation, but at the same time friendship, both at home and abroad; in order not only to confer on others, but also to secure to ourselves the greatest possible amount of benefits—including territorial expansion, national growth and that moral power which as greatly exceeds physical force on the score of efficacy as on that of humanity.”

* * *

“If there is any class in all our wide domain who, more than all others, can be relied upon as being loyal to our present constitution and government it is

the pioneers of Iowa who have given a state to that very Union. In their name, and in this sacred presence, I here utter the solemn pledge that they will ever be found standing shoulder to shoulder in defence of that great political fabric, which is partly the work of their own hands, and which they have so essentially aided to strengthen and adorn."

P O E M,

By Johnson Pierson, Esq.

"OLD PIONEER:—Your deeds and toils I sing,
Progress, my Muse, the West, my fabled Spring;
And thou, "Old ZION," be my Delphic grot,
Where brooding Memory pours historic thought:
And ye, "OLD SETTLERS," lend a list'ning ear.
That I may sing, and you, approving hear;
Your deeds my theme, the burden of my song;
Rough though the verse, its notes to you belong.
What more adore the old heroic times,
To grace the Poet's lay, or tuneful rhymes,
Than the great actions of the wise and good,—
The hardy dwellers of the cave and wood.

The Alban Kings, in Rome's primeval day,
Live in the Epic flow of Virgil's lay;
And I, to praise your deeds, would wake a song,
Which with this River's flood should sweep along,
Roll onward, with its ever ceaseless flow,
Far as the tide of wand'ring Time shall go:—
So that the Future, rising into view,
Might hear my Doric *myth* and think of YOU.

Welcome, welcome, one and all

Where the bridal and the Pall

Often met, as often parted,

Blithe with joy, or broken hearted;

In God's first Temple, which ye in olden time uprear'd,
With willing hands and hearts, to him your hardy Sires revered,
In this vast wilderness, upon the Mississippi's shore,
Where ye might cultivate the arts of Peace, and God adore.

This is then your PLYMOUTH ROCK,

Within the desert wild,

Where the Anglo parent stock

First nursed its Western Child;

Here sooth'd the little elfin's cries,

With pleasant nursery tales,

Conn'd in New England's placid skies,

Or Shenandoah's vales:

Teaching it as it grew up,

Tasting Life's delusive cup,

Words to form its tender thought,
 To mould aright its yielding heart,
 So that in Life, whate'er its lot,
 It still would act a patriot's part;
 Eschewing Wrong, defending Right,
 And chasing from the West, its Night."

* * * * *

VALEDICTORY BY THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. David Rorer.

In all ages and amongst every people it has been customary to commemorate leading events by traditions, inscriptions, games or ceremonies, or by monuments of some sort or other. At first, monuments rude and simple, suitable to the state of the arts and the tastes of a primitive people; but afterwards by permanent erections, some of which among the ancients rival the skill and power of modern civilization. In other instances it has been done by the institution of orders, ceremonies or anniversaries, which shall perpetuate forever the events thus commemorated.

When the Children of Israel passed over Jordan they took up twelve stones out of the midst thereof and carried them unto the place where they lodged, and laid them down there; and those twelve stones, which they took out of Jordan, Joshua set up for a memorial, and said unto the Children of Israel: "When your children shall ask their fathers, in time to come, saying, 'What mean these stones?'—then ye shall let your children know, saying, 'Israel came over this Jordan on dry land.'"

When Saul sought the life of the boy David, it was by the stone monument in the field that he was warned of his danger.

When Columbus landed upon the New World he set up a cross there in token of Christian dominion, and bowed down with his followers and worshiped. That cross is now an emblem of faith all over the land, and the ceremonial of that worship has been repeated therein, morning and evening, ever since, and will continue until the end of time, whilst the smoke from the fire-sides of fifty millions of free people ascends to heaven as a perpetual memorial of the bold navigator—a monument more honorable and lasting than the pyramids of Egypt, or the cenotaphs of kings and conquerors.

When the Pilgrim Fathers reached their Land of Promise, they bowed down and worshiped the rock of their deliverance upon the rock of their landing place. That rock has ever since been regarded by their descendants as a memorial of the great event, the anniversary of which is every year celebrated by processions and orations and hymns and thanksgiving.

When our common fathers achieved their independence as one among the nations of the earth, they, by common consent, celebrated the day by orations, processions, bonfires, rejoicing and the firing of cannon; whilst the several occurrences in the history of that great struggle have been commemorated by books, by paintings, by monuments and by traditions and names of places.

When Boone descended into the "dark and bloody ground" he carved his name there upon a beech tree as a memorial of the daring step; and though that humble monument has long since passed away, the town of Boonsboro now marks the spot; and his honored name is now commemorated by the names of counties and of towns in almost every region of the West.

Everywhere in our land the progress of civilization has been marked by mementos of leading events and of leading spirits, from the footsteps of the hunter and the trail of the pioneer, to the camps of the conquerors and halls of civil rulers.

These monuments of our forefathers, and earliest pioneers, have been followed up by the more glorious one of a great confederation, spreading out, like the seed of Ezekiel's parable of the two eagles and the vine, from ocean to ocean, beside the great waters. Of this glorious monument our own Iowa forms a part. Humble as they may be, she, too, has her traditions and mementos of the past to commemorate her pioneers, and which in the brief space of a quarter of a century have led to the erection of a great state, with a free and happy people, with civil and literary institutions and works of art and internal improvements unequaled by those of any other people of the same age on the face of the globe. The germ of all this we and our contemporaries planted; and, though no bigger at first than a man's hand, yet spreading out like the little cloud that rose up out of the sea, they extend now from river to river, and from confine to confine of our state until every homestead and every village is an institution of learning—until our land is covered with lowing herds, and our ears are everywhere enlivened with the whistle of steam and the hum of industry; and until the footprints of the red man are wiped out by the track of the locomotive. We meet here this day to commemorate the beginning of these things, and the names of such of our fellows as have gone before us. Yes—here upon almost the very ground where the remnant of red men, within the recollection of many now present, kept up their nocturnal wailings over the bones of their fathers—almost upon the very ground, where, for years, they periodically came back to renew their wild devotions and to deplore the loss of this, their cherished spot in "the beautiful land." There, close to the foot of the lower bluff, hard by the residences of our friends Anderson and McKell, there is the enchanted ground, where the outcast remnant kept up their orgies.

Seeing, then that there is a sort of instinctive desire in the human breast to preserve some recollections of the past, it is not strange that we have met together to renew our early friendship; to greet each other as in days of old, when the stealthy glance of the red man and the wild state of the country taught us the true value of a friend; when hardships and privations surrounded us; when luxuries, and even comforts, were strangers to us, and when our slumbers were serenaded by the wolf and the catamount instead of by soft strains of music.

Under these circumstances we may be permitted to speak of little things and unimportant events which ordinarily do not find their way into any book.

There is a place now known as Florence, on the south bank of the Iowa River, about twenty-three miles from this. We say a place, for it can hardly be called a town, though laid out for one and named as such. There was the home of Black Hawk, and there, too, was the village of his band. They recrossed

the Mississippi to their former homes in the spring of 1832 and commenced planting corn, and probably committing depredations on the whites. This brought on what is termed the Black Hawk war, in which there are some present who did honorable service. Our friend, Jonathan Donnell, for one, the first man who committed matrimony in our county, and the man who built the first mill. A good man and true—we are most happy to see him here this day.

That war resulted in a treaty by which this country, from the state line of Missouri to opposite Prairie Du Chien, and extending back from the river some forty miles, was ceded to the United States, except a reservation of ten miles wide on the Iowa River. By this treaty the United States got possession of the country on the first day of June, 1833. To celebrate that event we are here this day. * * *

In the fall of 1832 David Tothero came in with his family and settled on the prairie at a place about three miles out, since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. About the same time, Samuel S. White and family built and occupied a cabin at this place, close to the river, at the upper bluff—just above the present gas works. The dragoons came down from Rock Island next winter and drove White and Tothero over the river and burned down their cabins. White wintered at Honey Creek and returned here and built his cabin on the first of the next June, the day of taking possession. It was rebuilt on Front street, between Court and High streets, just below the Sunderlands Mills. That cabin was removed since to Mr. Keeler's lot near Hawkeye bridge, out Jefferson street; and finally pulled down and worked into the bank of the creek for spiling—and a spoiling piece of vandalism it was to thus desecrate the old house, the mother of all the houses in town. * * *

The settlement increased with great rapidity, and there being no civil government, the settlers made regulations for themselves. Some of those are interesting relics, and will be read:

"3. *Resolved*, That any person or persons allowing the Indians to have whisky on any account whatever shall forfeit all the whisky he or they shall have on hand, and likewise the confidence and protection of this association."

Surely this looks a good deal like the origin of the "Maine Law."

It also indicates very clearly that whisky was the only article in the drinking way known to the country, for there is no inhibition against any other strong drink.

Another one of these laws is as follows:

"4. *Resolved*, That any person harboring or protecting a refugee, who, to evade justice, has fled from the other sections of the Union, shall be delivered with such refugee on the other side of the river."

These regulations were rigorously enforced. In them there is the spirit of patriotism blended with the love of order. * * *

In June, 1834, Congress passed an act annexing the Black Hawk purchase to the Territory of Michigan for temporary government. In September following the Legislature of Michigan divided the purchase into two counties—Des Moines and Dubuque—the boundary between them being a line running due west from the foot of Rock Island. They also organized a county court in each county. The seat of justice was at this place for Des Moines County. The first court here was holden in April, 1835, in a log house on the hill, on lot No. 384,

where Mr. Ritchie now lives. We will now call the grand jury for that court, and see how many, after this twenty-three years, will answer to their names. They were: Hugh Wilson, David Hunter, James Hatcher, Mathew W. Latty, James Dawson, Solomon Osborn, William Derkins, John Chandler, Francis Redding, Daniel Chance, Enoch Wade, Jonathan Morgan, George Leelbrick, Jeremiah Smith, and Arthur Ingram, foreman. *None answer.*

The business of the term consisted in granting three divorces, convicting one person for assault and battery, and fining one person, a Mr. John Toopes, for a contempt of the court, with an order of committal until the fine should be paid. This fining for contempt is the first entry of record. The occasion was this: While the court were empaneling the grand jury a fight occurred in open court between John Toopes and one Walters. In the rencontre they upset the table of the judges, or rather the dry goods boxes used by them as such, and that was the contempt for which Toopes was punished.

By referring to the list of Santa Fe prisoners taken by the Mexicans in Cook's expedition to annex Santa Fe to Texas, it will be found that the name of John Toopes, our hero of the county court, is among them. That not content with overturning that primitive tribunal, he turns filibuster, and, Don Quixote like, goes to Mexico to fight for his rights and breaks a lance with Santa Anna. Circumstances justify the belief, however, that he was not prompted so much by a lawless purpose as by that thirst for adventure so characteristic of the American pioneer—a race of men always ready for any honest enterprise, from the court leet to the battle field—from the cabin to the White House. Their march is ever onward, bearing the banner of manifest destiny all over our continent.

They go not for the *sake of gain*—but for the *love of going*—and are so constituted as to always still love to go. They are brave and hospitable, high minded and honorable. They are faithful friends, and dangerous but honorable enemies. Frank in their intercourse, and open in their purpose, they hold dissimulation in contempt and never smile with purpose to deceive. They would spurn a benefit procured by crouching, and are generous to a fault. They are temperate without pledges, and practice the moral virtues without professing them. They are the truest representatives of the Cavaliers, possessing most of their virtues, with few of their faults. As points the needle to the pole, so tend their footsteps southward, or westward towards the setting sun. Their wants are few—they are always poor, but never paupers. The iron hand of the oppressor comes not near them. With the mountains for curtains, and the heavens for a canopy, they make their beds in peace, and build their log huts far from the intrigues of the busy world. Prompted by a law of their nature, their march is ever onward. Hence we find but few of ours remain.

Where, then, are those of our pioneers who answer not our call this day? Why come they not up to meet us? They are gone! But think you yonder cemetery holds them all? No! by far not all.

They came—they looked upon the land—they plucked the wild flower from the prairie—they built them houses and planted fields—they hunted the wild beast from his native cover. With contented hearts and noble hands, in privation they laid the basis of a state, and for this brief time were happy. The country then was new—they never dreamed it would be old to them. But when

these things were done the freshness of the land was gone—the charm of novelty was broken. Then, seeing the land of promise still ahead, they sickened at the deed which they had done, and were unhappy; for they were pioneers and still longed to go. In the meantime many are dead—their last “claim” is made—a small green mound by the Father of Waters! And while a few, restrained by local influences, reluctantly remained behind, and are left, like the lost boulders which lie scattered over our prairies, the great mass of them who lived went on. By the rippling waters towards the setting sun they found themselves new homes—and then again found others along Vancouver's shore—or, some diverging to the left, in California's golden sands they stuck their stakes, with restless eye turned toward the sunny South. Some, like Moses, have fallen by the way-side, their graves as little known as his.

On the cold summit of the Nevada;
 And on the green sward of Central America;
 In the deep gorges of the mountain pass;
 And on the battle fields of Mexico;
 On the lone, Pacific coast,

And all along the route from here, to there, they rest. There unhonored are their lonely graves, or there, unburied, bleach their honored bones—their memory we renew this day. * * *

On the suggestion of the Hon. J. C. Hall, marshal of the day, the whole assembly joined in singing

AULD LANG SYNE.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
 And never brought to min'!
 Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
 And days o' lang syne?

CHORUS.

For auld lang syne, my dear,
 For auld lang syne,
 We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
 For auld lang syne.

We twa hae run about the braes,
 And pu'd the gowans fine;
 But we've wander'd mony a weary foot,
 Sin' auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, etc.

We twa hae paid't i' the burn,
 Frae mornin' sun til dine;
 But seas between us braid hae roar'd
 Sin' auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, etc.

And here's a hand, my trusty frien,
 And gie's a hand o' thine;
 And we'll take a right guid-willie waught,
 For auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, etc.

And surely ye'll be your pint-stowp,
 As sure as I'll be mine;
 And we'll take a cup o' kindness yet,
 For auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, etc.

BENEDICTION.

By the Rev. William Salter.

The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit, be with you all. Amen.

The large assemblage of old settlers, ladies and gentlemen, preceded by the band, then formed in procession and marched to the Barret House, where, under the direction of a special committee, a most sumptuous and elegant dinner was spread for them upon the ample board of "mine host," R. A. Deming. The chair was occupied by the Hon. David Rorer, president of the association, with the numerous invited guests, on either hand. He was assisted by the vice-presidents, who presided at the several tables.

GRACE.

By the Rev. William Salter.

Our Father, who art in heaven, we give Thee thanks for these bounties. Inspire our hearts with gratitude for peace and plenty, and every mercy, and help us to declare Thy praise, not only with our lips, but in our lives. Bestow Thy benediction upon the "Old Settlers" and upon their children and the children's children, and fill the State of Iowa with light, and knowledge, and salvation, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. IOWA—She claims Michigan as her grandfather, Wisconsin as her father; and with due respect to her progenitors, she claims to be an *improvement upon the breed*—not only in natural resources, and moral, social and educational advancement, but in her future prospects.

2. OLD DES MOINES, *the Mother of Counties*—She welcomes to her maternal board the representatives of her daughters, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Louisa, Muscatine and Scott.

The Hon. D. W. Kilbourn, of Lee, responded to this toast. He said:
Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I return you, Mr. President, and through you, the Hawk-Eye Pioneer Association of Des Moines County, my sincere thanks for your invitation, which has given me the privilege of meeting with you here today. I regard this, sir, as no common occasion. It is, I believe, the second meeting of the kind ever held in the state, and your society is the second and last county society of "Old Settlers" yet organized.

I am most happy to be present here today, but not so happy, sir, in attempting to make a speech. I expected our county to be ably represented here today. Governor Lowe, Mayor Sample, General Van Antwerp, General Bridgeman, of Keokuk, and others from various parts of the county, promised to be on hand. No doubt all of these gentlemen will give good reasons for their absence; but I venture to predict that not one of these "old settlers" will ever admit that the severe rainstorm of this morning had anything to do in preventing their presence here.

I, sir, settled in Des Moines County more than twenty years ago, and it is no fault of mine that I am not now a citizen of your county. I was legislated out of it, as I lived in that part which now forms Lee County, and of which all her citizens are proud, as they are of her mother, Old Des Moines.

My first visit to this spot was in April, 1837. Wonderful is the change since then. Then only a few small frame and log buildings occupied the ground where now appears this beautiful city. Palatial residences and substantial and imposing business houses have taken the places of the unpretending and temporary structures of 1836.

Then the only hotel was a small frame house on the bank of the river, named the "Iowa House." The dining room was in the rear, built of rough logs, and just before had been used as a stable. But as this was the best in the town, and the accommodating landlord did the best he could by his guests, everybody was satisfied.

Today we are assembled under different circumstances. This commodious and splendidly kept house, this beautiful and extensive dining room, these tables, loaded with luxuries, and these ladies, surrounded by—I had almost said it—make us realize the change that has taken place in twenty-one years.

Mr. President, I must tell you about the first public speech it was my privilege to listen to in Iowa. It was a "Fourth of July Oration," and was delivered in this place in January, 1838, by "The Starr" of Burlington. Some of you, no doubt, have a vivid recollection of that occasion. Among the reminiscences of early times I often think of it.

Mr. President, though but two are here today from Keokuk, we claim to make up somewhat in time what we lack in numbers. Valencourt Van Orsdall, Esq., who is here present, is no doubt the oldest settler in Iowa here this day, and most likely the oldest settler at present resident in the state. He came to the site of Keokuk in the year 1827, and is the only person now residing in Keokuk who resided there in 1840. I am glad that he is here present today, and unless a better claim be put in I think our City of Keokuk may boast that one of her citizens is the oldest settler in Iowa.

Mr. Kilbourn having concluded, H. W. Starr, Esq., proposed that three cheers be given to Mr. Van Orsdall, the oldest citizen of Iowa, which were given with heartiness.

The Hon. Charles Foster, of Washington County, being called upon, also responded to the second toast. He said:

Mr. President:—

Children always are indebted to their parents for much of their own peculiar character. The descendants of Romulus and his robber band never lost the predatory character and wolf-like ferocity of the nurse-mother of their great ancestor. And the method taken to supply the new colony with their first wives did not add to their moral character, nor increase the respect of those old republicans for woman's rights.

This western world of ours is settled by more diverse elements of national character than any other. The Huguenot of France, the plodding Hollander, the persevering German, the Swede, Finn and Dane, the Irish, Scotch and English, with all the results of their mingled races, were originally scattered along, in separate colonies, from Maine to Georgia. The early Indian wars, and more especially the Revolutionary war, fused these differing colonies into one nation, and from this fusion have already sprung twenty new states. If, as is generally acknowledged, the character of a people is improved by this intermingling of various branches of the race, what may we not expect in this country? In the "Father of His Country," in the united band of revolutionary patriots, in the array of hero settlers—the first "old settlers," from the veritable, original John Smith, of Virginia, to Ethan Allen, of Vermont, we have the promise and germ of our future greatness. The valor, enterprise and integrity of our founders will perpetuate themselves in our institutions forever.

It is not becoming that I should, in their very presence, speak of the first settlers of Des Moines, the mother of Iowa counties. They are here to speak for themselves. Seldom has it been the good fortune of the founders of a state to witness the log cabins of their building, colonizing into a large and populous state, with every accompaniment of wealth and intelligence, while they themselves are yet in the midsummer of life. It is difficult for us to realize that, within twenty-five years of this time, the first log cabin of the first legal squatter sovereign was, in the profound solitude of a vast wilderness, erected here where now the busy hum of a great city welcomes us to her festal day. In behalf of the invited guests, I thank you for the kind invitation and your cordial welcome—so freely given, so nobly fulfilled. Yet for certain reasons I wish the ladies here to understand that I am not a *very* old settler.

In conclusion I beg leave to offer this sentiment:

THE CHILDREN OF OLD DES MOINES—May their mother ever be able to point them out, as did the mother of the Gracchi, and say with just pride, "*behold my jewels.*"

12. OUR INVITED GUESTS—*We give you a hearty welcome.*

Responded to by Willard Barrows, Esq., of Scott County, who, being introduced by the Hon. J. C. Hall, spoke as follows:

I am called upon, Mr. President, as an invited guest. I am no orator. My life has been spent for twenty-five years in camp. For more than twenty years I have rambled over the rich prairies of Iowa as a surveyor. Twenty years ago I visited the lovely spot upon which your prosperous and beautiful city now stands. What changes have taken place! Your green hills have been covered up by the habitations of man. The Indian and the deer have fled alike towards the setting sun, and the last wild footprints of the red man have been covered up by the onward march of civilization.

To those of you who have witnessed the change, how great the contrast! You stand here today, my pioneer friends, comparative strangers in your own homes. Your log cabins have given place to the most stately mansions. It is not only so in your own city and county, but in every city and village throughout the state. The progress of our adopted state is beyond all precedent. The world has never beheld such rapid strides as we have seen. But this festival today gives abundant evidence that you have not forgotten the past. The happy smile, the familiar greeting, the nod of recognition, all attest the joy of the occasion, and every eye is bright with hope for the future.

We should cherish these feelings, my friends. Let the joy of the cabin in the days of infancy never be forgotten in the pride of your palaces. Let the reminiscences of a pioneer life never be forgotten, or thrown aside for the splendors and magnificence of the present. But tell your early struggles to your children, and hand down to posterity, by the records of your association, the conflicts through which you have passed, that future generations may know the beginning of the mighty West. Perpetuate these reunions. They will strengthen the bonds of unity, and as you annually come to the festive board, and some familiar face is gone, it will but remind us of our pilgrimage to another and better land.

The pioneers of Iowa, like the devoted and self-sacrificing Marquette and Joliet, the first white men who ever trod her soil, led the way to great and glorious results. How little did we think when we built our first cabin that we should so soon celebrate the event with so much magnificence, luxury and beauty. We expected the emigrant to come—sometime; but who believed that in twenty years this city would contain 18,000 inhabitants, and our adopted state more than six hundred thousand. But the sound of the mighty West has gone forth, and we love to believe that we hear the tramp of the coming millions, and that we can brush away the misty veil that hides the future and behold mighty cities scattered along our beautiful river, and over our rich and exhaustless prairies. I have traversed the length and the breadth of our state, and compared it with all the states of our Union, with Oregon, California and other portions of the world I have visited, and I am here ready to assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there is not the same number of square miles in America, if there is on the globe, capable of supporting so dense a population as the State of

Iowa. It is most emphatically true that, westward the star of empire takes its way. Why, tell me, Mr. President, what is to become of the starving hordes of Europe if they come not to the new world? Or, I might better ask, how long will the sons of New England cling to those sterile rocks and the three-inch soil which produces only white beans and pumpkins? Why, sir, I hope and expect yet to see in my day all these vast prairies teeming with life and beauty. I hope yet to see the smoke curling from the campfires of 10,000 happy homes, and hear the great anthem of human liberty sung on every hill and in every vale of the mighty West. And I expect yet to see—and my children will, if I do not—the *Scu-ti-Na-co-to-co-soc*—the fire horse of the Indian, flying across these prairies with lightning speed, leaping the “Big Muddy,” and, with its shrill whistle, frightening the bald eagle from her covert in the Rocky Mountains’ top, and she be seen soaring away to the Pacific, screaming victory, victory, victory to the Anglo Saxon race.

I conclude, Mr. President, with the following sentiment:

THE HAWKEYE PIONEER ASSOCIATION OF DES MOINES COUNTY—May its members have many happy reunions like this, and enjoy long years of health and prosperity; but in their onward progress to wealth, power and greatness may they never forget the joy and the sorrow of the old log cabin, and always leave the “latch-string hanging out.”

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

The president next read the following toast from his honor, J. P. Wightman, mayor of Burlington:

THE IOWA PIONEERS—Burlington justly claims a larger number possessing more talent than any other city in the state of those who first traversed the vast prairies and mighty rivers to find a home in the far West. These are our old settlers. Honor and respect are due them from those who have followed in the paths they have made plain.

Judge Hall, being loudly called for, responded as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As an humble member of the Hawkeye Pioneer Association—having crossed the Father of Waters just in time to entitle me to membership—I am in the rear rank of old settlers; and whilst I should be happy to say a great deal on this occasion, my position as a member, and the waning hours of the day, admonish me that I am here in about the same condition that I was at the very start of my life, a pioneer, yet not all a pioneer—a little behind, yet not entirely out of the synagogue. My father was one of the first settlers in Western New York. He voted at the first election ever held in Buffalo Township. He, with other pioneer settlers, traveled more than forty miles, from what is now Batavia to the point where now stands the great City of Buffalo, to cast his vote. All that part of the State of New York west of the Genesee River was one township. It was bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, east by the Genesee River, south by the Pennsylvania line and on the west by Lake Erie and the Niagara River.

In this almost unbroken wilderness I had my nativity. That country then was a western wilderness, and its early settlers were pioneers. The hardships and vicissitudes of a frontier life were realized and overcome with as much

energy, zeal and manhood in that wilderness country as ever emigrated to the western bank of the mighty Mississippi. Yet, geographically, the longitudinal line of the pioneers of even that early day was far in the West—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, with now and then a spot of Illinois, were the pioneers' goal.

In early life I followed the pioneers to Ohio, and again to Iowa—all the while in time, but late. I was a tardy comer, and if I had continued to go, an astrologer might designate my locality.

Here in Burlington, on the 1st of June, 1840, according to the *lex loci* of our pioneer constitution, all were pioneers and are members of our association. But how many have we retained and how many have we here today who fall within this class? Of the men of 1840 you can scarcely count sixty within our city. It would be curious to inquire the whereabouts of the 700 voters who cast their ballots at Burlington precinct in that year. Many, very many, have passed away. More have taken wings and pressed rapidly towards the setting sun. Westward they have taken their flight, and now we can count scores of our early settlers upon the shores of the great Pacific. They have passed over the whole boundless continent, and, as we hear, are now wistfully looking

“O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,”

and sighing that there is no more land in the West; and some few are actually carting dirt and filling up, and extending the North American Continent westward into the Pacific Ocean.

In the trail of the valiant pioneers have arisen states, cities and towns. A wilderness continent has been redeemed from the roaming savages, and their retreating footprints have been followed by a speedy introduction of the arts and sciences which characterize and distinguish a high state of civilization.

The pioneers are a distinct people. They have their peculiar character in the great drama of our country's history. They represent the motive power of our country's progress. They are like a compass to the mariner—like the helm to the ship. Every city of the West has had its pioneers. Many, like ourselves, have remained to see that the work so bravely and nobly begun was completed—that states were organized, cities built and free institutions established. Notwithstanding this, the great army that has been moving westward has been constantly recruiting. It has had accessions at every step. The children have taken up the enterprise of their fathers, and we may live to see many, very many, of the bright-eyed boys who run merrily through our streets pioneers and settlers, nay governors, senators and congressmen, in the new states which will spring up in the West, and Mexico will make at least ten of them.

The president then read the following note and the accompanying toast from Gen. James M. Morgan, of Burlington:

Burlington, June 1, 1858.

Hon. D. Rorer, President Hawkeye Pioneer Association:

Dear Sir:—Although prevented, by indisposition, from joining with other “old settlers” in commemorating the anniversary of the day which witnessed the transfer of the “Black-Hawk Purchase” into the hands of the white man, yet my heart is so thoroughly with you all in this most laudable testimonial to “days lang syne” that I feel bound to contribute my mite, however humble, toward the occasion.

With this view I send you the accompanying sentiment, commemorative of the virtues and good fame of our territorial governors, the lamented LUCAS, CHAMBERS and CLARKE.

The relations, personal and official, which I had the honor to bear towards each of these truly excellent men during their several administrations, not only enabled me to justly estimate their merits, but so deeply impressed me with their real worth as to make it with me a sentiment of duty at all times to bear my best tribute to their exalted characters.

These honorable dead were known to you, and to all who knew them, as all that was pure and true, and good, in private life—all that was honest, upright and honorable in public station. We can best enforce their worthy examples by properly perpetuating their memories.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES M. MORGAN.

OUR TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS, LUCAS, CHAMBERS and CLARKE—Simple and unostentatious in private life as they were honest and patriotic in the discharge of public duties, they gave to Iowa the stamp of a pure character, and reared for themselves a monument of fame worthy of the highest and most lasting honor of our whole people.

Drunk standing and in silence.

The following toast, received from his excellency, Gov. Ralph P. Lowe, who was expected to be present, was also read by the president:

THE PIONEER SETTLERS OF IOWA—May it be given to them so to act their part in forming a state government and a system of laws and institutions that the work of their hands may be owned and blessed of posterity.

Henry W. Starr, Esq., being loudly called upon, spoke as follows:

Mr. President:

The short space of time remaining for our festivities warns me to be brief; and I should not trespass on your time at all if this occasion did not seem eminently suitable to bring to your recollection and especial notice the memory of the renowned chief, BLACK HAWK. At a meeting of the "Old Settlers" should we not remember the *older* settlers of a different race, and especially the great chief who seems to form a connection-link between two races, and, more than any other, to symbolize the great transition from the dominion of the Indian to that of the white man?

He died at the ripe age of seventy-two years, and said to me that he was born upon the banks of our great river. A half century ago, when we were just struggling to emerge from our strife for national existence, he roamed the monarch of these prairies, and with a renown as universal and terrific to the hostile Kaskaskias and Sioux as was ever to Southern Europe the name of Attila or Alaric. He was an ally of Tecumseh, and spoke of him with enthusiasm. He was identified with all the wars of the frontier Northwest. His last great struggle to preserve his home, and that of his people, and transmit the same unimpaired to his posterity, commenced in 1832. He was conquered and overcome by the iron tread of the Anglo Saxon. He yielded to necessity, and ceded to us his country, and without the magnanimity of victors he was degraded from his

position as chief by our Government, and a worthless and abandoned man (Keokuk) appointed to represent the tribe. He could cheerfully surrender to the onward stride of the white man—could surrender this beautiful valley and retire to another frontier—but to be disrobed of office, and disgraced with his own tribe by the power and authority of his conquerors, stung his sensitive heart.

In 1837, at the house of Major Smith, where I was boarding, I roomed with Black Hawk for weeks, and observed him carefully and under all circumstances. He was uniformly kind and polite, especially at the table; but often silent, abstracted and melancholy. His appearance and manner realized to me the expression of Cardinal Woolsey in Henry VIII:

“I am a poor, fallen man, unworthy now
To be thy lord and master. I have floated
These many summers in a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth.”

The vices of the whites had not overtaken him until his habits were formed. He presented the noble spectacle of a warrior chief, conquered and disgraced with his tribe by his conquerors; but, resigned to his fate and covered with the scars of many battles, in the spirit of true heroism, breaking bread with and enjoying the hospitality of his destroyers.

There were noble traits in his character, and he deserved to be called the Washington of the Indian tribes. As an evidence of his love of country and resignation of his fallen state, I wish to read a speech he made at a Fourth of July celebration at Fort Madison in the summer of 1838 (July 4th). He spoke, in response to the toast, “Our Illustrious Guest, Black Hawk,” as follows:

“It has pleased the Great Spirit that I am here today—I have eaten with my white friends. The earth is our mother—we are now on it, with the Great Spirit above us; it is good. I hope we are all friends here. A few winters ago I was fighting against you. I did wrong, perhaps, but that is past—it is buried—let it be forgotten.

“Rock River was a beautiful country. I liked my towns, my cornfields and the home of my people. I fought for it. It is now yours. Keep it as we did—it will produce you good crops.

“I thank the Great Spirit that I am now friendly with my white brethren. We are here together, we have eaten together; we are friends; it is his wish and mine. I thank you for your friendship.

“I was once a great warrior; I am now poor. Keokuk has been the cause of my present situation; but I do not attach blame to him. I am now old. I have looked upon the Mississippi since I have been a child. *I love the great river.* I have dwelt upon its banks from the time I was an infant. *I look upon it now.* I shake hands with you, and as it is my wish, I hope you are my friends.”

The old chief died in the fall of 1839, and his bones now remain in the possession of the Historical Society of Burlington. He served his tribe and country well, and his memory will long be cherished.

Sir, when we reflect that but twenty years ago that old man (whose bones we now possess) was the monarch of these prairies, as the representative of an aboriginal race, we are startled at our own progress, as we gaze upon the

triumphs of steam, the telegraph and the railroad. The tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage have retired before the advancing tread of civilization, and our poor aborigines are dropping in despair at the setting sun.

The age of poetry has passed, because the world of fancy is outrun by fact. It is difficult to realize our own progress. Scarcely half a century ago the poet Campbell was thought to have gone quite to the verge of the "poet's license" when he said:

On Erie's bank, where tigers steal along,
Where the dread Indian chants his dismal song;
Where human fiends on midnight errands walk,
And bathe in brains the murderous tomahawk,
There shall their flocks on thy my pastures stray,
And shepherds dance at summer's opening day;
Each wandering genius of the lonely glen,
Shall start to view the glittering haunts of men,
And silence watch the woodland heights around,
The village curfew as it tolls profound.

How has this prediction been realized? What cities now stud the banks of Erie, teeming with population and all the improvements and refinements of civilized life? And farther than Erie and the poet's dream, witness the spread of civilization, surging from both oceans towards a common center, soon to be united by a common bond of rail and telegraph, when we may fold our hands and exclaim:

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

I offer you the following sentiment:

THE MEMORY OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS BLACK HAWK—The oldest settler of Burlington—the monarch of the prairies when we were in our cradles. In regard to our red brethren, whilst we "feel power, may we not forget right."

Col. James W. Woods, being loudly called for, responded as follows:

Fellow Pioneers of Iowa:

I am happy in meeting my old friends and settlers here on this occasion. I traveled from Wapello this morning, and arrived before 11 o'clock, in order to be present.

It is doubly cheering to me, as I had but little hope, owing to the almost impassable state of the roads, of being able to reach here in time. But a little of the old settler energy and the exercise of that spirit of early and late toil and travel enabled me to conquer and gain my purpose.

I call myself amongst the oldest settlers of this county. I attended the first court ever held in Burlington. It was held in a little log cabin, without floor, chimney, or scarcely a roof. This whole country was then an almost unbroken waste, and many, very many, of those early pioneers, whose wants and necessities at that day demanded the aid of the judicial arm, have passed away—yet I am able to count several who have withstood the wearing hardships of a new country, and the temptations and seducing influences of western El Dorados, and still remain in our midst.

Great has been the change that twenty-five years have made; young men have become old, a new generation has arisen, and I can now see around me many joyful faces, who proudly claim Iowa as their native land.

Upon the conclusion of Colonel Woods' remarks a motion was made and carried that the audience adjourn to Grimes' Hall, where, until a late hour, the old settlers and their invited guests

"Tripped the light, fantastic toe,"

or enjoyed themselves in mutual reminders of the early settlement of the land now grown so populous, rich and great, and at last separated to meet again, as many as may, at the next annual festival.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters were received by the committee of invitation, responding to notes requesting the several writers to honor the festival with their presence as guests.

They are inserted in the order of their date.

Columbus City, Iowa, May 31, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have to express my regret that the state of the roads will probably prevent my acceptance of your "cordial" invitation to attend the anniversary celebration of the Hawk-Eye Pioneer Association^o on the 2d day of June next.

Reading your note of invitation, my mind reverts to the period of my first advent to the "far West." On a frosty morning, in the last month of the year 1838, in company with one of your townsmen, who will doubtless be present at your festival, I crossed the Mississippi on a bridge of ice, at your place, and took lodging at the "Old Wisconsin."

Burlington was then a crude, rough village, peopled by some three or four hundred "pioneers." The footprints of the "native American" were still fresh, and the stakes of the wickiup, in some instances, yet sticking in the ground. That does not seem to me to be very long ago, and yet how remarkable the change which has taken place in the condition of your city and Iowa generally; and, must I say, in the pioneers also? In some respects, yes; and yet I think it may be said of those of us who survive and remain here that we have not grown old as fast as the country has improved and matured. Take your city as an example, whose growth has been, perhaps, about a general average. At the period I speak of there were no paved sidewalk, no graded streets paved or macadamized; no majestic squares of brick and mortar; no machine shops, no foundries, no magnetic telegraph, no railroads, no elegant public schoolhouses, no colleges, no stately church edifices, with their spires pointing upward toward the heavens. The village of yesterday is today the matured city, abounding in all the elements of a prosperous and enlightened community. The same may be said of our state generally—her growth and development have been equally vigorous and remarkable, with a future correspondingly bright. But I leave the subject with my thanks for your kind remembrances of me, and offering for your acceptance the subjoined sentiment.

FRANCIS SPRINGER.

Hon. J. C. Hall, A. W. Carpenter, Lyman Cook, committee.

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF IOWA—Like the sybilline leaves, as they diminish in number, may they appreciate in worth, in usefulness, and in the just regard of their fellow men.

Keokuk, June 1, 1858.

Gentlemen: Your polite invitation to attend the anniversary meeting of the old settlers, came duly to hand, and it was my intention to be present and assist in the celebration, but I regret to say that it will not be possible for me to do so.

Twenty-two years ago today I arrived in Chicago, a youthful adventurer in quest of health and fortune. Chicago at that time contained from twelve hundred to two thousand inhabitants, while Iowa, then known as the "Black-Hawk Purchase," was almost an unbroken wilderness. A month later I was traveling up the Mississippi on the good steamer Dubuque, Capt. Geo. W. Atchison, commanding, and Capt. Le Roy Dodge, clerk. We passed the site of the present City of Keokuk in the night, and the next day—the first day of July, 1836—landed at Burlington (as I find noted in my journal), "a new town in Wisconsin." Our stay was brief, but long enough for me to ascertain that the price of the best lots was \$500 each, which, from the appearance of the place, I deemed extravagantly high, but readily accounted for in view of the wild mania for speculation then prevailing. I may add that I am happy, however, to learn from some of my "ancient" Burlington friends that an investment at that time, even at the price mentioned, notwithstanding the present stringent times, would have been a remunerative one.

The day following we passed the City of Davenport, then recently laid out, but containing no buildings; Stephenson (now Rock Island), containing about thirty houses, mostly built of logs, and, landing at the Island of Rock Island, Col. George Davenport came on board and went with us to Galena. He informed me that emigrants were going into the "Black-Hawk Purchase" in great numbers, and he was of the opinion, extravagant as it might appear, that not less than from three to four thousand had already settled there. Previous to this time, and up to the 4th of July, the territory constituting the present State of Iowa was under the government of Michigan, and the title to all the lands, to which the Indian title had been extinguished (except the half-breed reservation in Lee County), remained in the United States, and so remained for a further period of two years.

How wonderful the change! There were then two counties in the territory, and a population of 4,000. Now we have 100 counties, with a population of 600,000; and it is gratifying to know that this unparalleled increase in population has brought with it to the early settlers and founders of this fair commonwealth, generally a corresponding increase in wealth, in the comforts and luxuries of life, educational advantages, and all those things which distinguish the dweller in cities from the settler on the frontier.

Trusting the Hawk-Eye Pioneer Association may hold their annual celebration while any of the original band remain, and that I may have the pleasure at some future gathering to meet with them,

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD KILBOURN.

To Messrs. J. C. Hall, A. W. Carpenter and Lyman Cook, Committee.

Mr. Henry W. Starr, in his address saying Black Hawk died in the fall of 1839, and that his bones now were in the possession of the Historical Society of Burlington, Mr. Starr is mistaken as to the date of Black Hawk's death, as well as to the remains being then in the possession of that society. Mr. Charles Negus, in *Annals of Iowa*, 1870-71, page 10, tells of his death and burial, "That early in October, 1838, the commissioner for adjusting claims of the Sac and Fox tribes were to meet at Rock Island, and most of the Indians were there on the first of the month. Black Hawk had been attacked with a violent bilious fever and could not go with them. He seemed to have a presentiment that he was going to die, and said some days before his death, 'He is getting old, he must die, Monotah (God) calls him home.' He died October 3, 1838. While at Washington at the close of the Black Hawk war, the President gave him a uniform of which he was very proud. Dressed in this uniform his corpse was placed upon a bier, made of two poles with bark laid across them, and was carried to the grave which had been prepared to receive his body, by four Indian braves, followed by his family, and about fifty of his tribe. The chiefs were all absent, being at Rock Island at the time. His grave was six feet deep, and of the usual length, situated upon a little eminence about fifty yards from his wigwam. His body was placed in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for that purpose. On his left side was placed in an upright position the cane presented him by Henry Clay, his right hand holding it. Some of the trophies which he had earned were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons. A mound of earth was raised on his grave and sodded with blue grass sod. At the head of the grave was erected a flag-staff, bearing the national flag. At the foot of his grave was placed a post on which was inscribed in Indian characters many of his heroic deeds, together with his age, which was supposed to be about seventy-two years. The whole was surrounded by a picket fence about twelve feet high. Here rested all that was mortal of one of the most unique Indian characters of the then West. But the white man whom he had fought during his turbulent life, who had followed him and his people, driving them away from their hunting grounds and homes, would not let him rest in peace and "sleep on, in the grave where they had laid him." A Doctor Turner, a resident of Lexington, Van Buren County, for the purpose of making money by exhibiting his bones to gaping crowds, violated the sepulcher of the dead hero, disinterred his ghostly skeleton and carried it away, together with all the trophies, the cane given him by Henry Clay and whatever else was deposited in his grave. His skeleton came into the possession of the Burlington Historical Society in whose room it was kept at the time of the visit of Nash-e-os-kuk, his son, with about fifty other braves who visited Governor Lucas at Burlington, as stated in another chapter. His widow was permitted at that time to look upon them, and it is said went away satisfied.

The room of the Burlington Historical Society was adjoining the office of Doctor Lowe, situated on Main Street. This building took fire on January 16, 1853, in which Black Hawk's skeleton was consumed.

In a postscript, *Annals of Iowa*, 1870-71, is the following: "The author of this sketch (Charles Negus) of Black Hawk has spent months of time and bother to get a true knowledge of facts, and finds many conflicting statements about the last events of this great warrior, especially in those written of recent

date. The statements as to the time of his death on pages 50 and 490 of the Annals (1863), are certainly incorrect. The history thus furnished has been gathered from statements which were written about the time the incidents happened, and are believed to be correct."

CHAPTER XIII

EXTENSION OF THE CITY LIMITS

The Legislature of Iowa passed an act, which was approved February 4, 1851, greatly enlarging the limits of the city. The limits as therein defined are as follows: "Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River at a point eighty rods south of the line dividing section 4 and 9, township 69, north range 2 west; thence west and parallel with the line dividing said sections to the west line of section 8 of the same township; thence north along the west line of section 32 of township 70, north of range 2 west, for a distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the southeast corner of said boundary; then east with the north line of said section 32 to the middle channel of the Mississippi River to the place of beginning." The limits thus extended embraced all of Smith's Addition; that part of Leebrick's Addition and Subdivision and subdivision east of Wood Street, Starr and Foster's Addition; David's Addition, Cameron's Addition, Neiman's Subdivision, Guenter's Subdivision, White and Cook's Addition, Foster's and Warren's Subdivision, Carstens and Isaac's Addition, all the property of Mr. C. E. Perkins north of Dill Street, and a large part of the land laid out in lots south of Dill Street; Piesley's Subdivision, Starr's Subdivision, Morton's Addition, Chalafant's Addition, Northern Addition, and Bodeman and Guahu's Addition. The northern boundary line of the above described limits, was a line due east and west coinciding with the north line of Old Aspen Grove Cemetery grounds, being the south line of Corse Street, from a point where said line would touch the west line of Aspen Grove Cemetery, and from that point east to the Mississippi River. On the 15th of May, 1876, the city council adopted an ordinance further extending the limits of the city, to-wit: "Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River at a point east of the center of fractional section 28, township 70 north, range 2 west; thence west on a line passing through the center of section 28 and 29 to the center of section 29; thence north to the quarter-section corner on the north side of section 29; thence west along the northern line of section 29 and 30 in township 70 north, range 2 and 3; thence south along said township line to the quarter-section corner on the west side of section 18, township 69 north, range 2 west; thence east along the center line of section 18, 17 and fractional section 16, township 69, range 2 west and a continuation of said line to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; then northerly along the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

As heretofore stated, Congress had passed an act granting power to the city to dispose of what is called the "accretions," etc. By an ordinance adopted August 4, 1853, the mayor of the city was directed to have surveyed the land and accretions which the city had been authorized to sell; and a plat of the same

to be made, and was authorized to lease a portion of the same to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company for the yearly sum of \$1 per year, and on the further consideration, that the company would bind itself in the lease, to fill up the premises so leased, and establish thereon its depot, machine shops and other buildings. The proposition whether this lease should be made had to be submitted to a vote of the electors. It was so submitted, and there were 901 votes cast for making the lease and 54 votes against its making. The lease was made on those conditions, and the company built its shops on ground next the bluff and east of where is now located the market yard. On the 5th of December, 1866, the city executed its deed to convey the land (accretions) described therein, which in words provided "That the conveyance was made on condition that the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company shall build and place their freight and passenger depot, their proposed machine shops, etc., upon said accretions heretofore conveyed, *or upon such other grounds within the limits of said City of Burlington as said company may procure for that purpose.*" The people had voted to authorize the lease to this company on the conditions contained therein; but when it came to make this deed, their vote was entirely disregarded by the city council. Can it be said, had the question of the locating of the shops at Leffler's Station on a small portion of ground just opposite on which was to be placed the shops, and adjoining this ground and outside the limits of the city, was to be laid out the Town of West Burlington, the voters of the city would have authorized the sale? But the city council by the express terms of the conveyance left it with the company to select such grounds as it wished, provided they were in the city. At the time of the execution of the deed, the grounds selected by it were not in the city, and did not come within the limits of the city until January 9, 1880. On that date, the city council adopted an ordinance, as it had the right, without submitting it to a vote of the people by which the limits of the city were extended as follows: "Commencing on the township line between ranges 2 and 3, west, at the north line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's right of way; thence westerly along the northern line of said right of way 26.38 chains; thence north 27 chains to the center line of section 25, township 70 north, range 3 west; thence westerly along the center line of said section 25 14.25 chains; thence north 12.43 chains; thence west 25.05 chains; thence south 29.77 chains; thence west 15.30 chains; thence south 17.26 chains to the south line of section 25, township 70, range 3 west; thence east along the south line of said section 25 to the township line between ranges 2 and 3 west." The purpose of the voters in voting to lease the accretions to the company as a place on which to erect its shops was that the men working in them would be residents of the city, and therefore increase its population and wealth. This has almost been frustrated by what was done. Good faith required the city council under the circumstances, from what had been done, to have submitted the question of extension to the voters of the city. It may be true that the place selected was the one most available on which to locate the shops, still, when the limits of the city was extended, why not made to include all that ground on which is located West Burlington, thereby sustaining the purpose for which the accretions had been voted away. But this action is on a par with the action of the city council in repudiating the obligations of the city in reference to its subscription for stock of the B. & M. R. R. Co. of which we will speak in a separate chapter. It was to be

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expected the company would look after its interests and the council to look after the interest of the city in what was done. We do not place blame on the company. We know we live in a commercial age, one of strife to make the best of opportunities. With weak men at the head of city affairs it cannot be expected the interest of the people will be properly attended to. On the 3d day of March, 1913, the city council adopted an ordinance still further extending the limits of the city as follows, to-wit: "Commencing at a point on the center east and west line of section 29, township 70 north, range 2 west of 5 P. M.; then 340 feet west of the east line of said section; thence east along said center line of said section and the center line of section 28 of said township and range to low water mark on the bank of O'Connell Slough (said slough being a part of the Mississippi River); thence northerly along the low water line upon the west bank of said slough (the low water line being at an elevation of 510 feet above the Memphis datum) to a point 660 feet north of the north line of said section 28, thence west to the section line between sections 21 and 20, township 70, range 2 west 5 P. M.; thence south to the place of beginning."

The bounded limits of the city now include about eleven square miles. Rome was built on seven hills, Burlington is built on four. Instead of giving a name to a hill because of something done or erected there as in Ancient Rome, Burlington gave the names of the hills on which it is built according to the points of the compass, except in one case, that case is "Prospect Hill," that high bluff which juts against the Mississippi a little south of the confluence of the stream in Bogus Hollow, where Bill Calendine manufactured pewter dollars and passed them off on the unsuspecting natives for good money. The original name of this hill was "Vinegar Hill" and was so called for many years because some one had a vinegar factory there, but in later years, after the city had constructed a bridge over the deep ravine that separated it from the main portion of the city, which gave that part of the city a boom, and many of the wealthy class, because of the beautiful outlook across the river made their homes there, the name "Vinegar" was not in accordance with their taste. They wanted something better, and as no good brand of whisky had ever been manufactured there, they could not give it a liquid name, and called it Prospect Hill, because of the view which is there. Burlington in its extension followed the line of least resistance. It started down near where is now located the gas and waterworks. From there it extended south along the river front and back, including Main Street, until it came to Jefferson Street, which presented fewer obstacles than Washington and Columbia streets, as the ground was more level, besides it offered a better approach from the west and from the southwest and northwest.

CHAPTER XIV

TRIAL, SENTENCE AND EXECUTION OF WILLIAM AND STEPHEN HODGES

No incident has been more talked and written about by the people of Des Moines County than the trial, sentence and execution of William and Stephen Hodges. Theirs was the first and only legal execution in the county and marked an epoch by which old settlers regulated their calendars, events in their lives happening either before or after "the hanging of the Hodges."

To understand this tragedy in all its relations we must remember that the public mind had been wrought to a fever heat at this time because of depredations committed through this part of the state and of which, to a large extent, the Mormons were charged as being the perpetrators. At this time, a very strong prejudice existed against this band of religionists. They were a new sect which had come into existence and proclaimed beliefs not in harmony with those prevailing among the mass of people. They claimed to have revealed to them from Heaven a Bible containing revelations from the Most High. That the days of prophecy had not ended with the death of the prophets of old, that God still revealed to men his wishes concerning his children, as in times past. One Joseph Smith was at the time their prophet. His followers first attempted to found a colony at Kirkland, Ohio, where a minister of the Christian Church lived by the name of Rigdon, who had met Smith soon after he had found the golden plates containing a revelation, and from which the Mormon Bible came into existence. Rigdon and Smith printed the Mormon Bible from translations made by an angel of the writings on these golden plates. Smith and Rigdon on the 6th day of April, 1830, at Kirkland organized a church called the "Church of Latter Day Saints." Both Smith and Rigdon were enthusiastic in propagating the beliefs of the new cult, so much so, that in one year from the foundation of their church they had secured more than one thousand converts. Smith said to his followers that he had a revelation commanding him to go west and found a colony of the "Saints" and to build a temple in the New Jerusalem, which he decided was somewhere near the Town of Independence, Missouri. Missouri was the "Promised Land" towards which they directed their weary march. Here they purchased a large tract of land, built houses and commenced farming in good earnest. Here they began to build their temple as directed by the revelation to Prophet Joseph Smith. Their converts came from all sections of the country; sold their belongings and immigrated to the New Jerusalem, in Missouri. They were there but a short time until they got into trouble with the natives. Such was the opposition to them that a large mob collected, destroyed their printing office, burnt some of the buildings and flogged some of their members. The governor of the state

called out about five thousand of the militia, which was under the command of Gen. J. B. Clark, whose instructions were "to exterminate the Mormons or drive them out of the state." General Clark executed the orders given him without any compassion either for the old or young. Destitute almost of food or clothing, in the month of November, without tents or anything to protect them from the driving storms of rain and snow, they were driven out on the bleak prairies to find a shelter, they knew not where. In their march, women and children sickened and died for want of food and clothing. Mothers carried in their arms their starving children and in agony listened to their cries for food. More than twelve hundred of them, weak and emaciated, came to the banks of the Mississippi, their Jordan, over which they crossed into Illinois. Their pitiful condition awakened the sympathy of the people of Iowa and Illinois, who treated them kindly, and furnished them food and shelter. Their expulsion from Missouri took place in the fall of 1838. Dr. Isaac Galland, who was a Mormon elder and who was one of the first settlers in Lee County, took an interest in his fellow brethren upon being assured by Governor Lucas of Iowa that there was no law against their living in Iowa, and being so informed many of them with their families located near Keokuk, Nashville and Montrose, but the greater part settled across the river north of Montrose in Illinois. At this time there existed a small town on the Illinois side of the Mississippi nearly opposite Montrose called Commerce, which was founded by some New York speculators. This town site and adjoining lands "the Saints" purchased and changed the name from Commerce to Nauvoo. Prophet Joseph Smith, who had been incarcerated in jail at Independence, was released, came to Nauvoo, joined his people and continued the propagation of the Mormon faith. They had sent missionaries at this early period throughout the country, even so far as England, strengthened by the opposition against them and the appeal of the new faith to their love of the supernatural. The converts to the new faith were increasing rapidly and most of them came to Nauvoo, their Jerusalem. So great was their increase in numbers that, from 1838 to 1846 the Town of Nauvoo had a population of near twenty thousand souls. Nothing of moment had taken place to render them inimical to the surrounding people until July, 1843, when it was claimed a revelation had been received permitting a plurality of wives. One can imagine what a storm of indignation would be raised by the announcement of such a belief in the present in any community of Protestant or Catholic religionists. The propagation of this belief raised a storm of indignation among their neighbors. When an ox or horse had been stolen belonging to a non-Mormon, it was laid to the Mormons. If a burglary had been committed, the Mormons were charged with the crime. They were an industrious and frugal people, and in a short time had acquired considerable wealth, so much so, that they were enabled to build a temple which cost in the neighborhood of one million dollars. To illustrate the temper and feeling of many people at the time is the fact that some of the best people of Union and Augusta townships in Des Moines County met at Augusta and passed resolutions denouncing Mormonism and abolitionism as "dangerous to the peace and safety of society." In these early days, the Mississippi River was infested with a large number of renegades, thieves, murderers and cut-throats, who made Nauvoo their headquarters, many of them claiming to be Mormons. The charges against Smith and his people were that they harbored criminals. Their prophet, Joseph

Smith, with other leaders in the church, were arrested by the order of Governor Ford of Illinois in June, 1844. They were charged with riot and lodged in the jail at Carthage. June 27, 1844, a mob of over two hundred persons disguised as Indians, attacked the jail, overcame the guards, broke through the door of the jail, shot and killed Joseph Smith and his brother Hiram. Brigham Young succeeded Smith in apostleship, gathered his followers together and commenced to make preparations to emigrate to the far West, there to start again to build a city, another "New Jerusalem." In the fall of 1846 they crossed the Mississippi, more than sixteen thousand, and commenced their journey westward through Lee County. Their caravans consisted of 16,000 men, women and children, 3,000 wagons, 30,000 head of cattle and other stock. We will not follow them in their cold, dreary march through Iowa or relate their sufferings amidst the winter storms on its bleak prairies.

THE KILLING OF MILLER AND LICEY

We quote from *Annals of Iowa*, Vol. VIII, page 303. "On the 25th of August, 1845, John Miller with his son-in-law, by the name of Lacey, with their families, emigrated from Ohio, and stopped in Lee County, where they offered to pay cash for a good farm; and from this circumstance, it was soon reported through the neighborhood that they had a large amount of money. Miller, Lacey, and another man were the only male inmates of the house. On the night of the 10th of May, the family as usual retired to bed for the night. About 12 o'clock at night, they were aroused from their slumbers by three men entering the house with a dark lantern, and demanding their money. The old man and his son-in-law, not being disposed to quietly give up their possessions, did not readily comply with their demands, but undertook to drive the robbers from their house, while the third man, being frightened, hid himself under the bed clothes. There was a desperate struggle between the robbers and the old man and his son-in-law. Miller was stabbed in the heart, and immediately breathed his last. Lacey, being first shot with a pistol, and then receiving several deep gashes upon the head and back from a bowie knife, fell helpless on the floor. The assassins, being disheartened at the fatal resistance with which they had been received, and, probably fearing that the disturbance they had made might arouse the neighbors, made a hasty retreat without securing their booty. The rumor of the bloody tragedy spread rapidly, and the whole neighborhood became alarmed for their own safety. Every imaginable effort was made to discover the perpetrators, but for a long while nothing could be obtained which threw any light upon the dark transaction. A cup was found (we think this is an error in print, as it has been stated by others it was a "cap" which was found) near the house, which was supposed belonged to one of the murderers which he had probably dropped in his haste to get away from the scene of carnage. A man by the name of Edward Bonney, who resided at Montrose, and well calculated to find out dark deeds, having heard of the cup, undertook to ascertain the owner. He found by stratagem the owner of the cup, and became satisfied that two young men by the name of William and Stephen Hodges and a Thomas Brown, who resided in Nauvoo, must have been the men who committed the murder. Brown made his escape, but the two Hodges were arrested and taken before Lacey, who was still living, though he died soon after

from his wounds, and they were identified by him as being two of the men who entered the house." The above is incorrect in some of its statements. Mr. Edward Bonney of Montrose, through whose efforts the Hodges were arrested, in "Bandits of the Prairies," of which he is the author, says: "About 12 or 1 o'clock, May 10th, three men entered the house of Miller, and after a desperate struggle, Miller succeeded in pushing his antagonist from the house, and as he passed the door, was stabbed and fell to the ground. Lacey succeeded in throwing one of the ruffians on the floor, and while choking him, the other desperado was inflicting deep gashes on his head and neck. Maddened with pain, Lacey with one effort freed himself from their hold, forced them through the door, and while closing it was shot." The news of the murder reached Montrose on the morning of the day on which it was committed. Parties in searching the prairies, found a cloth cap, trimmed with fur. When Bonney heard this, he recollected of seeing a young man in Nauvoo some three weeks before, who wore a cap of similar description. On the afternoon of the 12th he left for Nauvoo to find the owner of the fatal cap. On the morning of the 11th, one of the Hodges was seen going to his home bareheaded. On the 11th Stephen was seen in a grocery with blood stains on the bosom of his shirt, and being questioned, retired home and returned with a clean one. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th with a posse Bonney proceeded to the place where they resided and arrested three brothers, Amos William and Stephen Hodges. Thomas Brown, the third man at Miller's, hearing of their coming, at once fled. There being no evidence against Amos, he was discharged. The territorial court was then in session at West Point, and after indictment he proceeded at once, and on requisition they were taken and lodged in jail at Fort Madison. Change of place of trial was taken to Des Moines County. The trial was set for June 8th. Hall and Mills of Burlington were employed to defend them, their fee being \$1,000. L. D. Stocton prosecuted. An affidavit for a continuance was filed sworn to by the Hodges to obtain the evidence of the following named witnesses: John and Aaron Long, Judge Fox and Henry Adams of St. Louis, John W. Broffert, Henry Moore, Samuel Smith, Lydia Hodges, John Bliss, Caroline Moore, Samuel Walters, Sarah Ann Wood, Thomas Morgan (son of the author of the disclosure of Masonry), Mrs. Campbell, sister of the Hodges, Harriet St. John and a Miss Hawkins of Nauvoo. That these witnesses then not present would swear, that the accused were in Nauvoo at the time the murder was committed. On the filing of the affidavit the case was continued until the 15th of the same month." It will be seen that John Long and Aaron Long were the murderers of Colonel Davenport at Rock Island on the 4th of July following, and with Graville Young were hanged on the 19th of October, 1845. With the circumstantial evidence produced on the trial, backed by the dying declaration of Lacey, and the testimony of the widows of Miller and Lacey, who swore they were the perpetrators of the deed, the state made out a clear case, which was strengthened rather than disparaged by the attempt to prove an "alibi," for on this one point the witnesses disagreed, which was, as to the place where the brothers were on the night of the murder. Some testified they were at one place, others at another. Lydia Hodges, wife of Amos, was absent from the courtroom, and as one of the counsel of defendants was about bringing her in the room, she burst into tears, and exclaimed, "Must I go to court?" "If you can swear the boys were at home that night." "They were out that night." "Do you

know where they were?" "They left home in company with Tom Brown and said they were going over to Iowa." "When did they return?" "Early next morning." "What did they say?" "They had been unsuccessful," etc. "What is their business?" "Robbery is the only one I know." "Who are engaged with them?" "All their family, and leaders in the Mormon Church encourage them in it and share their spoils." "You know all this, or is it merely rumor?" "I know it, and am now brought here to swear them clear. They have been kind to me, and yet I cannot swear my soul to eternal perdition, and destroy all my hopes of happiness both here and hereafter, to save them. I cannot go to court, will not do it. I cannot swear for them and will not swear against them." Other conversation was had, and the attorney returned again to court convinced of the hopelessness of his case. Still he struggled to the end. The above is taken from "Bandits of the Prairies," by Edward Bonney, pages 48-49. The court sessions were held in Old Zion Church over which Judge Mason presided. The trial commenced June 16, 1845, before a jury consisting of David Leonard, Robert Mickey, James Snow, Isaac Chandler, Vincent Shelley, Eli Walker, William Bennett, Joel Hargrove, Moses B. McNutt, John Smith, Thomas Stout and John D. Cameron. On the next Saturday after being instructed as to the law, the jury retired to consider what their verdict ought to be. On Sunday morning the jurors returned into court and announced their verdict. The jury was then discharged, the court adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, when, with both prisoners present and standing, Judge Mason addressed them as follows: "The trial on which your lives depended has now terminated, and to you, that determination is fatal. After a full and fair investigation, that jury to which you had intrusted your fate, and which, from the privileges extended to you, may almost be said to have been your own selection, have declared you have been guilty of murder, a murder which, in point of atrocity, may almost be said to be unparalleled in the annals of crime. With scarcely an apparent inducement for the commission of the most trivial of offenses, you have been guilty of the greatest; you have not only with sacrilegious hand invaded the sacred fountains of life; but with apparent, deliberate purpose, nearly akin in malice to that of the arch fiends, you have entered into the little Eden of love and contentment, with which a quiet and unoffending family were surrounding themselves—cut off in the bloom and maturity of manhood, ties of their chief support; desecrating their very hearth stones and their life's blood, and brought desolation and unutterable woe into that house, which but for you would have been the abode of all the sacred and innocent pleasures of domestic life. Nor are the consequences of your crime confined to the immediate sufferers. Though lessened in intensity, they have extended to the whole community a feeling of apprehension and insecurity, which has been communicated to every cottage throughout the country. Where a blamelessness of life which creates no enemies—a mediocrity of condition which excites to envy—where an almost entire absence of that motive which addresses itself to the sordid love of gain, cannot secure the slumberer from the assaults of the midnight assassin, well may the indweller of every cabin feel that anxiety and consternation which must so greatly augment the aggregate evils of human existence. For all these evils, immediate and remote, the law holds you responsible, and is now about to apply all that there is of remedy within its reach. Blood for blood, is its stern demand, and never was the sanguinary requisition more righteous. Unable

to restore the dead, it accords such vengeance to the living. Your lives, too, are regarded as incompatible with the safety of society, and in the bloom of youth and health, you are by the hands of your fellow mortals to be consigned to the gallows and the grave. As an example also seems to be called for, to deter others from a repetition of like offenses, and you are about to be exhibited as an awful beacon to warn all others from a course like that which has resulted in your ruin, etc. You need not be reminded of the awful condition in which you are now placed; of the blackness of that gulf which is now opening beneath your feet, etc. Look, therefore, for mercy only from Heaven. Expect pardon from none but the good God. In the discharge of the solemn duty which is now imposed upon me, I feel almost overwhelmed with awe, as I become one of the instruments by which the lives of two human beings are about to be extinguished—for life, how much soever it may have been perverted from its original purpose, is still an emanation from the divinity. But, as the irresponsible organ of that law which requires your death, I here pronounce its final sentence: I direct that you, William Hodges and Stephen Hodges, be taken from this place to the jail of the County of Des Moines, there to remain until Tuesday, the 15th day of July next; that on that day, you be taken by the proper officers of this county, to some convenient place within the same, and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., that you be hung by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on you." The sentence of the court was carried out, on the 15th of July, 1845, at which time they were hanged by John H. McKenny, sheriff of the county. They were hung in what is now called Patterson's Hollow.

The late William Henry Smith, who was present when William and Stephen Hodges were hanged, writes the *Hawkeye* of May 8, 1910, as follows: "The place where the gallows was erected was on Mount Pleasant Street, about one hundred yards west of the railroad track, at the foot of the slope of the hill on which is the Lincoln Schoolhouse. The Northwestern Cabinet Company's building now covers the spot and the gallows must have stood near where the frame office building stood and near to the southwest corner of the establishment. The gallows was built of timbers and planks. A white oak tree perhaps five or six inches in diameter was utilized for a post to support the platform at the northwest corner. Posts four or five feet in height were placed at the three other corners, and stretchers nailed to them to support the platform. I think the platform was about eight or nine feet square; possibly twelve-foot planks were used in the longest direction north and south. On a line with the center of the platform two higher posts were erected; one at the north, the other at the south end, and upon those rested a crossbeam to which ropes were tied. The trap door was composed of planks running longitudinally north and south and was hinged at the north end. The south end was held in place by a rope fastened to it, and extending upward a short distance, and then passing through a hole notched in the post, then was carried down on the south side of the post below, and there fastened. To release the trap all that was required was to cut the rope. There were steps at the east side on which to ascend to the platform. At the rear of the platform was a bench with a crosspiece for a back. Great crowds of people came from town and from the surrounding country and towns; some from a distance of fifty miles or more. A steamboat loaded with people came down from as far north as Muscatine and one from Keokuk. The ferry boat from Nauvoo brought

a crowd. Many stood around, near the gallows. There was a tree near by, which some boys climbed to get a good view. The bulk of the crowd were on the hill sides south of the gallows, where some were seated and some standing.

"The prisoners were brought in a two-horse lumber wagon from the jail to the gallows. There was a muffled drum to add to the solemnity. Their hands were manacled and an armed guard accompanied them. The prisoners descended from the wagon and then went up the steps to the platform, taking their seats on the bench on the west side of the platform and faced the east. They were accompanied by Sheriff McKenny and a preacher whose name I do not remember, I think he was a Mormon priest. The prisoners were asked if they had anything to say. William, the youngest, said nothing. Stephen made a good speech. His handcuffs being connected with a short chain, he had to raise both arms in his gesticulations. He quoted largely from their attorneys' speeches made in court at the trial. In conclusion he said: 'You are now putting two innocent men to an ignominious and shameful death. Hang us. We are Mormons.'

"William stood at the north end and Stephen at the south end of the drop. The sheriff put on the heads of each of them a black cap, then put over their heads and around their necks the dangling nooses and fitted them closely around their necks. Then he stepped to the south end of the platform and picked up a hand axe, and called out 'Once! Twice! Thrice!' Then struck the rope with the keen edge of the axe. The drop fell.

"Their bodies were taken to Nauvoo for burial.

"The Hodges once lived in Burlington. I at one time attended school with William and his sister, and this is one reason which made the execution one of interest to me."

There cannot be any doubt but the above account written by Mr. Smith is correct in every respect. When their execution took place he was at that age when the memory of the event would fasten itself on his mind. When he wrote concerning it, he was nearing his eighty-fourth year of age. All know it to be a fact that in the later part of an aged man's life the early events come back into consciousness and he sees them as if they had taken place but yesterday.

CHAPTER XV

HOTELS OF BURLINGTON

In all countries of the world, where there are cities and towns and public highways have been established, are places of public entertainment. Each country gives to these places a name.

In the earlier days of England and in this country they were called taverns, or inns. At the present the general name for such places is the word "hotel." Strictly speaking, a tavern was a public house for the supply of food and drink. The same could be said of an inn, and generally of a hotel. At the present they supply food fully as liberally as in former times, but as to drink (intoxicant) the kind supplied is in many states limited to the softer kind. It will not be contended in the earlier days such limitation existed. It is a matter of as much interest to us of the present and those who follow us to know who kept the first tavern at Flint Hills or Burlington, as the one who kept the first store.

William Henry Smith says: "The first hotel I remember was the 'Black Hawk.' It was on the site of the present Harris House. It had a good view of the river. There was an oval sign on a pole in front of the house bearing the portrait of an Indian and the words 'Black Hawk.'"

Mr. Smith says the Oregon Hotel, kept by George W. Hight, was the next. It stood on High Street where the gas works are located at the present time.

In addition to those mentioned we find in 1840 James Morgan kept the Burlington House. That at the corner of Columbia and Main streets D. and T. B. Hammers kept the Mansion House (formerly the Wisconsin Hotel). In the advertisement concerning the merits of their hostelry they say: "The bar and cellar have received the special attention of the proprietors."

Mr. J. C. Fletcher (1840), who subsequently became known as one of the leading hotel keepers of Burlington, established what was known as the National Hotel. He announces he had leased and at great expense had prepared for hotel purposes the commodious building of Cameron and Pierce, situated in the lower part of Burlington. He says in proclaiming the merits of his house, "Due attention will be given to the appetites of the guests and boarders." Without doubt no hotel keeper in Burlington has gained the reputation of Mr. J. C. Fletcher in the matter of cuisine connected with the houses he has kept for the entertainment of the public.

The only hotel keeper in Burlington who at any time approached him in this respect was R. C. Deming, who kept the Barrett House in 1857, etc.

James W. Neally went into the hotel business in 1843. He established the Western Hotel, which was situated on the southwest corner of Fourth and Jeffer-

son streets. That corner was used for hotel purposes until the erection of the present building on the same by Mr. Hedge.

Mr. William M. Walbridge was the proprietor of the Iowa House, situated on the corner of Water and Court streets. This was in the year 1844. How long Mr. Walbridge continued in the hotel business we do not know.

We come now to the most famous of the early hotels of Burlington, the Barrett House. This house was erected on the northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and was opened in August, 1845. J. C. Fletcher, proprietor. The Barrett House was to Burlington from that time for as much and more than a third of a century what the Burlington is to Burlington today. If the walls of its rooms were standing, and had a tongue to give utterance, they could tell a story of political intrigue, of counsel for what was wise and good, of hate and love, of joy and sorrow, as no other tongue could tell of those early times. The building with additions built to it covered near a quarter of the block in which it was situated. In June, 1850, Mr. D. K. Garman seems to have been the proprietor. Mr. Garman operated the hotel not quite one year, for in April, 1851, Mr. J. C. Fletcher is installed as its proprietor. Mr. R. C. Deming had it in his charge in 1857.

Omitting the wine list, which is as full if not larger than the dinner bill in comparison to the importance of the two, we herewith set forth:

DINNER BILL OF FARE

Thursday, July 9, 1857

SOUP

Fish

FISH

Bass a la Jardinese
White Fish a la mode

Baked Buffalo, Claret sauce
Mackinaw Trout, Egg Sauce

BOILED DISHES

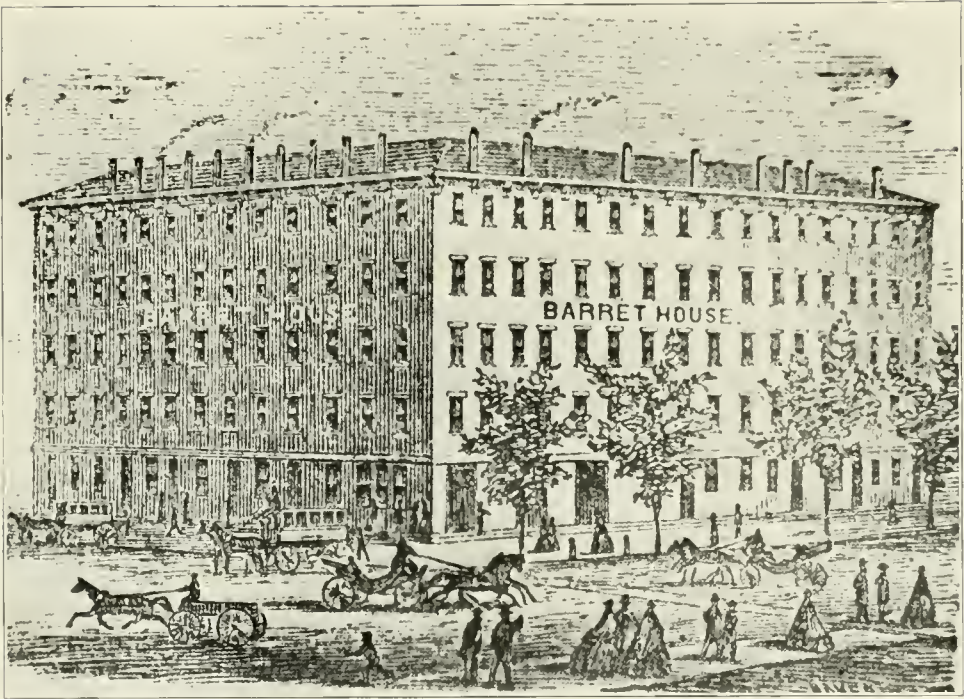
Leg of Mutton, Caper sauce
Chicken with Pork, Lemon sauce
Turkey, Oyster sauce

Beef Tongue
Corned Beef
New Sugar-cured Ham

SIDE DISHES

Myonaise de Poulet
Oyster Patties
Young Chickens Mareirad, fried in
Batter
Lamb Chops, with Mashed Potatoes
Chicken Myonaise
Fillet de Beuf, Jardinese
Sweet Breads, Tomato Sauce
Stewed Veal, with Green Beans

Beef Steak Pie
Fricasse of Chicken
Mutton a la Perdrix
Coquettes of Rice
Calves' Liver with Rice
Maccaroni with Cheese
Fillet de Veau
Myonaise of Oysters
Jenny Lind Pancakes



BARRET HOUSE, BURLINGTON

Turkey Gizzards, stewed with Giblets	Calves Feet, Madeira Sauce
Pork and Beans, a la Anglaise	Veal Cutlets, Breaded
Breast of Chicken, Madeira Sauce	Welsh Rabbits
Fresh Fish, Force Balls	Chicken Pie
Chicken Stew, American Style	Calves Liver Breaded and Fried
Spring Chickens, Broiled	Oysters Fried in Batter
Ham Rolls, Egg Sauce	Minced Tongue
Veal Stewed, Spanish Style	Spare Rib of Pork, Broiled
Stuffed Heart, a la Sobe	Pig's Head
Beef Olives, Madeira Sauce	Stewed Lamb, German Style
Omelet du Rum	Hashed Mutton, a la Parisian
Racket of Mutton, Russian Style	Fried Salt Pork with Liver
Turkey Wings Garnished with Rice	Vo-lo de Voleville, French Style
Beef a la Fingerette	

ROAST DISHES

Turkey, Bread sauce	Fillet of Veal	Loin of Pork
Goose, Apple sauce	Rib of Pork	Veal with fine herbs
Pomroy's Ham, Cham- paign's	Mutton with Green Peas	Loin of Pork
Rib of Beef	Surloin of Beef	Beef's Heart, Stuffed
Saddle of Mutton	Chicken Breaded	Spare Rib of Pork
	Pig Stuffed, Apple sauce	Lamb, Mint Sauce

COLD DISHES

Roast Beef, Mutton, Tongue, Pork, Ham and Corned Beef

VEGETABLES

Stewed Tomatoes	Boiled Beans	Greens
Stringed Beans	Browned Potatoes	Mashed Potatoes
Carrots	Homony	Baked Beans
Boiled Potatoes	Asparagras	Green Onions
Green Peas	Turnips	Boiled Rice

RELISHES

Cucumber Pickles, Green Onions, Radishes, Lettuce, Cheese and Olives

PASTRY

<i>Pies</i>		<i>Tarts, &c.</i>	<i>Puddings</i>
Currant	Rhubarb	Cream Schells	Farrina, Wine Sauce
Gooseberry	Custard	Jelly Tarts	English, Cream Sauce

CONFECTIONERY

Ornamental Fruit Cake	Sponge Cake	Lemon Rings
Ornamental Pound Cake	Marrengoes, a la Mode	Spanish Cake
Ornamental Jelly Cake	Boston Cream Cake	Queen's Cake

Lady Fingers	Strawberry Ice Cream	Rum Jelly
Chocolate Maccaroons	Lemon Jelly	Champaign Jelly
Tea Cake	Fruit Jelly	Charlotte Russe

DESSERT

English Walnuts, Pecans, Hazel nuts, Fiberts, Raisins and Figs

If any hotel, inn or tavern, whether in ancient or modern times, furnished a more elaborate menu, it has not come to our knowledge.

Mr. Charles Fales was proprietor of the McCutcheon House on Columbia Street, near the "Ferry Landing," in 1851.

In the same year Mr. S. J. Roderick had prepared the "commodious building recently occupied by O. H. W. Stull on Third Street," which he called the "Temperance House." This was the first and only temperance house of public entertainment of which we have any knowledge that ever existed in Burlington. How long Mr. Roderick's Temperance House continued to exist we are not informed. The charges for board and lodging at the Temperance House were: Board and lodging, per week \$2.00. Transients, per day 75 cents, per meal 25 cents. Horse feed at night 25 cents, single feed 12½ cents.

Mr. G. W. Kessler opened the Farmers' Hotel June 3, 1851. This hotel was situated at the southwest corner of Valley and Eighth streets. This house was for years the leading stopping place for farmers coming to town from the west, southwest and northwest part of the county. Horace Kemey succeeded Kessler. William B. Lawrence ran it for a time. The last proprietor was L. Teedrick, who was quite a prominent democratic politician. The city subsequently purchased the ground, which is now used for a market yard.

In September, 1851, Charles Fales had the management of the McCutcheon House, on Columbia Street, near the "Ferry Landing."

The Planters' House, situated at No. 48 North Main Street, came into existence the same year. J. Brenett & Co., proprietors.

In the same year the Sunderland House, situated on the southwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, when completed was leased to W. B. Lawrence, who ran the house from that time on until he became its purchaser, when he changed its name to the Lawrence House. It was destroyed by fire some time in the early '70s and was rebuilt by Mr. Lawrence. He continued to operate it as a hotel, when again it was damaged by fire to such an extent it was not rebuilt.

M. and J. L. Perkins were the proprietors of the Burlington House, situated on the southwest corner of Water and Washington streets. A hotel was kept on this corner for many years by different persons.

We do not know the date of the establishment of the Union Hotel, situated at the southwest corner of Main and Elm streets. This hotel has been the most successful in Burlington. The recollection of the writer is, it was constructed in 1868 or 1869. When opened it was under the name of "Union Hotel," and has borne that name to this day. Mr. Chris Geyer was its first proprietor and lessee; subsequently became its owner, and continued in its operation until his death. Since that time it has been under the sole charge and management of his widow, Hannah A. Geyer.

The Scott House, situated at the corner of Main and Columbia streets, came into existence in 1873. Samuel Scott, proprietor.

In the same year the Green Tree House, 205 and 207 South Main Street, made its appearance.

The new McCutcheon House, corner of Columbia and Front streets, was opened in 1873.

The City Hotel, No. 127 South Main Street, was opened by Michael Hames in 1877.

The Grand Central Hotel was opened by J. Kleppish, proprietor, in 1886. This house was situated at 127 South Main Street.

Hotel Duncan came into existence in 1886, George A. Duncan, proprietor. This hotel was situated on the southeast corner of Main and Valley streets. Whether prior to this time this property was used for hotel purposes the writer cannot say. It has been used for such purposes ever since. The New Delano is located at this place.

The Palmer House, 501 North Main Street, had its beginning about 1886.

While Burlington in the early days could rejoice in the quality of its hotels for the time, the time came when it had no occasion to boast of its hotel accommodations. During those days the only hotel that could be fairly counted upon with reasonable certainty was the Union Hotel.

The building of the Burlington Hotel, situated at the northeast corner of Third and Valley streets, at a cost of near three hundred thousand dollars, was the commencement of a new era in the matter of hotel accommodations in Burlington.

Those here at the time of the beginning of the building of the Burlington saw that the old way of accommodation must cease and something be done for the better. The result is that Burlington has at the present time sufficient hotel accommodations for a city of its population.

The people of the city and the traveling public know of the present hotels in the city, and it is not for us to say anything concerning them except you get what you pay for.

It is impossible to trace the history of the establishment of every hotel operated in the city since its foundation. The names of the buildings used for hotel purposes change almost with the changes of the names of the proprietor.

It will not be out of place to mention the Harris House on North Main Street. It is more in the nature of a boarding house, where anyone can go and get a good meal. It is the successor of the Black Hawk Hotel, the first hotel erected in Burlington. Miss Birdie Harris is its present proprietor. More than a half a century has passed since it became known as the Harris House and been under the management and control of the members of that family.

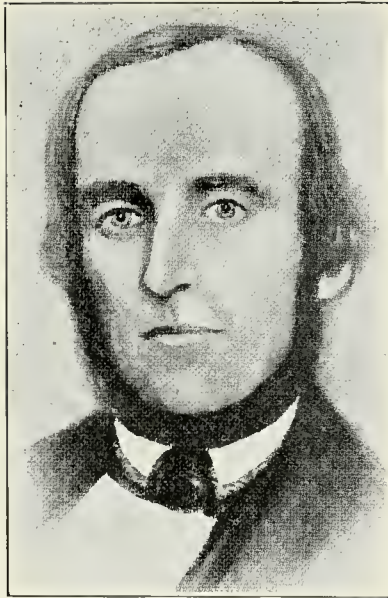
CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC AND OTHER SCHOOLS OF BURLINGTON

It is not the laying of brick in mortar, the grading of streets, the establishment of industries which give employment to men and women, that constitute a city, state or nation in the highest and best sense. Civilization does not altogether consist in the development of the material universe to make it more completely satisfy man's outward needs. There are other and better things—the development of man's mental, moral and spiritual being—without which, and by the loss of which, human society would resolve itself back to a tribal condition—that condition from which it was evolved. For more than six hundred years the wandering Arab has pitched his tent and laid himself down to sleep among the ruins of once mighty cities of Asia Minor. With wonder he has looked upon fallen columns of magnificent temples erected by human labor and skill. There all alone, in a desert of sand, stand the columns of temples, supporting entablatures, beneath whose friezes the bat finds a shelter. If the question is asked, why those ruins? What became of the people who once inhabited the fallen cities of Asia Minor, who reared those once magnificent temples? The answer will be: Those ruins were brought about by a change in inward conditions of the people who inhabited those cities, the loss of national life and spirit. Those of a community, either of a state, nation or city, who devote their time and energies for the betterment of man's inward conditions are as much the builders of states and nations as those who contribute to its material wealth.

The minister, the school teacher, or wherever there is a human soul who seeks to make men, women and children more intelligent, to better their moral and spiritual beings, are the equals of and co-operators with those possessed of wealth in the upbuilding of a city or state. The minister who preached the first sermon in Burlington; Zadoc Inghram, who taught the first school, is entitled to as much credit as the one who built the first cabin or laid out the town; as the one who established the first store and delivered goods over a rude counter made of rough unplanned boards.

Prior to 1840 no law existed to enable the people to impose a public tax for any school purpose, and the one enacted at that time was the best that could be devised under existing conditions. Whatever schools existed prior to this time were what were called "subscription schools." In 1836 Burlington had 124 boys under twenty-one years of age and 112 girls under eighteen years of age. It is reasonable to suppose that at least half of them, or more, were of school age. In the fall of 1833 Dr. William Ross built a log cabin schoolhouse southwest of where is now the North Hill Public Square, which was used for school and religious purposes. In the winter of 1833 and 1834 a man by the name of Phil-



JAMES CLARKE

First President of the School Board

pot lived in this cabin. In the spring of 1834 Zadoc C. Inghram taught school in it during the summer months. After Mr. Inghram a Mrs. Shelton had a children's school in this cabin during the summer time. From this time up to 1841 schools were kept in different parts of town. In 1839 Old Zion had been completed so far that a Rev. E. M. Scott had a school in its basement. In 1838 Mr. J. P. Stewart established a school called "Academy of Science and Literature." This school was held in the large upper rooms of the building formerly occupied by C. Nealey as a store. In 1839 by an act of the Legislature this institution became incorporated under the name of "The Burlington Academy." The incorporators were Charles Mason, George Temple, William H. Starr, James P. Stewart, George H. Beeler, William B. Remey, James W. Grimes, Augustus C. Dodge, James C. Clark and Dr. S. S. Ransom. In 1840 Samuel H. Clendenen advertises in the Hawkeye, "Select School opposite Mr. John S. David's." His school consisted of two sections:

First. Orthography, reading, penmanship, intellectual and practical arithmetic and geography.

Second. English grammar, ancient and modern history, natural and moral philosophy, algebra, geometry, mensuration, atlas of the United States, rhetoric and original composition. Tuition, first section, per term, \$6.00. Tuition, second section, per term, \$8.00.

A Mrs. McGill taught a school in a building situated near where the railroad crosses Jefferson Street. Hawkeye afforded a good place for skating, and when skating the whig youngsters would sing: "In the year 1844 the whigs will rise to fall no more."

Mrs. McGill made it a rule to have prayers each morning before the commencement of school work. There existed what was called the Stone Schoolhouse, where Division Street crosses the creek in the western part of town; Johnson Pierson was its first teacher.

In 1834 a log schoolhouse was built in the valley afterwards known as "Fox Abraham's Hollow," now "Stony Lonesome." Benjamin Tucker, the man who made the survey of the first lots in Burlington, taught in this school building in 1835. William Henry Smith, in "Authentic Story of the First Settlement of Burlington," speaks of Tucker as being cross and ill-tempered. That he gave little Robert Cooper one of the worst whippings he ever saw. The teacher who followed Tucker was a Mr. Newton, a son-in-law of a Mrs. Jones who kept a boarding house on Front Street. Mr. Newton's pupils liked him, for he seldom whipped. However, his patriotism overcame him, for on a Fourth of July he got on a spree which continued for a week, for which he was discharged and Johnson Pierson finished his term.

What was known as the Washington and Fifth Street School was kept by Mrs. Hogan, principal. A school was kept by Miss Emma Clarke at the corner of Division and Fourth streets. A Mr. S. Wetzlew had a school at No. 46 Columbia Street. Miss Cheesman had a school on Angular Street, near Main Street. A school existed in the northwest part of the town, but its location and the name of its teacher I cannot tell.

Doubtless there were public schools in Burlington prior to 1852. If such was the case there is no record of them. Prior to January 19, 1838, the time when Burlington received its first charter, the town consisted of an aggregation of

people who lived in log cabins and a few frame houses, with the exception of two or three brick structures. There did not exist a township organization at this time. On the 3d of April, 1838, the board of commissioners caused to be entered of record certain orders, among which were orders establishing certain townships, one of which is an order establishing election precinct No. 1, or Burlington Township. From this time until 1840 no law existed whereby the people could organize school districts. Under the law of 1840, which provided for the establishment of a system of common schools, it was made the duty of the school inspectors, whose election was provided for in the law, to divide the townships into school districts and deliver a written notice to a taxable inhabitant of the district describing its boundaries and the time and place of a meeting of the voters of the district; and it was mandatory on the person to whom the notice had been given to notify the electors of the district of a meeting by posting up notices of the meeting and the purposes for which it was called. The electors assembled had authority to organize as the law provided. When the voters had organized themselves into a school district, the district so organized became a corporate body by the name and style of "School District No. — of the Township of the County of ———, Iowa Territory." When lawfully assembled the voters had power to designate the site for a schoolhouse, to purchase or lease schoolhouses. Had power to impose a tax from time to time to keep the schoolhouse in repair; to impose a suitable tax for the purchase of a library case and books. It was made the duty of the inspectors to file a report with the clerk of the District Court concerning the schools of his township. No such reports were ever filed with the clerk of that court for Des Moines County. It was made the duty of the clerk to report to the superintendent of public instruction what had been done by the inspectors. Mr. William Reynolds, superintendent of public instruction, in his report to the Legislature in 1842 says: "Those reports should have been made before the 20th of November last. I regret, however, that but three counties have reported, and those three are not as full as desirable. The three counties which have reported are Clayton, Lee and Des Moines. Des Moines County has nine townships—Burlington, Union, Augusta, Flint River, Danville, Benton, Pleasant Grove and Yellow Springs—all of which have organized except Union. Those organized, except Benton, have elected school inspectors, but none of them have made a report of their doings. This is a matter of surprise to me, for being personally acquainted in that county, I am convinced that materials are not wanting for publishing reports, both desirable and interesting. There are several good schools in that county and are being liberally supported. The City of Burlington has seven schools, one in which the higher branches of an English education and the classics are taught, and another devoted to the education of young ladies."

Of what had been done prior to 1849 respecting the establishment of common schools in Burlington we have no record.

In 1847 Hon. Chas. Mason, Hon. James W. Grimes and George Partridge were elected school inspectors. A better selection could not have been made. They were educated men and felt the necessity of popular education. As soon as possible, under the conditions then existing, they commenced carrying into effect their ideas on this important matter. They were ably assisted by Mr. Edwards, editor of the *Hawkeye*, who in 1850 in an editorial said: "We

regard it as vastly important that in laying the foundation of a system of common schools for our city we should begin upon the most important plans, with better wages than our traders now get; with children properly classified, seven teachers can better instruct them than seventeen can under the system which now prevails." It appears up to 1849 no attempt had been made to establish even approximately a graded system of common schools. Mr. William Walker, school inspector for Burlington Township, in his notice to Mr. Edwards (see hereafter) says he had consolidated all the districts in the city into one district, known as School District No. 2.

On March 29, 1849, a meeting of the qualified electors of the City of Burlington, composing School District No. 2 of the Township of Burlington, was called to meet at the Congregational Church in Burlington for the purpose of organization by virtue of a notice which reads as follows:

"Burlington, March 19th, 1849.

Mr. J. G. Edwards:—

Sir:—I notify you that I have changed all of the school districts in this city into one district, to be known as "School District No. 2" of the Township of Burlington, in the County of Des Moines, State of Iowa, and request you to give notice of the same as required by law (Sec. 34, school law). The first meeting will be held on the 29th of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM WALKER."

This meeting was called to order by James G. Edwards, who nominated James Clarke, Esq., as chairman, who was chosen accordingly. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, on motion of James W. Grimes, Oliver Cock was appointed secretary of the meeting. On motion of Mr. Grimes, it was resolved that the meeting now proceed to elect by ballot a president of School District No. 2, Burlington Township.

James W. Grimes nominated Rev. William Salter, A. W. Carpenter nominated James Clarke, Esq., J. C. Hall nominated Rev. D. N. Smith.

The following are the names of the persons who voted for a president, viz.: John Johnson, E. D. Ransom, William Walker, William Salter, Isaac Leffler, I. W. Webber, Z. C. Hovey, James W. Grimes, S. S. Ransom, J. G. Edwards, L. D. Stockton, L. P. Reed, David Rorer, Wesley Jones, Thomas Sperry, J. C. Hall, George Temple, Harvey Ray, James F. Stephens, H. Pasche, Evan Evans, J. W. Neally, Edward Marlow, Gilbert Robbins, Dr. John F. Henry, P. Dunlap, Joseph Clarke, James Hayes, James Golden, D. S. Ebersol, David Rice, John Whittaker, H. B. Ware, J. A. Funck, D. N. Smith, Silas Ferry, John Grey, James Bridges, E. W. Gray, S. B. Goodwin, Joseph Greenough, Dr. G. M. McKenny, William M. Walbridge, W. W. Wightman, Thomas W. Scott, William Morgan, John W. Myers, A. W. Carpenter, William Lewis, Lewis Boerstter, B. C. Hopping, C. Parr, William Endsley, Martin Heisy, H. K. Eads, Martin Wheeler, James Kurtz, John G. Foote, M. G. Criswell, James Eads, John H. Armstrong, George W. Snyder, James Armstrong, James Clarke, Oliver Cock—68.

The ballots being taken and counted, James Clarke was duly elected president of School District No. 2, Burlington Township, Des Moines County, Iowa.

On motion of James W. Grimes it was resolved, That a committee of five persons from different parts of the town be appointed to ascertain as to the propriety of building one or more schoolhouses, and to collect information as to the eligibility of sites for schoolhouses, cost of ground and such other information as may be of importance, and to ascertain how many schools are needed for the district the ensuing summer.

The chairman appointed the following persons upon said committee: James W. Grimes, George Temple, Oliver Cock, John W. Webber and Dr. George W. Snyder.

On motion the meeting adjourned for two weeks, until April 12, 1849, at 2 o'clock P. M., to meet at the same place.

At the adjourned meeting on April 12 the committee appointed on March 29 reported. After much discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That two schoolhouses be erected in this district for the use of the district during the year 1849; the cost of the same with the lots upon which they may be erected not to cost more than four thousand five hundred dollars each.

On motion of James W. Grimes the following resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the board of directors is authorized to levy a tax of not more than 1 per cent. on the taxable property of this District No. 2, for the purpose of purchasing lots and erecting two schoolhouses during the year 1849.

On motion of James G. Edwards it was

1. *Resolved*, That the board of directors be required to report to the next regular meeting a draft of the schoolhouses to be erected, the sites such schoolhouses shall occupy and the probable cost of the same.

At this meeting L. D. Stockton was elected secretary; John Johnson, treasurer of the board; James W. Grimes was selected chairman of a committee to make inquiry of the number of schools needed.

At a meeting held May 11, 1849, a tax of one-third of 1 per cent. on all the taxable property of this city was authorized for the purchase of schoolhouse sites.

At a meeting of the board, May 11, 1849, School District No. 2 was separated into four districts:

First. All the city south of Market constituted a district.

Second. All the city east of Fourth Street, between Market and Court, to constitute a district.

Third. All the city west of Fourth Street, between Market and Court streets, to constitute a district.

Fourth. All the city north of Court Street to constitute a district.

Schools were soon afterwards opened in the other districts. Samuel M. Clendenen was elected principal of the district north of Court Street, O. L. Palmer of No. 3, Abraham Darbey of No. 2 and Mrs. Burge of No. 1. Her daughter was her only assistant. Mrs. Burge was compelled to resign on account of ill health, when David S. Moore was elected principal, with Miss Eliza A. Clark assistant. Mrs. May Wiggins was assistant in No. 2, Miss Ellen Griffey in No. 3 and Mrs. Price in No. 4. Mrs. Burge has the honor of being the first woman principal of the Burlington city schools, at the magnificent salary of

\$25.00 per month, and her daughter at \$8.00 per month, but be it said to the credit of the school board, she received the same salary as the men principals.

The school census, taken in September, 1850, a little over one year after their establishment, is as follows:

No. 1.....	238	Attendance, No. 1.....	130
No. 2.....	473	Attendance, No. 2.....	183
No. 3.....	192	Attendance, No. 3.....	140
No. 4.....	112	Attendance, No. 4.....	109
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	1,015	Total	562

To those of the present time this attendance is not a good one, but it is not as bad as it looks, for at these times were many private and parochial schools; besides, in the minds of many there existed a prejudice against public schools. Some aristocratic mothers did not want their children to mix with children of the "common people," and sent them to private schools. That which survives and attains the excellent has to struggle. So it was with the public schools of Burlington. As time passed, through their excellence they overcame all opposition, while on the other hand private schools as such have almost ceased to exist.

The city in 1849 had an estimated population of four thousand. In the matter of public schools up to 1852 the Burlington district was far behind the country districts. Almost immediately on the adoption of the act of 1840 all the organized townships (except Union) had taken advantage of that act. Had elected school inspectors, who had divided their several townships into school districts. Had erected school buildings, principally of logs, in which schools were being taught.

NORTH HILL SCHOOL

In September, 1850, the school board made a contract with Myers & Kelfer for the erection of a school building on lots 729 and 730, original city, at the southeast corner of High and Sixth streets, at a cost of \$4,150. Mr. Charles Starker was its architect. This building was completed early in 1852. Charles Ben Darwin was elected its principal at a salary of \$40 per month and entered upon the discharge of his duties as principal in April, 1852. Mr. Darwin subsequently became distinguished as a lawyer; was elected as representative of Des Moines County in the Eleventh General Assembly; was by joint resolution of the Senate and House of the Eleventh General Assembly appointed one of the commissioners to draft and report to the Judiciary Committee of the two houses a code of crime and criminal procedure and to revise and harmonize the existing laws of the state; was afterwards appointed district judge of the District Court of Washington Territory. Since then additions have been made to this school building. The time finally came when it became necessary to construct a new and modern building for this district.

In 1913, by a vote of the electors of the district, it was determined to erect a new building on a new site. The district purchased the ground situated at the corner of Eighth, North and Spring streets, being a space of 135x150 feet, on

which is to be erected a building at a cost of \$50,000. The plans and specifications of the same have been drawn and adopted.

The principals who have had charge of North Hill School follow: C. B. Darwin, 1852; (no principal), 1852-53; J. H. Smith, 1853-54; R. J. Graff, 1854-58; Clara Miller, 1858; J. E. Dow, 1858-61; R. J. Graff, 1861-63; J. Thorpe, 1863-64; M. Dunn, 1864; C. P. DeHass, 1864-72; George A. Miller, 1872-73; Logan Steece, 1873-81; R. S. Davis, 1881-1904; Josephine B. Burt, 1904-1915.

WILLIAM SALTER SCHOOL

This school is situated at the corner of Maple and Seventh streets and is the second school building of Burlington in age. It belonged to Subdivision No. 1, made by the school board in 1849; was built by Myers & Kelber in accordance with the plans made by Charles Starker, architect. It was known and called South Hill School till the year 1913, when the name was changed by order of the school board to William Salter School. The original structure was not completed till in May, 1853. The first cost of the building was \$4,700. Several additions have been added to it since first constructed.

The principals of this school since 1850 have been: Mr. Lemon, 1856-57; E. L. Jaggard, 1857-58; T. B. Gray, 1858-59; A. J. Graff, 1859-61; J. E. Dow, 1861-64; J. K. McCullough, 1864-66; J. Morrison, 1866; A. M. Antrobus, 1867; A. E. Millsbaugh, 1867-72; J. A. Fairbrother, 1872-73; A. E. Millsbaugh, 1873; Charles H. Morey, 1873-74; W. M. Forbes, 1874-76; William J. Samson, 1876-1915.

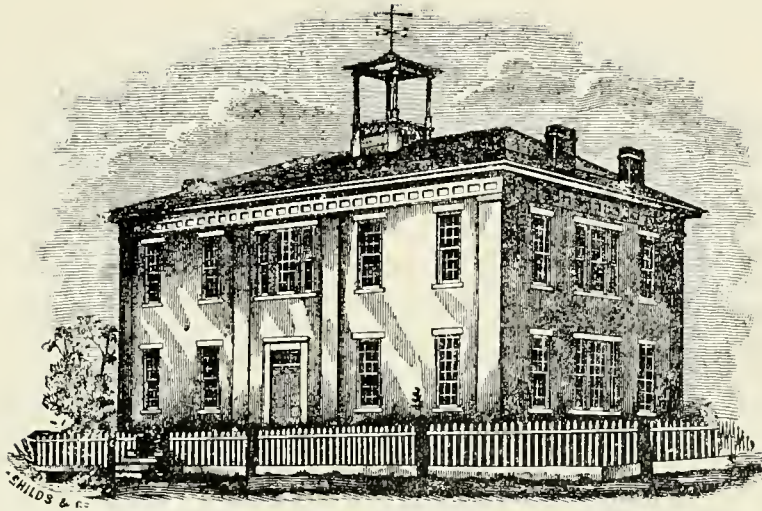
LINCOLN SCHOOL

In 1858 the school board caused to be erected a one-story frame building containing two rooms. This building was situated three blocks west of the present building. The ground on which the first building was constructed was purchased from Hon. Shepherd Leffler in 1856. Mr. Leffler had commenced the erection of a dwelling house on the site, on the foundation of which the school district erected a two-story brick school building, with one room in the first story and one in the second. Afterwards the building was enlarged to a four-room building. At the time of the erection of the first building it was given the name of "Dutchtown School" and was so known and called by the school authorities and people. The people who lived in this district were mostly Germans and good loyal American citizens. In time the old building gave way to a good, modern, substantial school building. To show their admiration for the savior of their adopted land the people of this district demanded that the school be called "Lincoln School," and such was the name given it.

The principals who have had charge of Lincoln School follow: C. P. DeHass, 1858-60; John Ritchie, 1860-61; Susan Coulter, 1861-62; C. P. DeHass, 1862-64; Jennie Chapman, 1864-65; William Inghram, 1865-70; Logan Steece, 1870-72; J. W. C. Jones, 1872-74; R. S. Davis, 1874-81; William Inghram, 1881-88; J. Allison Smith, 1888-93; Mary C. McKitterick, 1893-1915.

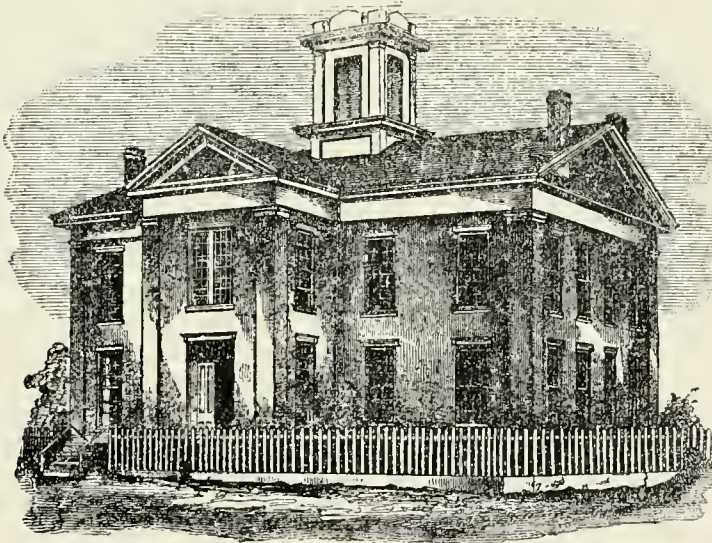
JAMES WILSON GRIMES SCHOOL

In 1863 Richard Howard built what was known and called the "South Boundary School" building. The name "South Boundary School" was given it because



NORTH HILL SCHOOL HOUSE

As it appeared in 1853



SOUTH HILL SCHOOL HOUSE

it was situated just north of the north line of South Boundary Street, which marked the southern line of the original City of Burlington as surveyed and platted under the direction of the general surveyor of the United States.

The cost of the building when first constructed was \$1,900. Subsequently additions were made to it, so that it is now among one of the largest school buildings in the city. The name was changed by order of the school board in 1913 to "James Wilson Grimes School."

The principals who have had charge of this school are: Mrs. Lat Littlefield, 1863-64; Milton Campbell, 1864-65; T. J. Trulock, 1865-67; John Paisley, 1867-68; William Pardee, 1868-69; William Hummell, 1869-1913; Miss L. Gutekunst, 1913-1915.

JOHN LOCKWOOD CORSE SCHOOL

In 1865 the school board caused to be set off a school district in the west and southwest part of the city, known as West Hill School District, and in the next year a one-story building was erected at the northeast corner of Leebrick and Amelia streets. In 1869 a second story was added containing two rooms. In 1876 an addition was made to this building containing three rooms and a large hall. In 1894 three more rooms were added to this structure. About this time the Rutan system of heating and ventilation was placed in the building. On the morning of January 21, 1896, it was completely destroyed by fire, which was the best thing that could have happened for the good of this district. In the same year the board purchased 3½ acres for the site of a new school, three blocks south of the old building, on which was erected the present building. In 1913 the school board changed the name of this school from "West Hill" to "John Lockwood Corse School."

The principals who have had charge of this school are: Miss M. M. Pollock, 1866-67; S. O. Thomas, 1867-72; C. A. Lisle, 1872-73; T. J. R. Perry, 1873-74; E. E. Fitch, 1874-75; S. O. Thomas, 1875-1911; Robert K. Corlett, 1911-1915.

JACOB GARTNER LAUMAN SCHOOL

This school was known and called the "North Oak School" until 1913, when its name was changed by the school board to "Jacob Gartner Lauman School." The school building is situated at the corner of North Oak and Ninth streets. The district in which it was constructed was set off in 1868 and in the same year a school building was erected to supply the wants of this district. In 1876 a four-room addition was constructed, making it an eight-room building. Twice it has been partially destroyed by fire.

The principals who have had charge of this school are: A. Montmorency, 1868-71; W. D. Inghram, 1871-81; Logan Steece, 1881-1912; J. B. Robinson, 1912-13; Mabel Young, 1913—.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL

The district in which this school is situated was organized in 1879, and during this year a four-room two-story building was erected. This building was destroyed by fire during the first of the year 1892, and in the same year the pres-

ent school was built, but not on the same site on which the old building stood. The district was known and called "Hibernia" and the school "Hibernia School" because of the "Irish who lived there." In 1913 the name of the district and school was changed to Washington.

The principals who have had charge of this school are: Fred Embeck, 1875-91; Marian S. Todd, 1891-93; Anna L. Robins, 1893-1901; Belle J. Taylor, 1901-10; Howard Mathews, 1910-11; C. F. Banghart, 1911—.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL

Harrison Avenue

The Prospect Hill District was set off in 1879, and during the same year a two-story four-room brick building was constructed. In 1889 a two-story four-room addition was built. In 1892 the entire building was destroyed by fire, and in the same year the present building was constructed according to plans drawn by C. A. Dunham, architect. This school building is one of the best in the city. The site covers two acres of ground.

The principals who have had charge of Prospect Hill School are: J. K. McCullough, 1879-93; Marian S. Todd, 1893-1912; J. B. Robinson, 1912-13; Mary G. Leebrick, 1913—.

CHARLES ELLIOTT PERKINS SCHOOL

Perkins Avenue

The district in which this school is erected was set off in the year 1870. Prior to this time the children in this district attended what is now known as the "James Wilson Grimes School." For want of room in the last named school the West Madison District was organized, and a two-story brick building was erected on a three-sided piece of ground, with a frontage of 228 feet on Summer Street (West Madison Road) and 256 feet on Fifteenth Street and 56 feet on Pine Street. This school was known and called "West Madison School" because it was situated on what was called West Madison Road. As the west and southwest portion of the district was built up, the people of the district demanded a larger and better building, situated in a different location. In 1913 the electors authorized the construction of a new building for the district. In pursuance to this vote a modern school building is being erected fronting on Perkins Avenue. When completed this building will cost about fifty thousand dollars. This school and building was properly named "Charles Elliott Perkins School." The late Charles Elliott Perkins had with his family made his home in this school district for more than forty years. He was a man of fine character and lover of the best in literature and a friend of education. He had through his energies and opportunities done as much, if not more, than any other man for the material advancement of the people of Iowa. His widow, Mrs. Edith Farbes Perkins, with a large public spirit and a commendable generosity, gave to the district the ground upon which the new school building is being erected.

The principals who have had charge of this school are: A. Montmorency, 1870-72; George A. Miller, 1873-1901; Anna L. Robins, 1915.

SAUNDERSON SCHOOL

The district in which this school is situated was established in 1892. The school building was commenced and completed the same year. The school was given the name "Saunderson Grammar School" in memory of Robert G. Saunderson, who at the time of his death was superintendent of the city public schools. Mr. Saunderson graduated at the State University of Iowa, and soon after his graduation was elected principal of the Burlington High School, which position he held for one year. He was then elected superintendent of the city schools, which office he held to the time of his death. Perhaps no one who has held the office of superintendent gave more general satisfaction to the people, teachers and school authorities than Mr. Saunderson. He was well fitted to discharge the duties of that important office; was a practical man, had good common sense, to which was added a liberal education. In no sense was he a faddist. He fully comprehended the objects for which the public schools had been established, to fit the great mass of the pupils to discharge the duties and responsibilities of life, and to attain this end he devoted his energies. His aim was to have the pupil master thoroughly the most important branches constituting a course of study, believing a few things fully comprehended was far more important in the life work of the pupil than a superficial knowledge of many things. He took into consideration the age of the pupil, opportunities and surroundings and conditions in life, and on these lines provided a course of study, and this course of study was limited to the time in which the average pupil would attend school. He believed the pupils' acquiring knowledge depended largely on the personality of the teacher. That the teacher in his or her own way should be left perfectly free to use such methods as to his or her judgment would be the most efficient in acquiring results. He believed the schoolroom was a place where the pupil and teacher worked for mental development. That it did not depend whether the teacher or pupil sat on a mahogany seat with desks before them or on a rude bench without any desk. He believed in good sanitary conditions, pure air, good light and sufficient warmth. He fully recognized that the state wanted the best results for the money expended in the education of its children. That it did not have any money to be wasted in matters that did not amount to much ("frills"). Was positive in his conviction, but above all things else in his dealings in the conduct of the schools he was man enough to shoulder responsibilities, for he considered he was the head of the schools; that the teachers were working under his directions, and if anything went wrong between teacher and pupil, or between teacher and parent, growing out of the relation which the teacher sustains to the parent and pupil, he took the responsibility on himself to make amends if any wrong was done; if not, stood firm, defending their action as his own. By such course of conduct he always had the good will of the teachers. In connection with the Saunderson School, and as a separate department, is a Teachers' Training School, of which the principal of the Saunderson School has charge, and is assisted by the other teachers of the school.

Since the establishment of the Saunderson School, Miss Martha Cox has been its principal.

SUNNY SIDE SCHOOL

In July, 1876, the city limits of Burlington were extended so as to include the territory of the Independent School District of "Sunny Side." The question arose whether the extension of the city limits destroyed the corporate existence of said Sunny Side District; whether two independent school districts could exist within the corporate limits of a city. To determine this question the state at the instance of the Burlington Independent School District brought quo warranto proceedings against the board of directors of the Sunny Side School District. The holding of the lower court being against the state, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which held that the school system of the state was complete within itself, and such was the case with the laws and regulations governing cities. That the law providing for the extension of city limits did not provide how it would affect school districts within such extended limits, and the extension of the city territory did not affect the corporate organization of Sunny Side District. Subsequently the Legislature passed an act which in terms provided that all the territory of a city should constitute the territory of the Independent School District of the city. It was by this means Sunny Side School became a part of the Independent School District of Burlington in 1882. The old schoolhouse and grounds were sold and a new building erected in 1891 a short distance east from the old site. This school has a large area for playgrounds and has one of the most beautiful locations for a school.

The principals who have had charge of Sunnyside School since it became part of the Burlington Independent District are: J. A. Smith, 1882 to January, 1887; C. P. DeHass, January, 1887, to February, 1887—died in office; J. A. Barnes, February, 1887, to June, 1893; Josephine B. Burt, 1893; Mabel S. Young, —; Hattie E. Kline, 1915.

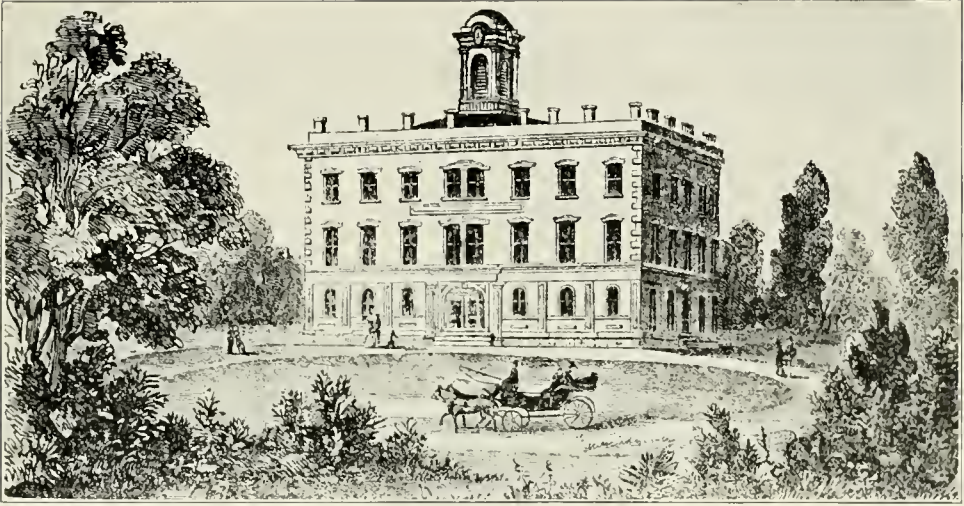
BURLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

Dr. William Salter was president of the school board in 1853, and in his report of that year says:

"With the enlarged facilities that will be furnished with the completion of the schoolhouse on the South Hill it is to be hoped that an improvement will take place in the character of the schools. Before long the erection of a new schoolhouse will be necessary to serve for a high school. The board is of the opinion that the time for that enterprise has not yet arrived. Our primary and grammar schools must first be established on a more firm and satisfactory basis than at present. The number of children somewhat advanced in years who are found to be ignorant of the first rudiments of knowledge is exceedingly large. The board is at the same time of the opinion that a high school is to be regarded as an indispensable part of our common school system, and that they will hail with joy the day of its establishment."

Nothing seems to have been done looking to the establishment of a high school with a prescribed course of study until the annual meeting of the electors, March 14, 1864, at which Mr. McCosh offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the board of directors of this school district be instructed to establish a school in which more advanced studies than those now pursued in the schools shall be taught." After some discussion it was carried.



BURLINGTON UNIVERSITY



HIGH SCHOOL, BURLINGTON

The records of the board for April 18, 1864, show that the board considered the vote of the electors as binding upon them: "On motion, Luke Palmer, the president, was directed to appoint a committee to ascertain the cost of a building for a high school; also to report upon a proper building or place for the school."

On June 6th the same record tells of the establishment of a high school committee, defines its powers and asks for a report at the next meeting.

This committee reported August 10th, in full, a course of study and rules, which report was adopted.

The electors having decided that a high school should be established, the board to carry out their rule, on June 15, 1864, on motion of Mr. McCosh, ordered a contract to be made with the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The contract leases the building for two years at \$200 per year with the privilege of renewal for three years. On month later J. E. Dow was elected principal of the newly established school and Miss Josephine Cutter his assistant.

The school opened in September, 1864, in the old Cumberland Presbyterian Church, corner of Division and Fourth streets. The first class graduated in 1868. The school remained in the old church for five years and was moved to Marion Hall, the present city hall, in 1869. It remained here until 1873, when it moved into its new building.

The question of construction of a high school building had been discussed for a year or more prior to 1865. At this time considerable opposition to its construction existed; but at the annual meeting of that year a tax levy of 2 mills carried. The opponents of the measure, however, carried the day at that meeting, and the money raised for the above tax levy was appropriated for other purposes. In 1867 the title to the land east of West Boundary Street (now Central Avenue), on which the old high school building was erected, was examined. On June 27, 1867, the board determined to purchase the Burlington University grounds and a committee was appointed to ascertain on what terms it could be acquired. This committee reported favoring the payment of \$38,000 for the building and grounds and \$1,500 for the ground east of Boundary Street, the title to which had been investigated under the law then in existence. The question of purchase had to be submitted to a vote of the electors of the district at their March meeting. This was not done because the trustees of the university withdrew their proposition. Then came up the question at the meeting of electors whether to purchase the ground east of Boundary Street, paying for the same \$2,000, for which sum the trustees of the university had offered to sell. This proposition carried, and it was determined to go ahead and build on this ground. In the meantime the university people seeing their opportunity to sell was about to vanish, renewed their offer to sell for \$38,000, which offer was not considered.

In July, 1868, plans were drawn by C. A. Dunham, architect, and accepted by the board, and advertisement for bids for excavation for foundation was made. A contract was made for the stone work of basement and brick cross walls at a cost of \$10,085.59. When this was completed it was covered with boards and remained in this condition for four years, during which time the battle for and against the high school was going on. The minutes of the annual meeting of March 9, 1869, contains the following:

"John H. Gear moved that the board be instructed to give notice of a special meeting of the electors to vote on the proposition to issue the bonds of the Independent School District of Burlington to raise the funds necessary to complete the high school," which motion was carried. The special election was held; the vote was:

For issuance of bonds.....	224 votes
Against issuance of bonds.....	532 votes

Notwithstanding this vote, the friends of the high school did not lose courage. At the annual meeting in March, 1870, the report of the secretary of the board showed on hand \$22,517.19, the result of taxes collected under the 2-mill levy for the past three years and 1-mill tax in 1868. The question arose how to dispose of this money. Mr. Thomas French, the leader of the opposition to the establishment of any high school, offered a resolution that \$8,000 of this money raised for high school purposes be used in the construction of primary school-houses. This resolution was adopted. The opponents of the high school at the time were the loudest shouters for the grammar schools, while the friends of the high school were not slow in telling them in plain words that their love for the grammar schools was not in fact that they loved them so much, but was engendered by their hate of the high school, and were not over-delicate in showing up their past record in reference to the grammar schools. But the end to all controversy came at the regular annual meeting of the electors in Marion Hall in 1872. Both sides had marshalled all their forces. At this meeting Mr. Thomas French offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the judgment of this meeting is that the board of school directors are requested to suspend the high school for the ensuing year and the sum raised for that purpose be placed for the benefit of the common schools." This motion was met with a second, and the battle was on. Captain French and his fellows supported the resolution. Robert Donahue, Thompson McCosh, George H. Lane, A. M. Antrobus and others opposed its adoption. It will not look well in print to put down all that was said at the time. A voice vote was taken, and a great shout went up—"ayes." The negative was called and as great a shout "no." It was impossible for the chairman to decide whether the resolution had been adopted, and a division was called. Those for the resolution to line up on the south side of the middle of the room, those against on the north side. The heads were counted and the "ayes" had a good majority. The friends of the high school, seeing they had a majority in the meeting, were not slow to act. Mr. Thompson McCosh immediately made a motion that a tax of 3 mills be levied for the purpose of erecting the high school building, which was carried. This ended a five-year struggle to have a high school building erected in Burlington. A contract was at once made with Hayden & Houseworth for the completion of the work, at a cost of \$28,000. The building was ready for occupancy in February, 1873. Since this time opposition to the high school has practically ceased, and many of those who were its strongest opponents have become its warmest friends. The building completed in 1873 has served its purpose for the time, when on March 17, 1902, the electors voted to purchase the Burlington University grounds on which to erect a new high school

building. Being authorized to make the purchase, the board of directors purchased the grounds of the university for \$9,540. Soon after the purchase the first and second floors of the main building in the university were remodeled and used for a manual training and domestic science department.

At the meeting of the electors in the year 1907 the board was authorized to issue the school bonds of the district to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000.00), and at the election in 1909 an additional sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or over, with the proceeds of the sale to construct a new high school building on the grounds purchased from the Burlington University. Plans and specifications for the new building were prepared by Temple, Burrows & McLane, architects, of Davenport, Iowa. The contract to construct the building in accordance with the plans was let to W. M. Allen & Co., Peoria, Ill., on July 30, 1908. The work commenced August 13, 1908, by breaking ground for excavation. The cornerstone was laid November 13, 1908; the building occupied May 9, 1910; the size of the building is 147 by 175 feet, capacity 800, capacity of auditorium 750.

The cost of new high school was:

Grounds	\$ 9,540.00
Cost of building.....	200,000.00
Heating plant	28,000.00
Furnishing	13,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$250,540.00

Since the occupancy of the new building the manual training department has been transferred to the old building.

The principals who have had charge of the Burlington High School are: J. E. Dow, 1864-1865; J. A. Smith, 1865-1872; Robert Saunderson, 1872-1873; George Gordon, 1873-1874; C. A. Lisle, 1874-1882; E. Poppe, 1882-1899; M. Ricker, 1899; W. L. Hanson, —; H. M. Elliott, —; George A. Brown, 1913-1915.

When the City of Burlington became an independent school district I have been unable to find out, as no records of the proceedings of its board of directors prior to 1865 can be found.

SYNOPSIS OF LAWS IN REFERENCE TO PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS SINCE 1840

a. Chapter 140, Revised Statutes of Iowa Territory. An act to establish a system of common schools. Approved January 16, 1840.

b. Article 9, Constitution of 1846, Education and School Laws.

c. School Fund Commission. Chapter 68, Code 1851, January 15, 1849.

d. School Districts. Approved January 15, 1847. Chapter 69, Code 1851.

e. Election, terms and duties of district offices. Approved January 15, 1849, Chapter 70, Code 1851.

f. Laws of Board of Education. "An act to amend an act to provide a system of common schools," passed December 24, 1859, took effect March 1, 1860. By this act each civil township was constituted a corporate body. Under prior acts

each subdistrict was a corporate body. The adoption of this act dissolved the subdistrict corporations. The electors of each subdistrict elected a director for their district, and the directors so elected constituted the board of directors for the township district. This board had power to make contracts, to admit pupils to school; determine the number of schools; length of time taught; fix site for schoolhouses; establish grades or a union school; to determine what branches should be taught; to provide for the election of a county superintendent, and prescribe his duties, etc.

g. This act provided, "That every city or incorporated town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, may constitute a separate school district." For all the above, see Chapter 88, Revision 1860, Laws of Iowa.

December 24, 1859, the board of education passed an act to amend an "Act to provide a system of common schools," passed by the board December 24, 1859, Title X, Chapter 19, Acts of Eighth General Assembly. Among other things this act provided for the election of a county superintendent of common schools.

h. Chapter 172, Ninth General Assembly. An act to amend an act passed by the board of education, December 24, 1859. By the provision of this act (passed in 1862), the acts of the board of education to provide a system of common schools was repealed. Among other things this act provided that any city or town, containing within its surveyed territory might become a separate school district." The former act limited its purposes to any city or incorporated town.

Chapter 143, Acts of the Eleventh General Assembly, provides amendments to Chapter 172, Ninth General Assembly.

Chapter 89, Acts of the Twelfth General Assembly, provides for legalizing an independent school district in Des Moines County, to-wit: "That the organization of subdistricts 1 and 4, in Burlington Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, into independent school districts, and the proceedings in relation thereto, be and the same is (are) hereby legalized and declared valid from the date of its organization."

The Code of Iowa, 1873, took effect on the 1st day of September, 1873. Section 47 provides: "All public and general statutes passed prior to the present session (adjourned session of Fourteenth General Assembly), and all public and special acts, the subjects thereof are reserved in this code, or which are repugnant to the provisions thereof, are hereby repealed, subject to the limitations herein expressed." Since this time there has been one codification of the laws of Iowa, 1897, and supplement codification, 1907. We will not pursue this subject further. The board of education passed out of existence when the code of 1873 was enacted.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON, IOWA

1849-1915

The members of the board of education since 1849 have been:

James Clarke, 1849-1850, died in office; John Johnson, 1849-1850, 1851-1852; L. D. Stockton, 1849-1853, 1854-1857; A. W. Carpenter, 1850-1851, 1857-1863, 1865-1868; James W. Grimes, 1850-1852; John G. Foote, 1852, elected but declined to serve; Wm. Salter, 1852-1853, 1855-1861; O. H. Schenck, 1852-1853; Geo. Snyder, 1852-1854, resigned; Wm. Chamberlain, 1853-1855; J. F. Tallant,

1853-1858; Lyman Cook, 1853-1856, 1861-1862; Adam Funck, 1853, resigned; J. N. Evans, 1853-1856, died in office; J. H. Rauch, 1853-1854; Geo. Temple, 1854-1860; Oliver Cock, 1854-1860; Wm. W. White, 1855-1858; John M. Corse, 1857-1860, 1865-1868, died in office; D. J. Sales, 1857-1863, 1865-1867; J. P. Weightman, 1858-1859; T. L. Parsons, 1859-1863; Denise Denise, 1859, elected but declined to serve; E. McKitterick, 1860-1861, 1862-1863, 1865-1867, 1868-1870; W. F. Baird, 1860-1862, 1864-1865; Geo. Darwin, 1861-1863, died in office; A. J. Messenger, 1862-1863; Silas Hudson, 1863-1864; Luke Palmer, 1863-1865; H. H. Hawley, 1863-1864; John Hertzler, 1863-1865, resigned; J. C. Power, 1863, resigned; W. D. McCash, 1863-1865; Thompson McCosh, 1863-1865, 1868-1871; D. Y. Overton, 1864-1865, resigned; E. E. Gay, 1864-1867; J. H. Davey, 1865-1867; R. Spencer, 1865-1868; B. J. Hall, 1867-1870; J. S. Schramm, 1867-1879; I. N. Ripley, 1867-1872; A. C. Sales, 1867, resigned, 1868-1870; Chas. Starker, 1867, elected but declined to serve; A. W. Parsons, 1867-1870; Horton Bailey, 1870-1879; L. Teedrick, 1870-1872; W. McD. Houseworth, 1870-1880; Wm. Wolverton, 1871-1880; W. S. Berry, 1872-1878; I. P. Wilson, 1872-1875, 1901; Robert Donahue, 1873-1874; C. B. Parsons, 1875-1887; Theo. Guelich, 1878-1887; J. M. Sherfey, 1879-1891; G. R. Henry, 1879-1885, died in office; C. F. Schramm, 1880-1892; A. M. Antrobus, 1880-1895; S. Wadleigh, 1885-1892, resigned; J. R. Nairn, 1887-1896; E. Hagemann, 1887-1899; C. C. Clark, 1891-1897; G. H. Bicklen, 1892-1901; W. W. Baldwin, 1892-1897; Wm. Lyon, 1895-1898; J. T. Illick, 1896-1899; H. G. Marquardt, 1897; J. D. Harmer, 1897-1900; Frank Millard, 1898; G. B. Little, 1898-1901; W. E. Blake, 1899; A. H. Kuhlemeier, 1899-1902; C. H. Mohland, 1900; G. C. Henry, 1901; H. H. Gilman, 1902.

MEMBERS OF BOARD SINCE 1902

The members of the board since 1902 have been:

March, 1903—W. E. Blake, H. H. Gilman, T. G. Harper, Frank Millard, Dr. I. P. Wilson, J. H. Dustman, Geo. Henry.

March, 1904—W. E. Blake, H. H. Gilman, T. G. Harper, J. W. Swiler, H. C. Garrett, E. E. Stevens, J. H. Dustman.

March, 1905—W. E. Blake, H. H. Gilman, H. C. Garrett, J. W. Swiler, J. H. Dustman, T. G. Harper, E. E. Stevens.

March, 1906—W. E. Blake, H. C. Garrett, J. W. Swiler, E. E. Stevens, H. H. Gilman, J. H. Pettibone, James Moir.

March, 1907—W. E. Blake, H. H. Gilman, H. C. Garrett, J. W. Swiler, E. E. Stevens, J. H. Pettibone, James Moir.

March, 1908—W. E. Blake, H. H. Gilman, H. C. Garrett, J. W. Swiler, E. E. Stevens, J. H. Pettibone, James Moir.

March, 1909—W. E. Blake, H. H. Gilman, H. C. Garrett, J. W. Swiler, E. E. Stevens, H. S. Rand, J. W. McLain.

March, 1910—W. E. Blake, H. C. Garrett, H. H. Gilman, H. S. Rand, J. W. McLain, H. L. Madison, H. W. Stadlander.

March, 1911—C. C. Clark, H. C. Garrett, H. L. Madison, H. W. Stadlander, H. S. Rand, S. P. Gilbert, W. M. P. Shelton.

March, 1912—C. C. Clark, H. C. Garrett, H. L. Madison, H. W. Stadlander, S. P. Gilbert, Geo. C. Boesch, Dr. A. C. Zaiser.

March, 1913—C. C. Clark, H. C. Garrett, H. L. Madison, Geo. C. Boesch, Dr. A. C. Zaiser, S. P. Gilbert, W. F. McFarland.

March, 1914—C. C. Clark, H. C. Garrett, H. L. Madison, S. P. Gilbert, Geo. C. Boesch, Dr. A. C. Zaiser, Wm. F. McFarland.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

1849-1902

Presidents

James Clarke, March, 1849, to July, 1850, died in office; A. W. Carpenter, July, 1850, to May, 1851, to fill vacancy; James W. Grimes, 1851-1852; John G. Foote, 1852, elected but declined to serve; Wm. Salter, 1852-1853, 1855-1856, 1859-1861; W. B. Chamberlain, 1853-1855; Geo. Temple, 1856-1858; J. P. Weightman, 1858-1859; T. L. Parsons, 1861-1863; Luke Palmer, 1863-1865; E. McKitterick, 1865-1867; B. J. Hall, 1867-1870; J. S. Schramm, 1870-1873; Robert Donahue, 1873-1874; W. S. Berry, 1874-1875; Horton Bailey, 1875-1878; Wm. Wolverton, 1878-1879; C. B. Parsons, 1879-1887; A. M. Antrobus, 1887-1895; W. W. Baldwin, 1895-1897; E. Hagemann, 1897-1899; H. G. Marquardt, 1899-1900; W. E. Blake, 1900-1911; C. C. Clark, 1911-1915.

Secretaries

L. D. Stockton, 1849-1852; Geo. Snyder, 1852-1854; Oliver Cock, 1854-1858; D. J. Sales, 1858-1863, 1865-1868; J. C. Power, 1863, until July, resigned to enlist in the Union Army; D. Y. Overton, 1863-1865; A. C. Sales, 1868-1872; A. C. Hutchinson, 1872-1875; Geo. Frazee, 1875-1876; H. A. Kelley, 1876-April, 1900; W. W. Turpin, April, 1900; D. S. Cooper, 1915.

Treasurers

John Johnson, 1849-1850, 1851-1852; James W. Grimes, 1850-1851; O. H. Schenck, 1852-1853; J. F. Tallant, 1853-1857; A. W. Carpenter, 1857-1863; W. D. McCash, 1863-1865; J. H. Davey, 1865-1867; Chas. Starker, 1867, declined to serve; 1882-February, 1900; A. W. Parsons, 1867-1877; Chas. Mason, 1877-1882; E. Hagemann, February to March, 1900; Louis Wallbridge, 1900; F. W. Brooks, —; Louis Wallbridge, 1915.

Superintendents

J. C. Dowe, 1864-1865, principal of high school and city superintendent; J. A. Smith, 1865-1870, principal of high school and city superintendent; Wm. M. Bryant, 1871-1872; R. G. Saunderson, 1873-1890; Robert McCay, 1890-1893; C. E. Shelton, 1893-1899; F. M. Fultz, 1899—; W. L. Hanson, —1915.

BURLINGTON UNIVERSITY

This institution, incorporated in 1852, opened its preparatory department in 1854 as an academy. This was the beginning of a larger work to be performed in the near future.

The institution had its origin in an educational convention called by a committee of the Iowa Baptist State Association held at Iowa City, April 13 and 14, 1852.

These were the times when there were many discussions between different denominations in reference to the teaching of the Scriptures on certain subjects and each denomination sought to establish institutions of learning controlled by the denomination calling it into existence.

The articles of incorporation of this institution, among other things, provided for the establishment of different departments in academic, collegiate, theological and others.

The management of the institution was under the direction of a board of trustees consisting of twenty-four members. The board of trustees met for the first time in Burlington in April, 1852, to consider a proposition of the people of Burlington for the establishment of the institution in this city; the principal inducement to its location in Burlington was the donation to it of certain lands then partly occupied as a burial place.

The corner stone of the institution was laid July 4, 1853, a young lawyer by the name of Clune making the principal address on the occasion.

I am unable to state when the building was completed, but probably not until 1855.

The first record we find concerning the Burlington University is in 1856, wherein is stated:

“The terms of tuition as follows:

For Primary Studies for session.....	\$ 5.00
Higher English and Classical Studies.....	7.00
Studies in Collegiate Course.....	10.00
Private Instruction in Vocal Music (extra).....	5.00
Instruction on Piano, Guitar, etc. (extra).....	10.00
Instruction in Painting, Drawing, etc.....	3.00

“The institution has in its possession a valuable library of about 12,000 volumes, and an extensive reading room and cabinet of curiosities. For full particulars inquire of Rev. J. A. Nash, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, president of board of trustees; Hon. Lyman Cook, Burlington, vice president; Rev. G. J. Johnson, Burlington, secretary; Hon. T. W. Newman, Burlington, treasurer; Wm. B. Ewing, Burlington, chairman of executive committee, or Rev. Silas Tucker, Galesburg, Ill., chairman of examining committee.”

The first teachers were Rev. G. W. Gunnison, A. M., principal and professor, Mrs. M. A. P. Darwin, preceptress. Rev. L. B. Allen, D. D., had charge of the institution for several years, commencing in 1857. Rev. J. T. Robert succeeded Reverend Allen.

An addition was added to the building in 1857, costing nearly ten thousand dollars.

From 1857 until after the close of the war, the institution had a hard time to keep open. The minds of the people were taken up with the great conflict then going on between the North and South. Young men who were in school went into the military service of the country. It had increased its indebtedness during

the hard times following 1857 to tide it over the financial depression then existing. The Baptist people, like many other denominations, had established too many institutions of learning in the state, thus limiting the field of each. The common school system was then advancing rapidly, seeking to furnish educational facilities, claiming them to be superior to those of denominational schools. The institution at Burlington could not withstand this pressure and the result was the City Independent School District purchased at a low figure the grounds of the Burlington University on which it erected a splendid high school building.

The institution during its existence did a valuable work for many young men of Burlington and throughout the country. The benefits it conferred in the way of education more than compensated for its cost.

LADIES' SEMINARY

This institution was situated at the corner of Fifth and Court streets. Its instructors were:

Miss Josephine A. Cutter, principal and teacher of higher mathematics; Miss Emma R. Brown, teacher of Latin and French languages; Miss Martha A. Robert, teacher of history and rhetoric; Miss Martha R. Cutter, teacher of natural science and principal of preparatory department; Mrs. Jane P. Hawley, teacher of instrumental music; Mrs. Augusta P. Willey, teacher of drawing and painting.

How long this institution continued we have no means of knowing. All we can find about it is the above taken from the Hawk-Eye of 1852. It is reasonable to suppose it had some connection with the Burlington University at this time, when the young men's department was being held in the basements of the Baptist and Congregational churches awaiting the completion of the university building, which was in 1854. We find the names of Miss Cutter and Miss Brown among the teachers in the university in 1857.

BURLINGTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

As far back as 1856 Burlington boasted of having one of the best business colleges in the West. L. H. Dallhoff at that time was the proprietor of the Burlington Commercial College.

All other institutions of like character in the city claim this institution as their origin.

The Burlington Commercial College was succeeded by the Burlington Business College in 1871. It was located upstairs in the building situated on the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets. Its proprietors were Bonsall, Lillibridge & Company. D. Bruggess succeeded Bonsall, Lillibridge & Company as proprietors in 1875. Mrs. Bonsall succeeded Burgess in 1877, at which time she moved it to the southwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, at which place it has been carried on ever since but under a different name. When the late G. W. Elliott became the owner and proprietor, the writer does not know; but it must be as much as thirty years or more. When Mr. Elliott assumed charge he changed its name to Elliott's Business College, and under this name the institution is being conducted at the present time.

CHAPTER XVII

WAR WITH MISSOURI

The act of Congress of March 6, 1820, under which Missouri was admitted into the Union, defined the northern boundary of that state: "The parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the River Des Moines—thence east along the parallel of latitude to the middle of the channel of the main fork of said River Des Moines to the mouth of the same where it empties into the Mississippi." J. C. Sullivan, who was properly authorized, had in 1816 surveyed a line establishing the northern boundary of the Territory of Missouri. This line was designated by stakes and mounds. It will be observed that the act above defines the parallel of latitude to determine the northern boundary of the State of Missouri as the one which passed through the "rapids of the River Des Moines." In 1837, the State of Missouri appointed commissioners to make survey in accord with the act of Congress to which reference has been made. These commissioners discovered some ripples in the Des Moines River near Keosauqua, and claimed these were the rapids in the River Des Moines referred to in the act of Congress. Taking these ripples as a starting point and surveying the line as provided in the act, added near ten miles to the territory of Missouri; and extended ten miles further north than the northern boundary of the Half Breed tract. Van Buren County in Iowa Territory joined Clark County, Missouri, on the north. The authorities of Clark County claiming the jurisdiction of that county extended to the line as run by the commissioners of Missouri, levied taxes on the inhabitants of Van Buren County living in this ten mile strip, which they refused to pay. To enforce payment, the sheriff of Clark County with a posse undertook to distrain some cattle of the Van Buren County Hawkeyes, when the sheriff of Van Buren County with a posse arrested the sheriff of Clark County and his men and sent them to Burlington. Governor Lucas then at Burlington, for fear of a raid from Missouri to release the captives, sent them to Muscatine. This act was precautionary, for Governor Boggs of Missouri had ordered out the militia of his state. Governor Lucas to counter this menace, ordered out the militia of Iowa Territory, and soon had camped on the south boundary line of Van Buren County 500 troops to repel any invasion of that county by the "Pukes." Burlington was the rallying place for the Iowa militia and Old Zion Church the officers' headquarters. Drums rattled, fifes whistled and bugles blowed. James W. Grimes of Burlington was captain of a company called the "Grays." The militia rallied from all sections, Burlington being their place of rendezvous. Suel Foster, of Muscatine, thus describes the event: "I was an invalid at the time, just recovering from a bilious attack, and was boarding at the house of Mr. Josiah Parvin, father of Prof. T. S. Parvin, and at the same place was boarding

the sheriff prisoner from Missouri, who had his liberty on parole of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Parvin remonstrated strongly against my going, said it would be my death, but my country called me and I was determined to go. It was in December and very cold, the snow about six inches deep. I found a nice little black pony and a good messmate in the person of D. R. Wakefield, who had a splendid coon robe, and I furnished the blankets. We mounted and formed into the line of Captain Hasting's company of dragoons, and I was immediately made second corporal. This raised me above the privates, and raised my ambition some, and improved my health. Firearms were scarce, and if we stopped to look them up, it would delay us in getting to the seat of war. I got hold of a little crooked sword, about the shape of a half of a barrel hoop, and buckled it on to support the dignity of my office. The infantry, baggage wagons, and military stores, with a barrel marked "vinegar" started on some two hours ahead of the dragoons, for we had considerable delay in consequence of some of our drafted men deserting, and we had considerable trouble to get our company out of town. Captain Hasting had a long Indian spear, with a few red ribbons tied to it, a formidable looking weapon. He succeeded in getting his company out of town, and took the road in the rear, and swore he would run the first man through who attempted to desert. We rode briskly on for about twenty miles to the Iowa River below Wapello, when a halt was called to camp for the night. The infantry, baggage wagons and dragoons all came up in good order, supper was got, consisting of fried pork and short cakes; the snow was scraped away, and the blankets and robes spread down ready for camping. We had a little drum major who had for some time been honored with the title of 'The Duke.' Well, that evening, by some unaccountable mistake, the duke's drum-head was broken in, and the drum used as a vessel of dishonor. After breakfast, the camp was raised, the river crossed in safety by dragging the loaded wagons over by hand, and we resumed our line of march. This night we halted at Flint Creek bottoms. We were building fires and preparing for camping, when a drum and fife were heard coming over Flint Hills, and saw the Iowa Grays under Capt. James W. Grimes, who bore the sad news that peace had been declared. But our ambition and courage was raised even higher at the news of peace, and we were ordered to unload our wagons and take up our line of march to Burlington, about three miles. I believe I never saw a wilder set of men and a greater carousal than there was in the City of Burlington that night. It was then the capital of the territory. The Legislature was then in session, occupying the new brick Methodist Church for the House of Representatives, on the floor of which most of our soldiers were permitted to camp that night."

HOW PEACE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT

Governor Boggs of Missouri had sent General Allen with 1,000 men to collect the taxes from the denizens of Van Buren County, Governor Lucas had 1,200 men under the command of Gen. B. Brown to see they should not be collected. Before proceeding to an actual conflict, General Brown selected A. C. Dodge of Burlington, General Cherbrim of Dubuque and Doctor Clarke of Fort Madison to act as envoys on the part of Iowa Territory to arrange a settlement and avoid the shedding of blood. The sheriff of Clark County had been directed to desist from any further action while these warlike preparations were going on and had

sent Governor Lucas a proposition for an amicable settlement of the question. General Allen had withdrawn his warriors and awaited negotiations. Colonel McDonald and Doctor Wayland of Missouri, commissioners, went to Burlington and held a conference with Governor Lucas and the members of the Legislature in session, and it was agreed that the war be declared off and the dispute referred to Congress for settlement. The Congress of the United States passed an act directing the President to cause the boundary line to be surveyed and marked. Lieut. Albert M. Lea was appointed commissioner of the United States for this purpose, and Dr. James Davis of Keokuk was appointed commissioner for Iowa Territory by Governor Lucas. The governor of Missouri failed to make an appointment. The two appointed entered upon the discharge of their duties and examined the boundary lines surveyed. Lieutenant Lea made his report to the commissioner of the general land office in July, 1839. The question was not settled till 1848, when it was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, holding the Sullivan line was the correct boundary line, sustaining the Iowa contention, which was that the Rapids Des Moines to which reference is made in the act of Congress defining the northern boundary of Missouri are in the Mississippi just above the mouth of the Des Moines River. That these rapids were first made known by Lieutenant Pike on his voyage of exploration in 1805. He reported that "on Tuesday, the 20th of August, we arrived at the foot of the Rapids Des Moines, which are immediately above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi." He so marked these on a map. The rapids in the Mississippi from that date had been designated as the Rapids of the Des Moines, and no other rapids bore that name at that time or since.

MILITARY HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Mexico was a Spanish province from the time of its conquest by Cortez until 1821, when it threw off the Spanish yoke. During the long time of its control by Spain, a civilization had grown up, partly Spanish and partly Indian. The two races admixed to a large extent, producing a race of half breeds, called Mexican. What is known as Texas was uninhabited land, except by Indians, formerly. After Mexico had acquired her independence she claimed this land, and to induce its settlement, invited its colonization by people from the United States. With this purpose in view, it granted to Moses Austin of Connecticut a large tract of land. The condition of this grant was that he would colonize this vast domain. Moses Austin died, and the land grant was given to his son Stephen, who established colonies consisting of near five hundred families. Large numbers of emigrants from the southern portions of the country poured into Texas. These represented Anglo-Saxon thought and civilization, while the governing power represented Spanish-Mexican thought and customs. It was patent from the first, that the two could not exist in harmony in the same country. The Anglo-Saxon element, unable to bear such government as was imposed upon them by the parent state, revolted, and declared their independence. Sam Houston, a former governor of Tennessee, was the commander of the Texas forces. The massacre at San Antonio of the American forces in the defense of the Alamo, roused the war spirit of all Americans. It was a propitious time for the Texans to make application to be annexed to the United States. However, this

was not done, until Texas had gained her independence, after which Houston was made president of the Republic of Texas. No sooner had Texas gained her independence, than the leading spirits of the new republic wanted Texas annexed to the United States. The convention which nominated James K. Polk adopted a resolution favoring the annexation of Texas; the battle cry of the democrats was, "Polk, Dallas and Texas." After the election of Polk, the question of annexation came before Congress, which passed a bill for its annexation, March 1, 1845. The Texan Congress took action on the same matter, and the union was consummated on July 4, 1845. In the annexation of Texas, the United States inherited a dispute between Texas and Mexico in reference to the boundary between them. The Texans claimed that the Rio Grand del Norte, for a certain distance formed the boundary between the two provinces, while Mexico claimed that the Nueces formed the boundary line. The Washington authorities agreed with the Texan contention, and held that Coahuila, which lay between the two rivers, was a part of Texas. The United States directed General Taylor with his forces to take possession of the disputed territory. Out of this act, war arose between the United States and Mexico. On May 14, 1846, Congress passed an act, which authorized the raising of 50,000 volunteers. The quota of Iowa was one regiment. On June 1, 1846, James Clark, governor of Iowa, at his office in Burlington, issued his call for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States, then at war with Mexico. On June 26, 1846, the ten companies which were to compose the regiment from Iowa had been raised, and were ready for service.

Capt. James M. Morgan's Independent Company of Iowa Infantry Volunteers was the first of the ten-companies to be raised by Iowa. Its term of enlistment was twelve months. It was mustered into the service at Fort Atkinson, July 15, 1846, and mustered out on the same date the following year.

ROSTER

JAMES MCGOWAN MORGAN, captain, age 42 years; came to Burlington in 1837; died at Burlington, Iowa, October 6, 1862.

JOHN HARRISON MCKENNEY, first lieutenant, age 32; came to Burlington in 1837; died at Chatfield, Minn., May 23, 1878.

DAVID STOKELY WILSON, second lieutenant, age 23; residence, Dubuque, Iowa; died April 1, 1881, at Dubuque.

SYLVESTER GREENOUGH, first sergeant, age 35; residence, Burlington; mustered out July 15, 1847; reinlisted same date as sergeant in Morgan's Company Mounted Volunteers.

ABASOLOM J. BEESON, age 25; residence, Burlington; was mustered out and reinlisted in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

WALTER POLLARD ROWELL, third sergeant, age 31; residence, Burlington; mustered out and reinlisted in Captain Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

JAMES F. STEPHENS, fourth sergeant, age 21; residence, Burlington; mustered out July 15, 1847.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, second corporal, age 36; residence, Burlington.

W. S. DOLLAHRIDE, third sergeant, age 20; residence, Burlington.

GROVE A. WARNER, fourth sergeant, age 21; residence, Burlington.

ANDREW A. TIMMONS, musician, age 43; residence, Burlington.

CHARLES ELDER, musician, age 18.

PRIVATES

JOHN J. ADAMS, age 36; residence, Burlington; mustered out July 15, 1847; reinstated same date in Morgan's Company Mounted Volunteers.

EDWARD BARR, age 16; residence, Burlington; mustered out as second corporal.

OLIVER BEARD, age 36; residence, Burlington; mustered out July 15, 1847, at Fort Atkinson.

FRANCIS W. BUCK, age 20; residence, Burlington; mustered out July 15, 1847; reinstated same date in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

JAMES R. BURKE, age 20; mustered out July 15, 1847; reenlisted same date in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

DAVID DAILY, age 21; residence, Burlington; mustered out July 15, 1847; reenlisted in Captain Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

WILLIAM R. DWYER, age 25; residence, Burlington; deserted September 1, 1846.

HIRAM P. FLEETWOOD, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; mustered out July 15, 1847; reenlisted same date in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN, age 36; residence, Burlington; mustered out July 15, 1847; reenlisted same date in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

JOHN HUGHES, age 24; residence, Burlington; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847.

EDWIN HUKILL, age 24; residence, Burlington; mustered out July 15, 1847, at Fort Atkinson.

JOHN H. HUME, age 23; residence, Burlington; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847.

JOSEPH CURTIS IVES, age 21; residence, Burlington; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847; reenlisted in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

HULBURT JAGGER, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847.

JOHN W. KYNETT, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847.

CHARLES LEAHR, age 23; residence, Burlington; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847.

JESSE LINES, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847.

DANIEL LOPER, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847; reenlisted in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

JOHN LUMLY, age 19; residence, Burlington; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847; reenlisted in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

ELLIS C. McCORMICK, age 27; residence, Burlington; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847; reenlisted in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

JOSEPH MADDEN, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; accidentally killed July 6, 1847, at Fort Atkinson by the blowing up of a small magazine.

JOHN C. MARTIN, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847; reenlisted in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

TITUS OWENS, age 21; residence, Burlington; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847; reenlisted in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

ISAAC OLIVER, age 21; residence, Burlington; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847; reenlisted in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

ALFRED E. PURCELL, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; mustered out at Fort Atkinson July 15, 1847; reenlisted in Morgan's Mounted Volunteers.

WILLIAM TOPP, age not given; enlisted at Burlington July 8, 1846; drowned July 10, 1846, in the Mississippi River by falling from the steamer Belmont while en route to Fort Atkinson.

The regiment organized for service in the Mexican war to which Captain Morgan's company belonged was stationed at Fort Atkinson at Prairie du Chien, from which regular troops were taken to Mexico. As seen from the preceding, most members of this company joined Captain Morgan's Mounted Volunteers at the expiration of service, which took place on the 15th of July, 1847.

At the termination of the Black Hawk war, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi River were ready to make war on the whites at any time as occasion offered. This was especially the case with the Winnebagoes, a part of whom had left their reservation, and had gone to their old hunting grounds in Wisconsin, while another part had gone west in Iowa. At the close of the Black Hawk war, the Government had gathered together this tribe of Indians and had settled them on a neutral strip of land in Northern Iowa. They did not like this reservation, and it was exchanged for one in Western Minnesota. This did not suit all of them, and the result was that many objected to their removal. The difficult task of their removal fell to Captain Morgan and his company of mounted volunteers. The number to be removed was about twenty-one hundred. They agreed to march across the river at Winona under the escort of Captain Morgan and his mounted men. All started from Turkey River on June 8, 1848, and moved north until the Mississippi River was struck at Wabasha Prairie, the present site of Winona, Minn. At this place, a revolt took place. This was brought about through the machinations of the Sioux. Here they refused to be moved any further. Captain Morgan sent to Fort Snelling for assistance. He was reinforced by Captains Eastman and Knowlton. The incipient rebellion was soon crushed by this manifestation of force, when they were loaded on barges and towed by steamboats to near the Falls of St. Anthony, from which place they were taken on a march to the mouth of the Watab River, where was located the new reservation. From the latter place Captain Morgan returned to Fort Atkinson with his company. While this gallant company was disappointed in not receiving orders to go to Mexico, it and its commander had rendered service as honorably and bravely as if they had been with either Scott or Taylor. In this connection I will say that but three of the companies of the ten called for by the President from Iowa had been mustered into the service, although raised. Why this was the case I am unable to state. Frederick D. Mills, a young and prominent lawyer of Burlington, at once, after the call had been made, commenced to organize a company of infantry for service in Mexico. His was the first company organized, but for some reason the company which Captain Morgan organized was given precedence. It is supposed in order to right a wrong, the company organized by Mr. Mills was transferred to the Fifteenth United States Infantry. Mr. Mills was made captain of the company which he with Captain Guthrie of Fort Madison had raised. After the company had been assigned to

the Fifteenth Infantry, Captain Mills was commissioned major of the regiment, and Edwin Guthrie made captain of the company. The company was transported from Fort Madison, Iowa, by steamboat to New Orleans, and thence by ocean steamer to Vera Cruz, where it joined the regiment. Major Mills was one of the attorneys who defended the Hodges for the murder of Miller and Leisy. Was opposed to the ratification of the Constitution of 1844 because it failed to provide that the Missouri River should be the boundary of the state. He was killed at the battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847. The Third General Assembly of Iowa, to preserve his memory, on account of the services he rendered for his country, when organizing new counties, gave his name to one of them, and to another the name of Guthrie.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWIE, first lieutenant of U. S. infantry; commissioned March 8, 1847; assigned to Company K, Fifteenth Infantry, April 9, 1847; commissioned captain July 8, 1847; breveted major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco; mustered out of the service August 4, 1848, at Covington, Ky.; commissioned colonel of the Fifth California Infantry Volunteers November 8, 1861; breveted brigadier general of United States Volunteers March 13, 1865; honorably mustered out of the service December 14, 1865; a native of Maryland; came to Burlington during the territorial existence of the state; was a delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention, which met at Iowa City in 1846; was representative from Des Moines County in the First General Assembly of Iowa; returned to Burlington after the termination of the Mexican war, where he made his home until 1850, when he emigrated to California; died in an accident March 18, 1882. Mr. Bowie was one of the leading lawyers of Burlington.

FRANCIS O. BECKETT, second lieutenant U. S. infantry; commissioned March 8, 1847; assigned to Company K, Fifteenth Infantry, April 9, 1847; breveted first lieutenant for meritorious conduct at Churubusco; mustered out with the company at Covington, Ky., August 4, 1848; born in the State of Maine, and became a resident of Burlington, Iowa, at an early period; aided largely in recruiting for the company of which he was made lieutenant. The recruits which he secured for the company came from Keosauqua, Van Buren County.

WALTER W. HUDSON, second sergeant Company K, Fifteenth United States Infantry; residence, Burlington, Iowa, at which place he was enrolled on the 12th of April, 1847, by Lieutenant Bowie; born in Kentucky. From April 12, 1847, to July 18, 1848, was private, then sergeant and first sergeant of Company K, Fifteenth U. S. infantry; brevet second lieutenant First Infantry June 28, 1848; died of wounds received April 7, 1850, in battle with the Indians near Laredo, Texas; was born June 11, 1828, in Mason County, Kentucky; his mother was a sister of Jesse R. Grant, father of General Grant; was promoted to a lieutenantcy in the regular army for gallant services rendered in the Mexican war; is credited with having carried the flag over the walls of Chapultepec; Fort Hudson on the Rio Grande was named in his honor.

JOHN C. ABERCROMBIE, third sergeant; came to Des Moines County in 1841 and settled in Burlington as a tailor; enrolled April 7, 1847, at Keosauqua, Iowa, by Lieutenant Beckett; was credited to Keosauqua. How this was brought about I do not understand, as his home was in Burlington at the time of his enlistment. He returned to Burlington after the term of his enlistment had expired and

entered upon the practice of dentistry. On the outbreak of the Civil war, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E, First Iowa Infantry, and was discharged on the termination of the term of his enlistment. When the Eleventh Iowa Infantry was organized, he was commissioned major of the regiment. Was afterwards promoted to lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the regiment. After the close of the war he lived in Burlington until the time of his decease. Some years before his death he became totally blind.

FABIAN BRYDOLPH, fourth sergeant; enrolled April 14, 1847, at Burlington by Lieutenant Bowie; wounded at the battle of Churubusco; mustered out with his company on the 4th of August, 1848, at Covington, Ky.; born in Ostergötland, Sweden, on the 28th of November, 1819, the son of Anders G. Brydolph, a noted Lutheran minister. Mr. Brydolph was by profession a landscape gardener. He emigrated to America in 1841, first locating at Cleveland, Ohio, where he took up sign and other painting. He came to Burlington in 1846 as an interpreter for some of his countrymen. On the breaking out of the Civil war he organized a company and was made its captain. It was known as Company I, Sixth Iowa Infantry Volunteers. While at the head of his company on the first day of the battle of Shiloh he lost his right arm. He was afterwards promoted to lieutenant colonel of Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, but resigned this position to accept position in the Veteran Reserve Corps November 1, 1863. He was mustered out July 1, 1866, and died at Burlington, Iowa, January 25, 1897.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, second corporal; enlisted at Burlington, Iowa, April 6, 1847, by Lieutenant Bowie; was mustered out of the service at Covington, Ky., August 4, 1848.

PETER B. BUSART, private; enlisted April 7, 1847; residence, Burlington, Iowa; died September 3, 1847, at Perote, Mexico.

JOHN BUTLER, private; enrolled April 22, 1847, at Burlington, Iowa, by Lieutenant Bowie; left sick at the hospital at Perote, Mexico, July 2, 1847; died at Perote August 3, 1847.

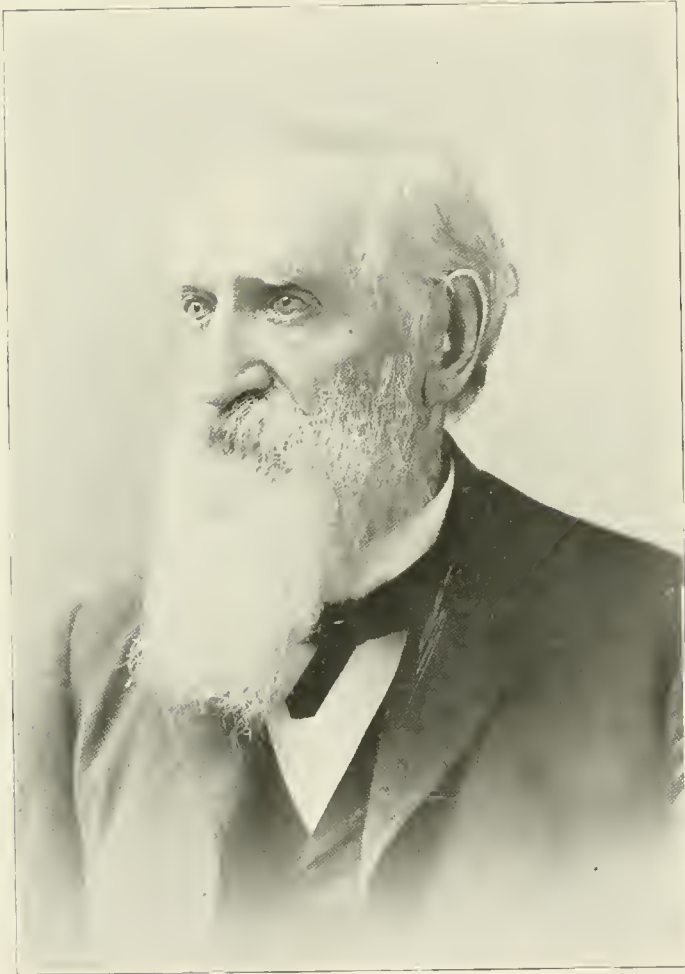
STEPHEN S. COOPER, private; residence, Burlington, Iowa; enrolled April 12, 1847, at Burlington, Iowa, by Lieutenant Bowie; mustered out with company August 4, 1848.

ARISTIADES ELLIS, private; residence, Burlington, Iowa; enrolled at Burlington, Iowa, by Lieutenant Bowie, April 12, 1847; died September 14, 1847, in Hospital Puebla, Mexico.

THOMAS FISHER, private; residence, Burlington, Iowa; enrolled by Lieutenant Bowie April 22, 1847; died in Mexico City October 7, 1847.

JAMES T. MAGEE, private; residence, Burlington; enrolled by Lieutenant Bowie April 16, 1847; mustered out August 4, 1848, at Covington, Ky.

PETER A. BERRY, private; enrolled at Burlington, Iowa, by Lieutenant Bowie on the 24th of April, 1847. In this connection we will say Fort Madison, Keosauqua and Bloomington (Muscatine) contributed to the ranks of Company K, Fifteenth United States Infantry. Those of the company from Keosauqua were enrolled by Lieutenant Beckett. Those from Bloomington by Lieutenant Bennett. Those from Fort Madison by Captain Guthrie.



FABIAN BRYDOLPH

The total enrollment of the company.....	113
Killed in battle	5
Died of wounds .....	..
Died of disease	49
Discharged for wounds, diseases or other causes.....	8

Burlington and Des Moines County can feel proud of the record made by Company K, Fifteenth United States Infantry, in the war with Mexico. Both county and city can as well take pride in James M. Morgan's Volunteers and Mounted Volunteers. The Des Moines County bar may with pride point to Frederick D. Mills and George Washington Bowie. Both were eminent lawyers. The former showed the mettle of which he was made in preventing many leaders of his party from curtailing the boundaries of the state, the other the faith which the people of the county had in him by selecting him as one of the delegates to frame a constitution for the state and electing him to represent them in its First State Assembly. Burlington was noted in the early days for the military spirit which it displayed as well as at the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1857 there had been organized the First Battalion of Iowa Volunteers with Jacob Gartner Lau-man, major and acting colonel, and Fabian Brydolph, acting adjutant.

BURLINGTON RIFLES

The Burlington Rifle Company was organized June 8, 1857, with the following officers: C. L. Matthies, captain; M. Keller, first lieutenant; G. Detweiler, second lieutenant; F. Eberle, first sergeant.

BURLINGTON BLUES

This company was organized and became incorporated under the laws of Iowa on the 22d of December, 1858. Its officers were: Fabian Brydolph, captain; J. S. McKenney, first lieutenant; D. Strickler, second lieutenant; J. M. Neely, third lieutenant; J. Winders, first sergeant; J. G. Schaffer, second sergeant; J. S. Halliday, third sergeant; J. Perkins, fourth sergeant.

WASHINGTON GUARDS

Organized July 15, 1856. Officers: R. B. Tedford, captain; C. O'Brien, first lieutenant; J. Dwyer, second lieutenant; J. Lillis, third lieutenant; P. Baker, first sergeant; M. Smiley, second sergeant; J. McCooey, third sergeant.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS

The officers of the Irish Volunteers were: H. H. Scott, captain; F. Doran, first lieutenant.

FIRST IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS

In the great conflict for the preservation of the Union, Iowa soldiers took a prominent part. It can be said that none more so than those from Des Moines County. When President Lincoln issued his first call the above named companies were in existence in Burlington. Fort Sumter was fired upon on the

12th day of April, 1861. President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers on the 15th of the same month. On the 16th Simon Cameron, secretary of war, notified Governor Kirkwood of Iowa that the quota of the state under the call would be one regiment. Governor Kirkwood issued his proclamation on the 17th calling for volunteers. But before the call had been made by the President, Captain Matthies, of the Burlington Rifles, offered his services and that of his company in case the same were needed. The First Iowa was mustered into service on the 14th of May, 1861, and was transported to Hannibal, Mo., from which place it was taken to Macon City by train, thence by march to Booneville, where it remained until the 13th of July, then with troops composing the command of General Lyon took up its march south to find and fight the enemy. It received its first baptism of fire on the 16th of August, 1861, at Wilson's Creek. Two companies from Des Moines County belonged to the gallant First Iowa Volunteers, I and E. I quote from Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt, commanding the regiment at Wilson's Creek: "Du Bois battery took a position a short distance east of where the enemy were being engaged, and the Iowa troops were drawn up in line of battle on its left. A brisk fire was commenced and kept up for thirty minutes. The enemy responded promptly with a battery in a ravine, but the shots passed over our heads. Detailed Company D, First Lieutenant Keller commanding, and Company E, First Lieutenant Abercrombie commanding, to act as skirmishers in advance of my line. Ordered them to advance over the hill, engage the enemy and relieve the First Kansas." In this, the first and only battle in which the First Iowa took part, all the companies constituting the regiment are entitled to full credit. Shelby Norman, a young fair-haired boy of seventeen, a member of Company A, First Iowa Infantry Volunteers, was the first soldier from Iowa to yield up his life on the altar of patriotism to preserve for future generations the government founded by the fathers of the republic, and which, to establish, so many young men gave their lives on the battlefields of the Revolution. Those who wish to look upon the features of this brave boy can do so when looking on the statute of a private soldier on the Soldiers' Monument at the state capital. The commission having in charge the erection of the monument had this statue represent the features and form of the first Iowa soldier who gave his life for his country from Iowa.

FIRST IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Field and staff: John Francis Bates, colonel; William H. Merritt, lieutenant-colonel; Asbury B. Porter, major; George W. Waldon, adjutant; Theodore Guelish, quartermaster; William W. White, surgeon; Hugo Reichenbach, assistant surgeon; I. K. Fuller, chaplain.

COMPANY D

Line officers: Charles L. Matthies, captain; Mathias Keller, first lieutenant; Joseph Enderle, second lieutenant.

Privates: Lewis Bates, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Saxe Meiningen; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Lewis Bickler, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Wurttemberg; en-



GENERAL CHARLES L. MATTHIES

listed April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company F, Fifth Cavalry). Edmond Bonitz, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Saxony; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; wounded in abdomen August 10, 1861, at Wilson's Creek, Mo.; mustered out May 14, 1861. Nichol Bouquet, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Bavaria; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Charles Bruokner, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Bavaria; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. William Christ, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Hesse; enlisted April 23, 1861, as drummer; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Joseph Enderle, age 26; nativity, Baden; appointed second lieutenant April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; promoted first lieutenant July 25, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Laurens Feirtag, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Christ Griese, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. William Grothe, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. William Alexander Haw, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company F, Fifth Cavalry). John Henn, age 42; residence, Burlington; nativity, Bavaria; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Frank Hille, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company F, Fifth Cavalry). Casper Hohkamp, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company F, Fifth Iowa Cavalry). Henry Hohkamp, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Gustav Holmbrecker, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Frederick Hoschle, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company F, Fifth Cavalry). Anton Hupprich, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Hanover; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Charles Jockers, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Baden; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company F, Fifth Cavalry). Frederick Kamphofner, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Lewis Kasiske, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Julius Kaskel, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Matthias Keller, age 44; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; appointed first lieutenant April 25, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; promoted captain July 25, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Herman Kettner, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Baden; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Henry Klein, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Bavaria; enlisted April 23, 1861;

mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Theobold Klein, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Bavaria; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company K, Second Cavalry). Sebastian Klett, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Theodore Knaup, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Michael Kohlbauer, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Bavaria; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Charles Leopold, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Charles L. Matthies, age 37; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; appointed captain April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see field and staff, Fifth Infantry). Casper Mersch, age 37; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. August Miller, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Peter Mohn, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Bavaria; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. August Nesselhaus, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. John Christ Pieper, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Christ Rayer, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. John Romminger, age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. John Rothenberger, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Bavaria; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. George Ruff, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; wounded in left hand August 10, 1861; mustered out, Wilson's Creek, Mo., August 21, 1861 (see Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Gregor Schaeffer, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. James Scheurmaan, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Switzerland; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Frederick Schramm, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. August Schultze, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Christ Sihrey, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. John C. Wagener, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Switzerland; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Theodore Waldschmidt, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861; enlisted as fourth sergeant; promoted second lieutenant July 25, 1861. John Wasmer, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Baden; enlisted April 23, 1871; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. John Weber, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity,

Bavaria; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Michael Weber, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Christ Wilde, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. George Willett, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Bavaria; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Gottlieb Wollhaff, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861.

COMPANY E

Line officers: George F. Sheaper, captain; John C. Abercrombie, first lieutenant; George W. Pearson, second lieutenant.

Privates: John C. Abercrombie, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 24, 1861; appointed first lieutenant May 14, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Robert R. Armstrong, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 24, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. George Bradley, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company G, Fifth Infantry). Jacob S. Bradley, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. W. F. Brandebury, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Joseph Bruckner, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, France; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Lorin F. Bush, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Charles A. Cameron, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Virginia; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company G, Thirty-ninth Infantry). William I. Campbell, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Thomas S. Canfield, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Vermont; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry); wounded August 10, 1861, Wilson's Creek, Mo. John Carter, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, England; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Samuel M. Chapman, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). John Collins, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Hugh L. Creighton, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see field and staff officers, Thirtieth Infantry). Charles Dansages or Donsays, age 31; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company I, Sixth Infantry). Frederick I. Deadrick,

age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company F, Fifth Cavalry). John W. Deleplane, age 29; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Virginia; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. John S. Drealard, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. James Drealard, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Oliver P. Eads, age 21; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). John English, age 26; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. John Espy, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Augustus Fairbanks, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New York; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Henry A. Field, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. William J. Fuller, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Massachusetts; enlisted April 20, 1861, as third corporal; mustered May 14, 1861; wounded August 10, 1861, Wilson's Creek, Mo.; mustered out August 21, 1861. William Gregory, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company G, Nineteenth Infantry). Jacob M. Grimes, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. James H. Guthrie, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Abram A. Harbach, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861, as third sergeant; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861; subsequently sergeant in United States army. Thomas H. Hart, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Rhode Island; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company F, First Cavalry). William Hawkins; rejected May 14, 1861, by mustering officer. David Hawksworth; rejected May 14, 1861, by mustering officer. Robert N. Heisey, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861, as second corporal; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company F, Forty-fifth Infantry). William P. Heustis, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Virginia; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Henry A. Hills, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see miscellaneous). Samuel B. Heizer, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company C, Thirtieth Infantry). Myron M. Jagger, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Augustus Johnson, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Sweden;

enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Frank Johnson, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Sweden; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see miscellaneous). Frank B. Johnson, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861; reenlisted in Company G, Fifty-seventh Illinois; wounded in foot April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; died of consumption brought on by exposure in service, Burlington, Iowa. Spencer Johnson, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861, as fourth sergeant; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). William Johnson; rejected May 14, 1861, by mustering officer. William F. Jordan, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Henry M. Kilmartin, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; promoted five major May 24, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Charles H. Kimball, age 31; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New Hampshire; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Charles P. King, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted May 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). George Lawrence, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Canada; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; wounded August 10, 1861, Wilson's Creek, Mo.; mustered out August 21, 1861. Ira Linton, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Joseph D. McClure, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Richard McLane, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New York; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Stephen Martin, age 24; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Illinois; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Isaac P. Mathews, age 26; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). John P. Mathews, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company C, Thirtieth Infantry). Daniel Matson, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, England; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Alfred L. Merrill, age 30; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Maine; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 2, 1861. Reuben Miles, residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New Hampshire; enlisted April 24, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; wounded August 10, 1861, Wilson's Creek, Mo.; mustered out August 21, 1861. Phillip Nesselhaus, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry). John E. Newland, age 19; residence, Des Moines Co.; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21,

1861 (see Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry). William R. Payne, age 28; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New York; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. John W. Peirson, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; appointed second lieutenant May 9, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Robert M. Pollock, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company C, Third Missouri Cavalry). John Reed, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861, as second sergeant; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company A, Fourth Cavalry). Richard M. Ramey, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company C, Seventeenth Infantry). Charles Riggs, age 28; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New York; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company A, Fourth Cavalry. Aurelius Roberts, age 26; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company C, Thirtieth Infantry). Henry N. Robinson; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company E, Fifteenth Infantry). Newton P. Rogers, age 28; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company E, Fifteenth Infantry). Barton T. Ryan, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted April 20, 1861, as fourth corporal; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company C, Fourteenth Infantry; Company C, Forty-first Infantry; Company M, Seventh Cavalry). Ernst Schramm, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Joseph Schaar, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. John G. Seeger, age 28; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Joseph O. Shannon, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted April 20, 1861, as first corporal; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company E, Fourteenth Infantry). James A. Shedd, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see miscellaneous). Reuben Shiffert, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). James Smith, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New York; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see miscellaneous). Mark Strasler, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. George F. Streaper, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Charles Stypes, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. John P. Swaggart, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Maryland;

enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. William H. Syester, age 26; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Virginia; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. William J. Tizzard, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 20, 1861, as fifer; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Albert Ulric, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company I, Sixth Infantry). Joseph Utter, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 20, 1861, as first sergeant; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Robert R. Vannice, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted April 22, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company I, Fifth Cavalry). Andrew F. Wall, age 25; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Sweden; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. Eugene F. Ware, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Connecticut; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company L, Fourth Cavalry, and Company A, Seventh Cavalry). Alexander C. Virgin, age 20; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 22, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company C, Fourth Cavalry). William T. Virgin, age 19; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company C, Fourth Cavalry).

COMPANY F

William Conklin, age 23; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Indiana; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. James C. Holland, age 21; residence, Augusta; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861. James M. Tibbetts, age 20; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Indiana; enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861; mustered out August 21, 1861 (see Company II, Twenty-fifth Infantry).

SIXTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

This regiment was composed of ten companies, one of which came from Des Moines County. The total enrollment of the regiment during the war was 1,221 men. The regiment was mustered into the service on the 17th and 18th days of July, 1861. The companies composing the regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Burlington, occupying the fair grounds just west of the city. On August 6, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Keokuk, where it received its arms. From Keokuk it made a short excursion into Missouri to prevent a threatened invasion of Iowa from that state by rebel forces. The regiment returned to Keokuk, and on the 9th of August embarked on board a steamer for St. Louis and Benton Barracks. On September 19th it left Benton Barracks and proceeded by rail to Jefferson City, Mo. From this place it tramped over a large portion of Central and Southern Missouri hunting rebels. It is

unnecessary to go into detail of those marches. The regiment was ordered to join the army of the Tennessee on March 7, 1862. It embarked on a steamboat and proceeded from St. Louis to Cairo, and from there up the Ohio and Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing, where it disembarked on the 16th day of March, 1862. At Pittsburg Landing it was assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division of the army of the Tennessee. This division was under the command of Gen. W. T. Sherman and Col. John A. McDowell of the Ninth Iowa. The regiment was stationed at the extreme right of the army. Two companies had been detailed to defend a bridge which crossed Owl Creek. Those companies were stationed some distance in advance of the regiment. They were under the command of Captain Walden, who succeeded in extricating them from the dangerous position in which they had been placed. No regiment in this battle showed greater valor than the Sixth Iowa. This was its first baptism of fire, and the heroism it displayed would be of credit to veterans. The men showed their valor, and that at a critical time when they needed a cool headed commander, which they did not have in the person of Lieutenant Cummins, who seemed to have lost his head, and was relieved, and Capt. David Isemeinger placed in command. He was killed while in the discharge of his duty. The command then fell to Capt. John Williams, who was severely wounded late in the afternoon on that Sunday. Then Captain Walden took command. The attack by the enemy was made early in the morning on Grant's center, where the Sixth Iowa was brought into line of battle about fifty yards in front along the edge of some woods. Company I, commanded by Captain Brydolph, was thrown out as skirmishers. It was not long until the skirmish line was driven in and the fight became general along the whole line. The regiment had to yield the ground because of superior force, and make a change of position to prevent being cut off from the main line. The regiment at this time marched by left flank across an open field, and formed in line, the right resting on the Purdy Road. Here for a time the fighting was terrific. Captain Brydolph, Lieutenants Halladay and Grimes were wounded. At this point the regiment was joined by companies D and K, which had been stationed at Owl Creek. From this time on, the battle raged for the whole day until dusk. The regiment being hard pressed; in good order gradually fell back, and finally sustained the batteries through the night.

LOSS AT SHILOH

Killed	64
Wounded	100
Missing	47
	<hr/>

211

The regiment took part in the march and siege of Corinth, and was with Grant on that inland march to reach Vicksburg, which was a complete failure: Colonel McDowell resigned in March, 1863, and Lieut. John M. Corse became colonel. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the regiment was sent to Jackson, Miss., and took part in the siege of that place. On the 16th of July, 1863, it charged the batteries of the enemy at Jackson, in which it lost seventy officers and men in



JOHN M. CORSE

killed and wounded. Brig. Wm. Sooy Smith, commanding the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, complimented Colonel Corse, commanding the Sixth Iowa, on account of its valiant services at Jackson. Among other things he spoke concerning this regiment: "Such has been the glorious conduct of the Sixth Iowa this morning, and those who shared your dangers and emulate your valor will join me in tendering to you and the brave men under your command my warmest thanks and most hearty congratulations." It was not long after this time when the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Colonel Corse was promoted to brigadier general August 11, 1863. The regiment was with the army on the march to Chattanooga, and bore its part in the assault and taking of Missionary Ridge. In the face of shot and shell, under the command of Col. John M. Corse, it climbed the rocky steepes of those heights. Here Colonel Corse was wounded and Capt. Robert Allison was killed. The regiment was with Sherman in his march to Atlanta and took part in all the engagements in that campaign. On the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta it lost in killed and wounded 150 men. What follows, tells the tale of the sacrifices of this brave regiment.

Total enrollment during the war.....	1,221
Killed in battle.....	109
Died of wounds.....	31
Died of disease.....	126
	266
Total deaths	266
Wounded	295
Captured	50
Transferred	8
Buried in national cemeteries.....	110

No regiment from Iowa shows as large a list of casualties as the Sixth Iowa in proportion to the enrollment.

Field and staff: John Adair McDowell, age 39; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Ohio; appointed colonel June 20, 1861; resigned March 12, 1863. Markoe Cummins; residence, Muscatine; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed lieutenant colonel August 30, 1861; mustered out May 20, 1862, by sentence of military commission (see Company A, First Infantry). John M. Corse, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed major July 6, 1861; promoted lieutenant colonel May 21, 1862; colonel, March 13, 1863; brigadier general, August 11, 1863; brevet major general, October 5, 1863; mustered out April 30, 1866. Emmitt B. Woodward, age 27; residence, Chariton; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed adjutant July 22, 1861, from first lieutenant, Company B; returned to Company B as first lieutenant November 6, 1861. Thomas J. Ennis, age 20; residence, Lyons; nativity, New York; appointed adjutant January 1, 1862; promoted major March 14, 1863; wounded slightly in leg November 25, 1863, Mission Ridge, Tenn.; killed in action July 28, 1864, Atlanta, Ga. James Brunaugh, age 29; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Ohio; appointed quartermaster July 22, 1861, from first lieutenant, Company K; resigned November 27, 1862. Albert T. Shaw, age 44; residence, Fort Madison; nativity, Maine; appointed surgeon August 30, 1861; mustered

out at expiration of term of service. John E. Lake, age 23; residence, Marion; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon August 3, 1861; resigned September 3, 1862. William S. Lambert, age 27; residence, Bloomfield; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon October 22, 1862; promoted surgeon December 30, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Norman M. Smith, age 46; residence, Monticello; nativity, Massachusetts; appointed assistant surgeon October 22, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. John Ufford, age 51; residence, Museatine; nativity, Connecticut; appointed chaplain July 12, 1861; resigned July 7, 1863.

COMPANY I

Line officers: Fabian Brydolf, captain; Joseph S. Halliday, first lieutenant; Samuel B. Philips, second lieutenant.

Privates: John C. Antrobus, age 18; residence, Des Moines County, New London P. O.; nativity, Indiana; enlisted July 22, 1861; mustered July 22, 1861; mustered out September 14, 1864, East Point, Ga., expiration of term of service. Lafayette Antrobus, age 20; residence, Des Moines County, New London P. O.; nativity, Indiana; enlisted July 22, 1861; mustered July 22, 1861; promoted seventh corporal March 22, 1862; fourth corporal July 1, 1862; first corporal June 1, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., September 26, 1864; No. grave 8974 National Cemetery. William Baker, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; died October 14, 1863, Comanche, Iowa. Calvin Barbia, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Tennessee; enlisted July 13, 1861, as wagoner; mustered July 18, 1861; discharged August 26, 1861, St. Louis, Mo., for disability. Alexander B. Boyde, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; taken prisoner July 15, 1863, Jackson, Miss.; no further record. Stephen T. Bradley, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; wounded July 16, 1863, Jackson, Miss.; promoted fifth corporal December 30, 1863; discharged July 17, 1864, Chicago, Ill. William Bradley (veteran), age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted September 11, 1861; mustered September 11, 1861; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; promoted second corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Jacob Cestine, wounded June 27, 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; no further record. Newby Chase, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted July 23, 1861; mustered July 23, 1861; promoted sergeant major January 4, 1863; taken prisoner July 3, 1863; promoted adjutant October 24, 1863; wounded May 28, 1864; died of wounds May 30, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section C, grave S. Cornelius Clark, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; discharged November 13, 1862, for disability. George W. Clark, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 12, 1861, as eighth corporal; mustered July 18, 1861; promoted fifth sergeant October, 1861; fourth sergeant December 4, 1861; first sergeant June 1, 1863; wounded July 6, 1863, Jones Ford, Miss.; promoted first lieutenant October 24, 1863; captain July 29, 1864; wounded November 22, 1864, Griswoldville, Ga.; mustered out at expiration of term of service at first lieutenant, captain's commission having been declined. Archibald

Conner, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; killed in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn. Thomas Conroy (veteran), age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; wounded July 16, 1863, Jackson, Miss.; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864. Peter F. Crichton, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Scotland; enlisted July 12, 1861, as fourth corporal; mustered July 18, 1861; promoted commissary sergeant March 22, 1862; quartermaster January 1, 1863; mustered out October 26, 1864. Jacob Debray (veteran), age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Switzerland; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Charles A. Ericson (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted September 11, 1861; mustered September 11, 1861; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Warren M. Fales, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted July 12, 1861, as fourth sergeant; mustered July 18, 1861; promoted third sergeant July 22, 1861; second sergeant October 1, 1861; first sergeant December 24, 1861; discharged March 6, 1863, for disability. Charles Fleming (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; promoted fourth corporal December 30, 1863; third corporal January 1, 1864; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; fourth sergeant January 1, 1865; wounded March 23, 1865; died of wounds April 20, 1865; buried in New Cemetery, Newburn, N. C., No. 90, plat 12, grave 2158. Joseph S. Haliday, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; appointed first lieutenant July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged November 1, 1862, for disability. John Hannum (veteran), age 31; residence, Yellow Springs; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 29, 1861; mustered July 29, 1861; promoted sixth corporal July 1, 1862; third corporal June 1, 1863; wounded in foot November 25, 1863, Missionary Ridge, Tenn.; promoted fourth sergeant December 20, 1863; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; killed in action June 27, 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section A, grave 600. Oliver F. Howard, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted July 12, 1861, as fifth sergeant; mustered July 18, 1861; promoted fourth sergeant July 22, 1861; third sergeant October 1, 1861; second sergeant December 24, 1861; second lieutenant January 1, 1863; mustered out October 26, 1864, expiration of term of service. Henry Hubiner, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps December 15, 1863; no further record. Gustavus Johnson, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted September 10, 1861; mustered September 10, 1861; killed in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn. Harvey Bell Linton (veteran), age 19; residence, Linton; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 29, 1861; mustered July 29, 1861; promoted sixth corporal June 1, 1863; fifth sergeant December 20, 1863; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; wounded June 27, 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; promoted first sergeant January 1, 1865; second lieutenant January 1, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Austin P. Lowry, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; wounded in head July 6, 1863, Jones' Ford, Miss.; mustered out July 16, 1864, Roswell, Ga., expiration of term of service. Oliver H. Lowry,

age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 6, 1861; mustered August 6, 1861; wounded July 6, 1863, Jones' Ford, Miss.; discharged July 16, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., expiration of term of service, as Oliver Lowery. Oscar W. Lowry, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered December 29, 1863; wounded November 22, 1864, Griswoldville, Ga.; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. James T. Lutz, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; mustered out July 18, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Alonzo McMullen, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted December 30, 1863; mustered December 30, 1863; died en route home January 8, 1865, Shokokon, Ill. Henry Mahler (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; taken prisoner October 26, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. John Miller, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; died October 23, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section I, grave 176. Joseph H. Monroe (veteran), age 13; residence, Burlington; enlisted July 9, 1861, as drummer; mustered July 17, 1861; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Swan C. Nelson, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; died October 25, 1861, Jefferson City, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., section 2, grave 51. Matthew Nesselhouse, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; discharged November 13, 1862, for disability. William P. Patterson or Pattison (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; discharged October 1, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Samuel B. Phillips, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed second lieutenant July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; resigned January 3, 1863. William A. Prussell, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; wounded slightly May 27, 1864, Dallas, Ga.; mustered out July 16, 1864, Roswell, Ga. David Ramsey, age 21; residence Burlington; nativity, Scotland; enlisted September 11, 1861; mustered September 11, 1861; discharged April 13, 1864, for disability. James M. Randall, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; discharged September 19, 1861, St. Louis, Mo. Samuel A. Reid, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; wounded in right shoulder; discharged January 1, 1862, La Mine Bridge, Mo. Peter G. Seestrom, age 34; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Sweden; enlisted February 2, 1862; mustered February 10, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company C). James B. Sexton, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 12, 1861, as second corporal; mustered July 18, 1861; promoted fifth sergeant July 22, 1861; fourth sergeant October 1, 1861; third sergeant December 24, 1861; discharged November 13, 1862, for disability. David Silversmith, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; promoted fifer August 16, 1862; wounded in back November 25, 1863, Missionary Ridge, Tenn.; mustered out July 16, 1864, Roswell, Ga. George S. Smiley, age

31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maine; enlisted July 12, 1861, as second sergeant; mustered July 18, 1861; promoted first sergeant July 22, 1861; sergeant major December 11, 1861; second lieutenant of Company I January 4, 1863; first lieutenant January 1, 1863; resigned August 11, 1863. William H. Sutherland, age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted September 11, 1861; mustered September 11, 1861; promoted sixth corporal; third corporal July 1, 1862; fifth sergeant June 1, 1863; killed in action July 12, 1863, Jackson, Miss. William F. Swank, age 19; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; died of typhoid fever December 1, 1861, Jefferson City, Mo. Louis Swartz or Schwartz (veteran), age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 12, 1861, as first corporal; mustered July 18, 1861; promoted fifth sergeant March 29, 1862; second sergeant June 1, 1863; reenlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Silas Thornton, age 20; residence, Hawkeye; nativity, Illinois; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; mustered out July 16, 1864, Roswell, Ga. Tobias Ulrich (veteran), age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; killed by lightning May 11, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Richmond, Va., section A, division 2, grave 21. Noyes W. Wadsworth, age 52; residence, Burlington; nativity, Connecticut; enlisted October 1, 1861, as fifer; mustered October 1, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; died of wounds August 17, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., section 51, grave 86. Albert Wentworth, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; died of wounds April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, Tenn. James S. Williams (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Michigan; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY C

Privates: Henry M. Benner (veteran), age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted July 8, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; promoted third sergeant January 1, 1865; killed in action March 24, 1865, near Goldsboro, N. C. William Blanchard, age 24; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky.; transferred from Company I, Thirtieth Iowa. Adelbert H. Buck, age 22; residence, Danville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted February 22, 1864; mustered February 22, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky.; transferred from Company I, Third Iowa Infantry. Robert M. Clouston; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted July 4, 1861; mustered July 17, 1861; died January 15, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa. Stephen J. Gahagan, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted December 30, 1864; mustered January 1, 1865; promoted captain from fifth sergeant of Company E December 30, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Henry Lentz, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, England; enlisted February 20, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; died July 2, 1865, Louisville, Ky.; buried in National Cemetery, Louisville, Ky., section C, range 2, grave 140;

joined from Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. Abraham Reese, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 22, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky.; transferred from Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. John H. Riepe, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted December 28, 1863; mustered December 29, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company H, Thirty-second Infantry). John Jasper Storms, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 22, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company I, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry). John W. Torode, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 22, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company I, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry). James W. Tucker, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered March 8, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company C, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry).

COMPANY E

Privates: Stephen J. Gahagan (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted July 1, 1861; mustered July 17, 1861; promoted fifth sergeant November 27, 1861; taken prisoner April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; wounded in neck severely November 25, 1863, Missionary Ridge, Tenn.; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; promoted captain of Company C December 30, 1864 (see Company C). Transferred from Company K.

COMPANY F

Privates: James H. Warthen, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted December 26, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY G

Privates: Hiram McIntosh, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Vermont; enlisted August 16, 1861; mustered August 16, 1861; died of disease March 14, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., section 50, grave 80. Simon Shearer (veteran), age 33; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted July 8, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; promoted seventh corporal January 1, 1864; reinlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; died of typhoid fever April 5, 1864, Nashville, Tenn.; buried in National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn., section E, grave 1638.

COMPANY H

Privates: George H. Roberts, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted January 31, 1865; mustered January 31, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY K

Privates: George W. Beall, age 18; residence, Danville; nativity, Illinois; enlisted January 16, 1865; mustered January 16, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company H, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry). William G.

Beall, age 22; residence, Danville; nativity, Illinois; enlisted January 16, 1865; mustered January 16, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company H, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry). Stephen J. Gahagan (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 17, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; transferred to Company E. William H. Harris (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; promoted first corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Robert Harrison, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 25, 1865; mustered January 26, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company E, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry). Ira Linton (veteran), age 23; residence, Linton; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 21, 1861; mustered August 21, 1861; promoted first sergeant January 1, 1863; wounded July 6, 1863, Jones' Ford, Miss.; reenlisted and remustered January 26, 1864; killed in action July 28, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section H, grave 609 (see Company E, First Iowa Infantry). James R. Mitchell, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky.; transferred from Company C, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. Alvin C. Moore, age 19; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 18, 1861; deserted August 2, 1861, Burlington, Iowa. Charles W. Sense, age 18; residence, Danville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 16, 1865; mustered January 16, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865, Louisville, Ky.; transferred from Company H, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

This regiment was completed under the call made by the President of May 3, 1861. Those composing it were mustered into the service at Burlington at different times during the latter part of July, 1861. The companies composing it had but a short stay at their place of rendezvous, the old fair grounds west of Burlington. The regiment left Burlington on the 6th of August, 1861, on the steamboat Jennie Whipple and arrived at St. Louis on the morning of the 8th of the same month. The regiment was stationed at Jefferson Barracks but a short time when it was ordered to Pilot Knob, and from there to Ironton. The first actual service of the regiment commenced with its march on the 1st of September with a division composed of six regiments commanded by Gen. B. M. Prentiss. The regiment with others for a time occupied Cape Girardeau. From this place it proceeded by steamboat to Cairo, Ill. From this place it was sent to Fort Holt, Ky. From this point it was ordered to march to several points of which we make no mention. On the 6th of November the regiment embarked on board of steamboat and proceeded to a point near Belmont, Mo. We will not give a detailed account of the battle of Belmont, in which it took a prominent part. The official report of Colonel Lauman shows the heroism displayed by those valiant volunteers in this their first engagement. The number of men comprising the regiment was somewhat over four hundred and the loss in killed was 51; died of wounds, 3; missing, 10; prisoners, 39; wounded, 124. The regiment was ordered soon after the battle of Belmont to Benton Barracks to recruit and to improve itself in

the art of war. The regiment left Benton Barracks on the 13th of January, 1862, for the South. It was too late to assist in the capture of Fort Henry, where it remained until the 12th of February, when it commenced its march on Fort Donelson. In the assault on Fort Donelson the Second Iowa covered itself with glory, the Seventh Iowa taking only a subordinate part in the assault, acting as a reserve force to the Second Iowa. In this engagement the regiment lost two killed and thirty-seven wounded. From Fort Donelson the regiment embarked on the steamer White Cloud for Pittsburg Landing. At the battle of Shiloh the regiment was in command of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Parrott. The regiment took part in the siege of Corinth. From Corinth it was ordered to Iuka. The regiment took part in almost all the important engagements in Tennessee and Mississippi. Was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. Was engaged in the battles at Rome, Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, and the battles around Atlanta. From Atlanta the regiment marched to Rome, Ga., was with the army of Sherman on its march to the sea, and from Savannah north through the Carolinas, thence to Washington.

Total enrollment	1,552
Killed	98
Wounded	354
Died of disease.....	142
Died of wounds.....	38
Discharged for disease, wounds, etc.....	328
Buried in national cemeteries	109
Captured	79
Transferred	29

Field and staff: Jacob G. Lauman, age 43; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maryland; appointed colonel July 11, 1861; wounded in leg November 7, 1861, Belmont, Mo.; promoted brigadier general March 21, 1862. Augustus Wentz, age 37; residence, Davenport; nativity, Germany; appointed lieutenant colonel August 30, 1861; killed in battle November 7, 1861, Belmont, Mo.; buried November 13, 1861, Davenport, Iowa (see Company G, First Infantry); served in Mexican war in 1845. Elliott W. Rice, age 25; residence, Oskaloosa; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed major August 30, 1861, from second sergeant of Company C; wounded in right thigh November 7, 1861, Belmont, Mo.; promoted colonel March 22, 1862; brigadier general June 20, 1864. Daniel F. Bowler, age 25; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Rhode Island; appointed adjutant August 31, 1861, from second lieutenant, Company D; wounded November 7, 1861, Belmont, Mo.; resigned August 8, 1864. Stiles E. Forsha, age 30; residence, Eddyville; nativity, Ohio; appointed quartermaster August 2, 1861, from first lieutenant of Company I; promoted commissary of subsistence of United States Volunteers November 29, 1862; discharged for promotion November 29, 1862. Amos Witter, age 55; residence, Mount Vernon; nativity, Ohio; appointed surgeon August 5, 1861; taken prisoner November 7, 1861, Belmont, Mo.; died March 13, 1862, Mount Vernon, Iowa. Calvin B. Lake, age 36; residence, West Union; nativity, New York; appointed surgeon March 18, 1862; mustered March 18, 1862; resigned September 12, 1863. Asa Morgan, age 35; residence, DeWitt; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant sur-

geon August 5, 1861; resigned June 20, 1862. John Ashton, age 32; residence, Washington; nativity, New York; appointed assistant surgeon, August 19, 1862; mustered September 16, 1862; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Joseph Everingham, age 31; residence, West Point; nativity, England; appointed assistant surgeon August 20, 1862; mustered September 16, 1862; promoted surgeon September 13, 1863; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. I. Harvey Clark, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, New Jersey; appointed chaplain August 5, 1861; resigned September 16, 1862. Isaac P. Teeter, age 34; residence, Oska-loosa; nativity, Virginia; appointed chaplain August 5, 1863; mustered August 21, 1863; resigned January 7, 1864; promoted hospital steward United States Volunteers August 27, 1864.

COMPANY A

Privates: Charles T. Wahrer, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted February 7, 1865; mustered February 7, 1865; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY D

Privates: George A. Albright, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 26, 1863; mustered December 29, 1863; transferred from Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment, June 1, 1865; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. John Bloom, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. William Grubb, age 44; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Virginia; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 25, 1861; discharged for disability August 26, 1861, Ironton, Mo. Herman Kitner, age 38; residence, Danville; nativity, Germany; enlisted February 19, 1864; mustered February 19, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Lewis Long, age 44; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted January 2, 1864; mustered January 2, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Francis M. Redding (veteran), age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered September 25, 1861; hit on hand by piece of shell February 15, 1862, Fort Donelson, Tenn.; wounded slightly in side April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; reenlisted and remustered January 5, 1864; promoted third corporal May 16, 1864; second corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Nehemiah M. Redding, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 12, 1861; mustered July 25, 1861; discharged May 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn. (see Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Daniel Reem, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 5, 1861; mustered August 6, 1861; deserted December 10, 1861, St. Louis, Mo. Marcus L. Welch, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted March 24, 1862; mustered March 24, 1862; wounded severely in wrist October 4, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; mustered out March 27, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C., expiration of term of service.

COMPANY E

Privates: Peter A. Heiney (veteran), age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted February 28, 1862; mustered February 22, 1862; reenlisted and remustered February 26, 1864; mustered out July 13, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

Alonzo Huffman, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 28, 1861; mustered August 1, 1861; discharged for disease of lungs December 16, 1861, St. Louis, Mo. James H. Rouse, age 24; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted July 28, 1861; mustered August 1, 1861; taken prisoner November 7, 1861, Belmont, Mo.; died July 28, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; buried in Union National Cemetery, Corinth, Miss., section 501, grave 18.

COMPANY F

Privates: James Lewellen, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 8, 1865; mustered February 8, 1865; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Eli Saul, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted December 25, 1861; mustered December 25, 1861; wounded in foot February 15, 1862, Fort Donelson, Tenn.; wounded in right shoulder October 4, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; discharged November 27, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa. Harrison T. Stevens, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted July 11, 1861; mustered July 24, 1861; mustered out July 23, 1864, expiration of term of service.

COMPANY G

Privates: John A. Graham, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Missouri; enlisted July 18, 1861; mustered July 24, 1861; hit on right arm by shell February 15, 1862, Fort Donelson, Tenn.; wounded severely in groin October 3, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; died of wounds October 17, 1862, Corinth, Miss. Thomas Hertz or Hartz, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; died from amputation of right leg December 4, 1864, Chattanooga, Tenn.; buried in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., section G, grave 275.

COMPANY I

Privates: William Bartow, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 24, 1861; mustered August 21, 1861; died of congestive chills October 21, 1861, Bird's Point, Mo. Emson J. Bodger, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 24, 1861; mustered August 22, 1861 (see Company K). Samuel Cunningham (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted November 24, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 5, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Daniel Gordon, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 6, 1861; mustered August 6, 1861; died of chronic diarrhoea October 28, 1861, Mound City, Ill. John I. Groth, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted January 9, 1864; mustered February 9, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. William Hindman (veteran), age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted July 24, 1861; mustered August 22, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 5, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Marshall F. Hurd, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted July 24, 1861; mustered August 22, 1861; transferred to Company A August 3,

1861 (see Company A). Wilbur F. Kelly, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted July 24, 1861; mustered August 22, 1861; discharged August 27, 1861, Ironton, Mo. Hugh Young, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted February 9, 1864; mustered February 9, 1864; wounded August 10, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.; no further record.

NINTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Mustered into service of the United States at Dubuque, Iowa, September 24, 1861, by Capt. E. C. Washington, United States Army; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

Field and staff: William Vandever, residence, Dubuque; appointed colonel August 30, 1861; promoted brigadier general March 16, 1863; resigned March 16, 1863; brevet major general June 7, 1865. Frank G. Herron, residence, Dubuque; appointed lieutenant colonel September 10, 1861; wounded March 7, 1862. Pea Ridge, Ark.; promoted brigadier general July 30, 1862; major general November 29, 1863. William H. Coyl, residence, Decorah; appointed major August 30, 1861; wounded in shoulder severely March 7, 1862, Pea Ridge, Ark.; promoted lieutenant colonel July 1, 1862; brevet lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865; major and judge advocate May 18, 1865. William Scott, age 31; residence, Independence; nativity, England; appointed adjutant September 2, 1861, from second lieutenant of Company C; wounded in leg March 7, 1862, Pea Ridge, Ark.; resigned for ill health October 11, 1862 (see Company C). Ferdinand S. Winslow, residence, Marion; appointed quartermaster September 4, 1861; promoted assistant United States quartermaster, with rank as captain, January 30, 1862. Jerome Bradley, age 28; residence, Dubuque; nativity, Massachusetts; appointed quartermaster March 16, 1862, from second lieutenant of battery; commission declined March 16, 1862; appears to have been appointed captain A. Q. M. volunteers February 19, 1863 (see Official Army Registers, 1861-1867). Benjamin McClure, appointed surgeon September 10, 1861; promoted assistant surgeon of volunteers February 4, 1864; surgeon of volunteers September 30, 1864. Edward J. McCorrisk, age 28; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Ireland; appointed surgeon January 24, 1863; mustered January 24, 1863; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Henry W. Hart, age 43; residence, West Union; nativity, New York; appointed assistant surgeon September 10, 1861; mustered October 5, 1861; promoted surgeon of Thirty-eighth Infantry September 10, 1862; resigned to accept promotion October 10, 1862, Helena, Ark. Charles A. Read, age 21; residence, Epworth; nativity, Wisconsin; appointed assistant surgeon August 19, 1862; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see First Infantry). George W. Carter, age 36; residence, Blue Grass; nativity, England; appointed assistant surgeon September 17, 1862; promoted surgeon of Third Cavalry May 4, 1863. Lewis H. Cutler, age 41; residence, Belmont; nativity, New York; appointed assistant surgeon May 30, 1863 (see Company A, Thirty-second Infantry). Amos B. Kendig, residence, Mount Vernon; appointed chaplain September 20, 1861; mustered September 25, 1861; resigned April 4, 1862.

COMPANY B

Privates: Albert L. Cox, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted March 24, 1864; mustered March 24, 1864; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company I, Twenty-fifth Infantry).

COMPANY D

Privates: James A. Oats, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted November 15, 1864; mustered November 18, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Indianapolis, Ind.; no further record.

COMPANY E

Privates: Nicholas Dockendorf, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted October 5, 1864; mustered October 5, 1864; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Durbin Grupe, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted December 31, 1863; mustered December 31, 1863; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry).

COMPANY F

Privates: Winfield Cowden, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Missouri; enlisted January 25, 1865; mustered January 25, 1865; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). George W. Huff, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 16, 1865; mustered January 25, 1865; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry).

COMPANY G

Privates: Henry L. Dodge, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Tennessee; enlisted October 6, 1864; mustered October 6, 1864; mustered out July 31, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry).

COMPANY H

Privates: Philemon Parr, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 30, 1865; mustered January 30, 1865; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). James Stinson, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted January 20, 1865; mustered January 20, 1865; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry).

COMPANY I

Privates: Frederick Levy, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted January 27, 1865; mustered January 27, 1865; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry).

COMPANY K

Privates: Peter Berg, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Norway; enlisted November 16, 1861; mustered November 16, 1861; no record after February 13, 1865. Christopher Carnahan, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 1, 1865; mustered February 1, 1865; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Daniel Channel, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Virginia; enlisted January 23, 1865; mustered January 23, 1865; mustered out July 18, 1865, Louisville, Ky. (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry).

TENTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Mustered into service of the United States at Iowa City, August 21, 1861, by Capt. Alexander Chambers, United States Army; mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., August 15, 1865.

Field and staff: Nicholas Perczel, age 48; residence, Davenport; nativity, Hungary; appointed colonel September 1, 1861; resigned November 1, 1862. William E. Small, age 40; residence, Iowa City; nativity, Maine; appointed lieutenant colonel September 10, 1861; promoted colonel November 2, 1862; discharged August 19, 1863, for disability. John C. Bennett, appointed major September 1, 1861; mustered September 29, 1861; resigned January 24, 1862. Thomas W. Jackson, age 26; residence, Toledo; nativity, New York; enlisted adjutant September 24, 1861, from second lieutenant, Company C; mustered September 29, 1861; resigned April 26, 1862 (see Company C). James Trusdell, residence, Iowa City; appointed quartermaster October 21, 1861, from second lieutenant, Company G; mustered September 28, 1861; resigned January 28, 1863, Memphis, Tenn. (see Company D). William P. Davis, appointed surgeon August 30, 1861; mustered September 29, 1861; resigned April 14, 1862. Richard J. Mohr, age 23; residence, Fairfield; nativity, Pennsylvania; mustered September 6, 1861; appointed assistant surgeon February 21, 1862, from first lieutenant of Company E; mustered out August 15, 1865, Little Rock, Ark. (see Company E). Andrew J. Willey, residence, Ashland; appointed assistant surgeon September 2, 1861; mustered September 29, 1861; resigned February 20, 1862. William C. Cummings, residence, Oskaloosa; appointed assistant surgeon April 16, 1862; mustered June 12, 1862; resigned October 17, 1862. William Everett, age 49; residence, Pacific City; nativity, Vermont; appointed assistant surgeon November 14, 1862; mustered November 29, 1862; resigned September 15, 1864. John O. Skinner, age 38; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon August 19, 1862; mustered September 6, 1862; mustered out June 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. David W. Tolford, age 38; nativity, Iowa; appointed chaplain September 5, 1861; mustered September 29, 1861; resigned September 3, 1862. William G. Kephart, age 45; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed chaplain February 1, 1863; mustered February 22, 1863; mustered out August 15, 1865, Little Rock, Ark.

COMPANY E

Privates: William Bailey, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 9, 1865; mustered February 9, 1865; mustered out August 15, 1865, Little Rock, Ark.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS

Mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Iowa, October 19, 1861, by Capt. Alexander Chambers, United States Army. Mustered out July 15, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

The Eleventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, was composed of ten companies. The regiment was one among others to complete the quota of Iowa under the call of the President dated July 23, 1861. The rendezvous of the regiment was Camp McClelland, Davenport. From this place it embarked on the steamer Jennie Whipple, November 16, 1861, and arrived at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., on the 19th of the same month. The regiment remained at this place for the purpose of drilling and preparing itself for active duty in the field, until the 9th of December, when it took the field for active service. From St. Louis it went to Jefferson City, Mo., and from there to Boonville, where for a time it was engaged in scout duty. From thence the regiment returned to St. Louis, when on the 10th of March, 1862, it was transported by steamboat to Cairo. From this place it was transported by boat up the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to Savannah, where it remained until the 23d of March, when it was moved to Pittsburg Landing. Here it had its first experience in real warfare. It was assigned to the First Brigade of the First Division of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. John A. McClelland, commander, Col. A. M. Hare of the Eleventh Iowa commanding the First Brigade. The first indication of the approach of the enemy had by the regiment was early in the morning of the 6th of April, 1862, when firing was heard on the picket line in front of the regiment. The loss of the regiment in this battle was thirty-three killed, 160 wounded and one missing.

After the battle of Shiloh, the regiment was assigned to a brigade composed of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Infantry and became known as the "Iron Brigade." The regiment was ordered to Corinth, and from there to Iuka; was with Grant on his expedition through Mississippi, then returned to Memphis, where, on January 21, 1863, it embarked on transports and was taken to Young's Point. Was at Vicksburg during its siege. The time of enlistment of the men composing the regiment having expired, most of them reenlisted. From Vicksburg they came home on thirty days' furlough to Davenport, from which place they went to their homes and returned to Davenport, when on the 22d of April, with many recruits, they started south and landed at Clifton, Tenn., from which place the regiment started on a long march across Tennessee and Alabama and joined General Sherman's army at Ackworth, Ga., June 8, 1864. Was with Sherman from that time until the close of the war.

Field and Staff: Abraham M. Hare, age 49; residence, Muscatine; nativity, Ohio; appointed colonel October 1, 1861; mustered November 1, 1861; resigned August 31, 1862. William Hall, age 29; residence, Davenport; nativity, Canada;

appointed lieutenant colonel October 10, 1861, from major; mustered October 11, 1861; promoted colonel September 1, 1862; resigned August 1, 1864. John C. Abercrombie, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed major October 19, 1861; mustered October 19, 1861; promoted lieutenant colonel September 1, 1862; colonel August 7, 1864; mustered out November 5, 1864, Davenport, Iowa (see First Infantry). Cornelius Cadle, Jr., age 25; residence, Muscatine; appointed adjutant October 18, 1861; mustered October 18, 1861; promoted captain and assistant adjutant general May 1, 1863; mustered out July 1, 1863, to accept appointment as captain and assistant adjutant general on General Crocker's staff; promoted brevet colonel March 13, 1865; brevet lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general; major and assistant adjutant general April 3, 1865. Richard Cadle, age 42; residence, Muscatine; nativity, New York; appointed quartermaster October 30, 1861; mustered November 2, 1861; mustered out November 1, 1864, Chattanooga, Tenn., expiration of term of service. William Watson, age 35; residence, Dubuque; nativity, England; appointed surgeon October 21, 1861; mustered October 22, 1861; promoted sergeant United States Volunteers September 2, 1863; resigned March 4, 1863. Frederick Lloyd, age 35; residence, Iowa City; appointed assistant surgeon October 21, 1861; mustered October 22, 1861; promoted surgeon of Sixteenth Infantry June 4, 1862. John G. Miller, age 42; residence, Knoxville; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed assistant surgeon June 4, 1862; mustered July 5, 1862; promoted surgeon March 5, 1863; mustered out July 10, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Frederick Meyer, age 46; residence, Dubuque; nativity, Switzerland; appointed assistant surgeon April 14, 1863; mustered May 13, 1863; resigned June 5, 1863. D. P. Johnson; residence, Muscatine; appointed assistant surgeon August 12, 1862; resigned Sept. 24, 1862. J. C. Batdorf; residence, Walnut; appointed assistant surgeon October 25, 1862; resigned June 5, 1863. J. R. Duncan; residence, Knoxville; appointed assistant surgeon July 1, 1863. John S. Whittlesey, age 49; appointed chaplain October 10, 1861; mustered November 1, 1861; died of diphtheria May 11, 1862, Durant, Iowa. Chauncey H. Remington; residence, Muscatine; nativity, Ohio; appointed chaplain June 25, 1862; mustered July 2, 1862; resigned August 7, 1863.

COMPANY C

Privates: John C. Glasgow, age 24; residence, Linton; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted September 23, 1861; mustered October 3, 1861; discharged for disability January 30, 1863, St. Louis, Mo.

COMPANY F

Privates: Jonathan H. Eldridge, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted February 9, 1863; mustered February 9, 1863; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Samuel K. Fullerton, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 9, 1865; mustered February 9, 1865; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Doran, Edward, age 18; residence Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted September 23, 1861; mustered October 8, 1861; died February 21, 1862, Fulton, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.; section 37½, grave 44.

COMPANY G

Privates: Abraham Springer (veteran), age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Russia; mustered October 15, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY H

Privates: Charles I. Fitchner, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted October 12, 1861; mustered October 18, 1861; died of pneumonia February 1, 1862, California, Mo.

COMPANY I

Privates: John E. Crowder, age 23; residence, Hawkeye; nativity, Indiana; enlisted November 2, 1861; mustered November 2, 1861; promoted third sergeant December 10, 1861; second sergeant; transferred to Invalid Corps May 1, 1864; no further record (see Company E, First Infantry). Thomas N. Crowder, age 25; residence, Hawkeye; nativity, Indiana; enlisted November 2, 1861; mustered November 2, 1861; discharged September 18, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa. Cornelius E. Stevens, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 19, 1861; mustered October 19, 1861; deserted February 17, 1862, Fulton, Mo.

COMPANY K

Privates: George Galliber, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted September 27, 1861; mustered October 18, 1861; mustered out July 15, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Stephen Gearhart, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted September 22, 1861; mustered October 18, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged for disability October 31, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa. William Shomate (veteran), age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 6, 1861; mustered October 18, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865, Louisville, Ky. George W. Stucker (veteran), age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 4, 1861; mustered October 18, 1861; promoted sixth corporal November 13, 1862; fifth corporal; fourth corporal January 1, 1864; first lieutenant October 27, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Mustered into service of the United States by Capt. Alexander Chambers, United States Army, as follows: Companies A, B and C, at Iowa City, Iowa, October 23-25, 1861; Companies D to K inclusive, at Davenport, Iowa, November 2-6, 1861. Mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa, November 6, 1864.

This regiment had in the beginning bad luck, so to speak. It was mustered into the service under the call of the President, dated October 3, 1861. Seven of the companies were ordered into quarters at Davenport. By order of the War

Department, Companies A, B and C were transferred to the Forty-first Iowa Infantry and sent to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory. The men who enlisted in these companies expected to see service in the South, and if they did not it was not their fault. To take the place of these three companies three other companies were subsequently organized, but did not join the regiment, two of them, until late in the fall, and one company not until the next spring. When the regiment left the state it had but seven companies, which left Davenport on the 28th and 29th of November, 1861, under the command of Col. William T. Shaw, who had seen service in the Mexican war. Having arrived at Benton Barracks, the regiment was kept there for a time, preparing itself for actual service. The regiment left Benton Barracks on the 5th of February, 1862, and proceeded by boat to Cairo, and from that place by boat to Fort Henry. On the 12th it started on the march to Fort Donelson, where it became a part of the Fourth Brigade, commanded by Col. Jacob Gartner Lauman of the Second Iowa Infantry. Was at the taking of Fort Donelson on the 13th and 14th of February, 1862. The regiment was stationed at Fort Donelson until some time in March, when it proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, and went into camp at this place on the 18th of March. When at Pittsburg Landing it became a part of the First Brigade of the Second Division, commanded by Gen. Lew Wallace, and the brigade by Col. James M. Tuttle of the Second Iowa Infantry. I do not care to go into a description of the part which this regiment took in the battle of Shiloh. The seven companies did their part heroically. Enough has been written about whose fault it was that Prentiss was beaten and the Fourteenth Iowa with other regiments were taken prisoners of war. The loss of the Fourteenth was 267 killed, wounded and captured. They were held as prisoners until the autumn of 1862, when they were released and paroled, and exchanged on November 19, 1862. Then two companies joined the regiment, making nine companies. The nine companies embarked on a steamer and went to Cairo, where the third, Company C, joined it. From Cairo the regiment went to Columbus, Ky., and performed garrison duty for seven months. While at Columbus, Colonel Shaw was directed on the 24th of January, 1864, to take his regiment to Vicksburg. When at Vicksburg, it was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. On February 4, 1864, the Sixteenth Army Corps started on that memorable expedition through Mississippi, destroying railroads, capturing stock, literally sweeping the country clean of everything to eat, living themselves off the country through which they passed. March 4th it returned to Vicksburg after having marched over three hundred miles. On the 13th of March the regiment started on its march to Fort de Ressey, and from there to engage in that disastrous Red River Expedition. By its valor it covered the retreat of General Banks. This regiment seems to have tramped over more ground in the West than any other regiment. Its history is a long and entertaining one; but our space is so limited we cannot say more than has been done.

Field and Staff: William T. Shaw, age 40; residence, Anamosa; nativity, Maine; appointed colonel October 24, 1861; mustered November 16, 1861; taken prisoner April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; returned November 16, 1862; mustered out November 16, 1864, Washington, D. C. Edward W. Lucas; residence, Iowa City; appointed lieutenant colonel October 30, 1861; mustered November 16,

1861; missing April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; resigned March 12, 1863. Hiram Leonard; residence, Kossuth County; appointed major November 6, 1861; mustered November 16, 1861; resigned February 26, 1862. Leander C. Noble; residence, West Union; appointed major February 27, 1862; commission declined. Clinton C. Buell, age 35; residence, Anamosa; nativity, New York. Appointed quartermaster November 6, 1861; mustered November 16, 1861. Discharged November 25, 1864, expiration of term of service. Noah N. Tyner, age 23; residence, Davenport; nativity, Indiana; appointed adjutant November 6, 1861; mustered November 16, 1861; wounded and missing April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged November 6, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service; commissioned brevet captain volunteers March 13, 1865. George M. Staples, age 34; residence, Dubuque; nativity, Maine; appointed surgeon November 2, 1861; mustered November 16, 1861; no further record. Samuel N. Pierce; appointed assistant surgeon October 1, 1861; resigned April 8, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. John H. Stevens, age 26; residence, Butlerville; nativity, New York; appointed assistant surgeon August 19, 1862; mustered September 16, 1862; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Samuel E. Benton; residence, Anamosa; appointed chaplain November 22, 1861; mustered November 22, 1861; resigned November 30, 1862.

COMPANY A

Privates: Samuel W. Davis, age 22; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Illinois; enlisted October 9, 1861, as fifth corporal (see Forty-first Infantry.) John H. Dodds, age 22; residence, South Flint; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 27, 1861 (see Forty-first Infantry). Joseph R. Dodds, age 21; residence, Danville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 29, 1861; mustered August 29, 1861 (see Forty-first Infantry). Isaac Zion, age 24; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Illinois; enlisted September 27, 1861 (see Forty-first Infantry).

COMPANY C

Privates: Frank Barlow, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted September 25, 1861 (see Forty-first Infantry). William Beatty, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 9, 1861 (see Forty-first Infantry). William H. Hendee, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Connecticut; enlisted September 25, 1861 (see Forty-first Infantry). George Jenkins, age 23; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted October 2, 1861, as second corporal; promoted first corporal April 1, 1862. Augustus Killough, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted September 17, 1861, as third sergeant (see Forty-first Infantry). Theodore Kline, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 2, 1861 (see Forty-first Infantry). William E. Meason, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted September 25, 1861, as first sergeant (see Forty-first Infantry). Jesse A. Sisk, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 7, 1861 (see Forty-first Infantry). Henry Wanzer (veteran), age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted September 23, 1861; promoted eighth corporal April 1, 1862; seventh corporal May 24, 1862 (see Forty-first Infantry).

William Williams, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted September 16, 1861; promoted seventh corporal; sixth corporal January 8, 1862; fifth corporal April 1, 1862 (see Forty-first Infantry).

COMPANY E

Privates: Alfred Fleming; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted September 23, 1861; wounded in back; died of wounds February 10, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.; section 51, grave 69. Joseph Paxton, age 22; residence, Burlington; enlisted September 27, 1861, as first sergeant; discharged for disability January 8, 1862. Joseph O. Shannon, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; appointed captain November 4, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tennessee; discharged November 24, 1862 (see Company E, First Infantry).

COMPANY G

Privates: Jeremiah Lawrence, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 12, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tennessee; mustered out November 8, 1864, Davenport, Iowa.

COMPANY H

Privates: James Barron, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864 (see Company B, Residuary Battalion Fourteenth Infantry). Jonathan B. Jennings, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864 (see Company B, Residuary Battalion Fourteenth Infantry).

COMPANY K

Privates: William H. Agler, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 15, 1861; killed in action May 18, 1864, Old Oaks, La. James R. Ariel, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; wounded in arm slightly April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Charles C. Ashlock, age 22; residence, Middletown; nativity, Iowa; enlisted November 16, 1861; mustered November 16, 1861; discharged for disability December 19, 1863, Columbus, Ky. James C. Babeson, age 27; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted November 16, 1861; mustered November 16, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Benjamin Baker, age 27; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Maryland; enlisted October 26, 1861; died in hospital April 20, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., section 50, grave 139. John C. Banta, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion Fourteenth Infantry). Martin V. Barton, age 19; residence Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 15, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Alex-

ander Bell, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 14, 1861; missing and taken prisoner March 22, 1864, Alexander, La.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. William R. Bell, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, New York; enlisted March 13, 1863; mustered March 13, 1863; wounded in right thigh July 15, 1864, Tupelo, Miss. (see Company A, Residuary Battalion Fourteenth Infantry). Jonathan Bishop, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. James A. Bowen, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, ocean; enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. John R. Braden, age 27; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted fifth sergeant March 1, 1862; fourth sergeant April 1, 1863; discharged December 4, 1863, Columbus, Ky. Arthur Bridges, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability January 21, 1862, Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. James A. Bridges, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability February 6, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Lawrence H. C. Bruce, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted eighth corporal; fifth corporal April 1, 1863; fourth corporal June 30, 1863; right foot cut off and thigh fractured May 18, 1864, Yellow Bayou, La.; promoted third corporal June 1, 1864; died of wounds September 14, 1864, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Millard B. Calkins, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted October 18, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged for disability February 6, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. William J. Campbell, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; appointed captain September 16, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa (see Company E, Fifth Infantry). Joshua Carmean, age 25; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 28, 1861; discharged for disability April 1, 1863, Camp Herron, Davenport, Iowa. Pierson Carmean, age 28; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 28, 1861, as second corporal; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. James R. Cartright, age 35; residence, Kossuth; nativity, New York; enlisted February 28, 1863; mustered February 28, 1863 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). Andrew J. Chambers, age 19; residence, Middletown; nativity, Ireland; enlisted December 7, 1863; mustered December 7, 1863 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). Samuel M. Chapman, age 22; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 18, 1861, as fifth sergeant; promoted fourth sergeant March 1, 1862; second sergeant April 1, 1863; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa (see Company E, First Infantry). George Daum, age 21; residence, Middletown; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 22, 1861; discharged for disability April 19, 1862, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Dolbee, Peter A., age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded in right thigh April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged for disability October 15, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa (see Company G, Forty-fifth Infantry). Erasmus Downer, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted March 26, 1863; mustered March 26, 1863 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). Elkin Driskill, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 26, 1861;

wounded October 4, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Oliver P. Eades, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted November 7, 1861; promoted seventh corporal; sixth corporal June 30, 1863; fifth corporal December 4, 1863; fourth corporal June 1, 1864; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa (see Company E, First Infantry). Milton J. Frame, age 34; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). Jacob Fritz, age 27; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, England; enlisted October 28, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 15, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. John H. Fullenwider, age 33; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). Samuel Fullenwider, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Chauncy F. Gillett, age 19; residence, Hawkeye; nativity, Ohio; enlisted November 16, 1861; mustered November 16, 1861; died of chronic diarrhoea May 7, 1862, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; buried in Shiloh National Cemetery, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., section C, grave 8. William D. Goben, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; taken prisoner April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.; mustered out June 20, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. William D. Gray, age 25; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Illinois; enlisted October 18, 1861, as first corporal; promoted third sergeant June 30, 1863; missing in action April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.; returned; mustered out June 20, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. John W. Gregory, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. James S. Grier, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted by special order additional aide de camp, rank captain, United States Army, January 8, 1862. James H. Guthrie, age 24; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 18, 1861, as fourth sergeant; promoted third sergeant March 1, 1862; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged June 25, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa (see Company E, First Infantry, and Field and Staff, Eighth Cavalry). Henry Haight (veteran), age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; reenlisted and remustered December 1, 1863 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). Joseph Hannam, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. David B. Heizer, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. David E. Hemphill, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted November 4, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. John W. Hemphill, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861, as third corporal; discharged for disability January 22, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. John H. Holcraft, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Daniel T. Hopkins, age 28; residence, Des Moines County; nativity,

Indiana; enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Edward Hukill, age 33; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 28, 1861; wounded in hand April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Jason A. Hurd, age 18; residence, Middletown; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 15, 1861; died of typhoid fever May 29, 1861, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Samuel G. Irwin, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 17, 1864; mustered January 10, 1864; died of disease April 3, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section 1, grave 139. Francis Johnson, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 18, 1864; mustered February 1, 1864 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). Joseph M. Johnson, age 29; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 28, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged for disability February 28, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. William S. Kimerer, age 19; residence Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Charles P. King, age 24; residence, Huron; nativity, Indiana; appointed second lieutenant November 6, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted first lieutenant February 16, 1863; wounded in right shoulder severely May 18, 1864, Yellow Bayou, La.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa (see Company E, First Infantry). Benjamin F. Larue, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. William Lentz, age 22; residence, Augusta; nativity, England; enlisted October 26, 1861; wounded February 15, 1862, Fort Donelson, Tenn.; died of wounds March 6, 1862, Mound City, Ill. Howard D. Leonard, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 26, 1861; died March 19, 1862, Mound City, Ill. Oscar Lewis, age 21; residence, Middletown; nativity, New York; enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted eighth corporal April 1, 1863; seventh corporal January 30, 1863; sixth corporal December 4, 1863; fifth corporal June 1, 1864; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Henry S. Littler, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 20, 1864; mustered January 20, 1864; died of typhoid fever May 22, 1864, mouth of Red River. Harrison Long, age 22; residence, Augusta; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted November 4, 1861; discharged for disability December 15, 1862. John McChesney, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 18, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Edward P. McClure, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted sixth corporal April 1, 1863; fifth corporal June 30, 1863; fifth sergeant December 4, 1863; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. James McClure, age 39; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863; wounded in neck slightly April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.; died of typhoid fever May 11, 1864, Alexandria, La. John A. McClure, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted October 26, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Joseph D. McClure, age 24; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 10, 1861, as first sergeant; promoted second lieu-

tenant February 16, 1863; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa (see Company E, First Infantry). John McCullough, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. William T. McMaken, age 30; residence, Middletown; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 15, 1861, as third sergeant; promoted second lieutenant March 1, 1862; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted first sergeant April 1, 1863; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. William A. Mathews, age 22; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted drummer October 20, 1861; discharged for disability November 20, 1862. Daniel Matson, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, England; enlisted October 18, 1861, as second sergeant; mustered November 6, 1861; promoted sergeant-major January 1, 1862; discharged to accept promotion in Second Tennessee Heavy Artillery, (colored), October 29, 1863, Columbus, Ky. (see Company C, First Infantry). Tiburtis Miller (veteran), age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 23, 1861; reenlisted and remustered December 1, 1863 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). Columbus C. Proctor, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted eighth corporal June 30, 1863; wounded severely in right foot April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.; promoted seventh corporal December 4, 1863; sixth corporal June 1, 1864; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Charles Robeson, age 38; residence, Northfield; nativity, Illinois; enlisted February 28, 1863; mustered February 28, 1863 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). James H. Robeson, age 26; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted November 16, 1861; mustered November 16, 1861; promoted eighth corporal June 1, 1864; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Lemuel Robinson, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted January 20, 1864; mustered January 20, 1864; missing in action and taken prisoner April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.; returned (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). Michael J. Sater, age 31; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted October 15, 1861; wounded in hand and leg April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Milton J. Seeds, age 23; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted fife-major November 6, 1861; discharged April 8, 1863, Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. (see Field and Staff). John Shafe, age 40; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged for disability November 28; 1862; Corinth, Miss. William Sherwood, age 28; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged for disability, July 8, 1862, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Hopkins Smith, age 26; residence, Franklin; nativity, Illinois; enlisted October 19, 1861; promoted seventh corporal June 1, 1864; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. James O. Stall, age 19; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged for disability September 5, 1862, St. Louis, Mo. Josiah T. Statler, age 25; residence, Middletown; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 22, 1861; promoted fifth corporal November 6, 1861; missing April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted fourth corporal April 1, 1863; third corporal June 30, 1863; discharged to accept commission in First Missouri Colored Infantry November 11, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Charles Stilwell, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio;

enlisted October 10, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. John W. Sutherland, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 10, 1861, mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Joseph H. Sypherd, age 24, residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). David L. Tennant, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. William T. Tennant, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 22, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. William H. Thompson, age 25; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 10, 1861, as fourth corporal; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted third corporal April 7, 1863; third corporal June 30, 1863; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Waldo P. Tilton, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded in leg severely April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. William H. Tracy, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 21, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa (see Company F, Sixteenth Infantry). William Trobee, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 18, 1861; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Mortimer T. Tubbs, age 43; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability December 5, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa. Isaac C. Tyson, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability April 26, 1863. John H. Tyson, age 18; residence, Middletown; nativity, New York; enlisted December 3, 1863; mustered December 22, 1863 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). Abraham Vannice, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Thomas M. Wall, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Maryland; enlisted February 20, 1862; mustered February 20, 1862; missing April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged for disability July 22, 1862. Edward H. Ware, age 41; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863 (see Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry). James D. Welch, age 19; residence Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 6, 1861; died of fever March 28, 1862, Savannah, Tenn.; buried in Shiloh National Cemetery, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., section M, grave 272. John S. Wertz, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 22, 1861; promoted sixth corporal; missing in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted fifth sergeant April 1, 1863; fourth sergeant December 4, 1863; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. William J. White, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 9, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Harvey Yeaman, age 44; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 31, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1864, Davenport, Iowa.

RESIDUARY BATTALION FOURTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Privates: John C. Banta, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Joseph T. Banta, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 21, 1865; mustered January 21, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. William H. Blair, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted December 2, 1863; mustered December 9, 1863; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). James R. Cartwright, age 35; residence, Kossuth; nativity, New York; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered August 30, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Andrew J. Chambers, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted December 7, 1863; mustered December 7, 1863; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Milton J. Frame, age 34; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). John H. Fullenwider, age 33; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863; promoted sixth corporal, February 1, 1864; fifth corporal, July 3, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Henry C. Haight (veteran), age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered November 6, 1861; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Henry H. Heiney, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 21, 1865; mustered January 21, 1865; mustered out July 3, 1865, Springfield, Ill. Joseph McClure, age 27; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed first lieutenant November 19, 1864; mustered November 19, 1864; promoted captain August 4, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Alexander McMurren, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 13, 1865; mustered February 13, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Tiburtis C. Miller (veteran), age 19; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 23, 1861; mustered November 6, 1861; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Charles Robinson, age 38; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 28, 1862; mustered August 28, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Lemuel Robinson, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Virginia; enlisted January 20, 1864; mustered January 20, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865, Clinton, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Joseph H. Sypherd, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted January 5, 1864, as sixth corporal; mustered January 5, 1864; promoted fifth corporal January 26, 1865; fourth corporal July 3, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). John D. Waddell, age 28; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 3, 1865; mus-

tered February 3, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Edward H. Ware, age 41; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863; mustered out July 3, 1865, Springfield, Ill. (see Company E, Fourteenth Infantry).

COMPANY B

Privates: James Barrow, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company H, Fourteenth Infantry). George E. Brown, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 8, 1865; mustered February 8, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. George S. Chalmers, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 24, 1864; mustered January 24, 1864; discharged March 28, 1864, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. (see Company H, Fourteenth Infantry). Russell Duval, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted February 2, 1864; mustered Feb. 29, 1864; no further record found (see Company H, Fourteenth Infantry). Jonathan B. Jennings, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 1, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company H, Fourteenth Infantry). George W. (S.) Miller, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Michigan; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; discharged dishonorably July 15, 1865. Zachariah H. Ream, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted March 3, 1865; mustered March 3, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company I, Fourteenth Infantry).

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Mustered into service of the United States at Keokuk, Iowa, February 22, 1862, by Chaplain Charles C. Smith and Lieut. C. J. Ball, United States army; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

Field and Staff: Hugh T. Reid, age 50; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Indiana; appointed colonel November 1, 1861; wounded in neck April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted brigadier-general March 13, 1863. William Dewey, age 50; residence, Sidney; nativity, Massachusetts; appointed lieutenant-colonel November 1, 1861; mustered November 6, 1861; appointed colonel of Twenty-third Infantry August 1, 1862; resigned to accept commission August 28, 1862 (see field and staff, Twenty-third Infantry). William W. Belknap, age 32; residence, Keokuk; nativity, New York; enlisted November 7, 1861; appointed major November 7, 1861; mustered December 7, 1861; wounded slightly in shoulder April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted lieutenant-colonel August 1, 1862; colonel April 22, 1863; brigadier-general August 17, 1864; brevet major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865. George Pomutz, age 35; residence, New Buda; nativity, Hungary; appointed adjutant December 23, 1861; mustered December 23, 1861; wounded in thigh severely April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted major April 22, 1863; lieutenant-colonel August 18, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Samuel R. Davis, age 35; residence, Atchinson, Kan.;

nativity, Ohio; appointed surgeon February 22, 1862; promoted assistant surgeon in regular army February 19, 1863; resigned March 1, 1863. John C. Johnson; residence, Keokuk County; appointed surgeon February 18, 1865. William Gibbon, age 29; residence, Chariton; nativity, Iowa; appointed assistant surgeon November 2, 1861; mustered November 30, 1861; promoted surgeon December 1, 1863; mustered out December 22, 1864, expiration of term of service. William W. Nelson, age 37; residence, Utica; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon August 19, 1862; mustered September 14, 1862; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. William W. Estabrook, age 34; residence, Clinton; nativity, New Brunswick; appointed chaplain December 2, 1861; resigned April 2, 1863 (see field and staff, Forty-fifth Infantry).

COMPANY A

Privates: Cornelius Clark, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 13, 1864; mustered October 13, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY B

Privates: George Berrier, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, North Carolina; enlisted October 4, 1864; mustered October 4, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. John Brown, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 12, 1864; mustered October 12, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Daniel Garner, age 18; residence, Burlington; enlisted October 23, 1864; mustered October 25, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. George W. Russell, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 13, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY C

John Q. Haines, age 18; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 17, 1861; discharged for disability June 16, 1862, Corinth, Miss.

COMPANY D

Privates: Francis M. Kirkpatrick, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 15, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY E

Privates: James A. Abbott; residence, Burlington; enlisted August 29, 1862; mustered out May 6, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. William H. Anderson, age 21; residence, Danville; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 2, 1861; died of congestion of the brain August 26, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. James M. Arnold (veteran), age 24; residence, Danville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted November 4, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; reenlisted and remustered December 6, 1863; promoted seventh corporal August 1, 1864; fifth corporal November 26, 1864;

fourth corporal April 1, 1865; third corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Joseph Arnold (veteran), age 18; residence, Danville; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 29, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; re-enlisted and remustered December 6, 1863; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Charles Cady, age 32; residence, Danville; nativity, Connecticut; enlisted October 21, 1861; promoted fifth sergeant July 27, 1862; fourth sergeant March 1, 1862; third sergeant March 1, 1863; second sergeant June 4, 1863; mustered out March 26, 1865, Chattanooga, Tenn., expiration of term of service. John W. Chambers, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 29, 1862; died September 21, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Aaron Clingman, age 18; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 21, 1861; wounded in side and spine April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged for disability July 8, 1862, Corinth, Miss. William Clingman, age 23; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 21, 1861; died of consumption September 12, 1862, Danville, Iowa. William Cockayne, age 20; residence, Burlington; mustered August 29, 1862; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Henry B. Daily, age 22; residence, Danville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 21, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; discharged for disability June 10, 1862, near Corinth, Miss. Benjamin Davis, age 19; residence, Danville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 21, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; wounded in head severely April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; died October 2, 1862, Corinth, Miss. Columbus Doolittle, age 21; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 21, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; mustered out May 26, 1865, Chattanooga, Tenn., expiration of term of service. Jones Doolittle, age 23; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 21, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; died June 10, 1862, Monterey, Tenn. Temple I. Elliott; residence, Burlington; enlisted August 25, 1862; mustered November 1, 1862; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. William Hall (veteran), age 21; residence, Danville; nativity, England; enlisted November 15, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; re-enlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Henry H. Hickley; residence, Burlington; enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Albert Hunter (veteran), age 19; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 29, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; promoted seventh corporal November 17, 1862; fifth corporal March 1, 1863; fourth corporal June 4, 1863; reenlisted and remustered December 6, 1863; promoted third corporal July 1, 1864; fifth sergeant November 26, 1864; fourth sergeant December 26, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Douglas Jagger, age 36; residence, Danville; nativity, New York; enlisted March 6, 1862; discharged for chronic diarrhoea July 9, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; died July 15, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa; buried in Oakland Cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa. Frank Jordan (veteran), age 20; residence, Danville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted November 29, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 1, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. John L. Mothershead, age 20; residence, Danville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted November 6, 1861; mustered out November 10, 1864, Chattanooga, Tenn. Jonathan R. Porter, age 19; residence, Parish; nativity, Iowa; enlisted March 11, 1862; wounded slightly in breast April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged for wounds February 23, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa (see Company K, First Cavalry). Vear Porter, age 27; residence, Danville; nativity, Virginia; en-

listed October 21, 1861, as eighth corporal; wounded severely in left shoulder April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged for wounds October 15, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa. James N. Roberts, age 27; residence, Danville; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 21, 1861, as sixth corporal; mustered December 1, 1861; promoted first corporal; fourth sergeant March 1, 1863; third sergeant June 4, 1863; wounded in left thigh severely July 21, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.; died of wounds September 6, 1864, Rome, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section C, grave 197. Henry N. Robinson, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 20, 1864; promoted seventh corporal November 26, 1864; sixth corporal April 1, 1865; fourth corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Newton J. Rogers (veteran), age 28; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 21, 1861, as third sergeant; promoted second lieutenant July 9, 1862; captain December 26, 1862; reenlisted and remustered November 1, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. James H. Rose, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted March 28, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. William Sanders (veteran), age 19; residence, Danville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 21, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Henry C. Seymour, age 18; residence, Danville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 23, 1862; promoted eighth corporal November 26, 1864; seventh corporal April 1, 1865; fifth corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. John Smith, age 19; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted November 15, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; died of disease November 13, 1862, Corinth, Miss. Oscar E. Stewart (veteran), age 18; residence, Danville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted November 5, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; wounded in left finger severely July 21, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Lewis M. Syster, age 22; residence, Danville; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 21, 1861; wounded; died of chronic diarrhoea July 14, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa. Otis Watson (veteran), age 18; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 29, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Thomas Wright, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 18, 1864; wounded in left side and face July 21, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.; died of wounds July 25, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section F, grave 227.

COMPANY F

Timothy Patterson; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 25, 1864; deserted.

COMPANY G

Privates: George Ackles, age 18; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 21, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY H

Privates: Benjamin F. Crites, age 36; residence, Kingston; nativity, Missouri; enlisted October 4, 1864; promoted seventh corporal December 16, 1864; sixth corporal May 10, 1865; reduced to ranks May 31, 1865; mustered out

July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Perry McDaniels, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 6, 1864; died of small pox June 7, 1865, Philadelphia, Pa.; buried in National Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANY K

Privates: George A. Huff, age 16; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered out July 24, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

SIXTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Mustered into service of the United States by captains Alexander Chambers and S. A. Wainwright on dates ranging from December 10, 1861, to March 12, 1862, at Davenport, Iowa; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

Seven companies of this regiment were mustered into the service at Camp McClellan, Davenport, between December 10, 1861, and March 12, 1862. Company F was mustered in at Keokuk in February and I and K at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 20, 1861. From December 10, 1861, to March 20, 1862, was the only time the men had to prepare themselves with any knowledge of the art of war. On March 20 the regiment started from Davenport by steamboat to St. Louis, and from there marched to Benton Barracks. On April 1, 1861, Colonel Chambers, its commander, received orders to at once proceed to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. The regiment boarded a steamer at St. Louis on that date and arrived at Pittsburg Landing early in the morning of April 6, 1862. While being disembarked the men heard the roar of the battle then in progress. This was the first time they had had the opportunity to load a gun. They were at once ordered to the front, which they reached about 10:30 o'clock A. M. It is unnecessary to go into detail concerning the part which the regiment took in this battle. The loss in this battle was two officers, seven non-commissioned officers and privates killed; nine officers and ninety-four non-commissioned officers and privates wounded and fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates missing. When one reads of this battle in the light of subsequent events it shows two things: first, the valor of intelligent undisciplined men; second, the ignorance of the art of war by those who commanded them. The experience gained in this battle was invaluable and prepared the way for victories in the future. After the battle of Shiloh the regiment, with others, marched on Corinth. The enemy had fortified Corinth, for it was the door from which the Union forces could cut off communication of the enemy by rail with Memphis on the west and from the southwest and southeast.

On the 27th of April, 1862, the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers were organized into what was subsequently known as "Crocker's Brigade," commanded by Col. M. M. Crocker of the Thirteenth Iowa. The Sixteenth took an active part in the siege of Corinth, which the enemy evacuated on the night of the 30th of May, 1862. From the time of evacuation of Corinth until September, 1862, the regiment was at Bolivar, Tenn., part of the time looking out for the enemy in that part of the country. The brigade was in the battle of Iuka, which took place on the 19th of September, 1862. Colonel Chambers was seriously wounded in this battle and taken

prisoner, but was left by the enemy in the hospital at Iuka. In this battle the regiment lost 14 killed and 48 wounded and 14 missing. From Iuka the regiment marched to Grand Junction and on the 5th of November joined the army in its southern march against Vicksburg; was with Grant on that inland march for the purpose of reaching Vicksburg, which he was forced to abandon because of the loss of his train of provisions at Holly Springs, Miss.; was with the army on its withdrawal from Mississippi to Memphis, where it went on transports for Vicksburg and landed at Milliken's Bend. Here the brigade to which it belonged was assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. James B. McPherson. The regiment took part in digging that canal of which so much has been written. During the siege of Vicksburg the brigade to which it belonged was confronting Johnston in the rear of Vicksburg; was on the Meriden campaign, and after a march across the State of Mississippi came to Vicksburg, March 4, 1864, and on the 17th of the same month started home on veteran furlough; started back, leaving Davenport on May 3, 1864, and arrived at Clifton, Tenn., about the middle of the month. From this place it marched to Huntsville, Ala., and from there to Decatur, thence across the mountains to Rome, Ga., where it arrived on June 5; thence to Ackworth, where it joined the army under Sherman. Part of the regiment was engaged in the attack on Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; was with Sherman's army from this time on; took part in the battles before Atlanta on the 21st and 22d of July, 1864. In the battle of the 21st it lost sixty-five men killed and wounded; was left in an exposed position in the battle which took place on the 22d. It was surrounded when so exposed and 225 of its men, including officers, were captured. They were taken to Macon, Ga., and from there to Andersonville, near by.

Field and Staff: Alexander Chambers, age 29; residence, Owatonna, Minn.; nativity, New York; appointed colonel December 11, 1861; wounded slightly April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; wounded severely September 19, 1862, Iuka, Miss.; promoted brevet brigadier-general of volunteers February 14, 1864; was formerly captain in Eighteenth United States Infantry. Addison K. Sanders, age 38; residence, Davenport; nativity, Ohio; appointed lieutenant-colonel November 14, 1861; wounded severely October 3, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; missing in action July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.; promoted brevet colonel of volunteers and brevet brigadier-general March 13, 1865; discharged for disability March 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. William Purcell; residence, Muscatine County; appointed major December 11, 1861; wounded October 3, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; discharged January 29, 1865, expiration of term of service. George E. McCosh; residence, Davenport; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed adjutant March 24, 1862; resigned for disability July 13, 1862. Charles W. Fracker; residence, Iowa City; appointed quartermaster March 24, 1862; resigned July 22, 1862. Fred Hope, age 23; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, New York; appointed quartermaster September 3, 1862; mustered out May 31, 1865, expiration of term of service. Jacob H. Camburn, age 37; residence, Cedar Rapids; nativity, New York; appointed surgeon March 22, 1862; resigned June 3, 1862. Frederick Lloyd; residence, Iowa City; nativity, England; appointed surgeon June 14, 1862, from assistant surgeon Eleventh Iowa Infantry; promoted assistant surgeon United States Volunteers August 15, 1863; surgeon of volunteers November 14, 1863; brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865. Josiah L. Philips, age

28; residence, Dubuque; nativity, Maine; appointed assistant surgeon November 25, 1861; promoted surgeon September 13, 1863; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Dixon Alexander, age 43; residence, Fayette; nativity, New York; appointed assistant surgeon March 5, 1865; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky. D. C. McNeil; residence, DeWitt; appointed assistant surgeon August 19, 1862; resigned April 25, 1865, Milliken's Bend, La. Freeman McClelland; residence, Kingston; appointed assistant surgeon July 21, 1863; resigned August 20, 1864.

COMPANY D

Privates: Napoleon B. Fite, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 5, 1864; died January 16, 1865, Savannah, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Beaufort, S. C.

COMPANY E

Privates: Mathew Brown, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted November 15, 1861; died July 23, 1862, Evansville, Ind.; buried in National Cemetery, Evansville, Ind. John Johnson, age 43; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted November 26, 1861; discharged for disability October 4, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa. Hugh McClellan, age 33; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 7, 1861; discharged December 10, 1862. Austin A. McDowell, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted November 14, 1861, as first sergeant; killed in action April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn. John A. McElhany (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted November 14, 1861; promoted third sergeant September 1, 1862; second sergeant September 1, 1862; first sergeant September 5, 1863; reenlisted and remustered January 4, 1864; missing in action July 22, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.; promoted first lieutenant May 12, 1865; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Wilson S. Stafford, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted November 18, 1861, as third sergeant; wounded severely April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; discharged for disability January 20, 1863.

COMPANY F

Privates: Jefferson Bowers, age 20; residence, First Congressional District; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 19, 1864; mustered October 19, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky. William J. Sawyer, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 21, 1862, as first sergeant; wounded severely April 6, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; promoted second lieutenant November 19, 1862; first lieutenant January 12, 1863; mustered out March 26, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.

COMPANY H

Privates: John Canterbury, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 22, 1864; mustered October 22, 1864; died of disease January 18, 1865, Savannah, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Beaufort, S. C. George

H. Hale, age 19; residence, First Congressional District; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 31, 1864; mustered October 31, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky. William Harper, age 19; residence, First Congressional District; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 18, 1864; mustered October 18, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky. William O. Jackson, age 34; residence, First Congressional District; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted October 5, 1864; mustered October 5, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Benjamin F. Lite, age 32; residence, First Congressional District; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 13, 1864; mustered October 13, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY I

Privates: George Yount, age 22; residence, First Congressional District; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 6, 1864; mustered October 6, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY K

Privates: John Hobson, age 31; residence, First Congressional District; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 6, 1864; mustered October 6, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Henry Huff, age 21; residence, First Congressional District; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 6, 1864; mustered October 6, 1864; mustered out August 30, 1865, New York City, N. Y. John Lackey, age 20; residence, First Congressional District; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted October 17, 1864; mustered October 17, 1864; discharged for disability June 28, 1865, Louisville, Ky.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Term of service, three years. Mustered into service of the United States at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, September 27, 1862, by Capt. George S. Pierce, United States Army. Mustered out of service June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C.

This regiment was called into the service by virtue of the proclamation of the President of date July 2, 1862. The regiment was composed of ten companies and went into quarters at Camp McKean, Mount Pleasant, in August and September, 1862. The regiment had 972 men including officers. It was mustered into the service by George S. Pierce, United States Army, on the 27th of September, 1862. The regiment left Camp McKean in November for St. Louis, Mo., and from that place down the Mississippi River to Helena, Ark. After it had reached the front it was assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. The regiment was under the command of General Sherman and took part in the attack on Vicksburg, which was a failure; was with the forces which assaulted and captured Arkansas Post. The regiment was with other forces on that expedition to Greenville, Mississippi. From Greenville it returned to Milliken's Bend, from which place it marched to Hard Times Landing. At the latter place it crossed the river, but was too late to join the main body of the army on its march to Jackson. The regiment

on the 18th of May joined the army under the command of Grant to invest Vicksburg, and took part in the siege of that place until its fall on the 4th of July, 1863. It was engaged in the assault on Vicksburg on the 22d of May. Colonel Stone in his official report says of this regiment of which he was colonel: "A general attack was ordered by our entire line. Our division, occupying the extreme right of our army, was ordered to gain the heights to our left, near the center of our line, and to assist in carrying the fort opposite. In making this movement I had the advance with my regiment and kept it until the heights above mentioned were gained. We failed to carry the fort, and at night the entire division was withdrawn to the position each regiment had occupied in the morning. Officers and men of my regiment behaved well, and I shall not particularize by mentioning any, save Private Isaac Mickey of Company F, who, when I called for some one to volunteer to carry an order for me past a line exposed to the enemy's entire line of sharpshooters, responded at once to the call, carried my message and returned promptly when the order was executed." The next day after the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment with other forces, with General Sherman in command, started in a pursuit of Gen. J. E. Johnston. After returning from the pursuit of Johnston to Vicksburg the regiment embarked for Memphis. From Memphis it took up the march to Corinth, from there to Iuka, then Cherokee Station. From Cherokee Station it had to fight its way to Chattanooga. Took part in the battles around Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. After the battle of Ringgold the regiment returned to Chattanooga, from which place it marched to Woodville, at which place it went into winter quarters. From Woodville the regiment joined the main army and commenced the campaign against Atlanta. Was in the battle of Resaca. Was in the fight at Dallas. Was at Kenesaw Mountain and took part in that battle. After the fall of Atlanta took part in the pursuit after General Hood, which continued until the 16th of October, when it went into camp at Little River, Georgia. From Little River the regiment started on its long march to join Sherman with his army on its march to the sea. The regiment took part in all the actions of the army on its march from Atlanta until the surrender of Johnston with his army, which terminated the war.

Field and Staff: George A. Stone, age 28; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, New York; appointed colonel August 10, 1862; promoted brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers March 13, 1865. Fabian Brydolf, age 43; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; appointed lieutenant-colonel September 6, 1862; mustered September 27, 1862; resigned June 8, 1863 (see Company I, Sixth Infantry, Fabian Brydolf). Calvin Taylor, age 40; residence, Bloomfield; nativity, Indiana; appointed major August 10, 1862; discharged May 8, 1863. S. Kirkwood Clark, age 18; residence, Iowa City; nativity, Ohio; appointed adjutant August 20, 1862; wounded severely January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; died of wounds February 20, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Frederick J. Clark, age 54; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Connecticut; appointed quartermaster August 20, 1862; resigned July 22, 1863. William S. Marsh, age 45; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Nantucket; appointed surgeon September 16, 1862; resigned February 7, 1863, Young's Point, La. James D. Gray, age 41; residence, Talleyrand; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon September 16, 1862; resigned September 16, 1863. Henry M. Farr, age 34; res-

idence, Salem; nativity, Vermont; appointed assistant surgeon September 16, 1862; promoted surgeon February 8, 1863; resigned September 26, 1864. Thomas E. Corkhill, age 40; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, England; appointed chaplain September 27, 1862; resigned April 22, 1863.

Non-commissioned Staff: William F. Conrad, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; promoted sergeant-major from Company G; promoted captain of Company K, January 1, 1863. William Gregg, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; appointed quartermaster sergeant from Company E; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Jerret W. Garner, age 19; residence, Columbus City; nativity, Ohio; promoted commissary sergeant from Company F; promoted quartermaster July 23, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Charles F. Marsh, age 20; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Illinois; appointed hospital steward September 16, 1862; promoted assistant surgeon February 8, 1863; surgeon November 11, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Welcome B. Walker, age 44; residence, Salem; nativity, Canada; appointed drum major from Company C; returned to company October 17, 1862. Charles Clark, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, France; promoted fife major from fifer of Company G; returned to company October 10, 1862.

COMPANY B

Privates: Perryander Barr, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted February 6, 1865; mustered February 6, 1865; transferred to Company D, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (Peryander Barr). Cicero Gillaspay, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted February 6, 1865; mustered February 6, 1865; transferred to Company D, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Edson C. Hall, age 27; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Wisconsin; enlisted February 10, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; transferred to Company G, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. John Laux, age 21; residence, Danville; nativity, Germany; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 22, 1864; killed in action May 13, 1864, Resaca, Ga.

COMPANY D

Privates: Robert W. Ansell, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted July 29, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted sixth corporal September 16, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Benjamin Babb, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded severely November 27, 1863, Ringgold, Ga.; died of wounds December 26, 1863, Chattanooga, Tenn.; buried in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., section D, grave 81. Jacob Bacher, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease, December 26, 1862, Helena, Ark. Simeon Badley, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease November 9, 1865, Cairo, Ill.; buried in National Cemetery, Mound City, Ill., section 8, grave 138. Zachariah Badley, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted Jan-

uary 18, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John W. Bailey, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 18, 1865; mustered January 18, 1865; transferred to Company G, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. James N. Barlow, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 11, 1862, as fifth corporal; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted fourth sergeant October 12, 1862; first sergeant February 18, 1863; taken prisoner August 15, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.; taken prisoner November 1, 1864, Cave Springs, Ga.; no later record found. Henry Beck, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 31, 1862, as eighth corporal; mustered July 31, 1862; promoted seventh corporal October 12, 1862; killed in action May 28, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. Jacob Berk, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Jasper D. Bloomer, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease October 29, 1862, Burlington, Iowa. Frederick William Boesch, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 12, 1862, as fifth sergeant; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded severely March 20, 1865, Mill Creek, N. C.; died of wounds March 27, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C. Arthur Bridges, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Harrison D. Brown; rejected September 28, 1862, by mustering officer. Henry I. Brugge, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 6, 1862, as third corporal; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted second corporal October 12, 1862; first corporal; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Matthew I. Bryson, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 6, 1862, as fourth corporal; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted third corporal; second corporal July 1, 1864; fifth sergeant September 16, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Frederick A. Burkhart, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease March 23, 1863, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo. Hiram L. Buttles, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted July 20, 1862, as seventh corporal; mustered September 12, 1862; reduced to eighth corporal October 12, 1862; promoted seventh corporal; sixth corporal July 1, 1864; fifth corporal September 16, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. James H. Chase, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease October 19, 1863, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo., section 7, grave 150. Hobart Clark, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted July 29, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; discharged for disability February 18, 1864, Paducah, Ky. Patrick Clark, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ireland; enlisted February 3, 1865; mustered February 3, 1865; transferred to Company E, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. George T. Coe, age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted fourth sergeant February 18, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps September 1, 1863; mustered out May 9, 1865. Allen B. Collins, rejected September 28, 1862, by mustering officer. Peter Connell, age 39; residence,

Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted January 31, 1865; mustered January 31, 1865; transferred to Company A, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. John L. Councell, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maryland; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted seventh corporal June 5, 1863; third sergeant November 2, 1863; wounded severely November 27, 1863, Ringgold, Ga.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June 15, 1864; no further record. Marshall Cox, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted January 23, 1865; mustered January 23, 1865; transferred to Company C, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (see Company D, Forty-eighth Infantry). John Crammer, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Luther Crammer, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted September 12, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Noble Crawford, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; discharged for disability February 18, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. George E. Dennis, age 18; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, New Hampshire; enlisted August 15, 1862, as fifer; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John A. Dennis, age 44; residence, Burlington; nativity, New Hampshire; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John Q. Dennis, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, New Hampshire; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; killed in action January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark. George W. Eads, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 20, 1865; mustered January 20, 1865; transferred to Company A, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (see Company F, Forty-fifth Infantry). Norman B. Eggleston, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. George Eversman, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded slightly March 20, 1865, Mill Creek, N. C.; mustered out June 7, 1865, New York City, N. Y. Henry Fischer, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Missouri; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded slightly May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; promoted fourth corporal December 31, 1863; second corporal September 16, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Andrew Madison Fox, age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded severely January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Calvin E. Fox, age 18; residence, Kingston; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Christian Garling, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease, on Steamer "Champion," January 25, 1863. John W. Garrison, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease February 5, 1863, Young's Point, La. James Gellie, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Scotland; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John J. Goody, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Prussia; enlisted

January 19, 1865; mustered January 19, 1865; transferred to Company A, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. John T. Gough, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; discharged for disability August 1, 1863, Camp Sherman, Miss. Henry Granaman, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded severely August 19, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Edward Hay, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted fourth corporal February 28, 1864; fourth sergeant, December 31, 1863; taken prisoner June 18, 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; promoted third sergeant July 1, 1864; no later record found. Kaspar Heller, aged 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted seventh corporal September 16, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Josiah Helmerigh, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Charles D. Hendricks, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease March 26, 1863, on hospital boat. James D. Hillabrant, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; discharged for disability August 1, 1863; Camp Sherman, Miss. George Hillyard, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease March 8, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Landon Hillyard, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Lewis Hillyard, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 19, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded October 21, 1863, Cherokee Station, Ala.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Paren, Hillyard, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 19, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted seventh corporal November 2, 1863; sixth corporal May, 1864; fifth corporal July 1, 1864; fourth corporal September 16, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Thomas I. Hutson, age 42; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted musician November 1, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Samuel G. Irwin, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; discharged for disability October 10, 1862, Mount Pleasant, Iowa (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Lorenzo D. Jackson, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease December 7, 1862, Helena, Ark. James Jarvis, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded slightly November 27, 1863, Ringgold, Ga.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Charles O. Johnson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Norway; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease April 25, 1863, on steamer Nashville; buried in National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss., section A, grave 14. John A. Johnson, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted August 14, 1862, as second corporal; mustered September 12, 1862; reduced to third corporal October 12, 1862;

wounded January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; promoted second corporal January, 1864; fifth sergeant July 1, 1864; fourth sergeant September 16, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John W. Kite, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 31, 1865; mustered January 31, 1865; transferred to Company E, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Henry Korf, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John F. Kullenbeck, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Christian Lichtenberg, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease September 11, 1863, Camp Sherman, Mississippi. Allen D. Lockwood, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted fifth sergeant December 31, 1863; fourth sergeant July 1, 1864; third sergeant September 16, 1864; wounded severely March 20, 1865, Mill Creek, N. C.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Albert P. McClure, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 18, 1865, as musician; mustered January 18, 1865; transferred to Company C, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. (Albert McClure) (see Company F, Forty-fifth Infantry). John McParlin, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 25, 1865; mustered January 25, 1865; transferred to Company A, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (see Company F, Forty-fifth Infantry). (John McPartland.) Edwin A. Miller, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps March 15, 1864; discharged July 10, 1865, Trenton, N. J. John Orn, age 23; residence Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 16, 1865; mustered January 16, 1865; transferred to Company C, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Londice Owens, age 18; residence Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 30, 1865; mustered January 30, 1865; transferred to Company A, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (see Company F, Forty-fifth Infantry). Albert A. Perkins, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; appointed second lieutenant July 28, 1862; mustered August 28, 1862; promoted first lieutenant February 5, 1863; captain May 9, 1863; brevet-major of volunteers March 13, 1865; aide-de-camp to Major-General Osterhaus, March 15, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865; Washington, D. C. John L. Perkins, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; appointed captain August 6, 1862; mustered September 27, 1862; promoted major May 9, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Henry Rausher, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded; leg amputated August 31, 1864, Jonesborough, Ga.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Nehemiah M. Redding, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1862, as sixth corporal; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted fifth sergeant October 12, 1862; killed in action October 26, 1863, Tusculum, Ala. (see Company D, Seventh Infantry). David Rock, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 13, 1865; mustered January 13, 1865; transferred to Company C, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. George Ruff, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 31, 1862, as fourth sergeant; mustered Sep-

tember 12, 1862; reduced to fifth corporal October 12, 1862; promoted third corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. (see Company D, First Infantry). Orange S. Seamans, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died February 5, 1863, on hospital boat. Robert M. Seamans, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; appointed first lieutenant July 23, 1862; mustered September 27, 1862; died of disease February 4, 1863, Burlington, Iowa. Caspar Shrader, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John W. Sisler, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease December 22, 1862, Helena, Ark. George D. Smith, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, September 1, 1863; no further record. Daniel J. Spencer, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 6, 1862, as drummer; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded slightly August 31, 1864, Jonesborough, Ga.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Charles N. Stoddard, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded March 20, 1865, Mill Creek, N. C.; mustered out July 7, 1865, David's Island, N. Y. Oscar A. Stout, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; wounded; finger amputated July 22, 1864; Atlanta, Ga.; promoted eighth corporal; taken prisoner February 3, 1865, Hickory Hill, S. C.; mustered out July 15, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. John Sulzer, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; discharged for disability February 18, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Groeling Ubbelohde, age 43; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died December 6, 1863, Bridgeport, Ala.; buried in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., section H, grave 345. David B. Underwood, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease September 30, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section 1, grave 172. Theodore Volz, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 31, 1862, as second sergeant; mustered September 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Lebanon Walker, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; died of disease March 19, 1864, St. Louis, Mo.; buried at Arsenal Island, St. Louis, Mo. Lewis G. Walter, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 9, 1862, as third sergeant; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted first sergeant November 2, 1863; second lieutenant May 2, 1865; not mustered; mustered out June 6, 1865; Washington, D. C. Oscar A. Wells, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 22, 1862, as first corporal; mustered September 12, 1862; discharged for disability December 19, 1862, Helena, Ark. Abial L. Wintz, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; promoted musician; discharged for promotion in United States Colored Infantry October 22, 1864, Little River, Ga. Levi I. Woodmansee, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted

August 6, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; discharged for disability April 8, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa. David Work, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 12, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864; no further record.

COMPANY E

Privates: Thomas R. Acres, age 18; residence Burlington; nativity, Spain; enlisted July 18, 1862, as second sergeant; mustered July 18, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Charles G. Anderson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered August 15, 1862; wounded June 24, 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Rollin Arnold, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Franklin B. Baker, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered August 15, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Edward C. Bangs, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered August 14, 1862; promoted eighth corporal, April 10, 1863; second sergeant January 22, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Charles Bawmann, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered August 4, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. William Bawmann, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered August 5, 1862; wounded slightly January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John N. Bell, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; appointed captain July 21, 1862; mustered September 27, 1862; wounded slightly January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Edward Benkert, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Saxony; enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered August 11, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Albert Benson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 22, 1862, as drummer; mustered August 22, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1862, Washington, D. C. Samuel H. Borger, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered August 8, 1862; died of disease October 19, 1863, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks (St Louis), Mo., section 31, grave 96. Nick Bouquet, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 5, 1862, as fourth sergeant; mustered July 5, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph Breece, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered August 2, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. James H. Brewer, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Louis Brucker, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, France; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Thomas P. Bryan, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Missouri; enlisted February 25, 1864; mustered February 25, 1864; transferred to Company C, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (Thomas P. Bryant). John A. Burge, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Tennes-

see; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered July 21, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John Burns, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered July 22, 1862; wounded December 28, 1862, Vicksburg, Miss.; transferred to Invalid Corps September 3, 1863; discharged July 5, 1865, Indianapolis, Ind. William Butt, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 25, 1864; mustered February 25, 1864; transferred to Company C, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. James A. Castell, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered August 2, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. William A. Castell, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered August 15, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, September 1, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Jacob Cline, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered July 31, 1862; promoted fifth corporal March 19, 1863; wounded slightly November 27, 1863, Ringgold, Ga.; promoted third sergeant November 9, 1864; wounded severely March 20, 1865; Bentonville, N. C.; mustered out July 6, 1865, David's Island, New York. Edmund B. Davis, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Ephraim Davis, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 28, 1862; mustered July 28, 1862; promoted second sergeant May 17, 1863; died of disease December 25, 1863, Memphis, Tenn. Benjamin B. Davison, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 7, 1862; killed in action May 19, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. John G. Davison, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted, August 9, 1862; mustered August 9, 1862; promoted fourth corporal October 24, 1862; second lieutenant March 1, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John S. Dodge, age 40; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted July 24, 1862, as third sergeant; mustered July 24, 1862; mustered out May 8, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. John Donahue, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Richard Dressel, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted August 15, 1862, as first corporal; mustered August 15, 1862; discharged for disability March 28, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. (see Company E, Eighth Cavalry). Albert B. Dunham, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 19, 1862, as sixth corporal; mustered July 19, 1862; discharged for promotion as captain and assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers, August 4, 1864. David Earnest, age 43; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered August 15, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps September 1, 1863; died October 22, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section 1, grave 110. Griffith Elliott, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 29, 1862; mustered April 29, 1863; died of disease June 26, 1863, St. Louis Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, (St. Louis) Mo., section 1, grave 183. William H. Ennis, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered July 31, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph N. Fleming, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 19, 1862; mustered July 19, 1862; promoted second corporal



LEFT, CHARLES STAFF; RIGHT, DAVID A. EARNEST

Members of the Thirty-seventh and Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry during the Civil War

August 21, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Harry V. Foote, age 17; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted November 2, 1862; mustered November 2, 1862; promoted drummer, died of disease July 15, 1863, regimental hospital, Walnut Hills, Miss. Walter L. Gamage, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 7, 1862, as fifer; mustered August 7, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. James Gant, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered August 14, 1862; died of disease, March 23, 1863; St. Louis, Mo. William B. Garman, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered August 2, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Robert W. Gregg, age 19; residence, Parrish; nativity, Virginia; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865; Washington, D. C. Virgil Gregg, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 1, 1864; mustered out August 12, 1865. William Gregg, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia. Enlisted August 22, 1862; promoted quartermaster sergeant (see field and staff). Robert Grieves, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 7, 1862; discharged March 1, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C. William Grieves, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 28, 1862; mustered July 28, 1862; died of disease November 17, 1862, Burlington, Iowa. Charles Gross, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 21, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Johannes Gubser, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Switzerland; enlisted July 29, 1862; mustered July 29, 1862; wounded severely May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; died of wounds June 19, 1863, Memphis, Tenn. Albert Hanna, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Lewis R. Hilleary, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered August 5, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Gustav Holmbrecker, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted July 23, 1862; mustered July 23, 1862; promoted fifth corporal November 9, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. (see Company D, First Infantry). Dennis Holden, age 41; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered July 31, 1862 (see Fourth Infantry). (Unassigned). Endoras A. Holland, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 27, 1862; promoted wagoner; wounded severely January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; died of wounds January 15, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn. Homer Holland, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Daniel Hoover, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered August 4, 1862; died of disease January 7, 1863, Helena, Ark. George W. Hoover, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 11, 1862, as fifth sergeant; mustered August 11, 1862; discharged for disability April 10, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Martin Hoover, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered August 2,

1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. David Hunter, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered August 15, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Jacob Juengel, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered August 8, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Edward S. Kendall, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted July 25, 1862, as seventh corporal; mustered July 25, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph L. King, age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 7, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Martin Kirchner, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted October 24, 1862; mustered April 29, 1863; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. James B. Layton, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 30, 1862; mustered July 30, 1862; killed in action May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. Andrew W. Linburg, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered August 15, 1862; discharged for disability September 11, 1863, Black Bridge, Miss. James M. Neal, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; promoted first corporal September 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Lucius Newcomb, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 21, 1862; wounded severely January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; died of disease July 7, 1863, Walnut Hills, Miss.; buried in National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss.; section G, grave 1252. Samuel K. Peel, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered August 15, 1862; promoted fourth corporal February 20, 1863; second corporal March 28, 1863; discharged for disability August 21, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss. Swan F. Peterson, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; killed in action January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark. Charles L. Renz, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 30, 1862; mustered July 30, 1862; wounded severely January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; wounded October 21, 1863, Cherokee, Ala.; died July 15, 1864, Memphis, Tenn. Adolph Schrei, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph Schuler, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Baden; enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered July 31, 1862; discharged for disability August 1, 1863, Camp Sherman, Miss. (see Company F, Eighth Infantry). Joseph Shafer, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered August 6, 1862; discharged for disability September 29, 1864, East Point, Ga. John W. Shafer, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; appointed second lieutenant July 24, 1862; mustered July 24, 1862; promoted first lieutenant March 1, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Daniel Shultz, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted February 25, 1864; mustered February 25, 1864; transferred to Company C, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. David C. Shultz, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 2, 1862, as fourth corporal; mustered August 2, 1862; deserted October 15, 1862, Camp McKean (Mount Pleasant), Iowa. John Shultz, age 42; resi-

dence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered August 2, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Samuel W. Snow, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; appointed first lieutenant July 21, 1862; mustered July 21, 1862; promoted adjutant March 1, 1863; wounded November 27, 1863, Ringgold, Ga.; wounded August, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.; resigned for promotion as captain and assistant adjutant general, United States Volunteers, April 8, 1865. James S. Spencer, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 15, 1862, as first sergeant; mustered August 15, 1862; reduced to third corporal October 1, 1862; wounded December 28, 1862, Vicksburg, Miss.; promoted first corporal; discharged for promotion in First Mississippi Colored Infantry, February 23, 1864, Vicksburg, Miss. Walter Steingraber, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; wounded severely; leg amputated July 22, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.; transferred to Company G, Fourth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Frazier Storer, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered August 6, 1862; died of disease February 14, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. John C. Tallman, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted July 30, 1862; mustered July 30, 1862; promoted fourth corporal March 28, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Henry W. Taylor, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered August 14, 1862; promoted eighth corporal January 22, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Isaac N. Train, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 21, 1862; taken prisoner and exchanged June 18, 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Thomas G. Troxel, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 21, 1862; promoted first sergeant October 1, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Robert Turner, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted August 11, 1862, as eighth corporal; mustered August 11, 1862; promoted fifth sergeant April 7, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Seth Wade, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 11, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Thomas Wagg, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, England; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 11, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. George Ward, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Massachusetts; enlisted August 15, 1862, as third corporal; mustered August 15, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Hugh Watson, age 24; residence Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 12, 1862; discharged for disability April 8, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Frederick Weiss, age 19; residence Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 11, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Martin Whitehead, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, England; enlisted July 19, 1862, as second corporal; mustered July 19, 1862; discharged for disability July 29, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. (see Company F, Forty-fifth Infantry). Joseph P. Wightman, Jr., age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; promoted sergeant major June 11, 1863; adjutant April 20, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. William B. Williamson, age 44; resi-

dence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 24, 1862; mustered July 24, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Lawrence M. Wilson, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered August 2, 1862; wounded slightly November 27, 1863, Ringgold, Ga.; promoted first corporal; killed in action September 1, 1864, Jonesborough, Ga. John Yealey, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 11, 1862; died of disease September 30, 1864, East Point, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga.; section E, grave 873. Henry L. Young, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Mississippi; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered July 21, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C.

COMPANY G

Privates: Charles Ackles, age 43; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 15, 1862, as sixth corporal; mustered September 10, 1862; discharged for disability February 28, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Samuel Adair, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died July 27, 1863, Milliken's Bend, La. John Aitken, age 23; residence, Middletown; nativity, Scotland; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John Baner, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Jacob B. Barnhart, age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; died of wounds January 17, 1863, on hospital boat, "D. A. January;" buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn. John Barton, age 22; residence, Middletown; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease July 7, 1864, Rome, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section C, grave 370. Benjamin F. Bonner, age 23; residence, Danville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease March 27, 1863, Young's Point, La.; buried in National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss., section C, grave 311. Nelson Bundy, age 44; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted July 29, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded September 3, 1864, Lovejoy's Station, Ga.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. William F. Burns; rejected September 27, 1862, by mustering officer. Christopher Carnahan, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 1, 1865; mustered February 1, 1865; transferred to Company K, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Daniel Channel, age 18; residence, Danville; nativity, Virginia; enlisted January 23, 1865; mustered January 23, 1865; transferred to Company K, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. James H. Chinnith, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Charles Clark, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, France; enlisted August 22, 1862, as fifer; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted principal musician; returned to company October 10, 1862; deserted October 11, 1862, Camp McKean (Mount Pleasant), Iowa (see field and staff). James H. Clark, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; deserted Octo-

ber 9, 1862, Camp McKean, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Robert Clark, age 31; residence, Middletown; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; missing in action January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; wounded March 20, 1865, Bentonville, N. C.; mustered out June 8, 1865, Albany, N. Y. Cyrus R. Claypool, age 34; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Henry J. Close, age 27; residence, Middletown; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; missing May 15, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; taken prisoner October 28, 1863, Tusculumbia, Ala.; died of disease December 14, 1863, Danville, Va.; buried in National Cemetery, Danville, Va. William F. Conrad, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted sergeant-major (see field and staff; see also Company K). Winfield Cowden, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Missouri; enlisted January 25, 1865; mustered January 25, 1865; transferred to Company F, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Carlisle Crawford, age 18; residence, Middletown; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died November 7, 1862, Vicksburg, Miss. George Culp, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 18, 1864; mustered January 20, 1864; killed in action June 30, 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section A, grave 817. Aaron Daily, age 18; residence, Middletown; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out May 18, 1865, Nashville, Tenn. William B. Daily, age 29; residence, Parrish; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease June 21, 1863, Nashville, Tenn.; buried in National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn, section J, grave 395. John G. Davis, age 29; residence, Danville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 14, 1862, as seventh corporal; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted sixth corporal; fifth corporal December 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Nicholas Dockendorf, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted October 5, 1864; mustered October 8, 1864; transferred to Company E, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Henry L. Dodge, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Tennessee; enlisted October 6, 1864; mustered October 6, 1864; transferred to Company G, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Michael Eagan, age 38; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ireland; enlisted February 10, 1865; mustered February 10, 1865; transferred to Company I, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. John Farroll, age 30; residence, Middletown; nativity, Ireland; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded severely November 27, 1863, Ringgold, Ga.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John W. Fetrow, age 42; residence Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Calvin Follett, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Francis Fordney, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 7, 1864; mustered October 7, 1864; transferred to Company G, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Arthur O. Gieger, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted January 16, 1865; mustered January 16, 1865; transferred to Company G, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865.

Lewis P. Gieger, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted January 16, 1865; mustered January 16, 1865; transferred to Company K, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. William F. Gilbert, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 26, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. James Goben, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; discharged for disability March 21, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. William Goundry, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps September 1, 1863 (no further record). Durbin Grupe, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted December 31, 1863; mustered December 31, 1863; transferred to Company E, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Rodolphia Hall, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted July 20, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Brainard D. Harper, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; appointed first lieutenant July 26, 1862; mustered September 27, 1862; resigned August 3, 1863 (see Company F, Forty-fifth Infantry). John Herman, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Albert Hill, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted fifer; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. (see Company H, Sixth Infantry). George Hill, age 37; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; discharged for disability January 9, 1863, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Micajah Hinson, age 25; residence, Kingston; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease January 17, 1864, camp near Woodville, Ala. Robert Hodges, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease January 26, 1863, on hospital boat Champion, near Vicksburg, Miss. Scott Hodges, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; killed in action May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. Rufus H. Holland, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 22, 1862; mustered October 22, 1862; discharged for disability June 27, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Isaac Houseworth, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded August 21, 1864, Jonesborough, Ga.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. George W. Huff, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 16, 1865; mustered January 16, 1865; transferred to Company F, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. John S. Jacoby, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 23, 1865; mustered January 23, 1865; transferred to Company I, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (see Company F, Forty-fifth Infantry). Johnston Jacoby, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 11, 1862, as second sergeant; mustered September 27, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Sebastian Jacoby, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Spence Johnson, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 9, 1862, as fourth sergeant; mustered September

10, 1862; died of disease January 19, 1863, Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., section 38, grave 16 (see Company E, First Infantry (Spencer Johnson). Augustus Jones; rejected September 27, 1862, by mustering officer. David Judd, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded slightly November 22, 1863, Ringgold, Ga.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. David Keeler, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; transferred to Company E, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (David Keller). James M. Kelly, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded severely January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; died of wounds January 12, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark. Richard Kelly, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Clarence J. Lemen, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 20, 1862, as fifth corporal; mustered September 10, 1862; reduced to sixth corporal; missing in action January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; promoted fifth corporal; fourth corporal December 1, 1864; discharged for promotion in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth United States Colored Infantry March 26, 1865. Frederick Levey, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted January 27, 1865; mustered January 27, 1865; transferred to Company I, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (Frederick Levy). John Little, age 33; residence, Burlington; nativity, Connecticut; enlisted January 1, 1864; mustered January 1, 1864; transferred to Company H, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Isaac McCandless, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John McCune, age 28; residence, Middletown; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted second corporal June 30, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Andrew McGuire, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; killed in action January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark. Henry Clay McKee, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; discharged for disability April 2, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Isaac McLane, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps January 15, 1864; no further record. Hugh McLernon, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; missing in action May 22, 1863, Walnut Hills, Miss.; supposed to have been killed. Joseph Mott, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted third corporal January 31, 1863; second corporal; fourth sergeant June 30, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. James E. Mower, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted October 7, 1864; mustered October 8, 1864; transferred to Company I, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Albert Murphy, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 19, 1865; mustered January 19, 1865; transferred to Company H, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (see Company F, Forty-fifth Infantry). Michael Murphy, age 26; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ireland; enlisted March 16,

1864; mustered March 21, 1863; transferred to Company F, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Thomas Murphy, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded May 26, 1864, Dallas, Ga.; promoted seventh corporal December 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Samuel J. Myers, age 23; residence, Middletown; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died January 30, 1863, on transport. Isaac B. S. Nelson, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted wagoner; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865, Harrisburg, Penn. James Newton, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New York; enlisted January 9, 1865; mustered January 9, 1865; transferred to Company H, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. William Nicholson, age 27; residence, Danville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 14, 1865, Nashville, Tenn. Frank J. Parks, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; deserted October 31, 1862, from steamer Decatur, Burlington, Iowa. Philemon Parr, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 30, 1865; mustered January 30, 1865; transferred to Company H, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (see Company F, Forty-fifth Infantry). John Pattison, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Alexander Pelein, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease September 22, 1863, Black River Bridge, Miss.; buried in National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss., section F, grave 177. John L. Pierson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted second sergeant October 3, 1862; wounded May 19, 1863, Walnut Bluffs, Miss.; promoted first sergeant; discharged for wounds January 23, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Isaac Proudfit, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease January 12, 1862, Helena, Ark. William Rankin, age 19; residence, Middletown; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 7, 1862, as first corporal; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted fourth sergeant January 31, 1863; third sergeant; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John G. Reese, age 27; residence, Middletown; nativity, Wales; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; missing in action January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; died of disease May 11, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. James D. Rice, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph Rice, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Arch. Rigsby, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted eighth corporal December 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph Robbins, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 13, 1865; mustered January 13, 1865; transferred to Company K, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. John G. Roth, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. George A.

Rouse, age 23; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; killed in action January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark. Peter Rusch, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Switzerland; enlisted August 15, 1862, as eighth corporal; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted seventh corporal; sixth corporal December 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Milton Salladay, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 9, 1862, as wagoner; mustered September 10, 1862; discharged for disability April 4, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. George W. Sargent, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 26, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; discharged for disability June 11, 1863, Young's Point, La. James E. Sargent, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 26, 1862, as second corporal; mustered September 10, 1862; reduced to third corporal October 3, 1862; died of disease January 24, 1863, on hospital boat Champion, Young's Point, La. Charles F. W. Schell, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted December 31, 1863; mustered December 31, 1863; transferred to Company E, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Alonzo Shephard, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded slightly May 18, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Reuben Shiffert, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 14, 1862, as first sergeant; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease June 24, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; buried in National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss., section G, grave 1241 (see Company E, First Infantry). Conrad Spangler, age 36; residence, Danville; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted first corporal January 31, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Samuel M. Steel, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease August 18, 1863, on hospital boat Nashville, Vicksburg, Miss. James Stinson, age 25; residence, Danville; nativity, Ireland; enlisted January 20, 1865; mustered January 20, 1865; transferred to Company H, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Richard Storer, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; missing after action January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; died of disease July 5, 1863, Burlington, Iowa. William I. Tizzard, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; appointed second lieutenant July 26, 1862; mustered September 27, 1862; promoted first lieutenant August 4, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. (see Company E, First Infantry). Eli Todd, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps December 15, 1863; discharged July, 1865, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo. Israel Todd, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; discharged for disability March 13, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Joseph Utter, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; appointed captain July 26, 1862; mustered September 27, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John W. Vanosdol, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; discharged for disability February 23, 1863, Young's Point, La. George W. Vertz, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Lewis McC. Vertz, age 17; resi-

dence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted March 28, 1864; mustered March 28, 1864; transferred to Company E, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865 (Lewis C. McVert). Edward Ward, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 22, 1862; mustered February 22, 1862; transferred to Company F, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Isaac Ward, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 1, 1862, as third corporal; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted fifth sergeant December 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John W. Ward, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; discharged for wounds October 21, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa. Andrew Watson, age 37; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted October 5, 1864; mustered October 5, 1864; transferred to Company G, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Henry C. Watts, age 15; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 23, 1862, as drummer; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. William E. Wehmer, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded November 27, 1863, Ringgold, Ga.; wounded April 12, 1865, Raleigh, N. C.; mustered out June 21, 1865, Philadelphia, Pa. Erick West, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted October 6, 1864; mustered October 8, 1864; transferred to Company G, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Cornelius Wilkin, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 14, 1862, as fourth corporal; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted third corporal December 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Andrew Willem, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; killed in action June 19, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. Cyrus L. Wilson, age 19; residence, Parrish; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Jacob Wolfe, age 19; residence, Middletown; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded December 28, 1862, Vicksburg, Miss.; died of disease July 11, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.

COMPANY H

Privates: Calvin Johnson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 7, 1864; mustered October 7, 1864; transferred to Company D, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865.

COMPANY I

Privates: Albert L. Cox, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted March 24, 1864; mustered March 24, 1864; transferred to Company B, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865.

COMPANY K

Privates: Merrill Antrobus, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 9, 1862, as fifth sergeant; mustered September 10, 1862;

promoted fourth sergeant; third sergeant; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. James S. Bishop, age 26; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. John R. Bishop, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted March 7, 1864; mustered March 8, 1864; transferred to Company A, Ninth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Camillus L. Burnett, age 18; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. William F. Conrad, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; promoted captain from sergeant major January 1, 1863; taken prisoner May 15, 1864, Raymond, Miss.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. (see field and staff; see also Company G). John T. Laughlin, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 8, 1862, as fourth corporal; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted second corporal February 12, 1863; first corporal; discharged July 29, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. John H. McCune, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease August 17, 1865, hospital, Vicksburg, Miss. James M. Philpott, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; discharged for wounds April 4, 1862, Memphis, Tenn. David Scott, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Christopher C. Stanley, age 23; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Alabama; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. James P. Steele, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; died of disease June 23, 1863, camp near Vicksburg, Miss.; buried in National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss., section G, grave 1374. Uriah M. Stewart, age 30; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph Talbot, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. James M. Tibbett, age 21; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 7, 1862, as second sergeant; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted second lieutenant June 10, 1863; first lieutenant August 22, 1863; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. (see Company F, First Infantry). Andrew J. Virgin, age 22; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; wounded; leg amputated January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; died of wounds January 15, 1863, on steamer D. A. January, near Memphis, Tenn.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn. James M. Virgin, age 26; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; promoted second sergeant; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C. Milton Wise, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 10, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Term of service, three years. Mustered into service of the United States at Keokuk, Iowa, September 23, 1862, by Lieut. Charles J. Ball, United States Army. Mustered out of service June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Roster of file, commissioned and non-commissioned staff officers at muster in of organization, together with subsequent appointments from civil life:

Field and Staff: Charles H. Abbott, age 43; residence, Columbus City; nativity, New Hampshire; appointed colonel August 10, 1862; mustered September 23, 1862; killed in action May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. William M. G. Torrence, age 38; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed lieutenant colonel September 3, 1862; promoted colonel May 29, 1863; killed in action October 21, 1863, Cherokee Station, Ala. (see field and staff, First Cavalry). Lauren Dewey, age 55; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, New York; appointed major September 3, 1862; mustered September 24, 1862; resigned March 12, 1863. Edwin Reiner, age 23; residence, Columbus City; nativity, Ohio; appointed adjutant September 8, 1862; mustered September 11, 1862; resigned June 10, 1863. Samuel Townsend, age 48; residence, Wapello; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed quartermaster September 8, 1862; commission declined. John C. Lockwood, age 51; residence, Louisa County; nativity, Delaware; appointed quartermaster October 15, 1862; mustered October 24, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. John W. Bond, age 38; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Maryland; appointed surgeon September 9, 1862; mustered September 15, 1862; resigned March 20, 1863. David B. Allen, age 38; residence, Indianola; nativity, Ohio; appointed surgeon April 10, 1863; mustered May 1, 1863; resigned February 25, 1864 (see field and staff, First Cavalry). Peter Walker, age 48; residence, Libertyville; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon September 9, 1862; mustered September 16, 1862; resigned December 26, 1862, Arkansas. I. C. Stoddard; residence, Eddyville; appointed surgeon February 17, 1863; commission declined. Samuel C. Rogers, age 41; residence, Crystal; nativity, Massachusetts; appointed assistant surgeon March 12, 1863; mustered March 21, 1863; promoted surgeon May 25, 1865; not mustered; mustered out June 2, 1865, Washington, D. C. Charles G. Lewis, age 29; residence, Libertyville; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon September 9, 1862; mustered September 16, 1862; resigned January 30, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. John Burgess, age 41; residence, Fairfield; nativity, Maryland; appointed chaplain November 1, 1862; mustered November 1, 1862; resigned January 29, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.

Non-commissioned Staff: William Dixon, age 26; residence, Keokuk; nativity, England; promoted sergeant major from second sergeant of Company D September 23, 1862; reduced to ranks and returned to company January 5, 1863. David S. McConahey, age 25; residence, Washington; nativity, Pennsylvania; promoted quartermaster sergeant from Company K October 12, 1862; discharged for disability August 15, 1863. Elias W. Gray, age 41; residence, Glasgow; nativity, Ohio; promoted commissary sergeant from Company G October 10, 1862; promoted hospital steward March 20, 1863; discharged for promotion as assistant surgeon, Sixth Mississippi Colored Infantry, November 20, 1863. Nathan L. Phe, age 44; residence, Bloomfield; nativity, New Jersey; promoted hospital steward from Company F, October 1, 1862; promoted assistant surgeon

March 7, 1863; surgeon February 27, 1864; resigned May 8, 1865. Moses F. Campbell, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Illinois; promoted drum major from drummer of Company C; returned to company. Ogden Eber, age 35; residence, Salina; nativity, New Jersey; promoted fife major from fifer of Company G October 1, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C.

COMPANY C

Privates: John Bain, age 42; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability May 30, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Sylvester Bain, age 19; residence, Kingston; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died of disease October 12, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa. William Bain, age 30; residence, Kingston; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability June 21, 1865, Keokuk, Iowa. John Bantle, age 27; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died of disease September 25, 1863, on steamer Thomas E. Tutt, near Lake Providence, La.; buried in National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss., section E, grave 392. William H. Barnhill, age 36; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; taken prisoner August 10, 1863, Black River Bridge, Miss.; mustered out June 17, 1865, Camp Chase, Ohio. Joseph G. Bayles, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Thomas Bell, age 42; residence, Kossuth; nativity, "at sea"; enlisted August 9, 1862, as seventh corporal; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted sixth corporal September 15, 1862; fifth sergeant April 27, 1863; fourth sergeant July 2, 1863; wounded severely October 21, 1863, Cherokee, Ala.; promoted third sergeant December 16, 1863; discharged for wounds January 26, 1865, Keokuk, Iowa. John B. Berry, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died of disease December 25, 1862, Helena, Ark.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo., section 50, grave 6. Lewis J. Bishop, age 22; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability January 28, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. (see Company G, Forty-fifth Infantry). John A. Braden, age 18; residence, Northfield; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 19, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability September 5, 1863, Black River, Miss. (see Company K, Second Cavalry). Elijah Bridwell, age 25; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disease June 16, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa. Alexander Calderwood, age 22; residence, Northfield; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability February 20, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Moses F. Campbell, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 7, 1862, as drummer; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted drum major; returned to company; discharged for disability June 7, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. (see field and staff; see also Company G, Forty-fifth Infantry). Thomas S. Canfield, age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Vermont; enlisted July 25, 1862, as third corporal; mustered August 25, 1862; died of disease February 21, 1863,

Young's Point, La. (see Company E, First Infantry). John W. Carl, age 19; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. David Carmean, age 19; residence, Northfield; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded severely July 22, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. James E. Chichester, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out May 6, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Cyrus Claypool; rejected August 25, 1862, by mustering officer. Henry C. Cosens, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 2, 1862, as fifth corporal; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted fourth corporal September 15, 1862; third corporal April 27, 1863; second corporal July 2, 1863; fifth sergeant December 16, 1863; fourth sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. (see Company E, First Infantry). Deodatus Crawford, age 19; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Marcus Crawford, age 21; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died of disease August 10, 1863, Black River Bridge, Miss.; buried in National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss., section Q, grave 550. William M. Darlington, age 24; residence, Northfield; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted eighth corporal April 27, 1863; fifth corporal July 2, 1863; third corporal December 16, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Thomas F. Davis, age 19; residence, Huron; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 5, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; wounded slightly June 30, 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; discharged March 20, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. William C. Davis; rejected August 25, 1862, by mustering officer (see Company F, Seventh Cavalry). George H. Day, age 24; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Vermont; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Peter J. Dolbee; rejected August 25, 1862, by mustering officer. Benson Downer, age 19; residence, Northfield; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability April 6, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. John B. Downer, age 26; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 4, 1862, as third sergeant; mustered August 25, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 10, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, Cincinnati, Ohio. John M. Fetterman, age 19; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 1, 1864; mustered January 1, 1864; wounded slightly May 14, 1864, Resaca, Ga.; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Harrison T. Fleenor, age 18; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered December 29, 1863; wounded severely May 13, 1864, Resaca, Ga.; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. (Harrison D. Fleenor.) Alfred B. Gillmore, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died of disease February 18, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Leonard Gilson, age 31; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Vermont; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps February 6, 1864; no further record. Amos H. Goodnow, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded severely; leg amputated May 13, 1864, Resaca, Ga.; dis-

charged for wounds May 24, 1865, Keokuk, Iowa. Lewis Goodnow, age 42; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Vermont; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps September 16, 1863; no further record. Jonathan F. Hannam, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded severely May 14, 1864, Resaca, Ga.; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Samuel Hannam, age 27; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. George W. Harris, age 26; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died of disease March 29, 1863, Memphis, Tenn. Benjamin F. Hedges, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded fatally January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; died of wounds January 14, 1863, on steamer D. A. January. Cyrus Hedges, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded May 22, 1865, Vicksburg, Miss.; discharged July 10, 1865, Keokuk, Iowa. Gideon Hedges, age 44; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died February 12, 1863, on steamer City of Memphis; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo., section 38, grave 248. Martin L. Heizer, age 25; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 10, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Samuel B. Heizer, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 28, 1862, as first sergeant; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted first lieutenant May 30, 1863; captain June 15, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. (see Company E, First Infantry). (Samuel B. Hiser.) William Henderson, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted eighth corporal October 30, 1862; killed in action January 11, 1864, Arkansas Post, Ark.; buried in National Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark., section 4, grave 374. Mortimer E. Higerson, age 26; residence, Kossuth; nativity, New York; enlisted July 26, 1862, as second corporal; mustered August 25, 1862; taken prisoner; died October 9, 1863, while a prisoner, Richmond, Va.; buried in National Cemetery, Richmond, Va. Daniel W. Hixson, age 19; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; discharged November 30, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa; Noah B. Hixson, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; transferred to Invalid Corps September 30, 1863; discharged June 30, 1865, Indianapolis, Ind. John W. Howe, age 19; residence, Kingston; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded slightly January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; wounded slightly August 10, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Edward T. Huling, age 27; residence, Northfield; nativity, Virginia; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; killed in action August 12, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section H, grave 788. Charles A. Hully, age 23; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability August 8, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. George H. Hully, age 22; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862;

wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; died of disease August 10, 1863, Black River Bridge, Miss. Thomas M. Husted, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded May 23, 1862, Vicksburg, Miss.; wounded severely June 30, 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; promoted eighth corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Aaron P. Jackson, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 2, 1862, as sixth corporal; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted fifth corporal September 15, 1862; fourth corporal April 27, 1863; first sergeant July 2, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Silas G. King; rejected August 25, 1862, by mustering officer (see Company G, Forty-fifth Infantry). Webster M. King, age 19; residence, Kingston; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded severely January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; died of disease March 11, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section 1, grave 64. John Knight, age 19; residence, Kingston; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Adolphus F. Larkin, age 23; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; killed in action May 14, 1864, Resaca, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., section K, grave 27. Alonzo B. Larkin, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded severely; leg amputated October 21, 1863, Cherokee Station, Ala.; discharged for wounds February 3, 1864, St. Louis, Mo. James H. Latty, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 7, 1862, as eighth corporal; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted seventh corporal September 15, 1862; fifth corporal April 27, 1863; third corporal July 2, 1863; first corporal December 16, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Henry Lentz, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, England; enlisted February 20, 1864; mustered February 20, 1864; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Robert R. Lockhart, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted seventh corporal July 2, 1863; fifth corporal December 16, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. William F. Long, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died of disease July 31, 1864, Marietta, Ga. Lewis D. Loper, age 19; residence, Kingston; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability April 15, 1863, Memphis, Tenn. Joseph A. Loyd, age 35; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered August 15, 1862; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; wounded severely May 14, 1864, Resaca, Ga.; discharged June 1, 1865, Keokuk, Iowa. William N. McBride, age 19; residence, Northfield; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. James B. McCray, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 3, 1862, as fourth sergeant; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted third sergeant April 27, 1863; second sergeant July 2, 1863; sergeant major September 16, 1863; first lieutenant June 15, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Robert T. McMullen, age 27; residence, Northfield; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. John P. Mat-

thews, age 25; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; appointed first lieutenant August 7, 1862; mustered September 23, 1862; resigned March 2, 1863 (see Company E, First Infantry). (John C. Mathews.) Miles M. Miller, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted seventh corporal September 1, 1864; fifth sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. James R. Mitchell, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted February 20, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; wounded; arm amputated; discharged August 22, 1865, Keokuk, Iowa; transferred to Company K, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. John Nelson, age 43; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died of disease January 23, 1863, Young's Point, La. Samuel Nichols, age 27; residence, Northfield; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability June 7, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. William Olson, age 36; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Sweden; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability May 5, 1863, Memphis, Tenn. Andrew Osborn, age 22; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability May 7, 1863, Memphis, Tenn. Alexander S. Perry, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged for disability March 27, 1863, Paducah, Ky. Samuel S. Perry, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 8, 1862, as second sergeant; mustered August 25, 1862; killed in action May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. William P. Perry, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 8, 1862, as first corporal; mustered August 25, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps September 30, 1862; discharged June 30, 1865, Indianapolis, Ind. William Proctor, age 42; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted sixth corporal September 15, 1862; fourth corporal July 2, 1863; second corporal December 16, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph W. Prugh, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted commissary sergeant March 20, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Thomas F. Ramsey, age 19; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; discharged April 19, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Lewis L. Ratliff, age 18; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. John H. Riepe, age 20; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Germany; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 29, 1863; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Charles J. Ries, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died December 25, 1862, Helena, Ark. Aurelius Roberts, age 27; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; appointed captain July 25, 1862; mustered September 23, 1862; promoted lieutenant colonel May 29, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. (see Company E, First Infantry). John E. Sheppard, age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; killed in action May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. Cameron Smith, age 20; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded slightly January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post, Ark.; discharged for wounds April 23, 1863,

Milliken's Bend, La. James M. Smith, age 21; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 9, 1862, as fourth corporal; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted second lieutenant May 30, 1863; adjutant April 1, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Rankin Smith, age 20; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded severely May 14, 1864, Resaca, Ga.; mustered out May 9, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Thomas S. Smith, age 32; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 7, 1862, as fifth sergeant; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted fourth sergeant April 27, 1863; wounded May 18, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; promoted third sergeant July 2, 1863; second sergeant December 16, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph W. Stewart, age 40; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded severely May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; died of disease August 18, 1863, Black River Bridge, Miss. Orville Swank, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted eighty corporal September 15, 1862; died of disease October 26, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa. Oliver E. Thornton, age 26; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. John W. Torode, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 20, 1864; mustered February 20, 1864; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. George W. True, age 28; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; died August 12, 1863, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo., section 33, grave 7. James W. Tucker, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; accidentally wounded May 9, 1864, Resaca, Ga.; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Luther M. Vannice, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; promoted eighth corporal July 2, 1863; sixth corporal Dec. 16, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. William M. Vaughn, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; promoted eighth corporal September 1, 1864; seventh corporal June 5, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Thomas E. Yost, age 36; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1862, as wagoner; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded accidentally; discharged for disability February 7, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa. George W. Zion, age 20; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; wounded; mustered out May 30, 1865, Davenport, Iowa.

COMPANY E

Privates: Robert Harrison, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 26, 1865; mustered January 26, 1865; transferred to Company K, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Charles Hug, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 15, 1865; mustered August 25, 1862; died of disease July 19, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.; buried in National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss., section G, grave 1289.

COMPANY II

Privates: George W. Beall, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted January 16, 1865; mustered January 16, 1865; transferred to Company K, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865.

COMPANY I

Privates: William T. Blanchard, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. (William Blanchard.) Adelbert H. Buck, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted February 22, 1864; mustered February 22, 1864; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. William L. Miller, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 22, 1864; mustered February 22, 1864; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Abraham Reese, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 22, 1864; mustered February 22, 1864; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865. Wood, James, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Virginia; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; wounded slightly September 4, 1864, Jonesboro, Ga.; transferred to Company C, Sixth Infantry, May 30, 1865.

COMPANY K

Privates: Isaac Waddell, age 27; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered September 14, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Term of service, three years. Mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, Iowa, December 15, 1862, by Capt. H. B. Hendershott, United States Army; mustered out of service May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa.

Field and Staff: George W. Kincaid, age 50; residence, Muscatine; nativity, Ohio; appointed colonel September 17, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. George R. West, age 63; residence, Dubuque; nativity, New York; promoted lieutenant colonel from Company F November 12, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Lyman Allen, age 54; residence, Iowa City; nativity, New York; appointed major November 12, 1862; mustered December 15, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. David H. Goodino, age 52; residence, Muscatine; nativity, New York; promoted adjutant from Company B, November 4, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Prentice Ransom, age 55; residence, Iowa City; nativity, New York; appointed quartermaster November 4, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. John W. Finley, residence, Dubuque; appointed surgeon October 1, 1862; mustered January 23, 1863; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. George S. DeWitt, residence, Colesburg; appointed assistant surgeon January 2, 1863; mus-

tered January 16, 1863; resigned February 17, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Edward Dorn, residence, Dubuque; appointed assistant surgeon February 18, 1863; mustered March 7, 1863; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Samuel C. Haynes, age 36; residence, Bradford; nativity, Vermont; appointed assistant surgeon January 2, 1863; mustered January 22, 1863; resigned March 14, 1863. Joseph Orr, age 55; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon March 15, 1863; mustered March 18, 1863; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. James H. White, age 48; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Ohio; appointed chaplain November 12, 1862; mustered December 15, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa.

Line Officers: Company G—Henry C. Markham, first lieutenant.

COMPANY C

Privates: John B. Akins, age 56; residence, Augusta; nativity, Connecticut; enlisted September 15, 1862; mustered November 4, 1862; died of disease May 26, 1863, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo., section 2, grave 120.

COMPANY G

Privates: John Bacher, age 48; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Germany; enlisted November 7, 1862; mustered November 7, 1862; discharged for disability May 26, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Jacob G. Bell, age 45; residence, Augusta; nativity, Indiana; enlisted September 23, 1862; mustered September 23, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Daniel Bennett, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted October 16, 1862; mustered October 16, 1862; discharged for disability May 26, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. William L. Bitley, age 45; residence, Danville; nativity, New York; enlisted December 29, 1862; mustered January 2, 1863; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Samuel Bowers, age 60; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 8, 1862; mustered October 8, 1862; died of disease August 29, 1863, Alton, Ill.; buried in National Cemetery, Alton, Ill. Samuel B. Burge, age 49; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted October 15, 1862, as first sergeant; mustered October 15, 1862; promoted second lieutenant December 12, 1863; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Lemmon Burk, age 57; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maryland; enlisted October 4, 1862; mustered October 4, 1862; discharged for disability October 28, 1864, Camp Chase, Ohio. Henry Caldwell, age 48; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted September 23, 1862; mustered September 23, 1862; discharged for disability November 3, 1864, Indianapolis, Ind. Andrew B. Carl, age 51; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted November 3, 1862, as third corporal; mustered November 3, 1862; discharged November 30, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa. Elias N. Delashmutt, age 62; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted September 11, 1862; mustered September 11, 1862; promoted fifth corporal May 26, 1863; fourth corporal March 11, 1864; third corporal March 11, 1864; third corporal October 22, 1864; discharged for disability February 14, 1865, Camp Chase, Ohio. Benjamin F. Fairbanks, age 46; residence,

Burlington; nativity, Vermont; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862; promoted fifth corporal; died of disease April 3, 1865, Camp Chase, Cincinnati, Ohio; buried in National Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio, section M, grave 344. William Kirchoff, age 52; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted October 7, 1862; mustered October 7, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Robert McClure, age 46; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted September 29, 1862, as second sergeant; mustered September 29, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Hiram Merrick, age 55; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Massachusetts; enlisted October 6, 1862; mustered October 6, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. John Morrison, age 60; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 10, 1862; mustered November 7, 1862; discharged for disability October 16, 1863, Alton, Ill. Peter Moter, age 62; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted September 8, 1862; mustered October 4, 1862; discharged for disability November 3, 1864, Indianapolis, Ind. Simon Nowlan, age 62; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted October 10, 1862; mustered October 10, 1862; transferred to Company H March 1, 1863; returned to company March 1, 1863; discharged for disability April 10, 1865, Memphis, Tenn. Garrett W. Power, age 45; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted November 7, 1862; mustered November 7, 1862; discharged for disability May 26, 1865, St. Louis, Mo. Elbridge Reed, age 47; residence, Danville; nativity, Massachusetts; enlisted September 13, 1862; mustered September 13, 1862; died July 9, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Rock Island, Ill. Isaac Sailor, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted September 20, 1862; mustered September 20, 1862; died of disease May 1, 1864, St. Louis, Mo. Charles M. Staff, age 50; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted October 16, 1862; mustered October 16, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Joel Stover, age 48; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; appointed captain August 29, 1862; mustered December 15, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Henry Swan, age 58; residence, Danville; nativity, Virginia; appointed second lieutenant September 13, 1862; mustered September 13, 1862; resigned December 11, 1863, Alton, Ill. Gerhard Zender, age 52; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted September 19, 1862; mustered September 19, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa.

COMPANY II

Privates: Granville Kirk, age 45; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Virginia; enlisted November 26, 1862; mustered November 28, 1862; died of disease January 28, 1863, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo., section 38, grave 202. Simon Nowlan, age 62; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted October 10, 1862; mustered October 10, 1862; transferred to Company G, March 1, 1863 (see Company G).

COMPANY I

Privates: James C. Gentry, age 43; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted September 15, 1862; mustered November 19, 1862; struck off by mustering officer, on account of age.

Mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Iowa, November 24, 1862, by Capt. H. B. Hendershott, United States Army. Mustered out of service June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Field and Staff: Henry J. B. Cummings, age 31; residence, Winterset; nativity, New Jersey; appointed colonel September 12, 1862; mustered out December 22, 1864 (see Company F, Fourth Infantry). James Redfield, age 38; residence, Redfield; nativity, New York; appointed lieutenant colonel September 16, 1862; wounded severely December 31, 1862, Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; killed in action October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga. Joseph M. Griffiths, age 39; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed major September 16, 1862; mustered November 24, 1862; wounded slightly December 31, 1862, Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; promoted lieutenant colonel October 6, 1864; colonel May 12, 1865; not mustered; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. George C. Tichenor, age 24; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Kentucky; appointed adjutant September 15, 1862; promoted major and aide-de-camp, Department of Missouri, February 2, 1865; resigned April 30, 1865. Frederick Mott, age 34; residence, Winterset; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed quartermaster September 15, 1862; promoted captain and assistant adjutant general February 3, 1865; resigned July 8, 1865. Peter N. Woods, age 33; residence, Fairfield; nativity, Ohio; appointed surgeon September 5, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. William L. Leonard, age 39; residence, Winterset; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon September 17, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Ephraim P. Davis, age 23; residence, Adel; nativity, Indiana; appointed assistant surgeon September 17, 1862; resigned January 6, 1865 (see Company D, Second Infantry). William A. Dinwiddle, appointed assistant surgeon May 19, 1865; not mustered (see field and staff, Twenty-second Infantry). Thomas J. Taylor, age 33; residence, Winterset; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed chaplain October 31, 1862; resigned July 13, 1863. Peter T. Russell, age 52; residence, Adel; nativity, New Hampshire; appointed chaplain August 1, 1863; mustered August 25, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C.

COMPANY G

Privates: Thomas Callen, age 21; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Charles A. Cameron, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Virginia; appointed captain August 16, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. John T. Cameron, age 27; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Virginia; enlisted August 20, 1862, as third sergeant; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted second sergeant January 1, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. David M. Clark, age 22; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted eighth corporal January 1, 1863; discharged for disease April 26, 1864, Mound City, Ill. John M. Clark, age 19; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. John Clymer, age 36; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 22, 1862, as

second sergeant; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted first sergeant January 1, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Henry C. Cockayne, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered December 29, 1863; killed in action October 5, 1864, Altoona, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section C, grave 807. Patrick Coyne, age 20; residence, Linton; nativity, Ireland; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out May 17, 1865, Nashville, Tenn. Joseph W. Cross, age 28; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. John R. Cunningham, age 19; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 25, 1864; mustered January 25, 1864; taken prisoner October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; paroled; transferred to Company D, Seventh Infantry, June 1, 1865. David B. Davis, age 34; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Wales; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "No record; not borne on company rolls." William Y. Dougherty, age 24; residence, Linton; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862, as fourth corporal; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted third corporal December 31, 1862; second corporal January 1, 1863; reduced to ranks at his own request June 16, 1863; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. John Dugan, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; discharged for disability February 6, 1864, Mound City, Ill. Alexander J. Franks, age 24; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out May 19, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Gideon Hall, age 20; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862, as eighth corporal; mustered October 18, 1862; died of disease December 31, 1862, Jackson, Tenn. Benjamin F. Halm, age 26; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "No record; name not borne on company rolls." Robert Hannum, age 27; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Randel M. Hartzell, age 23; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 16, 1862, as fourth sergeant; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted third sergeant January 1, 1863; taken prisoner October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; paroled; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Emory S. Huston, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862, as fifer; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Daniel Jones, age 23; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "Name not borne on company rolls." David R. Jones, age 25; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Wales; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. John M. Jones, age 22; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "Name not borne on company rolls." John B. Kline, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862, as first corporal; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted fifth sergeant January 1, 1863; fourth sergeant October 6, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph Kline, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; taken prisoner December 31, 1862, Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; discharged December 11, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa. Solomon F. Kurtz, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mus-

tered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. John E. Kynett, age 23; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 1, 1864; mustered January 1, 1864; wounded severely October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; transferred to Company D, Seventh Infantry, June 1, 1865. William B. Kynett, age 19; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted fifth corporal August 1, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Melville Lefforge, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph Lewis, age 22; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Wales; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "Not borne on company rolls." Elliott Lines, age 25; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 22, 1862, as second corporal; mustered October 13, 1862; taken prisoner December 29, 1862, Shady Grove, Tenn.; promoted first corporal January 1, 1863; wounded slightly October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; promoted fifth sergeant October 6, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Lewis Lines, age 20; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; wounded severely October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Joseph Lloyd, age 36; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "Not borne on company rolls." John Logan, age 22; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ireland; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; taken prisoner December 29, 1862, Shady Grove, Tenn.; promoted eighth corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Owen McCallon, age 20; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; taken prisoner December 29, 1862, Shady Grove, Tenn.; paroled; taken prisoner October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; died; buried in National Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C., grave 337. Andrew J. M. McConaughy, age 20; residence, Linton; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Abraham McCullough, age 29; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862, as sixth corporal; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted fifth corporal December 31, 1862; died of disease January 13, 1863, Jackson, Tenn. William McLaughlin, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; taken prisoner December 29, 1862, Shady Grove, Tenn.; wounded severely October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; promoted eighth corporal October 6, 1864; seventh corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Amos L. McMichael, age 29; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 16, 1862, as fifth sergeant; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted fourth sergeant January 1, 1863; killed in action October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section C, grave 808. William Mehan, age 18; residence, Kingston; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; taken prisoner December 29, 1862, Shady Grove, Tenn.; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. James Moffatt, age 30; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 22, 1862; deserted October 21, 1862. Alfin C. Moore, age 20; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; wounded severely October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; died of wounds October 26, 1864, Rome, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section C, grave

359. Anderson T. Orr, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "Not borne on company rolls." Martin V. Orr, age 25; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "Not borne on company rolls." Thomas Painter, age 22; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, England; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Mathias Ping, age 41; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Robert G. Ping, age 17; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; deserted October 4, 1862; war department reports: "No record; not borne on company rolls." Isaac N. Power, age 20; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted eighth corporal May 26, 1864; killed in action October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., section C, grave 810. William G. Power, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; wounded severely October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; discharged July 28, 1865, Keokuk, Iowa. Samuel Reed, age 38; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Philip Reif, age 22; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "No record; not borne on company rolls" (see Company I, Thirteenth Infantry). David Remaly, age 26; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "No record; not borne on company rolls." Jacob H. Seifried, age 27; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; taken prisoner December 31, 1862, Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; promoted eighth corporal December 31, 1862; seventh corporal; sixth corporal; fifth corporal January 5, 1863; discharged for disability June 25, 1864, Mound City, Ill. David Spencer, age 26; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "No record; not borne on company rolls." John Sweeny, age 26; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ireland; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Christian Timmerman, age 23; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Prussia; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Edward Tolbatt, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. James Tucker, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "No record; name not borne on company rolls." Hugh W. Walkinshaw, aged 20; residence, Linton; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; promoted second corporal May 12, 1863; taken prisoner October 5, 1864, Allatoona, Ga.; paroled; promoted first corporal October 6, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Robert Walter, age 30; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; war department reports: "No record; not borne on company rolls." Lawrence Welch, age 18; residence, Kingston; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered October 18, 1862; taken prisoner December 29, 1862, Shady Grove, Tenn.; war department reports: "Absent without leave from May 12, 1863." Jerry K. Wetzel, age 22; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Penn-

sylvania; appointed second lieutenant August 22, 1862; mustered October 16, 1862; promoted first lieutenant January 1, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. Robert I. Wright, age 25; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; appointed first lieutenant August 16, 1862; died October 17, 1862, previous to muster.

FORTY-FIRST IOWA INFANTRY BATTALION

COMPANY A

Privates: Thomas Coad, age 26; residence, Danville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 11, 1861; mustered October 23, 1861; transferred to Company K, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company A, Fourteenth Infantry). Dodds, John H., age 22; residence, South Flint; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 9, 1861; mustered October 23, 1861; transferred to Company K, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company A, Fourteenth Infantry). Dodds, Joseph R., age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 27, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862; transferred to Company K, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company A, Fourteenth Infantry). Lyman Z. Lotspeitch, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted September 20, 1861; mustered October 23, 1861; transferred to Company K, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company A, Fourteenth Infantry). Morton Powell, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 1, 1861; mustered October 23, 1861; transferred to Company K, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company A, Fourteenth Infantry). Absalom Wood, age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted September 18, 1861; mustered October 23, 1861; transferred to Company K, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company A, Fourteenth Infantry).

COMPANY C

Privates: Frank Barlow, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted September 25, 1861; mustered October 24, 1861; transferred to Company M, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company C, Fourteenth Infantry). William Beatty, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 9, 1861; mustered October 24, 1861; transferred to Company M, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company C, Fourteenth Infantry). Lucius C. Crum, age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted September 17, 1861, as second sergeant; mustered October 24, 1861; discharged for disability May 21, 1863 (see Company C, Fourteenth Infantry). Elmer J. Cushman, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 13, 1861; mustered October 24, 1861; transferred to Company M, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company C, Fourteenth Infantry). William J. Elliott, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 1, 1861; mustered October 24, 1861; transferred to Company M, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company C, Fourteenth Infantry). George Jenkins, age 23; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted October 2, 1861, as second corporal; mustered October 24, 1861; promoted first corporal April 1, 1862; discharged for disability May 21, 1863

(see Company C, Fourteenth Infantry). Theodore Kline, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 2, 1861; mustered October 24, 1861; transferred to Company M, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company C, Fourteenth Infantry). William E. Meason, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted September 25, 1861, as first sergeant; mustered October 25, 1861; transferred to Company M, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company C, Fourteenth Infantry). Jesse A. Sisk, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 7, 1861; mustered October 24, 1861; promoted eighth corporal; transferred to Company M, Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863 (see Company C, Fourteenth Infantry).

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Term of service, 100 days. Mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, Iowa, May 25, 1864, by Capt. T. W. Walker, United States Army; mustered out of service September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa.

Field and Staff: Alvah H. Bereman, age 35; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Kentucky; appointed colonel May 21, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Samuel A. Moore, age 42; residence, Bloomfield; nativity, Indiana; appointed lieutenant colonel May 10, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company G, Second Infantry). James B. Hope, age 35; residence, Washington; nativity, Tennessee; appointed major May 4, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Alvanus W. Sheldon, age 22; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Ohio; appointed adjutant May 12, 1864; discharged for promotion as captain and commissary of subsistence of volunteers September 13, 1864. John P. Dawson, age 25; residence, Washington; nativity, Ohio; appointed quartermaster May 13, 1864; mustered May 13, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William W. Estabrook, age 38; residence, Keokuk; nativity, New Brunswick; appointed surgeon May 24, 1864; mustered May 24, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see field and staff, Fifteenth Infantry). Samuel H. Stutsman, age 28; residence, Van Buren County; nativity, Indiana; appointed assistant surgeon May 25, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John Hurley, age 49; residence, Wapello; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon May 24, 1864; mustered May 26, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Anson Skinner, age 30; residence, Van Buren County; nativity, Indiana; appointed chaplain May 25, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service.

COMPANY F

Privates: Abraham W. Roland, first lieutenant. Henry Acres, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, England; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John Bailey, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 10, 1864; mustered

out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John M. Barnhill, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 10, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Asa Barton, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 29, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Ross M. Biggs, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted May 9, 1864, as first sergeant; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Gould J. Brown, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 30, 1864, as fourth corporal; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John L. Brown, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Plyn Brown, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Jacob Bumgardner, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 2, 1864, as seventh corporal; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Jonathan H. Burget, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Cornelius Clark, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 6, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Harry M. Danner, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 30, 1864, as fifth sergeant; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William S. Darling, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Vermont; appointed second lieutenant April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Herman Depperman, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Prussia; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. George W. Eads, age 17; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted May 10, 1864, as musician; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry; see also Company A, Fourth Infantry). John Foley, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted May 13, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Isaac Fetterman, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 14, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John H. Forney, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William Franks, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company G, Thirty-ninth Infantry). Joseph Fuller, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John S. Funk, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 13, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William Gannaway, age 20; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John Gilmore, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Scotland; enlisted

April 30, 1864; mustered May 25, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John Grannaman, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William Grannaman, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William Gregg, age 27; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Virginia; enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Amos Gulick, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 13, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Edward Hall, age 18; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Brainard D. Harper, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; appointed captain April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Sheldon Hawley, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted April 30, 1864, as sixth corporal; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Robert N. Heisey, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted April 30, 1864, as fourth sergeant; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company E, First Infantry). John S. Jacoby, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Francis Johnson, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted May 16, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Wilhelm Jacob Knauss, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John L. Lemberger, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Nathan A. Lewis, age 18; residence, Danville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Alexander Lockart, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Simon Losier, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Charles A. McCash, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Albert P. McClure, age 15; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 30, 1864, as musician; mustered May 25, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John McPartland, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 8, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry). (John McPartlin.) (See also Company A, Fourth Infantry) (John McPartlin.) John T. Marshall, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. George W. C. Miller, age 47; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Virginia; enlisted May 12, 1864;

died of disease July 18, 1864, Memphis, Tenn. (see Vol. VII, Roll of Honor XVI, pages 210-239). James B. Miller, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 16, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Marshall Morgan, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864, as wagoner; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John Miller, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Michigan; enlisted May 16, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Albert Murphy, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted May 14, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864; Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry; see also Company H, Ninth Infantry). George W. Orr, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Londoree Owens, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry; see also Company A, Fourth Infantry). Philemon Parr, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 9, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry; see also Company H, Ninth Infantry). John Patterson, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 29, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Matthew M. Perry, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 2, 1864, as third sergeant; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Winfield S. Reiter, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William H. Rice, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 30, 1864, as second corporal; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Joseph Robbins, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Abram W. Roland, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; appointed first lieutenant April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Emil Rundorff, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 30, 1864, as eighth corporal; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John R. Stewart, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. James M. Stockton, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Tennessee; enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Daniel A. Valentine, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John N. Valentine, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 13, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Martin Whitehead, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, England; enlisted May 1, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Albert Wilkin, age 18; residence, Burlington; enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered

out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service; Enoch B. Williamson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted May 10, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John C. Wilson, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 29, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service.

COMPANY G

Privates: William C. Ainsworth, age 22; residence, Augusta; nativity, New York; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Emerson Arnold, age 25; residence, Danville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted May 16, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Tennis S. Barlow, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Austin Barnes, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Daniel Bates, age 34; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 17, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Walter G. Bell, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company K, Second Cavalry). James Billing, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted May 16, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Lewis James Bishop, age 23; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company C, Thirtieth Infantry). Richard Bishop, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted May 7, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Charles N. Blair, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Charles S. Blake, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 6, 1864; died of disease July 28, 1864, Memphis, Tenn.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section I, grave 301. Jacob S. Bradley, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 4, 1864, as second corporal; promoted fifth sergeant July 1, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company E, First Infantry). James A. Bridges, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 2, 1864, as seventh corporal; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. David R. Bruce, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New Jersey; enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Moses F. Campbell, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted May 2, 1864, as fourth corporal; promoted principal musician June 13, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company C, Thirtieth Infantry). Joseph M. Chapman, age 24; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May

3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Joab C. Comstock, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 21, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, expiration of term of service. Thomas N. Crowder, age 28; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; appointed captain May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, expiration of term of service (see Company I, Eleventh Infantry). Peter A. Dolbee, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 2, 1864, as first sergeant; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Seburn P. Dorland, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted May 3, 1864, as first corporal; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Daniel J. Duval, age 43; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted May 21, 1864; mustered out, September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Charles W. Eoff, age 41; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William J. Graham, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Allen Hendricks, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted May 21, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Jesse B. Howe, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Amos H. Huntington, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 17, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Bishop R. Kellogg, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 12, 1864, as second sergeant; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company I, Fourth Infantry). Erasmus M. King, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Silas G. King, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864; died of disease July 22, 1864, Memphis Tenn.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section 2, grave 406. Leroy S. Lamkin, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Vermont; enlisted May 4, 1864, as eighth corporal; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company K, Second Cavalry). George V. McCullough, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. James McMullen, age 27; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 3, 1864, as musician; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John Mehan, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 16, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. James W. Merrill, age 30; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John Osborn, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company K, Second Cavalry). Charles Pierson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa;

enlisted May 21, 1864, as third corporal; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Edwin M. Pike, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company K, Second Cavalry). John Ratledge, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 14, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Alfred B. Reiter, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John C. Rhea, age 33; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 2, 1864; promoted fourth corporal June 13, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Aurelius Richardson, age 44; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted May 23, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. James Roads, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 14, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. James W. Seamans, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 30, 1864, as third sergeant; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Ortus C. Shelton, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; appointed first lieutenant May 21, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Frederick M. Smith, age 37; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. George W. Soper, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Canada; enlisted May 16, 1864, as wagoner; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John W. Storks, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 3, 1864, as fifth corporal; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company C, Thirtieth Infantry). John W. Stromberg, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Sweden; enlisted May 9, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. George W. Swank, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Lawrence Tee, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 14, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Ephraim Thornton, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Thomas V. Tilton, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 2, 1864. Mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William M. Turner, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Jeremiah C. Vance, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted May 7, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company C, Eighth Infantry). Isaiah VanTrump, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 18, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Samuel H. Waddle, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September

16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa; expiration of term of service. Charles Walker, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, England; enlisted May 3, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Joseph P. Ware, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Lewis C. Williams, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company K, Second Cavalry). John Wilson, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 16, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Charles B. Woodhead, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 6, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service.

COMPANY II

Privates: James W. Boyers, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Arkansas; enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out, September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa; expiration of term of service. Levi Lightfoot, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted May 13, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company E, Fifteenth Infantry). Daniel Milton, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted May 16, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa, expiration of term of service.

FORTY-EIGHTH IOWA INFANTRY BATTALION

Term of service, 100 days. Mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Iowa, July 13, 1864, by Capt. Alexander Chambers, United States Army. Mustered out of service October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill.

Field and Staff: Oliver H. P. Scott; residence, Farmington; nativity, Ohio; appointed lieutenant colonel July 7, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. William T. Hayes, age 29; residence, Davenport; nativity, Delaware; appointed adjutant July 14, 1864; mustered July 14, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Lewis Todhunter, age 47; residence, Indianola; nativity, Ohio; appointed quartermaster June 1, 1864; mustered June 8, 1864; promoted captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, June 30, 1864. John A. Blanchard, age 32; residence, Elkader; nativity, New Hampshire; appointed surgeon June 9, 1864; mustered June 9, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill.; expiration of term of service. Charles L. Mundt, age 46; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; appointed assistant surgeon July 16, 1864; mustered July 16, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service.

COMPANY D

Privates: Géorge Blanck, age 44; residence, Burlington; nativity, France; enlisted June 21, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. John M. Burton, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity,

New Jersey; enlisted June 15, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Emanuel Cerber, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. William Christ, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 4, 1864, as third sergeant; promoted second sergeant September 1, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Michael Dick, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 2, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Joshua Downer, age 44; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 3, 1864, as eighth corporal; promoted seventh corporal July 22, 1864; sixth corporal July 24, 1864; third corporal September 1, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Peter Fuhs, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted May 9, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Andreas Gieselmann, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Prussia; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. John H. Gieselmann, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Prussia; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Joseph Gilder, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 24, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. John Glenn, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted June 22, 1864; promoted eighth corporal July 23, 1864; fourth corporal September 5, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Theodore Guilich, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany. Appointed second lieutenant May 23, 1864. Mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service (see Company G, First Infantry (Theodore Guelick); see also field and staff, First Infantry). Dominick Hassel, age 27; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 2, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. John Hauer, age 27, residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 2, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. George Heck, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 13, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Jacob Hecker, age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 11, 1864, as fifth corporal; promoted fourth corporal July 22, 1864; mustered out September 5, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, by reason of reenlistment for one year in Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Conrad Heitmeier, age 44; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted June 6, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Louis Hupner, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Joseph Janger, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 28, 1864, as fifth sergeant; promoted fourth sergeant July 22, 1864; third sergeant September 1, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. John G. Jansen, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 24, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expira-

tion of term of service. Frederick Kann, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 11, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Lorenz Knollmuller, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 1, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. George William Krekel, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 5, 1864; promoted eighth corporal September 5, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Michael Laydon, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted June 23, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Charles Long, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Missouri; enlisted May 22, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. John Luxenburger, age 40; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 21, 1864; mustered out September 5, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, by reason of reenlistment for one year in Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry (John Luxenberger). Otto Mathes, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 23, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Ernest Gottlieb Meier, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Prussia; enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Joseph Meier, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Joseph Morlok, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 24, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Gottlieb Munk, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 18, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. John Naegele, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 12, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Joseph Neil, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted June 12, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Ferdinand Pietzli, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 10, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Isaac N. Reed, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Delaware; enlisted July 2, 1864, as third corporal; promoted second corporal September 1, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. August Reinhart, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 22, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Henry Ries, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 19, 1864; mustered out September 5, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, by reason of reenlistment for one year in Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry. John Roth, age 45; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, France; enlisted May 22, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Daniel Schafer, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 22, 1864; promoted sixth corporal September 5, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Martin Schafer, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 29, 1864; promoted fifth corporal September 5, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of

service. Charles Schultze, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 18, 1864, as fourth corporal; promoted fifth sergeant July 22, 1864; fourth sergeant September 1, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Christop T. Seeber, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted May 21, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Samuel M. Shortridge, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted July 7, 1864, as first sergeant; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. John H. Stadtlander, age 44; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted May 24, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Theodore Waldschmidt, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; appointed captain May 23, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Manuel Weiss, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted June 18, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service. Joseph Widmer, age 40; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Switzerland; enlisted May 21, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, Rock Island, Ill., expiration of term of service.

FIRST BATTERY OF IOWA LIGHT ARTILLERY

Term of service three years. Mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, Iowa, August 17, 1861, by Capt. Alexander Chambers, United States Army.

Governor Kirkwood in May, 1861, called for the enlistment of a company to be called the First Battery of Iowa Light Artillery. In pursuance to this call an artillery company was organized, of which Charles H. Fletcher of Burlington was made captain. It consisted of 116 men.

The company rendezvoused at Burlington until some time in December, 1861, when it was ordered to proceed to Benton Barracks, Mo. When there it received its armament, which consisted of six guns. Many of the men had never seen a cannon until the company had arrived at Benton Barracks. Here the company commenced to drill with the guns until in January, 1862, when it was ordered to Rolla, Mo. Captain Fletcher had been ordered to report for duty to his regiment, the First United States Infantry, and Lieut. J. A. Jones was commissioned captain.

The battery was assigned to the army under the command of General Curtis.

The first opportunity given to the battery to show what it could do was at the battle of Pea Ridge, which took place on the 7th and 8th of March, 1862. We had at this time a battery composed of young men who never had any military training except what had been gained within three months, taking part in one of the hardest fought battles of the war. When put to the test the men stood by their guns and never flinched.

Captain Jones resigned in March, 1862, when the command fell to Lieut. Abram Harbach of Burlington.

After the battle of Pea Ridge the battery continued with the army under the command of General Curtis and went from Cassville, Mo., to Batesville, Ark.

Capt. H. H. Griffith of Company E of the Fourth Iowa Infantry was commissioned captain of the battery on the 16th of May, 1862, and a better officer

could not have been found. Under his command the battery rose to the highest degree of efficiency.

From Batesville the company marched to Helena, Ark.

In November, 1862, it was a part of the expedition which under the command of General Horey reached Oakland, Miss., on its way to Arkansas Post, but was turned back and returned to Helena.

The battery formed a part of General Steel's division in the attack at Chickasaw Bayou, when the Union forces were repulsed.

The battery took part in the battle of Arkansas Post on January 11, 1863. It was complimented by General McClemond for the efficient service rendered by it at Arkansas Post, who presented to it two fine Parrott guns which had been captured from the enemy.

From Arkansas Post it was taken to Sherman's Landing, opposite Vicksburg. Here the battery was assigned to General Carr's division of the Thirteenth Army Corps on April 3, 1863, and ran the blockade and arrived at Bruinsburg, Miss., April 30, 1863. From Bruinsburg it went to Port Gibson.

On the way to Port Gibson the Union forces engaged in a night battle with the enemy in which the enemy were repulsed.

Here it was ordered to join General Steel's division of the Fifteenth Army Corps on the 13th of May and participated in the first capture of Jackson, Miss.

From Jackson it proceeded to Vicksburg, where it arrived on May 18, 1863, on which day it fired its first shot into the enemy's entrenchment. It fired into the enemy's works over fifteen hundred rounds to each gun during the siege. Vicksburg surrendered July 4, 1863, and on the night of July 5 the battery commenced its march to Jackson and engaged in the siege of Jackson, which resulted in the capture of that city on the 16th.

From Jackson the battery marched to Brandon, Miss., and from there to Big Black River bridge, where it stayed until September; then it marched to Vicksburg and took transports to Memphis, Tenn.

From Memphis it went by rail to Corinth, and from the latter place marched to Tuscumbia, Ala. From Tuscumbia it went to Chickasaw Station and did some fighting there. Returned to Chickasaw, Ala., then crossed the Tennessee River and marched 400 miles over mountains and through valleys to Chattanooga, Tenn.

On the morning of the 25th of November, 1863, it opened fire on the rebel works on Lookout Mountain. Was complimented by General Hooker for the part it took in this action. The next day it took part in shooting Missionary Ridge before its assault by the Union forces. The guns of the battery had been worked out because of the service they had rendered. At Chattanooga the company received a new equipment of 10-pound Parrott guns. In his report Captain Griffith says: "I desire to thank senior First Lieut. W. H. Gay, for a long time commander of the company, for his faithful discharge of duty and invariable gallantry and skill; junior First Lieutenant Curtiss and Second Lieutenants I James and Park. I also desire to thank First Sergeant Lubert, Sergeants B. Antrobus and Thomas Fitken, and Corporals Olney, Gardner, Black and J. L. White for invariable good conduct.

A severe battle took place at Resaca, Ga. The first Iowa Battery went into action at 4 o'clock P. M. in an open field in front of two rebel batteries. The

firing of the Iowa battery was so accurate and deadly that in a short time it had silenced the two rebel batteries.

The battery with the army arrived at Dallas, Ga., on the 25th of May, 1863, where the enemy were strongly entrenched. On the 28th the battery was ordered to take an advanced position without any support. The battery took its position and fired thirty-three rounds, mostly canister, when the enemy, from the front and two sides, swarmed in upon it yelling like demons. Seeing the danger of capture, Captain Griffith gave the command to fall back, which was done so coolly that every gun was saved from capture. In this action Private John W. Moris was severely wounded; Private S. H. Titus captured, but killed his capturer and escaped. Captain Gay, in his report of this action, commends Sergeants Thomas Filkin, James Elting, A. C. Blanchard, Mathew Blake, John M. Burnside, Henry Day and John Shick for great personal courage.

It took part in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, at which it fired 722 rounds of ammunition.

The hardest test to which its men were put was on the 20th of July, 1863, during the battles around Atlanta. The battery was on this day ordered to take a position and to reserve its fire until ordered. There it remained for one hour while the enemy was firing into it a deadly hail of shell and missile, and the men were not permitted to respond; still they stood their ground while Lieutenant Ijames was severely wounded and taken from the field, Sergeant Blanchard and Private Michael were killed and Privates Odell and Burnside were severely wounded and several slightly wounded, but when the order came the enemy knew what they were.

On the 22d of July the battery had its heaviest engagement. On that day it expended 598 rounds of ammunition. Time and again it was assaulted, but poured such a storm of shot into the ranks of the rebels that made them recoil. The enemy made strenuous efforts on this day to capture the caissons of the battery, but failed on account of the bravery of Corp. Elliott Frazier of Morning Sun, under whose charge they had been placed. For his bravery he was made sergeant.

The original time of service of the men expired on August 10, 1864. Those who did not reenlist were sent to Davenport, Iowa, where they were honorably discharged from service. Those who had reenlisted and those recruited left their positions around Atlanta on the 26th of August and moved to Flint River, south of Atlanta, and from there to Jonesboro, at which place it took part in the battle at Lovejoy's Station. From Lovejoy's Station it went to East Point, September 8, 1864. It took part in the operations against Hood's army. The battery, after pursuing Hood, finally came to Nashville, where it participated in the battle fought on December 15 and 16, 1864. This ended its active service.

Was assigned to garrison duty at Nashville and stayed there until June, 1865, when it was sent to Davenport, Iowa, where it was mustered out on July 5, 1865.

Names of officers at muster in of the First Battery. Service record given opposite their names in the alphabetical roster following. Harbach Abram, junior second lieutenant. Bolivar Antrobus, age 25; residence, Des Moines County, postoffice, New London; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 17, 1861, as third corporal; promoted second corporal February 24, 1862; first corporal May 1, 1863; seventh sergeant September 1, 1863; sixth sergeant January 1,

1864; fifth sergeant February 13, 1864; fourth sergeant July 22, 1864; mustered out August 17, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Edwin H. Cooper, age 33; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 17, 1861, as seventh corporal; promoted sixth corporal October 1, 1861; fifth corporal January 1, 1862; fourth corporal February 24, 1862; discharged for disability April 3, 1862, Rolla, Mo. Samuel B. Darlington, age 29; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863; promoted third corporal August 18, 1864; second corporal October 1, 1864; first corporal November 1, 1864; sixth sergeant March 1, 1865; mustered out July 5, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Denis W. Dean, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted March 28, 1863; mustered March 28, 1863; discharged for disability May 9, 1865, Nashville, Tenn. James Elting, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 17, 1861; promoted eleventh corporal June 3, 1862; seventh sergeant July 1, 1862; sixth sergeant August 1, 1862; fifth sergeant September 1, 1862; fourth sergeant September 1, 1863; third sergeant February 13, 1864; second sergeant July 22, 1864; mustered out August 17, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Charles H. Fletcher, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; appointed captain August 17, 1861; resigned to rejoin his company (A) First United States Infantry January 14, 1862, St. Louis, Mo. John Gibberlin, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 17, 1861; mustered out August 17, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Gustavus Gustavison, age 33; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted December 1, 1861; mustered December 1, 1861; wounded fatally March 7, 1862, Pea Ridge, Ark.; died of wounds March 8, 1862, Pea Ridge, Ark. Abram Harbach, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed junior second lieutenant August 17, 1861; resigned August 21, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. Thomas Hartz, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 1, 1861; mustered September 1, 1861; discharged June 3, 1862, Springfield, Mo. John R. Hoffman, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted September 1, 1861; mustered September 1, 1861; wounded May 1, 1863, Port Gilson, Miss.; discharged for disability March 21, 1864. William R. Jones; residence, Burlington; enlisted January 30, 1863; died of disease February 18, 1863, Camp McClellan, Davenport, Iowa; buried in National Cemetery, Rock Island, Ill. John Milne, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Scotland; enlisted August 17, 1861, as artificer; died of disease September 5, 1862, Helena, Ark.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section 3, grave 624. James C. Roe, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maryland; enlisted August 17, 1861, as eighth corporal; promoted seventh corporal October 1, 1861; sixth corporal January 1, 1862; fifth corporal February 24, 1862; fourth corporal April 3, 1862; third corporal August 1, 1862; mustered out August 17, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Joseph Schwartz, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 17, 1861; discharged for disability October 8, 1862, St. Louis, Mo. (see Company D, Ninth Cavalry). Austin Seebring, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 17, 1861; mustered out August 17, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Henry Sheridan, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, the ocean; enlisted February 10, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; no further record

found. Calvin Townsend, age 41; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maine; enlisted August 17, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps September 1, 1863; no further record found. Algernon Wentworth (veteran), age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 17, 1861; mustered August 17, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 29, 1864; promoted twelfth corporal March 1, 1865; eleventh corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out July 5, 1865, Davenport, Iowa.

FIRST REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

Term of service three years. Mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington and Davenport, Iowa, on dates ranging from July 30 to September 12, 1861, by Capt. Alexander Chambers, United States Army. Mustered out of service February 15, 1866, Austin, Texas.

Field and Staff: Fitz Henry Warren; residence, Burlington; nativity, Massachusetts; appointed colonel June 13, 1861; promoted brigadier-general United States Volunteers July 16, 1862. Charles E. Moss; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Connecticut; appointed lieutenant-colonel June 13, 1861; resigned June 28, 1862. Edwin W. Chamberlain; residence, Burlington; appointed major June 13, 1861; resigned April 4, 1863. James O. Gower, age 27; residence, Iowa City; nativity, Maine; promoted major from captain of Company F September 1, 1861; promoted colonel August 26, 1862; resigned August 20, 1863. William M. G. Torrence, age 37; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Pennsylvania; promoted major from captain of Company A, October 26, 1861; resigned May 3, 1862. Joseph C. Stone, age 33; residence Iowa City; nativity, New York; promoted adjutant from hospital steward October 7, 1861; mustered out April 10, 1862. Martin L. Morris, age 45; residence, Iowa City; nativity, Pennsylvania; promoted quartermaster from Company F, August 14, 1861; mustered out April 10, 1862. Henry L. Dashiell, age 26; residence, Albia; nativity, Kentucky; promoted commissary from Company H, August 26, 1862; mustered October 29, 1862; resigned December 5, 1864. David A. Kerr, age 22; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Illinois; promoted first battalion adjutant from first sergeant of Company A, October 7, 1861; mustered out September 16, 1862; reentered the service as adjutant October 1, 1862; resigned February 6, 1863. James M. Bryan, age 25; residence, Indianola, nativity, Ohio; promoted second battalion adjutant from first sergeant of Company D, October 7, 1861; mustered out September 16, 1862. Henry K. Robinson, age 18; residence, Lyons; nativity, Illinois; promoted third battalion adjutant from Company M, October 7, 1861; resigned May 1, 1862. John A. Landis, age 26; residence, Martinsburg; nativity, Ohio; promoted first battalion quartermaster for Company I, October 7, 1861; mustered out April 10, 1862 (see Company D, Eighteenth Infantry). Charles A. Case, age 36; residence, Lyons; nativity, Connecticut; promoted second battalion quartermaster from first sergeant of Company M, October 7, 1861; mustered out April 10, 1862. William H. Muzzy, age 25; residence, Clayton County; nativity, New York; promoted third battalion quartermaster from quartermaster sergeant of Company K, October 7, 1861; mustered out April 10, 1862. Milton B. Cochran, age 35; residence, Iowa City; nativity, Vermont; appointed surgeon July 29, 1861; mustered August 5, 1861; resigned for promotion as assistant surgeon United

States Volunteers, August 1, 1864. David B. Allen, age 37; residence, Indianola; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon August 3, 1861; resigned for promotion as surgeon of thirtieth infantry April 21, 1863. John A. Ladd, age 29; residence, Wheatland; nativity, New York; appointed assistant surgeon from hospital steward of Twenty-sixth Infantry April 17, 1863; mustered May 22, 1863; resigned September 27, 1863. Abram B. Hershe, age 29; residence Muscatine; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed assistant surgeon October 3, 1863; appointment declined and commission cancelled February 10, 1864. John I. Sanders, age 33; residence, Iowa City; nativity, Indiana; appointed assistant surgeon January 20, 1864; mustered February 26, 1864; dismissed November 10, 1864. Charles R. Bosbyshell; residence, Glenwood; appointed additional assistant surgeon April 21, 1862; appointment declined April 28, 1862. Charles H. Lothrop, age 31; residence, Lyons; nativity, Massachusetts; appointed additional assistant surgeon May 14, 1862; promoted assistant surgeon February 1, 1863; surgeon July 2, 1864; mustered out February 15, 1866, Austin, Texas. James W. Latham, age 32; residence, Winchester; nativity, Virginia; appointed chaplain August 20, 1861; resigned February 5, 1863, Springfield, Mo. John M. Coggeshall, age 42; residence, Denmark; nativity, Rhode Island; appointed chaplain June 12, 1863; died of disease October 29, 1863, Little Rock, Ark. James S. Rand, age 34; residence, Lewis; nativity, New York; promoted chaplain from unassigned recruit, Fourth Infantry, May 18, 1864; mustered May 19, 1864; mustered out February 15, 1866, Austin, Texas.

COMPANY C

Privates: William P. Allen (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maine; enlisted July 1, 1861, as bugler; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; discharged for promotion as lieutenant in Sixty-seventh United States Colored Infantry March 19, 1864. Wilbert S. Andrews, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862; died March 25, 1863, Gladden Valley, Mo. Franklin Arrickson, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted June 1, 1861; discharged for disability December 2, 1862, Woody Springs, Mo. Samuel (or Stout) Atherton, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted July 14, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John L. Baltzer (veteran), age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 1, 1861, as third corporal; promoted second corporal May 27, 1862; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864. George Barr, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 14, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Joseph Boltz, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 2, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa; expiration of term of service. Armond W. Bowman, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted July 10, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Michael Boyer (veteran), age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted June 20, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864. John H. Brandt, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered

January 4, 1864. Benjamin A. Brewer, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William L. Brown (veteran), age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered August 16, 1862; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864. Loren T. Bush, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; wounded April —, 1864, Little Rock, Ark.; discharged for disability June 2, 1865, Memphis, Tenn. (see Company E, First Infantry). (Lorin F. Bush). Josiah Cameron, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 13, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; wounded May 27, 1862, Monagan Springs, Mo.; died of wounds May 28, 1862, Osceola, Mo. George H. Carey (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 20, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864. Jackson D. Carter, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted July 18, 1861, as seventh corporal; mustered July 31, 1861; promoted sixth corporal May 22, 1862; sixth sergeant December 1, 1862; fifth sergeant January 1, 1863; fourth sergeant January 1, 1864; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Benjamin S. Castle, age 22; residence, Danville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted June 8, 1861, as fourth sergeant; promoted third sergeant July 1, 1862; second sergeant December 12, 1862; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John H. Clark, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered December 29, 1863. William A. Clark, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 1, 1861, as third sergeant; promoted first sergeant July 1, 1862; second lieutenant February 14, 1863; resigned June 18, 1864, Little Rock, Ark. Benjamin F. Clegg, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted July 10, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Harvey J. Clingfield (veteran), age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; deserted July 16, 1864, Benton Barracks (St. Louis) Mo. Joseph Clothier (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Canada; enlisted June 10, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864. John B. Cole, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Doddridge W. Cook, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; mustered out May 23, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Simeon W. Cooley, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 2, 1861; died of disease April —, 1864, West Point, Iowa. James Corkwell (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted June 13, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; discharged October 6, 1865, Jefferson Barracks, (St. Louis), Mo. William L. Cutter, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, New Hampshire; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864. Edwin W. Deal, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 14, 1861, as saddler; accidentally drowned October 4, 1861, enroute from Burlington, Iowa, to St. Louis, Mo. Henry J. Depperman (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 18,

1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; promoted seventh corporal, September 10, 1864; fourth corporal February 4, 1866. Franklin Drurey, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Vermont; enlisted June 10, 1861; died of disease October 15, 1863, Little Rock, Ark.; buried in National Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark., section 1, grave 87. Charles C. Eastman, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Noah W. Estep, age 25; residence, Burlington; enlisted September 24, 1861; mustered September 24, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John M. Fife, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 1, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps August 15, 1863; returned to company February 19, 1864; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William A. Gardner (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 13, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; promoted eighth corporal February 4, 1866. Henry Gearheart (veteran), age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; promoted second corporal, September 10, 1864; sixth sergeant February 4, 1866. Matthew C. Glann, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted June 10, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Alexander T. Hamilton, age 41; residence, Morning Sun; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 10, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Isaac Hammond, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Holland; enlisted July 14, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William G. Harbach, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 18, 1861, as company quartermaster sergeant; wounded by guerrillas near Monagan Springs, Mo. May 27, 1862; died of wounds May 27, 1862, Osceola, Mo. George W. Hardin, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864. Porter W. Henry, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 13, 1861; discharged for disability November 1, 1862, Cross Hollow, Ark. Michael Higgins, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 13, 1861; wounded fatally by guerrillas May 27, 1862, near Monagan Springs, Mo., died of wounds May 28, 1862, Osceola, Mo. John J. Hillery, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 10, 1861; wounded fatally April 14, 1864; White Oak Creek, Ark.; died of wounds April 26, 1864, Camden, Ark. Thomas Hutchinson (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 1, 1861, as farrier; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; mustered out December 18, 1865, New Orleans, La. James Ingersol, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 13, 1861, as farrier; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Charles Johnson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; mustered out May 28, 1865, Memphis, Tenn. Luther B. Johnson, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Marion Johnson, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa;

enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864. Bascomb H. Kelly, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered August 16, 1862; mustered out June 13, 1865, Memphis, Tenn. Rolla Kimball (veteran), age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; absent without leave from June 17, 1864. Frederick O. Lane (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, New Hampshire; enlisted June 6, 1861; promoted eighth corporal November 1, 1862; sixth sergeant January 29, 1863; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; promoted fifth sergeant January 1, 1864; second sergeant September 10, 1864; absent without leave February 17, 1865; no later record found. Robert G. Laughlin, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted July 10, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Charles E. Madera (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; killed by guerrillas September 27, 1864, Centralia, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, (St. Louis), Mo., section 45, grave 543. Martin M. Moore (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 7, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; promoted eighth corporal January 29, 1863; fifth corporal March 1, 1863; fourth corporal January 1, 1864; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; promoted first corporal September 10, 1864; discharged September 28, 1865, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Richard F. Morgan (veteran), age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered August 16, 1862; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; promoted sixth corporal September 10, 1864; fifth corporal February 4, 1866. William Morgan (veteran), age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 28, 1862; mustered August 28, 1862; promoted wagoner; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864. William Mosena, age 37; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted March 21, 1864; mustered March 22, 1864. John C. Murphy, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864. Stevenson D. Parkenson, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. George W. Patterson, age 24; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted June 15, 1861, as fifth corporal; promoted fourth corporal May 27, 1862; first corporal March 1, 1863; discharged for disability November 2, 1863; Keokuk, Iowa. Thomas J. R. Perry, Jr. (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; promoted sixth sergeant September 1, 1862; company quartermaster sergeant October 4, 1862; first sergeant February 28, 1863; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; promoted first lieutenant July 6, 1864; captain April 15, 1865. Benjamin Raney, age 36; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; appointed first lieutenant May 12, 1861; died December 11, 1862, Springfield, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Springfield, Mo., section 10, grave 53. Charles H. Rankin (veteran), age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; mustered out June 7, 1865, Memphis, Tenn. Matthew Ronaldson, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 18, 1861, as second sergeant; wounded slightly March 25,

1862, St. Clair County, Mo.; promoted second lieutenant December 12, 1862; first lieutenant February 14, 1863; resigned June 29, 1864, St. Louis, Mo. George C. Sackett, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 14, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Joseph O. Seranton, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 18, 1861; transferred to Burges' Sharpshooters Oct. 20, 1861. Michael Seyb (veteran), age 21; residence, Franklin; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 28, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; promoted sixth corporal March 1, 1863; fifth corporal January 1, 1864; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; promoted fifth sergeant September 10, 1864; fourth sergeant, April —, 1865. William P. Shelton, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 9, 1861; promoted eighth corporal March 1, 1863; sixth corporal; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John E. Simmons, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted June 18, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. William H. Slocum, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted June 10, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Samuel Smith, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 20, 1864; mustered January 25, 1864; mustered out May 28, 1865, Memphis, Tenn., expiration of term of service. William B. Smith (veteran), age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 8, 1861; mustered August 9, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; deserted December 26, 1865, Austin, Texas. James D. Starkey, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 24, 1864; mustered February 24, 1864. Edward L. Stone (veteran), age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 18, 1861, as fourth corporal; promoted third corporal May 27, 1862; company quartermaster sergeant February 28, 1863; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864. Nicholas Stover, age 37; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862; mustered out June 13, 1865. John D. Sunderland, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864. Franklin C. Taylor, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted June 15, 1861; promoted fifth corporal May 27, 1862; second corporal March 1, 1863; first corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John Upton, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted December 28, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864; died of disease March 16, 1864, Little Rock, Ark.; buried in National Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark., section 1, grave 352. George Vanbeek (veteran), age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Holland; enlisted June 20, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; promoted seventh corporal March 1, 1863; sixth sergeant January 1, 1864; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; promoted third sergeant September 10, 1864; second sergeant April —, 1865; second lieutenant April 15, 1865; not mustered; mustered out February 15, 1866, Austin, Texas. Samuel E. Welch (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864; discharged October 6, 1865, Jefferson Barracks, (St. Louis), Mo. Elijah G. Wilcox, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 13, 1861; discharged for

disease January 1, 1862, Jefferson City, Mo. Pliny Wilcox, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Vermont; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862; accidentally killed July 19, 1863, Bloomfield, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, (St. Louis), Mo., section 38, grave 7. Samuel H. F. Wilson, age 32; nativity, Virginia; enlisted July 18, 1861, as first sergeant; reduced to ranks at his own request October 7, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Jacob R. Wolf, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 13, 1861; died of disease December 22, 1861, Jefferson City, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson City, Mo., section 2, grave 3. Andrew W. Wyman, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maine; enlisted July 18, 1861, as second corporal; promoted first corporal May 27, 1862; discharged for promotion as first lieutenant in Company L, Second Arkansas Cavalry, January 26, 1864.

COMPANY D

Privates: Charles H. Corey, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864. Whitman Corey, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; promoted trumpeter. James Dailey, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 9, 1864; mustered August 9, 1864. Philip Dailey, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864. Samuel A. Flanders, age 28; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New Hampshire; enlisted September 24, 1861; mustered September 24, 1861; wounded March 11, 1862, Lafayette County, Mo.; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Joseph C. Hewitt, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; died of disease February 21, 1865, Memphis, Tenn.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section 1, grave 102. John L. McClelland, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted December 21, 1863; mustered December 21, 1863; promoted seventh corporal September 9, 1864; mustered out May 28, 1865, Memphis, Tenn. Perry Robert, age 37; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; died August 10, 1864, Van Buren, Ark. John A. Roberts, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; promoted trumpeter. William H. Rowe, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 23, 1864; mustered February 3, 1864. James H. Stewart, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864; died August 10, 1864, Little Rock, Ark.; buried in National Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark., section 1, grave 855. William H. Stewart, age 29; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered December 29, 1863. William Wallace Wright, age 26; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Canada; enlisted December 21, 1863; mustered December 21, 1863.

COMPANY E

Privates: Freling H. Cale, age 18; residence, Burlington; enlisted July 31, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of

service. John Campbell, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; promoted bugler; mustered out May 24, 1865. Memphis, Tenn. (see Company I). Amasa Daily (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 13, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 24, 1864; died of disease May 10, 1864, St. Louis, Mo. Lucian D. Fowler, age 17; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted January 27, 1864; mustered February 8, 1864. Jeremiah Kitchen (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 31, 1861; mustered July 31, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 24, 1864. Samuel W. Morgan, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Delaware; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered August 14, 1862; mustered out June 15, 1865, Memphis, Tenn. Henry R. Newcomb (veteran), age 33; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted February 27, 1864; mustered March 8, 1864; discharged for promotion as captain in Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, October 25, 1864. George W. Ramsey, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 18, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Joseph B. Ramsey, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered August 30, 1862; mustered out June 15, 1865, Memphis, Tenn. Upton S. Ramsey (veteran), age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered August 14, 1862; reenlisted and remustered January 5, 1864.

COMPANY F

Privates: Thomas W. Priddy (veteran), age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered August 30, 1862; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; promoted second corporal October 31, 1864; first corporal August 3, 1865.

COMPANY H

Privates: Phineas D. Judson, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Connecticut; enlisted September 7, 1861; mustered September 7, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John McDowell, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted September 30, 1861; mustered September 30, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Henry Osborn, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted September 30, 1861; mustered September 30, 1861; died of disease November 16, 1861, Jefferson City, Mo.

COMPANY I

Privates: John Campbell, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; transferred to Company E. Edwin M. Church (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 13, 1861; mustered August 3, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; promoted fourth sergeant January 1, 1865; first ser-

geant February 17, 1865. Thomas A. Jessup, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864. James L. Sayers, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 11, 1864; mustered August 11, 1864.

COMPANY K

Privates: John W. Holmes, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 20, 1864; mustered January 25, 1864; died of disease July 10, 1864, Little Rock, Ark.; buried in National Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark., section 1, grave 752. Anthony Kelley, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862; mustered out June 13, 1865, Memphis, Tenn. George W. Kelley (veteran), age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862; reenlisted and remustered January 1, 1864; promoted Eighth corporal February 20, 1864; seventh corporal May 1, 1864; fifth sergeant February 21, 1865; third sergeant December 14, 1865. William M. Kelley, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted June 13, 1861; mustered August 17, 1861; promoted eighth corporal September 1, 1862; sixth corporal April 1, 1863; fifth corporal August 4, 1863; fourth corporal November 2, 1863; third corporal January 1, 1864; reduced to ranks at his own request January 26, 1864; died of disease September 14, 1864, on steamer "Burlington." John B. Kelly, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 22, 1864; mustered February 24, 1864; mustered out September 1, 1865, St. Louis, Mo. Jonathan R. Porter, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 20, 1864; mustered January 25, 1864; discharged for disability March 28, 1865, Keokuk, Iowa. Hiram S. Root, age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Canada; enlisted March 18, 1864; mustered March 18, 1864.

COMPANY L

Privates: Joseph Moody (veteran), age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 25, 1862; mustered August 25, 1862; reenlisted and remustered January 5, 1864; mustered out February 15, 1866, Austin, Texas (see Company F).

COMPANY M

Privates: Nelson P. Hill (veteran), age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted October 5, 1861; mustered October 5, 1861; promoted farrier January 5, 1864; reenlisted and remustered February 22, 1864. Richard Smith, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted September 2, 1861; mustered September 12, 1861; discharged for disability July 24, 1862.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS

Jared W. Chamberlin, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; War Department reports:

"No record found." Charles Davis, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maryland; enlisted August 23, 1864; mustered August 23, 1864; War Department reports: "No record found." William Kepler, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted March 12, 1864; mustered March 21, 1864; War Department reports: "No record found." John H. Lea, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, North Carolina; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; War Department reports: "No record found."

SECOND REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

Term of service three years. Mustered into service of the United States at Davenport, Iowa, September 28, 1861, by Capt. Alexander Chambers, United States Army. Mustered out of service September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala.

Field and Staff: Washington L. Elliott; appointed colonel September 14, 1861; mustered September 14, 1861; promoted brigadier-general June 11, 1862; brevet major-general March 13, 1865. Edward Hatch, age 30; residence, Muscatine; nativity, Maine; promoted lieutenant-colonel from First Battalion major September 12, 1861; colonel June 30, 1862; wounded severely December 4, 1863, Moscow, Tenn.; promoted brigadier-general April 27, 1864 (see Company A). William P. Hepburn, age 27; residence, Marshalltown; nativity, Ohio; promoted First Battalion major from captain of Company B September 13, 1861; lieutenant-colonel July 1, 1862; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Datus E. Coon, age 30; residence, Mason City; nativity, New York; promoted Second Battalion major from captain of Company I September 14, 1861; colonel May 1, 1864; brevet brigadier-general March 8, 1865; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. Hiram W. Love, age 31; residence, Iowa City; nativity, Ohio; promoted Third Battalion major from captain of Company H September 15, 1861; resigned August 8, 1863. Charles F. Marden; nativity, New Hampshire; appointed adjutant September 26, 1861; mustered September 28, 1861; promoted first lieutenant of Company G April 15, 1862. William B. Blaney; appointed regimental quartermaster September 26, 1861; mustered September 26, 1861; died of disease February 18, 1862, St. Louis, Mo. Duncan McGregor; appointed regimental quartermaster February 13, 1862; promoted first lieutenant of Company B April 15, 1862. Richard McC. Kirtland, age 25; residence, Iowa Falls; nativity, New York; promoted regimental commissary from Third Battalion sergeant-major October 1, 1862; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company F). Gustavus Schnitger, age 37; residence, Davenport; nativity, Germany; promoted First Battalion adjutant from second lieutenant of Company E, December 1, 1861; mustered out August 26, 1862. Joseph H. Freeman, age 35; residence, Scott County; nativity, Ohio; promoted Second Battalion adjutant from first lieutenant of Company C December 1, 1861; mustered out August 26, 1862. William W. Mills, age 25; residence, Dubuque; nativity, Pennsylvania; promoted Third Battalion adjutant from first lieutenant of Company I December 1, 1861; resigned January 22, 1862. Samuel Gilbert, age 35; residence, Fort Madison; nativity, Kentucky; promoted First Battalion quartermaster from first lieutenant of Company K December 1, 1861; mustered out April 26, 1862, Hamburg, Tenn. (see Company F). James M. Hannam; residence, Muscatine; pro-

moted Second Battalion quartermaster from second lieutenant of Company A December 1, 1861; mustered out April 26, 1862, Hamburg, Tenn. George R. Ammond, age 24; residence, Hamilton County; nativity, Pennsylvania; promoted Third Battalion quartermaster from second lieutenant of Company F; mustered out April 26, 1862, Hamburg, Tenn. George Reeder; appointed surgeon September 10, 1861; mustered October 1, 1861; resigned June 8, 1862, Booneville, Miss. George H. Noyes, age 32; residence, Clinton; nativity, New Hampshire; appointed assistant surgeon from assistant surgeon of Eighth Infantry September 10, 1861; mustered September 19, 1861; promoted surgeon June 9, 1862; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. Erastus D. Yule, age 40; residence, Clinton County; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon June 9, 1862; mustered June 27, 1862; resigned June 30, 1864. S. E. Jones; residence, Wapello; appointed assistant surgeon March 7, 1865; commission declined and returned. Jesse R. Burgess, age 44; residence, Webster City; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed additional assistant surgeon April 21, 1862; promoted assistant surgeon January 7, 1863; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. Charles G. Trusdell, age 36; residence, Marshalltown; nativity, New York; appointed chaplain August 30, 1861; mustered October 2, 1861; resigned October 7, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; reappointed August 20, 1863; commission declined. Joseph J. Watson, age 40; residence, Hazelton; nativity, Ohio; appointed chaplain May 17, 1864; mustered June 4, 1864; resigned June 1, 1865, Nashville, Tenn.

COMPANY A

Privates: Thomas Birkimer, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 23, 1865; mustered January 23, 1865; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. Daniel W. Caviness, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 23, 1865; mustered January 23, 1865; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. Alonzo J. Chandler, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 19, 1865; mustered January 19, 1865; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. James R. Crakaal, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 15, 1865; mustered February 15, 1865; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. Alvin R. Downing, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 19, 1865; mustered January 19, 1865; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. William T. Free, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 15, 1865; mustered February 15, 1865; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. James W. Frush, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 19, 1865; mustered January 19, 1865; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala.

COMPANY D

Privates: Napoleon B. Callehan, age 31; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered December 29, 1863; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. Joseph P. Holt, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January

5, 1864; died of disease February 29, 1864, Memphis, Tenn.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, section 1, grave 237. Thomas Paul, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 28, 1863; mustered December 28, 1863.

COMPANY F

Privates: Martin C. Lyons, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted March 13, 1862; mustered April 26, 1862; deserted April 14, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.

COMPANY H

Privates: James Deming, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 17, 1865; mustered January 17, 1865.

COMPANY I

Privates: Thomas Anderson, age 28; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted March 7, 1864; mustered March 7, 1864. William E. Fehrenback, age 32; residence, Kingston; nativity, South Carolina; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner August 13, 1864, near Hurricane Creek, Miss.; mustered out June 8, 1865, Clinton, Iowa (see Company K; see also regimental band).

COMPANY K

Privates: Amos Allen, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted August 28, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa. Clark Anderson, age 21; residence, Linton; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered out September 16, 1865, Selma, Ala. William H. H. Anderson, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted May 10, 1864; wounded severely December 17, 1864, Little Harpeth, Tenn.; mustered out June 9, 1865, Quincy, Ill. Moses Armentrout, age 21; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 12, 1861; died of pneumonia January 16, 1862, Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, section 38, grave 102. Albert Babb, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 2, 1863; mustered December 2, 1863. Miles W. Babb, age 19; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 21, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Levi L. Backus (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 19, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted farrier; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864; promoted seventh corporal November 1, 1864; wounded severely December 17, 1864, Little Harpeth, Tenn.; promoted sixth corporal January 1, 1865; fifth corporal March 1, 1865; fourth corporal April 1, 1865; third corporal June 18, 1865. Jeremiah R. Bailey, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted November 12, 1861; mustered November 12, 1861; discharged November 11, 1864, Memphis, Tenn.,

expiration of term of service. John N. Bailey (veteran), age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 19, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted eighth corporal April 1, 1862; fourth corporal October 15, 1862; third corporal February 1, 1863; sixth sergeant June 1, 1864; fourth sergeant November 1, 1864; third sergeant March 1, 1865. Elijah W. Bandy, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1861, as second corporal; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted first corporal February 1, 1862; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Jacob F. Bandy (veteran), age 26; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 12, 1861, as quartermaster sergeant; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted second lieutenant December 1, 1861; first lieutenant June 11, 1862; captain May 7, 1864. John Bandy, age 36; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted December 7, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864; promoted eighth corporal June 1, 1864; seventh corporal July 23, 1864; sixth corporal September 13, 1864; fourth corporal November 1, 1864; third corporal January 1, 1865; second corporal March 1, 1865; first corporal April 1, 1865; discharged June 18, 1865, Nashville, Tenn. George D. Barnes, age 18; residence, Linton; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 21, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; died of disease January 25, 1862, hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Jacob K. Barnes (veteran), age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 12, 1861, as farrier; mustered August 30, 1861; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864. James R. Barnes, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 19, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; died of disease January 15, 1862, hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Uriah Barnes, age 44; residence, Kingston; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted August 19, 1861, as first corporal; mustered August 30, 1861; discharged for disability February 14, 1863, Keokuk, Iowa. John Bartscherer, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864; wounded severely November 19, 1864, Butler Creek, Ala. Thomas Bell, Jr. (veteran), age 22; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 30, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted saddler January 1, 1864; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864. Walter G. Bell, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 23, 1865; mustered January 23, 1865. Zion Bishop (veteran), age 19; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 21, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864; promoted eighth corporal November 1, 1864; seventh corporal January 1, 1865; sixth corporal March 1, 1865; fifth corporal April 1, 1865; fourth corporal June 18, 1865. Henry M. Blanchard, age 26; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 12, 1861, as third corporal; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted second corporal February 1, 1862; first corporal October 15, 1862; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John A. Braden, age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 18, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864; died of disease June 4, 1864, Memphis, Tenn. (see Company C, Thirtieth Infantry). Garret R. Bradley (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 24, 1861, as saddler; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted wagoner; wounded slightly May 9, 1862, Farmington, Miss.; promoted fifth corporal October 15, 1862; fourth corporal February 1, 1862; third corporal June 1, 1864; second corporal July 23, 1864; first corporal September 13, 1864; fifth sergeant Novem-

be 1, 1864; fourth sergeant March 1, 1865. John Canterbury, age 19; residence, Middleton; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 20, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Lucullus Casens, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Illinois; enlisted December 2, 1863; mustered December 7, 1863. Amos M. Clark (veteran), age 24; residence, Danville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864. Terrence Cox, age 24; residence, Kingston; nativity, Ireland; enlisted December 14, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864; deserted July 29, 1865, Decatur, Ala. Davis J. Crocker, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; appointed captain August 25, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; resigned June 11, 1862, Farmington, Miss. George B. Darlington, age 18; residence, Northfield; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted September 5, 1864; mustered September 5, 1864; taken prisoner December 17, 1864, Little Harpeth, Tenn.; mustered out June 7, 1865, Clinton, Iowa; substitute for Thomas L. Lawrence (see Company H, Seventh Infantry). Benton S. Darwold, age 18; residence, Huron; nativity, Virginia; enlisted December 22, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864; promoted eighth corporal April 1, 1865; seventh corporal June 18, 1865. Albert Dean, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 8, 1863. Henry C. Dolbee, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 17, 1865; mustered January 17, 1865. Derwin A. Downer (veteran), age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 20, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted bugler March 1, 1862; wounded severely May 9, 1862, Farmington, Miss.; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864. Robert M. Downer, age 23; residence, Linton; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 21, 1861, as first sergeant; mustered August 30, 1861; reduced to ranks March 1, 1862; wounded slightly May 9, 1862, Farmington, Miss.; promoted fifth sergeant August 1, 1862; discharged for disability October 16, 1862, St. Louis, Mo. William R. Driskell, age 21; residence, Kingston; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864. William M. Driskill, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1861, as fifth corporal; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted third corporal February 1, 1862; discharged for disability September 8, 1862, Corinth, Miss. Aaron R. Edgington, age 43; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 20, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; discharged for disability November 6, 1861, Davenport, Iowa (see Company D, Seventeenth Infantry). Robert Edwards, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted February 13, 1865; mustered February 13, 1865. Richard H. Elston, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 18, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; discharged for disability November 12, 1861, Davenport, Iowa. William E. Fehrenback, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, South Carolina; enlisted August 12, 1861, as wagoner; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted third-class musician; returned to company August 26, 1862; discharged for disability October 3, 1862, Keokuk, Iowa (see regimental band; see also Company I). Martin F. Fetrow, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 25, 1865; mustered January 25, 1865. William Fetrow; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 10, 1864; mustered October 10, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. William Fosbender (veteran), age 24; residence, Northfield; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 12, 1861, as sixth corporal;

mustered August 30, 1861; reduced to ranks February 1, 1862; taken prisoner May 30, 1862, Booneville, Miss.; returned to company January 10, 1863; promoted eighth corporal February 1, 1863; wounded severely February 21, 1864, near West Point, Miss.; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864; promoted fifth corporal June 1, 1864; fourth corporal September 13, 1864; first corporal November 1, 1864; sixth sergeant March 1, 1865; company quartermaster sergeant April 1, 1865. Amer. Friend, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Virginia; enlisted December 8, 1863; mustered December 22, 1863. William H. Gillett, age 29; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, New York; enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered out June 12, 1865, Mound City, Ill. (see Company G, Thirty-ninth Infantry). Jacob H. Goodwin (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 30, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted seventh corporal February 1, 1862; sixth corporal February 4, 1862; fifth corporal April 1, 1862; sixth sergeant October 15, 1862; fifth sergeant February 1, 1863; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864; promoted fourth sergeant June 1, 1864; second sergeant November 1, 1864. Warner N. Gray; died of disease January 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo., section 38, grave 93. David H. Harper, age 26; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 15, 1861, as third sergeant; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted company quartermaster sergeant February 1, 1862; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Robert G. Harris, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 30, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Albert A. Higginson, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Tennessee; enlisted January 21, 1865; mustered January 21, 1865. Lewis E. Hixson, age 25; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863. Alexander Hood, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 24, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Thomas Hood, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 25, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Alfred Huusted, age 25; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 30, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Samuel D. Jackson, age 20; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 2, 1863; mustered December 2, 1863; drowned May 4, 1865, Troy, Ky. Perry W. Johnson, age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 24, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; died of disease July 6, 1862, hospital, Farmington, Miss.; buried in Union National Cemetery, Corinth, Miss., section 507, grave 12. William L. Keller, age 23; residence, Kingston; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864. Joseph S. Key, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 19, 1861, as bugler; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted third-class musician December 1, 1861; returned to company August 26, 1862; mustered out November 5, 1864, Memphis, Tenn., expiration of term of service (see regimental band). Selvy S. King, age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Theobald Klein, age 24; residence, Des Moines

County; nativity, Germany; enlisted December 14, 1863; mustered December 22, 1863; taken prisoner December 17, 1864, Little Harpeth, Tenn.; mustered out June 7, 1865, Clinton, Iowa. Charles E. Lambkin (veteran), age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Virginia; enlisted August 12, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted sixth corporal February 1, 1862; fifth corporal February 4, 1862; fifth sergeant April 1, 1862; fourth sergeant August 1, 1862; third sergeant February 1, 1863; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864; promoted company commissary sergeant November 1, 1864. Leroy S. Lambkin, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Vermont; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 18, 1862; discharged for disability March 10, 1863, La Grange, Tenn.; reentered the service January 21, 1865 (see Company G, Forty-fifth Infantry). John H. Lee, age 23; residence, Kingston; nativity, Canada; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; promoted eighth corporal September 13, 1864; sixth corporal November 1, 1864; fifth corporal January 1, 1865; fourth corporal March 1, 1865; third corporal April 1, 1865; second corporal June 18, 1865. Abraham Leffler (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, New Jersey; enlisted August 28, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; wounded slightly May 9, 1862, Farmington, Miss.; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864. Frederick Lehart, age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, New York; enlisted August 12, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; wounded slightly May 9, 1862, Farmington, Miss.; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Joseph S. Long, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 2, 1863; mustered December 2, 1863. Lewis D. Loper, age 18; residence, Kingston; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 7, 1863; mustered December 7, 1863; mustered out May 20, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. James E. McAllister, age 32; residence, Danville; nativity, New Jersey; enlisted August 12, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; discharged for disability May 18, 1862, Farmington, Miss. Addison McCray (veteran), age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted November 21, 1861; mustered November 21, 1861; promoted eighth corporal February 1, 1862; seventh corporal February 4, 1862; sixth corporal April 1, 1862; second corporal October 15, 1862; sixth sergeant February 1, 1863; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864; promoted fifth sergeant June 1, 1864; third sergeant November 1, 1864; company quartermaster sergeant March 1, 1865; first sergeant April 1, 1865. Philander McCray, age 31; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 19, 1865; mustered January 19, 1865. James H. McGinnis, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted August 25, 1861, as farrier; mustered August 30, 1861; discharged for disability January 18, 1863, Quincy, Ill. James A. McManus, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Delaware; enlisted August 20, 1861, as bugler; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John T. Mickey, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 24, 1865; mustered January 24, 1865. William W. C. Miller (veteran), age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 28, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted First Battalion commissary sergeant December 1, 1861 (see field and staff). John R. Monden, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted February 10, 1865; mustered February 10, 1865. William W. Monden, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted Feb-

ruary 10, 1865; mustered February 10, 1865. Charles P. Moore (veteran), age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maine; appointed second lieutenant August 20, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted first lieutenant December 1, 1861; captain June 11, 1862; Second Battalion major May 6, 1864. William H. E. Morris, age 25; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 12, 1861, as eighth corporal; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted seventh corporal December 26, 1861; fourth corporal February 1, 1862; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Robert C. Moter, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 19, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa; expiration of term of service. William A. Moter, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 19, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John Ogle, age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 25, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863; died of disease January 26, 1865, Memphis, Tenn; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section 2, grave 318. John Osborn, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 24, 1865; mustered January 24, 1865. Ira D. Patterson, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted March 25, 1864; mustered March 26, 1864. Lyman B. Pierce (veteran), age 27; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Vermont; enlisted August 24, 1861, as seventh corporal; mustered August 30, 1861; reduced to ranks December 1, 1861; promoted eighth corporal October 15, 1862; seventh corporal February 1, 1863; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864; promoted fifth corporal June 1, 1864; fourth corporal July 23, 1864; third corporal September 13, 1864; sixth sergeant November 1, 1864; fifth sergeant March 1, 1865. Thomas Pierson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted December 4, 1863; mustered December 4, 1863. Edwin M. Pike, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 19, 1865; mustered January 19, 1865; mustered out June 20, 1865, Davenport, Iowa (see Company G, Forty-fifth Infantry). Isaiah Pilling, age 26; residence, Kossuth; nativity, England; enlisted August 30, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Robert G. Ping, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 2, 1863; mustered December 2, 1863. Thompson Rader, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 1, 1865; mustered February 1, 1865. Robertson M. Reed, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted December 18, 1863; mustered December 18, 1863. Henry H. Robinson, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 25, 1865; mustered January 25, 1865. William Russell, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Dennis Ryan; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted August 21, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. John H. Scott, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 12, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; died of disease January 19, 1862, Benton Barracks (St. Louis), Mo. Elias H. Sheppard (veteran), age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 4, 1861; mus-

tered October 4, 1861; promoted eighth corporal December 26, 1861; fifth corporal February 1, 1862; fourth corporal February 4, 1862; fifth sergeant October 15, 1862; fourth sergeant February 1, 1863; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864. Thomas M. Skaggs, age 28; residence, Kingston; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out June 3, 1865, Louisville, Ky. Samuel K. Spaulding, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted February 8, 1865; mustered February 8, 1865. Severenous Stamm (veteran), age 23; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 12, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted bugler January 1, 1862; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864. John T. Stathers, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 24, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; killed in action December 4, 1862, Water Valley, Miss. Mathew P. Tenant, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 2, 1863; mustered December 2, 1863; died of disease October 13, 1864, Des Moines County, Iowa. Cornelius Thompson, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 2, 1865; mustered February 2, 1865. William Thompson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 2, 1865; mustered February 2, 1865. Elisha Vance, age 38; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 28, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted wagoner September 30, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Samuel G. Vannice (veteran), age 24; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 5, 1861; mustered October 5, 1861; promoted fifth sergeant February 1, 1862; fourth sergeant April 1, 1862; third sergeant August 1, 1862; second sergeant February 1, 1863; reenlisted and remustered March 1, 1864; first sergeant March 1, 1865; died of disease March 22, 1865, Eastport, Miss.; buried in Shiloh National Cemetery, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., section 1, grave 123. John I. Vaughn, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 4, 1861; mustered October 4, 1861; mustered out October 23, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. Jacob Walker, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted December 8, 1863; mustered December 22, 1863; taken prisoner December 17, 1864, Little Harpeth, Tenn.; mustered out June 7, 1865, Clinton, Iowa. Thomas M. Wall, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Maryland; enlisted March 31, 1864; mustered April 12, 1864; wounded slightly December 17, 1864, Little Harpeth, Tenn.; mustered out September 19, 1865, Selma, Ala. (see Company K, Fourteenth Infantry). Henri Wempe, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 20, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; promoted saddler, December 1, 1861; mustered out October 3, 1864, Davenport, Iowa, expiration of term of service. George Werner, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 20, 1861; mustered August 30, 1861; died of disease March 24, 1864, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo., section 6, grave 245. Lewis C. Williams, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 19, 1865; mustered January 25, 1865 (see Company G, Forty-fifth Infantry). Jonathan Wilson, age 23; residence, Kingston; nativity, Ohio; enlisted December 8, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864; wounded slightly November 19, 1864, Butler Creek, Ala. Henry H. Yates, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois;

enlisted January 23, 1865; mustered January 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, Davenport, Iowa.

COMPANY M

Privates: John W. Bridwell, age 20; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 19, 1865; mustered January 19, 1865; died of disease May 7, 1865, Eastport, Miss.; buried in Shiloh National Cemetery, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., section E, grave 275. Nelson Wells, age 38; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted March 16, 1864; mustered March 16, 1864.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS

William Fitzpatrick, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 17, 1865; mustered January 17, 1865; no further record found. James Fleetwood, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted January 2, 1865; mustered January 2, 1865; no further record found. John Fraser, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Missouri; enlisted January 20, 1865; mustered January 20, 1865; no further record found. Charles F. Mitchell, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted February 2, 1865; mustered February 2, 1865; no further record found. Charles W. Tompson, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 2, 1865; mustered February 2, 1865; no further record found. George Wright, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 2, 1865; mustered January 2, 1865; war department reports: "No record found." Martin Wright, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Canada; enlisted January 2, 1865; mustered January 2, 1865; no further record found.

THIRD REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

Term of service three years. Mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, Iowa, September 14, 1861, by Capt. Charles C. Smith and Lieut. Ira K. Knox, of the United States Army.

Field and Staff: Cyrus Bussey; residence, Bloomfield; nativity, Ohio; appointed colonel August 10, 1861; mustered August 10, 1861; promoted brigadier-general April 10, 1864. Henry H. Trimble, age 34; nativity, Indiana; appointed lieutenant colonel August 26, 1861; wounded severely March 7, 1862, Pea Ridge, Ark.; resigned September 4, 1862. Carleton H. Perry; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Vermont; appointed first battalion major August 26, 1861; resigned for disability November 18, 1862. Henry C. Caldwell; residence, Keosauqua; appointed second battalion major August 26, 1861; promoted lieutenant-colonel September 5, 1862; colonel May 1, 1864; resigned June 25, 1864. William C. Drake, age 35; residence, Corydon; nativity, Illinois; appointed third battalion major September 11, 1861; died of disease October 24, 1862, Corydon, Iowa. John W. Noble, age 30; residence, Keokuk; nativity, Ohio; appointed adjutant August 26, 1861; transferred to Company C, as first lieutenant November 1, 1862; promoted major from first lieutenant of Company C, November 18, 1862;

lieutenant colonel May 1, 1864; colonel May 23, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Enos T. Cole; residence, Bloomfield; appointed quartermaster September 17, 1861; transferred to Company A, as first lieutenant April 30, 1862. Thomas H. Brown (veteran), age 22; residence, Garden Grove; nativity, Ohio; promoted regimental commissary from third battalion commissary sergeant October 1, 1862; brevet captain of volunteers, May 19, 1865; mustered out July 15, 1865, Nashville, Tenn.

COMPANY A

Privates: William Burns, age 17; residence, Burlington; enlisted November 26, 1862; mustered November 26, 1862; died of disease January 24, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa. Lewis Gray, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted January 28, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Robert A. Patterson, age 36; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 22, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPANY B

Privates: George W. Eaton, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPANY E

Privates: John West, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted November 4, 1863; mustered November 4, 1863; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPANY F

Privates: James L. Brown, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; taken prisoner January 3, 1865, near Franklin, Miss.; mustered out June 15, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. William A. Carter, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865, Louisville, Ky. William Dodds, age 40; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 2, 1864; mustered January 21, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Charles Fletcher, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Benjamin C. Karnes, age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity Iowa; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 21, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Alexander C. Laughlin, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 21, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Stewart C. Laughlin, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 21, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Henry P. Long, age 18; residence, Burlington;

nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; mustered out May 29, 1865, Louisville, Ky. James W. McCormick, age 22; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 21, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. William H. Monroe, age 26; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, New Jersey; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 21, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Solomon Vaught, age 19; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Francis Winn, age 32; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, England; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 21, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPANY G

Privates: Joseph Boyer, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Calvin S. Brown, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Miner McCrary, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Thomas H. Pace, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted November 4, 1863; mustered November 4, 1863; taken prisoner May 1, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. William H. Perry, age 33; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Calvin Root, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted November 4, 1863; mustered November 4, 1863; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPANY I

Privates: Casper Hellmuth, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted October 4, 1863; mustered December 11, 1863; died January 6, 1864, Devall's Bluff, Ark. John C. Mersch, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 21, 1863; mustered December 11, 1863; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Wesley S. Scott, age 40; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted January 21, 1864; mustered February 13, 1864; taken prisoner June 10, 1864, Ripley, Miss.; died of disease September 26, 1864, Keokuk, Iowa.

COMPANY K

Privates: Silas A. Harris, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPANY L

Privates: Daniel McCristol (veteran), age 35; residence, Kingston; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 14, 1861; mustered October 14, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 2, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga.

FOURTH REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

Term of service three years. Mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, January 1, 1862, by Capt. Alexander Chambers, United States Army.

Field and Staff: Asbury B. Porter, age 53; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Kentucky; appointed colonel October 1, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; resigned March 19, 1863. Thomas Drummond, age 30; residence, Vinton; nativity, Virginia; appointed lieutenant colonel December 24, 1861; resigned June 3, 1862. Simeon D. Swan, age 31; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed first battalion major September 17, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; promoted lieutenant colonel June 4, 1862; resigned July 13, 1863. Joseph E. Jewett, age 49; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Vermont; appointed second battalion major, October 14, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; promoted first battalion major June 4, 1862; resigned January 2, 1863 (see Company D, Second Cavalry). George A. Stone, age 28; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, New York; promoted third battalion major from Company H, November 2, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; promoted second battalion major June 4, 1862; mustered out for promotion as colonel of Twenty-fifth Infantry August 10, 1862. George W. Waldron, age 33; residence, Dubuque; nativity, New York; appointed regimental adjutant December 8, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1862 (see field and staff, First Infantry). Simon P. Lauffer, age 30; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed regimental quartermaster November 19, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; mustered out April 21, 1862, St. Louis, Mo. William T. Allen, age 27; residence, Iowa City; nativity, Vermont; promoted regimental commissary from regimental commissary sergeant September 15, 1862; mustered September 16, 1862; promoted captain and commissary of subsistence of volunteers; August 10, 1864. Warren Beckwith, age 28; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, New York; promoted first battalion adjutant from Company C, December 25, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; promoted captain of Company C, January 1, 1863. Watson B. Porter, age 25; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Illinois; promoted second battalion adjutant from first lieutenant of Company C, December 25, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; promoted captain of Company C, April 15, 1862. Samuel F. Cooper, age 34; residence, Grinnell; nativity, Massachusetts; promoted third battalion adjutant from fourth sergeant of Company E, December 25, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; mustered out September 6, 1862 (see field and staff, Fortieth Infantry). J. Marshall Rust, age 32; residence, Sidney; nativity, Virginia; promoted first battalion quartermaster from second lieutenant of Company A, December 25, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; promoted regimental quartermaster April 12, 1862; promoted captain of Company A, June 5, 1862. William P. Brazelton; residence, Mount Pleasant; appointed second battalion quartermaster October 18, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; promoted second battalion adjutant April 15, 1862; mustered out July 29, 1862. Ira F. Phillips, age 39; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, New York; promoted third battalion quartermaster from Company C December 25, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; mustered out April 18, 1862. Andrew W. McClure, age 33; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativ-

ity, Ohio; appointed surgeon October 20, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; resigned April 24, 1863. Wellington Bird, age 45; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed assistant surgeon November 29, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; promoted captain and commissary of subsistence of volunteers, May 18, 1864. William McK. Findlay; residence, Bloomfield; appointed assistant surgeon March 7, 1863; mustered March 13, 1863; resigned June 2, 1863. Charles Fitch, age 38; residence, Van Buren County; nativity, New York; appointed assistant surgeon July 6, 1863; not mustered; regiment below minimum; commission revoked. Samuel W. Taylor, age 47; residence, Glasgow; nativity, Connecticut; appointed assistant surgeon June 4, 1864; mustered June 7, 1864; mustered out August 10, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Robert R. Taylor, age 36; residence, Cedar Rapids; nativity, Virginia; appointed assistant surgeon March 13, 1862; resigned October 22, 1862. David Stewart, age 31; residence, North Liberty; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed assistant surgeon December 2, 1862; promoted assistant surgeon of Twenty-eighth Infantry; commission in this regiment revoked. Stephen Cummings, age 36; residence, Hopkinton; nativity, New York; appointed assistant surgeon July 2, 1863; mustered July 20, 1863; mustered out August 10, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. William Robinson, age 40; residence, Grinnell; nativity, New York; promoted additional assistant surgeon from third battalion hospital steward June 1, 1862; promoted assistant surgeon January 7, 1863; surgeon June 28, 1863; mustered out August 10, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Andrew J. Kirkpatrick, age 44; residence, Mount Pleasant; nativity, Ohio; promoted chaplain from Company K, November 29, 1861; mustered December 26, 1861; discharged December 5, 1864, Memphis, Tenn., expiration of term of service.

Non-commissioned Staff: Ambrose Hodge (veteran), age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; promoted third battalion quartermaster sergeant from Company H; promoted second lieutenant of Company L January 9, 1862; promoted adjutant from second lieutenant of Company L, July 30, 1863; promoted captain of Company K, January 25, 1865.

COMPANY A

Privates: Charles Riggs, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted January 1, 1862; mustered January 22, 1862; discharged August 1, 1863 (see Company E, First Infantry).

COMPANY C

Privates: Alexander C. Virgin (or Virgen), age 21; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 1, 1861; mustered November 25, 1861; promoted first sergeant June 21, 1862; discharged for disability June 10, 1863. William T. Virgin (or Virgen), age 19; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 1, 1861; mustered November 25, 1861; discharged for disability June 14, 1862, Batesville, Ark.

COMPANY D

Privates: Jacob Frie, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted December 2, 1863; mustered December 2, 1863; mustered out August 8,

1865, Atlanta, Ga. John R. Johnson, age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Indiana; enlisted January 13, 1864; mustered January 13, 1864; mustered out August 8, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Daniel Saxton, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; taken prisoner June 11, 1864, Ripley, Miss.; returned to company November 1, 1864; mustered out August 8, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Enoch A. Sexson (veteran), age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted September 25, 1861; mustered November 25, 1861; promoted eighth corporal January 15, 1862; seventh corporal June 30, 1862; sixth corporal December 19, 1862; sixth sergeant March 1, 1863; reenlisted and remustered December 20, 1863; promoted fifth sergeant January 19, 1864; fourth sergeant May 1, 1864; second sergeant January 1, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPANY K

Privates: Ambrose Hodge (veteran), age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; promoted captain from regimental adjutant January 25, 1865; mustered June 11, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. (see field and staff; see also Company H and Company L). Lafayette L. Shoup, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted January 19, 1864; mustered January 19, 1864; mustered out August 8, 1865, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPANY L

Privates: Daniel Clancy (veteran), age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted September 2, 1861; mustered November 25, 1861; taken prisoner November 21, 1862; paroled; reenlisted and remustered December 12, 1863; mustered out July 24, 1865, Cincinnati, Ohio. George Dashman, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted September 5, 1861; mustered November 25, 1861; taken prisoner August 15, 1863, near Lexington, Ky.; mustered out January 31, 1865, Louisville, Ky., expiration of term of service. Edward L. Hammond, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Rhode Island; enlisted February 28, 1862; mustered March 7, 1862; mustered out February 24, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. George Harvey, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted February 6, 1862; mustered March 7, 1862; promoted second battalion hospital steward May 15, 1862 (see field and staff). Ambrose Hodge (veteran), age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted September 18, 1861; mustered November 25, 1861; promoted second lieutenant from third battalion quartermaster sergeant January 9, 1862; promoted adjutant July 30, 1863 (see field and staff; see also Company H and Company K). Lyman Hotaling (veteran), age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 28, 1861; mustered November 25, 1861; promoted eighth corporal February 2, 1862; sixth corporal August 1, 1862; company commissary sergeant November 1, 1862; reenlisted and remustered December 12, 1863; reduced to ranks at his own request January 26, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Daniel Johnson (veteran), age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted September 14, 1861; mustered November 25, 1861; promoted seventh corporal July 21, 1862; sixth corporal November 1,

1862; fifth corporal February 14, 1863; fourth corporal March 1, 1863; third corporal September 1, 1863; reenlisted and remustered December 12, 1863; promoted second corporal July 1, 1864; first corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. Daniel Lorrigan, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Canada; enlisted January 21, 1862; mustered January 23, 1862; killed in action April 8, 1863, St. Francis River, Ark.; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., section 3, grave 720. John McEvoy, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted February 28, 1862; mustered March 7, 1862; deserted July 16, 1862. Richard McLane, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Canada; enlisted January 16, 1862; mustered January 23, 1862; died July 5, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.; buried in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Mo., section 50, grave 137. Ralph Kiswell Okell (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, England; enlisted September 1, 1861; mustered November 25, 1861; reenlisted and remustered December 12, 1863; promoted eighth corporal December 16, 1864; fourth corporal January 1, 1865; third corporal February 1, 1865; second corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865, Atlanta, Ga. James Martin Parsons, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted October 30, 1861; mustered November 25, 1861; accidentally killed July 13, 1862, Phillips County, Ark. Chalmers Stockton, age 16; residence, Burlington; nativity, Tennessee; enlisted March 23, 1864; mustered March 23, 1864; discharged for disability December 16, 1864, Memphis, Tenn. John S. White, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted February 28, 1862; mustered March 7, 1862; mustered out March 6, 1865, Gravelly Springs, Ala., expiration of term of service.

FIFTH REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEERS CAVALRY

Term of service three years. Mustered into the service of the United States on dates ranging from September 1, 1861, to February 11, 1862, by mustering officers of the United States Army, at St. Louis, Mo., and other localities.

Reorganized and consolidated with the Fifth Infantry August 8, 1864, as the Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated.

Field and Staff: William W. Lowe, age 31; residence, St. Louis, Mo.; nativity, Indiana; appointed colonel December 5, 1861; mustered December 5, 1861; transferred to Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated August 8, 1864.

COMPANY B

Privates: Jacob S. Nichols, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Maine; enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered January 5, 1864; taken prisoner July 31, 1864, Chattahoochee River, Ga.; transferred to Company B, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864.

COMPANY C

Privates: Charles W. Allen, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted June 12, 1864; mustered June 13, 1864; transferred to Company C, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864.

COMPANY D

Privates: John McMahon, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered January 4, 1864; transferred to Company D, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864.

COMPANY F

Privates: Felix Acker, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 30, 1861; discharged for disability March 31, 1863, Fort Donelson, Tenn. Lewis Bicklen, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 2, 1861; promoted farrier October 25, 1861; taken prisoner July 31, 1864, Chattahoochee River, Ga.; transferred to Company F, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864 (see Company D, First Infantry). (Lewis Bickler). Martin Chounee, age 33; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 29, 1861, as second sergeant; promoted first lieutenant December 21, 1861; captain April 9, 1863; transferred to Company F, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated August 8, 1864. Charles Ende (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 6, 1861, as sixth corporal; mustered October 25, 1861; promoted fifth sergeant January 1, 1862; taken prisoner May 5, 1862, Lockridge's Mill, Tenn.; returned to company June 10, 1862; promoted company commissary sergeant October 1, 1862; first sergeant May 17, 1863; reenlisted and remustered January 14, 1864; promoted second lieutenant April 5, 1864; transferred to Company F, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864. Ferdinand Ende, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 27, 1861; mustered October 25, 1861; discharged for disability February 8, 1863, Fort Heiman, Ky. William Alexander Haw, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; appointed first lieutenant August 22, 1861; mustered October 25, 1861; promoted captain December 20, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner May 5, 1862, Lockridge's Mill, Tenn.; paroled October 15, 1862; exchanged and returned to company January —, 1863; resigned for disability April 8, 1863, Murfreesboro, Tenn. (see Company D, First Infantry). Frank Hille, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 17, 1861; mustered October 25, 1861; mortally wounded May 5, 1862, Lockridge's Mill, Tenn.; died of wounds May 19, 1862, Corinth, Miss. (see Company D, First Infantry). Frederick Hoeschle, (veteran), age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 25, 1861; mustered October 25, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 14, 1864; transferred to Company F, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864 (see Company D, First Infantry). William Hoffman (veteran), age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 30, 1861; mustered October 25, 1861; promoted second battalion veterinary sergeant January 9, 1862; reentered the service December 1, 1862; promoted sixth sergeant January 1, 1863; fifth sergeant April 19, 1864; transferred to Company F, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated August 8, 1864 (see field and staff). Edward Lange, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted October 1, 1861; discharged for disability July 19, 1862, St. Louis, Mo. Arnold Nolting (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 9, 1861;

mustered October 25, 1861; reenlisted and remustered January 14, 1864; transferred to Company F, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864. John B. Ritzmann, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 16, 1861; mustered October 25, 1861; promoted seventh corporal October 1, 1862; sixth corporal January 16, 1863; fifth corporal May 17, 1863; fourth corporal; third corporal April 19, 1864; transferred to Company F, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864. August Schlapp, (veteran), age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 7, 1861, as eighth corporal; mustered October 25, 1861; promoted fourth corporal January 9, 1862; taken prisoner May 5, 1862, Lockridge's Mill, Tenn.; returned to company June 10, 1862; promoted third corporal January 16, 1863; company commissary sergeant May 17, 1863; reenlisted and remustered January 14, 1864; promoted first sergeant April 19, 1864; transferred to Company F, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864. Henry Schlapp (veteran), age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 7, 1861; mustered October 25, 1861; promoted eighth corporal March 17, 1863; seventh corporal May 17, 1863; sixth corporal; reenlisted and remustered January 14, 1864; promoted fifth corporal April 19, 1864; transferred to Company F, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864. George Schmelz, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted September 12, 1861; mustered October 25, 1861; transferred to Company F, Fifth Veteran Cavalry Consolidated, August 8, 1864.

FIFTH CAVALRY CONSOLIDATED

COMPANY F

Privates: Charles Venator (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; transferred from Company F, Fifth Cavalry, August 8, 1864; promoted sixth corporal November 1, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865, Nashville, Tenn.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

Term of service three years. Mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Iowa, on dates ranging from April 27 to July 13, 1863, by Lieutenant William N. Grier, First United States Cavalry.

The Seventh Regiment of Iowa Cavalry, excepting the lieutenant colonel and Companies K, L and M, was mustered out of service at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866; Companies K, L and M were mustered out at Sioux City, Iowa, June 22, 1866.

Field and Staff: Samuel W. Summers, age 43; residence, Ottumwa; nativity, Virginia; appointed colonel January 8, 1863; mustered out January 31, 1865, Omaha, Neb. John Pattee, age 43; residence, Iowa City; nativity, Canada; appointed lieutenant colonel May 15, 1863; transferred to field and staff, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Herman H. Heath, age 39; residence, Dubuque; nativity, New York; appointed first battalion major January 8, 1863; promoted colonel

May 3, 1865; transferred to field and staff, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. George M. O'Brien, age 35; residence, Dubuque; nativity, Ireland; appointed second battalion major May 15, 1863; transferred to field and staff, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized, as first battalion major. John S. Wood, age 38; residence, Ottumwa; nativity, Delaware; promoted third battalion major from captain of Company A July 8, 1863; mustered July 25, 1863; mustered out January 31, 1865, Omaha, Neb. Andrew Jackson Wiley, age 33; residence, Ashland; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed surgeon November 14, 1862; transferred to field and staff, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. James W. LaForce, age 36; residence, Agency; nativity, Kentucky; appointed assistant surgeon November 13, 1862; mustered June 2, 1863; resigned December 7, 1864. Stephen P. Yeomans, age 41; residence, Sioux City; nativity, New York; appointed assistant surgeon July 27, 1863; mustered August 5, 1863; transferred to field and staff, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Eugene S. Sheffield, age 18; residence, Ottumwa; nativity, Indiana; appointed adjutant March 1, 1863; mustered April 8, 1863; transferred to field and staff, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. William H. Northrop, age 31; residence, Ottumwa; nativity, New York; appointed regimental quartermaster March 25, 1863; mustered April 12, 1863; transferred to field and staff, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Benjamin F. Giger, age 33; residence, Agency; nativity, New York; promoted regimental commissary from third sergeant of Company E, July 23, 1863; transferred to field and staff, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized.

Non-commissioned Staff: Eugene Fitch Ware (veteran), age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Connecticut; promoted sergeant major from Company A July 27, 1863; promoted second lieutenant of Company F, September 4, 1863.

COMPANY A

Privates: John (A.) Anderson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted April 6, 1863; mustered April 6, 1863; transferred to Company C, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. John D. Bridges, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 16, 1863; mustered April 16, 1863; transferred to Company C, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Edward J. Burton, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Louisiana; enlisted March 26, 1863; mustered March 26, 1863; transferred to Company C, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Abner C. Leonard, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity Iowa; enlisted April 21, 1863; mustered April 21, 1863; promoted second corporal November 10, 1863; first corporal July 3, 1864; transferred to Company C, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. George S. Luckey, age 18; residence, Middletown; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 26, 1863; mustered April 26, 1863; transferred to Company C, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized (see Company F). George D. McCristal, age 18; residence, Kings-ton; nativity, Iowa; enlisted March 18, 1863; mustered March 18, 1863; transferred to Company C, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Charles H. Maclin, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Tennessee; enlisted April 13, 1863; mustered April 13, 1863; deserted May 2, 1863, Davenport, Iowa. James W. Morrow, age 18; residence, Middletown; nativity, Virginia; enlisted April 17, 1863; mustered April 17, 1863; died of disease October 13, 1863, Omaha, Neb. Ira C. Schenck, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; appointed second lieutenant March 6, 1863; mustered March 6, 1863; promoted first lieutenant August 20,

1864; transferred to Company C, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Charles Wolf, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, France; enlisted March 6, 1863; mustered March 6, 1863; deserted May 2, 1863, Davenport, Iowa.

COMPANY D

Privates: Robinson Franklin, age 41; residence, Burlington; nativity, Tennessee; enlisted October 7, 1864; mustered October 7, 1864; transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized.

COMPANY F

Privates: Alfred W. Davis, age 18; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 11, 1863; mustered May 11, 1863; promoted eighth corporal February 13, 1864; seventh corporal April 18, 1864; sixth corporal April 27, 1864; fifth corporal May 29, 1864; fourth corporal November 20, 1864; second corporal January 8, 1865; transferred to Company F, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. William C. Davis, age 26; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Illinois; enlisted May 2, 1863, as first corporal; discharged for disability September 20, 1863, Davenport, Iowa (see Company C, Thirtieth Infantry). George S. Luckey, age 18; residence, Middletown; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 26, 1863; mustered April 26, 1863; transferred to Company C July 13, 1863. Henry Meyers, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted April 26, 1863; mustered April 26, 1863; transferred to Company F, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Cornelius F. Niff, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Switzerland; enlisted April 26, 1863; mustered April 26, 1863; transferred to Company F, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized.

COMPANY H

Privates: Daniel S. McKennon, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 6, 1864; mustered October 8, 1864; transferred to Company H, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Lewis H. Mitchell, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 6, 1864; mustered October 8, 1864; transferred to Company H, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Charles A. Petter, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 28, 1863, as eighth corporal; mustered June 29, 1863; promoted fifth corporal November 1, 1863; fourth corporal January 28, 1864; reduced to ranks February 15, 1864; transferred to Company H, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized.

COMPANY K

Privates: John H. Dodds, age 22; residence, South Flint; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 9, 1861; mustered October 23, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864, Sioux City, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company A, Forty-first Infantry). Henry M. Kennedy, age 23; residence, Kingston; nativity, New York; enlisted September 23, 1861; mustered October 23, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864, Sioux City, Iowa, expiration of term of service (see Company

A, Forty-first Infantry). Lyman Z. Lotspeich (veteran), age 20; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Illinois; enlisted September 20, 1861; mustered October 23, 1861; reenlisted and remustered March 31, 1864; transferred to Company K, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Morton Powell (veteran), age 18; residence, Des Moines County; nativity, Ohio; enlisted October 1, 1861; mustered October 23, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 29, 1864; transferred to Company K, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized. Absalom Wood (veteran), age 39; residence, Burlington; nativity, Virginia; enlisted September 18, 1861; mustered October 23, 1861; reenlisted and remustered February 29, 1864; promoted farrier October 22, 1864; transferred to Company K, Seventh Cavalry Reorganized.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY REORGANIZED

COMPANY C

Privates: Edward K. Valentine, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; transferred from Company C, Seventh Cavalry, as third sergeant; promoted sergeant major April 6, 1865; adjutant September 7, 1865; mustered out May 17, 1866, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

COMPANY D

Privates: Franklin Robinson, age 41; residence, Burlington; nativity, Tennessee; enlisted October 7, 1864; mustered October 7, 1864; mustered out November 8, 1865, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., expiration of term of service.

COMPANY M

Privates: William H. Hendee (veteran), age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Connecticut; enlisted September 25, 1861; mustered October 24, 1861; mustered out June 22, 1866, Sioux City, Iowa (see Company M, Seventh Cavalry; see also Company C, Forty-first Infantry). Augustus Killough (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; transferred from Company M, Seventh Cavalry, as second sergeant; mustered out June 22, 1866, Sioux City, Iowa (see Company C, Forty-first Infantry). Theodore Kline (veteran), age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted October 2, 1861; mustered October 24, 1861; mustered out June 22, 1866, Sioux City, Iowa (see Company M, Seventh Cavalry; see also Company C, Forty-first Infantry). William E. Meason (veteran), age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; transferred from Company M, Seventh Cavalry, as first sergeant; mustered out June 22, 1866, Sioux City, Iowa (see Company C, Forty-first Infantry). Jesse A. Sisk (veteran), age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted October 7, 1861; mustered October 24, 1861; mustered out June 22, 1866, Sioux City, Iowa (see Company M, Seventh Cavalry; see also Company C, Forty-first Infantry). William Williams (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; transferred from Company M, Seventh Cavalry, as fourth sergeant; mustered out June 22, 1866, Sioux City, Iowa (see Company C, Forty-first Infantry).

EIGHTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

Term of service, three years. Mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Iowa, September 30, 1863, by Lieut.-Col. William N. Grier, United States Army. Mustered out of service August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga.

Field and Staff: Joseph B. Dorr, age 38; residence, Dubuque; nativity, New York; appointed colonel April 13, 1863; wounded March 6, 1864, Waverly, Tenn.; wounded and taken prisoner July 29, 1864, Lovejoy's Station, Ga.; returned to command November 7, 1864; died of disease May 28, 1865, Macon, Ga. (see field and staff, Twelfth Infantry). Horatio G. Barner, age 42; residence, Sidney; nativity, Indiana; appointed lieutenant colonel July 30, 1863; promoted colonel June 9, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. John Jay Brown, age 37; residence, Hopkinton; nativity, Kentucky; appointed first battalion major May 28, 1863; resigned April 14, 1864 (see Company K, Twelfth Infantry). James D. Thompson, age 31; residence, Eldora; nativity, New York; appointed second battalion major September 15, 1863; resigned May 13, 1864 (see Company G, First Infantry). Avalo J. Price, age 20; residence, Guttenberg; nativity, Iowa; appointed third battalion major June 3, 1863; resigned September 19, 1864, Atlanta, Ga. (see Company H, Twelfth Infantry). John H. Isett, age 29; residence, Wapello; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed adjutant September 10, 1863; promoted second battalion major May 14, 1864; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; died of disease April 6, 1865, South Bend, Ind. (see Company I, Sixth Infantry). John Q. A. Dawson, age 39; residence, Agency; nativity, Maryland; appointed quartermaster September 17, 1863; resigned March 29, 1864. Cornelius Bennett, age 36; residence, Dubuque; nativity, New York; appointed quartermaster April 20, 1864; mustered May 11, 1864; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; returned to command November 16, 1864; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. James E. Pritchard, age 32; residence, Iowa City; nativity, Ohio; appointed commissary August 18, 1863; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; returned to command November 16, 1864; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. (see field and staff, Twenty-eighth Infantry). William H. Finley, age 32; residence, Hopkinton; nativity, Missouri; appointed surgeon July 23, 1863; resigned April 14, 1864 (see field and staff, Twelfth Infantry). D. A. Hoffman, residence, Oskaloosa; appointed surgeon December 12, 1864; commission declined and returned January 6, 1865. Abraham S. Carnahan, age 40; residence, Andrew; nativity, Pennsylvania; appointed assistant surgeon August 5, 1863; promoted surgeon April 5, 1864; resigned November 19, 1864. Daniel H. Warren, age 32; residence, Sidney; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon October 10, 1863; mustered October 14, 1863; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; paroled; promoted surgeon January 19, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Thomas C. Clark, age 30; residence, Martinsburg; nativity, Indiana; appointed chaplain September 9, 1863; resigned April 7, 1864.

COMPANY D

Privates: Walter N. Atwood, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 10, 1863; mustered September 2, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Theodore William Blake, age 18; residence, Northfield;

nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 3, 1863, as fourth corporal; mustered September 2, 1863; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; promoted second corporal October 1, 1864; returned to company October 14, 1864; promoted sixth sergeant January 10, 1865; fifth sergeant January 18, 1865; mustered out June 10, 1865, Louisville, Ky. William H. Campbell, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 14, 1863; mustered August 28, 1863; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Francis M. Crawford, age 21; residence, Burlington; enlisted October 9, 1863; mustered October 28, 1863; mustered out May 17, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Jacinth A. Daniels, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 8, 1863; mustered September 2, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Joseph B. Downer, age 23; residence, Linton; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 29, 1863, as fourth sergeant; mustered September 2, 1863; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; returned to company October 14, 1864; promoted regimental commissary sergeant December 20, 1864; returned to company July 15, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. David Hellyer, age 21; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 27, 1863; mustered September 2, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. William H. Lee, age 24; residence, Linton; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 18, 1863; mustered September 2, 1863; promoted seventh corporal January 10, 1865; sixth corporal February 22, 1865; fifth corporal March 1, 1865; fourth corporal March 3, 1865; sixth sergeant July 15, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Edmond Linton, age 18; residence, Linton; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 17, 1863; mustered September 2, 1863; promoted eighth corporal March 1, 1865; seventh corporal March 3, 1865; third corporal July 15, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Abner L. McClure, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 29, 1863; mustered September 2, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. John H. Mickey, age 18; residence, Linton; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 10, 1863; mustered September 2, 1863; promoted seventh corporal July 15, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. John C. Power, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; appointed second lieutenant September 30, 1863; mustered September 30, 1863; promoted third lieutenant July 15, 1864; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; promoted captain January 29, 1865; resigned March 21, 1865. James W. Scott, age 21; residence, Linton; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 29, 1863; mustered September 2, 1863; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; paroled; mustered out June 29, 1865, Clinton, Iowa. Samuel H. Williams, age 18; residence, Linton; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 29, 1863; mustered September 2, 1863; accidentally killed May 5, 1865, Macon, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga., grave 13325. Hiram Wossom, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 17, 1863; mustered September 2, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga.

COMPANY E

Privates: Aloys H. Bohner (veteran), age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; transferred from chief bugler to bugler; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; paroled January 18, 1865, Annapolis, Md.; retransferred as chief bugler July 16, 1865 (see field and staff). James Cresap, age 21; residence, Bur-

lington; nativity, Maryland; enlisted August 21, 1863; mustered August 21, 1863; promoted farrier; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; exchanged; mustered out July 25, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Richard Cunningham, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 7, 1863; mustered August 7, 1863; wounded May 7, 1864, Varnell's Station, Ga.; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Richard Dressel (veteran), age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Prussia; enlisted August 18, 1863, as company quartermaster sergeant; mustered August 18, 1863; discharged for promotion as first lieutenant in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth United States Colored Infantry (see Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Joseph H. Dunn, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered August 4, 1863; deserted, Davenport, Iowa. Henry Flamm, age 45; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted July 1, 1863; mustered July 1, 1863; mustered out May 20, 1865, Murfreesboro, Tenn. Kellis W. Foster, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted July 25, 1863; mustered July 25, 1863; promoted eighth corporal; fourth corporal January 30, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Levi S. Hannah, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted June 26, 1863; mustered July 26, 1863; promoted third corporal company commissary sergeant January 30, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. John Lee, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 5, 1863, as company commissary sergeant; mustered August 5, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. John H. Reid, age 40; residence, Burlington; nativity, Canada; enlisted July 11, 1863, as wagoner; mustered July 11, 1863; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; died of disease while a prisoner December 14, 1864, Florence, S. C. Reuben Rock, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted August 1, 1863; mustered August 1, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Frederick Schnittger, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 9, 1863; mustered August 9, 1863; promoted first corporal; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; promoted fifth sergeant January 30, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. David Schultz, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted July 31, 1863; mustered July 31, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. James B. Simmons, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 10, 1863, as seventh corporal; mustered July 10, 1863; wounded May 7, 1864, Varnell's Station, Tenn.; promoted fourth corporal; reduced to ranks at his own request January 30, 1865; promoted sixth sergeant April 30, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. (see miscellaneous). Thomas Watkins, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 7, 1863; mustered August 7, 1863; died of disease April 8, 1864, Nashville, Tenn.; buried in National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn., section E, grave 1636. Joseph Winsell, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted August 15, 1863; mustered August 15, 1863; taken prisoner April 6, 1865, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; mustered out June 7, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Levi J. Woodmansee, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted August 27, 1863; mustered August 27, 1863; died of disease March 16, 1864, Nashville, Tenn.; buried in National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn., section E, grave 1333. John W. Woodside, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 1, 1863; mustered July 1, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga.

COMPANY F

Privates: John O. Mitchell, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 24, 1863; mustered September 6, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga.

COMPANY H

Privates: John Harris, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 8, 1863; mustered September 30, 1863; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; died of disease while a prisoner August 13, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga., grave 5461 (see Company G, Thirty-ninth Infantry).

COMPANY L

Privates: William H. Beckman, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted August 13, 1863; mustered August 13, 1863; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga.

COMPANY M

Privates: William A. Arel, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 12, 1863; mustered August 12, 1863; promoted eighth corporal March 26, 1864; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; promoted fourth corporal February 3, 1865; mustered out May 31, 1865, Davenport, Iowa. Benjamin I. Jones, age 21; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, England; enlisted August 12, 1863; mustered August 12, 1863; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, Newnan, Ga.; paroled December 20, 1864, Annapolis, Md.; promoted first corporal July 14, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Oliver H. Jones, age 18; residence, Dodgeville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted August 27, 1863; mustered August 27, 1863; promoted fourth corporal July 14, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga. Samuel Reid, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted June 29, 1863, as first sergeant; mustered June 29, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 1, 1865; mustered out August 15, 1865, Washington, D. C. Wesley M. Vannice, age 18; residence, Kossuth; nativity, Indiana; enlisted August 13, 1863; mustered August 13, 1863; promoted fifth corporal February 3, 1865; third sergeant July 14, 1865; mustered out August 13, 1865, Macon, Ga.

NINTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

Term of service, three years. Mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Iowa, November 30, 1863, by Lieut.-Col. William N. Grier, United States Army. Mustered out of service on dates ranging from February 3 to March 23, 1866, at Little Rock, Ark.

Field and Staff: Mathew M. Trumbull; age 38; residence, Cedar Falls; nativity, England; appointed colonel September 26, 1863; promoted brevet brigadier

dier general; mustered out February 28, 1866, Little Rock, Ark. (see Company I, Third Infantry). John P. Knight, age 43; residence, Mitchell; nativity, Vermont; appointed lieutenant colonel November 6, 1863; mustered out March 31, 1866, Davenport, Iowa (see Company I, Third Infantry). Edgar T. Ensign, age 24; residence, Des Moines; nativity, New York; appointed First Battalion major October 25, 1863; promoted brevet lieutenant colonel and colonel March 13, 1865; resigned October 27, 1865 (see Company D, Second Infantry). Willis Drummond, age 37; residence, McGregor; nativity, Missouri; appointed Second Battalion major November 1, 1863; resigned June 2, 1865, Little Rock, Ark. William Haddock, age 41; residence, Waterloo; nativity, New York; appointed Third Battalion major November 3, 1863; resigned September 13, 1864 (see field and staff, Eighth Cavalry; see also Company E, Twelfth Infantry). John Wayne, age 26; residence, Cedar Falls; nativity, New York; appointed adjutant October 17, 1863; mustered October 27, 1863; promoted Third Battalion major September 14, 1864; mustered out February 28, 1866, Little Rock, Ark. (see Company K, Third Infantry). Jesse J. Grant, age 34; residence, Davenport; nativity, Kentucky; appointed quartermaster September 29, 1863; mustered October 16, 1863; died of disease April 19, 1864, Benton Barracks, Mo. (see Company B, Sixth Infantry). Ward B. Sherman, age 23; residence, Waterloo; nativity, New York; appointed commissary November 5, 1863; mustered November 30, 1863; promoted adjutant September 14, 1864; resigned April 1, 1865 (see Company G, Thirteenth Infantry). Jesse Wasson, age 42; residence, LaPorte; nativity, Indiana; appointed surgeon October 19, 1863; mustered October 19, 1863; resigned for disability January 27, 1865 (see field and staff, Thirty-second Infantry). John Bell, age 43; residence, Wapello; nativity, Ohio; appointed assistant surgeon October 3, 1863; promoted surgeon February 18, 1865; mustered March 2, 1865; mustered out February 28, 1866, Little Rock, Ark. Edwin Kirkup, age 38; residence, Davenport; nativity, England; appointed assistant surgeon October 22, 1863; mustered November 23, 1864; discharged for promotion as surgeon in Eighteenth Infantry November 12, 1864 (see field and staff, Twelfth Infantry; see also Company D, Thirty-eighth Infantry). James W. Larimore, age 29; residence, Des Moines; nativity, Ohio; appointed chaplain November 7, 1863; mustered December 4, 1863; discharged for promotion as hospital chaplain, U. S. V., March 20, 1865.

COMPANY C

Privates: Cornelius Hopkins, age 35; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ireland; enlisted November 6, 1863; mustered November 30, 1863; discharged August 20, 1864, Devall's Bluff, Ark. Samuel V. Jackson, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, New Jersey; enlisted October 29, 1863; mustered November 30, 1863; mustered out February 28, 1866, Little Rock, Ark. Christopher Lewis, age 37; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted November 9, 1863; discharged for disability August 7, 1865, Lewisburg, Ark.

COMPANY G

Privates: Albert W. Prole, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; appointed second lieutenant November 30, 1863; promoted first lieutenant May 13, 1864; mustered out February 3, 1866, Little Rock, Ark.

COMPANY H

Privates: Charles A. Frick, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; promoted captain from first lieutenant of Company D, March 9, 1865; mustered out February 3, 1866, Little Rock, Ark.

COMPANY M

Privates: Lucius C. Crum (veteran), age 41; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kentucky; enlisted September 26, 1863, as company commissary sergeant; mustered out February 3, 1866, Little Rock, Ark. (see Company C, Forty-first Infantry). Alexander P. Hittle (veteran), age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Indiana; enlisted September 26, 1863, as sixth sergeant; mustered November 30, 1863; promoted fifth sergeant July 1, 1864; fourth sergeant January 10, 1865; third sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out February 3, 1866, Little Rock, Ark.

The names of volunteers from Des Moines County who enlisted in the various regiments other than Iowa regiments follow:

THIRTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY

George Kaut; residence, Burlington; enlisted in Company B on the 24th day of November, 1861; wounded May 19, 1863, at Walnut Hills, Vicksburg, Miss.; discharged November 24, 1864, Edgefield, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH NEW YORK INFANTRY

Thomas Hedge; residence, Burlington, Iowa; enlisted private in Company E in 1864; promoted to second lieutenant, Company G, same regiment; was with the Army of the Potomac until mustered out in 1865 at close of war.

SIXTIETH UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS (A. D.)

Henry Brown; enlisted August 11, 1864; mustered out October 15, 1865. William H. Brown; enlisted August 18, 1864; mustered out October 15, 1865. Fred Harris; enlisted August 12, 1864; mustered out October 15, 1865. Henry White; enlisted August 11, 1864; mustered out October 15, 1865. Madison Alexander; enlisted October 10, 1864.

SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Dennis Quinn; enlisted May 24, 1861; transferred to Sixtieth Illinois. John S. Hill; enlisted May 24, 1861. William Jackson; enlisted May 24, 1861, veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865. John Mangold; enlisted May 24, 1861, veteran; mustered out July 3, 1865. George Haydon; enlisted May 24, 1861, veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865, as sergeant. F. J. Adams; enlisted May 9, 1861; discharged June 18, 1862.

FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Peters Herman; enlisted July 26, 1861; died February 27, 1863, wounds. H. L. Haywood; enlisted July 26, 1861, as first sergeant; mustered out September 16, 1864, term expired. William Ambury; enlisted July 26, 1861; mustered out September 16, 1864. George W. Copeley; enlisted July 26, 1861; discharged May 5, 1863, disability. Christian Grace; enlisted July 26, 1861; mustered out September 15, 1864; James Kelley; enlisted July 26, 1861; died in rebel prison November, 1863, wounds. Ephraim Martin; enlisted July 26, 1861; died at Murfreesboro, April 19, 1863. William Miller; enlisted July 26, 1861. William McGinley; enlisted July 26, 1861; died at St. Louis February 23, 1862. John Redgeley; enlisted July 26, 1861; mustered out September 16, 1864. Otho Rhodes; enlisted July 26, 1861, veteran; mustered out December 16, 1865, as corporal. John Smith; enlisted July 26, 1861; discharged March 1, 1862, for disability. Christ Solvisburg; enlisted July 26, 1861; discharged July 14, 1862, disability. George Weston; enlisted July 26, 1861.

FORTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Henry Hertzler; enlisted October 14, 1861; killed at Shiloh. Fred Kemp-holfner; enlisted September 1, 1861; mustered out December 16, 1864. Ernst Linneman; enlisted October 14, 1861; mustered out December 16, 1864. Christian Schrey; enlisted September 1, 1861; mustered out December 16, 1864. V. Volkner; enlisted September 1, 1861; discharged July 12, 1862.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Matthias Willem; enlisted September 1, 1861, veteran; mustered out September 25, 1865.

FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Charles Blind; enlisted September 16, 1861, veteran; mustered out July 13, 1865. Richard Gordon; enlisted September 16, 1861, sergeant; mustered out September 17, 1864, as private. George C. Latimer; enlisted November 1, 1861, sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1864, as private.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

George Hirt; enlisted December 17, 1863, veteran; mustered out July 7, 1865. Edward Blender; enlisted October 5, 1861; veteran, December 17, 1863; mustered out July 7, 1865. David Blender; enlisted October 5, 1861; veteran, December 27, 1863; mustered out July 7, 1865, as corporal. Hafer Blender; enlisted October 5, 1861; veteran, December 27, 1863; mustered out July 7, 1865, as corporal. Peter Conrad; enlisted October 9, 1861; veteran, December 27, 1863; mustered out July 7, 1865, as corporal. F. Disque; enlisted October 5, 1861; discharged July 11, 1862, disability. Charles Geinger; enlisted August 26, 1861; veteran,

December 27, 1863; mustered out July 7, 1865. George Hirt; enlisted October 10, 1861; transferred. Charles Hirt; enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged July 3, 1862. Charles W. Humberger; enlisted May, 1861; veteran, December 27, 1863; mustered out July 7, 1865, as corporal. Michael Hoebinger; enlisted September 16, 1861. Emil Hatz; enlisted December 13, 1861. Peter Ismert; enlisted September 16, 1861; veteran, December 27, 1863; mustered out July 7, 1865. Frank B. Johnson; enlisted January 25, 1861; died. Jacob Miller; enlisted September 2, 1861; discharged September 11, 1862, disability. Julius Ruby; enlisted September 27, 1861; transferred. Peter Saftig; enlisted September 10, 1861; died at Keokuk. Jacob Stanott; enlisted September 24, 1861; discharged July 3, 1862, disability. Fred Schmittger; enlisted September 8, 1861, veteran; mustered out, July 7, 1865. Henry Steetman; enlisted August 26, 1861; veteran, December 27, 1863; mustered out July 7, 1865, as sergeant; Henry Strumpe; enlisted May, 1861; veteran, December 27, 1863; mustered out July 7, 1865, as sergeant. Joseph Stumpt; enlisted December 7, 1861. Joseph Schneider; enlisted September 28, 1861; discharged July 3, 1862. George Schafer; enlisted October 12, 1861. Henry Steempt; enlisted September 28, 1861, veteran; mustered out July 7, 1865. John U. Tschudy; enlisted August 26, 1861; deserted February 8, 1862. F. Vogler; enlisted August 26, 1861. Charles Wagner; enlisted October 23, 1861; discharged July 30, 1862. Charles Wobeser; enlisted October 26, 1861; discharged July 30, 1865, disability. E. Weber; enlisted December 10, 1861; mustered out January 23, 1865. Bernhard Waltz; enlisted August 26, 1861; mustered out December 26, 1864. John Weyand; enlisted September 21, 1861. Charles Zollikoffer; enlisted September 28, 1861; discharged July 27, 1862. Adam Zimmermann; enlisted December 9, 1861; mustered out September 25, 1864, wounds. Charles Zwicker; enlisted November 12, 1861; discharged August 16, 1862, wounds. Jacob Zeller; enlisted September 18, 1861. Samuel Cisna; enlisted November 29, 1861. David Fuller; enlisted November 29, 1861. Lewis Mozingo; enlisted November 29, 1861. Simon Solon; enlisted November 29, 1861.

FIFTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

John G. Hinkles; enlisted September 27, 1861; discharged April 7, 1862, disability. Arthur Ingersol; enlisted September 27, 1861; veteran, January 12, 1864; mustered out December 8, 1865. William K. Smith; enlisted September 27, 1861; discharged March 26, 1863, disability.

SIXTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Jonathan Nicholson; enlisted January 15, 1862; mustered out May 2, 1865.

SEVENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY

William Felsing; enlisted August 11, 1865; mustered out May 1, 1865, sergeant.

ELEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

Andreas Albertson; enlisted September 23, 1861; discharged March 27, 1863, wounds. John Heins; enlisted September 23, 1861; mustered out December 20,

1864. Charles Bork; enlisted November 6, 1861; mustered out September 30, 1865. William Barker; enlisted November 1, 1861, veteran; mustered out September 30, 1865, as sergeant. Hugh Burns; enlisted November 1, 1861. Patrick Burns; enlisted November 6, 1861; discharged October 15, 1862, disability. Tim Barnett; enlisted November 6, 1861; discharged November 13, 1862, disability. Henry Dow; enlisted December 20, 1861; discharged January 28, 1862, disability. Michael Foley; enlisted November 1, 1861; died March 9, 1864. Levi Gaus; enlisted November 6, 1861. Matthew Landragan; enlisted November 1, 1861; discharged December 19, 1864. Michael Murphy; enlisted November 1, 1861; discharged January 22, 1862. Samuel T. Martin; enlisted November 6, 1861. John Martin; enlisted November 6, 1861; died at Monmouth, Ill., March 6, 1862. William Murphy; enlisted November 6, 1861; discharged January 22, 1862. H. B. O'Neal; enlisted November 6, 1861; discharged December 19, 1864. William Sebring; enlisted November 6, 1861; mustered out September 30, 1865. John Shomboucher; enlisted November 6, 1861. James M. Tucker; enlisted November 6, 1861; mustered out September 30, 1865. James Tinian; enlisted November 6, 1861; sick at muster out.

ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST—COMPANY I

Sergeant Frank Bras; enlisted September 13, 1861; promoted second lieutenant Company B. Musician Clark Morrell; enlisted October 24, 1861. Artificer F. M. Bradley; enlisted September 30, 1861. Artificer F. M. Johnson; enlisted November 5, 1861. Artificer Alfred D. Ross; enlisted September 28, 1861; discharged February, 1863, disability. Artificer Asher Sillick; enlisted September 21, 1861; promoted sergeant. Artificer John Swank; enlisted September 19, 1861. Artificer John W. Sylvester; enlisted September 28, 1861. Artificer John P. Anderson; enlisted September 19, 1861; died December 16, 1863, at Jefferson City. Reuben Cudney; enlisted September 23, 1861. A. J. Daniel; enlisted October 19, 1861; died at Vicksburg July 8, 1863. E. Frederick; enlisted September 30, 1861. Joseph Hulick; enlisted September 28, 1861. T. Jacobs; enlisted September 23, 1861. Joshua Miles; enlisted November 5, 1861. John H. Sprows; enlisted September 30, 1861; died at Jackson, Tenn. Sidney Sprows; enlisted October 25, 1861. William H. H. Swank; enlisted September 19, 1861. Benjamin Ward; enlisted October 10, 1861. William W. Westfall; enlisted September 19, 1861.

TWENTY-FIFTH MISSOURI INFANTRY

William E. Hight; enlisted December 26, 1861.

THIRD MISSOURI CAVALRY

Corp. Robert M. Pollock; enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged for disability.

TENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY

Sergt. Martin L. Root; enlisted August 1, 1861.

FIRST NEBRASKA CAVALRY

Corp. Lewis P. Wall; enlisted June 30, 1861; discharged August 29, 1862.

SECOND KANSAS CAVALRY

First Sergt. Clarence J. Williams; enlisted October 2, 1861. Corp. John C. Nye; enlisted October 2, 1861. Farrier Perrine Arnold; enlisted October 2, 1861. Charles W. Meeker; enlisted October 1, 1861. Thomas Stockton; enlisted September 28, 1861.

COMPANY K

Sergt. A. D. Whitcomb; enlisted September 5, 1861. Sergt. James Carlin; enlisted September 10, 1861. Corp. William Ganz; enlisted September 17, 1861. Corp. Alfred Ogden; enlisted September 17, 1861. Corp. William T. McCash; enlisted September 26, 1861. Wagoner John C. Clark; enlisted September 24, 1861. Artificer James Amlin; enlisted September 30, 1861. Artificer William H. Burge; enlisted September 16, 1861. Artificer L. G. Brandeburg; enlisted September 16, 1861. Artificer I. N. Berry; enlisted September 30, 1861. Artificer J. Davis; enlisted September 10, 1861; discharged May 22, 1862, disability. Artificer John Dexter; enlisted September 25, 1861; discharged October 22, 1862. Artificer John E. Dort; enlisted September 21, 1861. Artificer Charles Gillespie; enlisted September 15, 1861. Artificer Frank Herman; enlisted September 23, 1861. Artificer Edward Lane; enlisted September 25, 1861. Artificer John McCandless; enlisted September 26, 1861. Artificer Isaac Overston; enlisted September 30, 1861; discharged April 30, 1862. Artificer O. P. Roman; enlisted September 28, 1861. Artificer Swan Swanson; enlisted September 20, 1861. Artificer Thomas D. Simpkins; enlisted September 26, 1861. Artificer M. B. Webster; enlisted September 16, 1861; promoted commander sergeant. John G. Dewein; enlisted September 26, 1861. H. D. George; enlisted September 10, 1861; discharged December 21, 1861. Charles Graham; enlisted September 24, 1861; Charles Howard; enlisted September 28, 1861. Joseph Levi; enlisted September 18, 1861. Charles Linn; enlisted September 26, 1861. Daniel M. Moore; enlisted September 6, 1861. William Misner; enlisted September 15, 1861. S. Tucker; enlisted September 24, 1861. Fenton Young; enlisted September 12, 1861; discharged February 15, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN

William R. Cornwell; enlisted September 28, 1861; promoted corporal. C. Dougherty; enlisted September 20, 1861; promoted sergeant. John Guinnit; enlisted September 11, 1861; promoted corporal.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

The following Revolutionary soldiers died and were buried in Des Moines County: William Blair, a native of Pennsylvania; enlisted for the Revolutionary

war when sixteen years of age. At the close of that was married and moved to Benton County, Kentucky. From there in 1797 moved to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe, Ohio. From Ohio he moved to Illinois. From Illinois he came to Iowa, where at the time lived his sons, Thomas and David E. He died in 1840 at the age of eighty-two years, and was buried in the cemetery north of Kosuth in Des Moines County.

The first white person who died and was buried in Des Moines County was a Revolutionary soldier—the father of Dr. William R. Ross. In September, 1833, Doctor Ross came to Burlington, his aged father accompanying him. In speaking of his father's death the doctor says: "He was accompanied by his aged father, who had fought through the Revolutionary war and who was one of the first settlers of Lexington, Ky. Worn down by age and toil, and being exposed to the inclemencies of a new home, the old gentleman was carried off the same fall with the chills and fever and now lies (1839) on the topmost pinnacle of our city." At the time of the death of this Revolutionary hero there was not a graveyard in Burlington and there is nothing to mark the place where he lies buried.

John Morgan, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, is buried in Aspen Grove Cemetery, Burlington. At his grave is erected a beautiful granite monument at a cost of \$500. It bears this inscription:

JOHN MORGAN, A SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. BORN IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1758. DIED IN BURLINGTON, IOWA, 1843. SERVED TWO YEARS IN McLANAHAN'S SEVENTH REGIMENT, VIRGINIA TROOPS. WAS IN BATTLES OF BRANDYWINE AND GERMANTOWN AND ON VARIOUS TOURS WITH PEYTON AND PAGES, VIRGINIA MILITIA. ERECTED BY THE STATE OF IOWA, AIDED BY THE STARS AND STRIPES CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND MATTHIAS POST G. A. R.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The proclamation of President McKinley was issued April 23, 1898, and recited the declaration of war against Spain. It called for 125,000 volunteers. On the 25th of the same month the governor of Iowa was advised of the quota of volunteers from Iowa. In the organization of Iowa regiments the First Iowa National Guard became the Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Iowa National Guards became the Fifty, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Iowa Infantry. The state was also called upon to furnish two batteries of light artillery. The Forty-ninth Regiment was mustered into the service at Camp McKinley, Des Moines, June 2, 1898, and mustered out at Savannah, Ga., May 13, 1899. On December 19, 1898, the regiment was ordered to Cuba and arrived at Havana on the 21st of same month. While in Cuba it was principally engaged in performing guard duty. The Fiftieth Infantry was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp McKinley, Des Moines, May 17, 1898, mustered out of the service at the same place on November 30, 1898. This regiment was

sent south with the expectation of being sent to Cuba. It went into camp near Jacksonville, Fla. The camp was called "Cuba Libre." From this place it was returned to Iowa.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Field and Staff: Frederick Goedecke, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; appointed regimental adjutant April 26, 1898; mustered May 18, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa.

COMPANY F

Privates: Edmund W. Bringer, age 21; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 27, 1898; mustered June 27, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. George K. Coulter, age 20; residence, Burlington; enlisted July 5, 1898; mustered July 5, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Philip A. Crapo, age 24; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 21, 1898; mustered June 21, 1898; died of disease September 18, 1898, St. Luke's Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla. Richard J. Cullaton, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 29, 1898; mustered May 17, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Clarence A. Dodge, age 21; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 22, 1898; mustered June 22, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Gust Falk, age 19; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 29, 1898; mustered June 29, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. George W. France, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted April 29, 1898; mustered May 17, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Philip A. Gugeller, age 22; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered June 24, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. William Jennings, age 21; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 27, 1898; mustered June 27, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Charley McDowell, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 14, 1898; mustered May 17, 1898; promoted corporal July 14, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Pryor L. Mathews, age 27; residence, Burlington; enlisted July 8, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Louis Meyer, age 21; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 27, 1898; mustered June 27, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Daniel R. Page, age 35; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 29, 1898; mustered June 29, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Guy E. Pennington, age 21; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 22, 1898; mustered June 22, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Leonard Peterson, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted May 4, 1898, as musician; mustered May 17, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Benjamin J. Sheagrin, age 21; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 27, 1898; mustered June 27, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John H. Smyth, age 22; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 25, 1898; mustered June 25, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank E. Tubbs, age 20; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 27, 1898; mustered June 27, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa.

COMPANY G

Privates: Isaac L. Stone, age 20; residence, Burlington; enlisted July 8, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa.

COMPANY L

Privates: Samuel Shugar, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted April 30, 1898; mustered May 17, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. William M. Simons, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 30, 1898; mustered May 17, 1898; transferred to U. S. Hospital Corps, Seventh Army Corps, June 8, 1898. Charles C. VanEtten, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted April 26, 1898, as second sergeant; mustered May 17, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa.

COMPANY M

Privates: Nathaniel Heizer, age 21; residence, Mediapolis; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered June 24, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John A. Matson, age 19; residence, Kossuth; enlisted June 30, 1898; mustered June 30, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Ernest P. Parsons, age 22; residence, Mediapolis; enlisted June 28, 1898; mustered June 28, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Harry Reid, age 22; residence, Burlington; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered June 24, 1898; mustered out November 30, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Privates: Emanuel R. Koesling, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted April 26, 1898; mustered May 30, 1898; promoted corporal June 20, 1898; mustered out November 2, 1899, San Francisco, Cal.

SIXTH BATTERY, IOWA LIGHT ARTILLERY

(Mustered out September 5, 1898)

Roster: Frank S. Long, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Connecticut; appointed captain June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Albert H. Huebner, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; appointed first lieutenant June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. William T. Garrett, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; appointed second lieutenant June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank C. Norton, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as first sergeant; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898,

Des Moines, Iowa. Martin A. Hellwig, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 24, 1898, as quartermaster sergeant; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank L. Kuhlenbeck, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as veterinary sergeant; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Sylvester F. Kelley, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as sergeant; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank D. Thomas, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as sergeant; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank B. Carver, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Pennsylvania; enlisted June 24, 1898, as sergeant; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Joseph B. Sutter, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as sergeant; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Louie D. Perrine, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 24, 1898, as sergeant; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Benjamin B. Johnson, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as sergeant; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Maxwell H. Scott, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 24, 1898, as corporal; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Albert H. Kriechbaum, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as corporal; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Lyman E. Swain, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as corporal; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Thomas M. Green, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as corporal; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John W. Hulsebus, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 25, 1898, as corporal; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John G. Raichle, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 25, 1898, as corporal; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank P. Martin, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as corporal; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. William F. Rhea, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as corporal; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Harry Richards, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as farrier; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Louis Micheal, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 25, 1898, as artificer; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. William M. Dailey, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 27, 1898, as artificer; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John F. Riemann, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as saddler; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John W. Viers, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as musician; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines,

Iowa. William R. Pearson, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 25, 1898, as musician; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John A. Stucker, age 28; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898, as wagoner; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. J. E. Anderson, age 23; residence, West Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Robert F. Back, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, New York; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. James F. Ballard, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Michigan; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Herman C. Berlin, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Charles Bohlken, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John A. Braucht, age 33; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 28, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Willis Brown, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Fred C. Bruhl, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Howard L. Buck, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Charles A. Burch, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Robert R. Buri, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank W. Campbell, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Roland Cave, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Canada; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John B. Downer, age 21; residence, Sperry; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John Earhart, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 28, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Edward Federspiel, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Oscar Felling, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Michael F. Galvin, age 30; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 27, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Alfred R. Gearhart, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Kansas; enlisted June 25, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Clarence Griffith, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Louis Head, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898,

Des Moines, Iowa. Wilson L. Holloway, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 7, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John J. Huddleston, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Wisconsin; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Andrew Koehler, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted July 7, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Henry Krieger, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. William Kropp, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Edward Kuhn, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted July 7, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Theodore C. Kurtz, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 25, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; promoted corporal July 15, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John A. Link, age 28; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Dell E. Lyons, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 27, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John J. McGuire, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John B. Maddox, age 25; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John H. Martin, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 1, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John Mauer, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank J. Mesmer, age 32; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 25, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Leo Mesmer, age 29; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Henry B. Miller, age 21; residence, Danville; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. George H. Moore, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Thomas Naven, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted July 7, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Ernest Neugebauer, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 27, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Edward Oberschelp, age 20; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Dennis T. O'Connor, age 34; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 7, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. George H. Peel, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. William F. Pennebaker, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa.

1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Curtis A. Peterson, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Nels P. C. Peterson, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Europe; enlisted June 27, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Bion M. Power, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 28, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank Randall, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. William Randall, age 18; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Charles Rosen, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Henry Ryder, age 38; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Bert Sabins, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Charles Sabins, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. John R. Scales, age 35; residence, Mount Union; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Charlie Shaul, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 25, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Charles Simpkins, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. James P. Stucker, age 22; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Waldo E. Stucker, age 27; residence, Pleasant Grove; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Martin A. Sutter, age 23; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 25, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Gust Swanson, age 31; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Joseph Swartz, age 44; residence, Burlington; nativity, Ohio; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. William Theis, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; discharged for disability August 2, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Joe Tierney, age 22; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 25, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank R. Walker, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 27, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. William B. Ward, age 19; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 25, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. George A. Weimer, age 24; residence, Burlington; nativity, Germany; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank G. Woellhaf, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted July 7, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5,

1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Andrew P. Youngstrom, age 26; residence, Burlington; nativity, Sweden; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Joseph R. Zimmerman, age 27; residence, Burlington; nativity, Illinois; enlisted June 24, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa. Frank B. Zorn, age 21; residence, Burlington; nativity, Iowa; enlisted June 25, 1898; mustered July 8, 1898; mustered out September 5, 1898, Des Moines, Iowa.

SOME OF THE PROMINENT MILITARY AND NAVAL HEROES OF DES MOINES COUNTY

From and prior to the organization of the state government the sons of Des Moines County have won for themselves both a name and fame of which the people of the county justly have feelings of pride. The first of its sons, and the first son of Iowa who gave his life for his country's cause on a foreign battle field was Capt. Frederick D. Mills of Burlington. Fourteen years had only passed away when its sons were again called upon to help save the country.

GEN. CHARLES L. MATTHIES

The subject of this sketch, a native of Germany, was born May 31, 1824. Died at the Union Hotel, Burlington, Iowa, October 16, 1868. Was devoted to his adopted country. Was both generous and liberal. He was Nature's free man. He loved children, although unmarried and had none of his own. Cared little for wealth, and was satisfied with the ordinary and simple comforts of life. When Mr. Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion Mr. Matthies was the captain of a volunteer military company in Burlington. On reading the call he immediately telegraphed the President offering his services and that of his company to the Government. He was commissioned captain of Company D, First Iowa Infantry, on the 9th day of May, 1861. Was in the front line of the battle of Springfield and near General Lyon when he fell. For gallant services he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Iowa Infantry. Was afterwards commissioned brigadier general. General Rosecrans, in his report of the battle of Iuka says: "The glorious Fifth Iowa under the brave and distinguished Matthies, sustained by Boomer with part of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, bore the repeated charges and cross-fires of the enemy's left and center with a valor and determination never excelled by the most veteran soldiery." General Hamilton in his official report says: "The Fifth Iowa, under the brave and accomplished Matthies, held its ground against four times its numbers, making their desperate charges with the bayonet, driving back the foe in disorder each time."

JACOB GARTER LAUMAN

Jacob Garter Lauman, a resident and citizen of Burlington, on the call of the President for volunteers, was commissioned colonel of the Seventh Iowa Infantry. In times of danger he was cool and brave, was a born soldier. He exhibited this quality of manhood in the first battle in which his regiment was engaged, Belmont, where he was wounded. It can be said, through his bravery and self-

control, he saved the day at this battle. Was commissioned brigadier general for gallant services rendered his country. While sons of Des Moines County have become distinguished for the services rendered their country in the army, there are those who have won for themselves a name and the gratitude of the nation for distinguished services in the navy.

JOHN M. CORSE

There were few men in the volunteer service of the army who rose more rapidly than John M. Corse, a resident of Burlington. His father, John L. Corse, was one of the early settlers in the city where young Corse spent his boyhood days and received his early education.

When Mr. Lincoln issued his call for 400,000 volunteers, Mr. Corse offered his services to his country. He took an active part in providing enlistments in the volunteer service. When the Sixth Iowa Infantry Volunteers was organized he was commissioned major on July 6, 1861. After the regiment had gone south and seen some service, he was promoted colonel of the regiment on the 21st of May, 1862.

Colonel Corse was a great disciplinarian, and it was principally through his efforts as the commander of the regiment it became recognized one of the best drilled regiments in the service.

For distinguished services he was commissioned brigadier general on August 11, 1863. It was because of the valor displayed by those veterans under his command Allatoona Pass was held with a force of about fifteen hundred against assaults made by 7,000 of the enemy.

On October 5, 1864, he was promoted major general.

The people of Burlington and Des Moines County have erected in Crapo Park his equestrian statue.

GEORGE GARTNER REMEY

The people of the county rightfully have feelings of admiration and respect for the subject of this sketch. George Collier Remy was born in Burlington, August 4, 1841. His father was one of the early settlers of the county, having come to Burlington in April, 1837. George C. Remy attended the schools of the city and graduated at the Burlington University, and at his graduation was awarded the medal for proficiency in his studies. Through Gen. A. C. Dodge, he received an appointment to a cadetship at the naval academy at Annapolis, when fourteen years of age. He graduated in the class of 1859 when eighteen years of age. At the commencement of the Civil war he was in China aboard warship on what is called in naval parlance the "firing line." Was on the U. S. Hartford for a time at the beginning of the war and engaged in the blockade service. Had command of a naval battery on Morris Island, S. C., for a time. A night attack was made on Fort Sumter, then in the possession of the enemy. The attack was made only by those who would volunteer and take the risk, and was not commanded by those in charge, on account of the great hazard of the undertaking. In this assault, George C. Remy, then twenty-two years of age, was taken prisoner and continued to be a captive of the enemy for fourteen

months. Part of this time he was in Libby Prison, the balance in the jail at Columbia, S. C. Was released on parole, and a few months later was exchanged. After being exchanged, he went back into active service, and continued in it until the close of the war, and is still connected with the navy. He was promoted to a lieutenantancy in August, 1861. Afterwards was promoted to lieutenant commander. From that to a captaincy and in the regular order of promotion to that of admiral. In the early '70s he had charge of a surveying expedition for what was known as the Tehuantepec Canal Route. He reported the route feasible, but the cost of construction would be too great.

WILLIAM B. REMEY

Brother of George C. Remy, was born in Burlington in 1842. Died in Washington, D. C., 1895. Was for a time connected with one of the departments of the Government in Washington, and while there studied law and was admitted to the practice. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil war, he entered the marine service of the United States. Had command of the marine guards on the U. S. Vanderbilt, a ship which Cornelius Vanderbilt had purchased and fitted as a war vessel, which he gave to the Government. Was present at the time and saw the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac. Because of his legal ability was made judge advocate with office at Washington. He held the office at the time of his decease.

EDWARD W. REMEY

Was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1846. Like his brothers, his life was a sea life. Received his primary education in the schools of Burlington. When sixteen years of age he was through James W. Grimes appointed to a cadetship at Annapolis, U. S. Military Academy, where he graduated in the class of 1866. Never was a midshipman, but was commissioned a lieutenant on account of having seen service during the war. He was a practical sailor and loved that life. His nature was such he had great influence with sailors. He died at sea in 1885.



HON. J. C. HALL

First Judge of Supreme Court from Des Moines County

CHAPTER XVIII

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND JUDGES AND OTHER OFFICES

MICHIGAN TERRITORY

In the year 1834 the territory north of Missouri and west of the Mississippi was attached to the Territory of Michigan for judicial purposes, and that part now comprising Iowa was divided into two counties, Des Moines and Dubuque. That part south of Rock Island to the mouth of the Des Moines River and fifty miles west of the Mississippi composed Des Moines County. As directed by the governor of Michigan, Dr. William R. Ross gave notice of an election to be held in the fall of 1834. At this election Col. William Morgan was chosen chief justice, George L. Hughes and Henry Walker assistant judges. At this election John King of Dubuque was elected one of the judges. The first court held in old Des Moines County, Michigan Territory, convened in the Town of Burlington, in a log house situated on North Hill, on lot No. —, original city. The judges presiding were William Morgan and George L. Hughes, who continued to hold office till the next election, which occurred in the fall of 1835. The first court held in Des Moines County convened on the 13th day of April, 1835, at the place above stated. Present, William Morgan and George L. Hughes, judges. At the fall election of 1835 were elected Isaac Leffler, Arthur Inghram and Henry Walker, judges. They entered upon the discharge of their duties on the 11th of April, 1836, at which time they held a session of court in Burlington. William R. Ross was the clerk.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY

The bill creating Wisconsin Territory was approved April 20, 1836, just one week after Leffler, Inghram and Walker, judges, had entered upon the discharge of the duties of their offices. Upon the organization of Wisconsin Territory, Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed its governor by President Jackson. The act of organization provided that the Legislative Assembly consist of a Council and House of Representatives, the Council to consist of thirteen members, whose term of office was fixed at four years, and the House to consist of twenty-six members, whose term of office was fixed at two years. The act also provided for calling of an election at such times and places as determined by the governor, but before the calling of an election a census of the territory be taken in order to apportion the number of representatives to each district. The first session of court held in old Des Moines County during the Wisconsin territorial existence convened at Burlington on the 3d of April, 1837. Hon. David Irwin,

judge of the Second Judicial District and associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, presided; William R. Ross, clerk, and Francis Gehorn, marshal. But we want to know what became of Justices Leffler, Inghram and Walker. The record shows that the last session which they held terminated on the 16th of April, 1836, just four days before Michigan Territory ceased to exist and Wisconsin Territory took its place. The organic act of Wisconsin failed to make provision for the holding over of the judges of Michigan Territory, but, on the contrary, provided that suits pending in the Michigan territorial courts be transferred and tried by the courts herein established. The result was, no district courts were held from the 16th of April, 1836, to the 8th of April, 1837, in Des Moines County. This was one of the reasons which led to the memorial we have set forth, asking that that part of Wisconsin Territory west of the Mississippi River be organized into a separate territory, which was accomplished June 12, 1838.

IOWA TERRITORY

The law organizing Iowa Territory, June 12, 1838, provided that the governor shall nominate, and, by the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, "shall appoint all judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs," etc. That the judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Court and in justices of the peace. It provided for the division of the territory into three judicial districts, and a District Court to be held in each district by one of the judges, the judges of the District courts to constitute the Supreme Court. The Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory on the 19th of January, 1838, passed an act entitled, "An act to amend an act concerning the Supreme and District courts, and defining their powers and duties and the commencement of actions in the District courts." This act was repealed by an act of the General Assembly of Iowa Territory, December 14, 1838. On November 28, 1838, the Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory passed an act by which the Supreme Court of Iowa Territory was to be held at Burlington on the 28th of November, 1838, the date of the approval of the act. The Legislative Assembly on January 25, 1839, passed an act fixing the times of the Supreme and District courts and for other purposes. By the eighth section of the act the counties of Des Moines, Lee, Henry and Van Buren were to comprise the First Judicial District; the counties of Louisa, Muscatine, Cedar, Johnson and Slaughter (Washington) to constitute the Second Judicial District; the counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton to constitute the Third Judicial District. The governor had appointed Hon. Charles Mason chief justice of the Supreme Court, Joshua Williams and Thomas S. Wilson associate justices. Judge Mason was assigned to the First District, Joseph Williams to the Second and Thomas S. Wilson to the Third. For judicial purposes Lynn County was attached to Johnson County, Jones to Cedar and Clinton to Scott. At this time we had thirteen counties with three judges to do the work. From November, 1838, to January 10, 1842, Burlington was the place at which sessions of the Supreme Court were held. The Territorial Legislature on the 10th of February, 1842, passed an act which provided, "The Supreme Court should have and exercise appellate jurisdiction only, and shall have final and conclusive jurisdiction in all cases wherein the rules of law or

equity prevail." The first session of the District Court of Des Moines County, Iowa Territory, convened at Burlington, November 26, 1838, the Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, associate justice, presiding; John S. Dunlap, clerk; Alfred Rich, prosecuting attorney.

STATE OF IOWA

The constitution of Iowa provided: "The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Court and such other inferior courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish. The Supreme Court to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices." One of the first acts of the State General Assembly was to divide the state into four judicial districts—First District, the counties of Lee, Des Moines, Louisa and Washington. This act went into force February 4, 1847. The above named counties constituted the First Judicial District until January 22, 1853, when the governor approved an act which provided that the counties of Lee, Des Moines, Louisa and Henry "shall constitute the First Judicial District." The Legislature on April 3, 1868, passed an act establishing the Circuit Court and a General Term Court, and defined the powers of the same. The Circuit Court was abolished by an act of the Legislature approved April 10, 1886. The act abolishing the Circuit Court enlarged the powers and jurisdiction of the District Court by giving it jurisdiction over all probate matters. By the provisions of the act there was a general reorganization of the judicial districts of the state. This act provided that the First Judicial District shall consist of the counties of Lee and Des Moines. Henry County was attached to the Second District and Louisa to the Sixth. Des Moines County remained in the First District until 1896, when the General Assembly passed an act which provided the counties of Des Moines, Henry and Louisa constitute the Twentieth Judicial District.

JUDGES OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF IOWA WHO HAVE HELD COURT IN
DES MOINES COUNTY:

Name—	Residence	Term
George W. Williams.....	Lee County	1847-1852
Ralph P. Lowe.....	Keokuk, Lee County.....	1852-1857
Thomas H. Clagett.....	Keokuk, Lee County.....	1857-
Francis Springer	Columbus City, Louisa County.....	1858-1869
Joshua Tracy	Burlington, Des Moines County.....	1869-1874
P. Henry Smyth.....	Burlington, Des Moines County.....	1874-
Thomas W. Newman.....	Burlington, Des Moines County.....	1874-1878
Abraham H. Stutsman.....	Burlington, Des Moines County.....	1878-1886
Charles H. Phelps.....	Burlington, Des Moines County.....	1887-1891
Joseph M. Casey.....	Fort Madison, Lee County.....	1887-1895
Alvin M. McCrary.....	Keokuk, Lee County.....	1895-
James D. Smyth.....	Burlington, Des Moines County.....	1891-1897

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Name—	Residence	Term
James D. Smyth.....	Burlington, Des Moines County.....	1897-
Winfield S. Withrow.....	Mount Pleasant, Henry County.....	1896-1913
Oscar Hale	Wapello, Louisa County.....	1913-

P. Henry Smyth served but a short time when he resigned and Thomas W. Newman was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Winfield S. Withrow was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court and Oscar Hale appointed to fill vacancy.

PROBATE COURT

During the Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa territorial existence of Iowa there existed what was called a Probate Court. This court had jurisdiction of the probate of wills of deceased persons and the settlement of their estates. The Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory passed an act of date January 25, 1839, specifically defining the mode of procedure in the Probate Court and the administration and settlement of decedent's estates. By this act a widow in all cases was allowed one bed and bedding, the wearing apparel of herself and family, one milk cow and calf, her saddle and bridle, one horse, household and kitchen furniture sufficient for herself and family, and provisions for the same for one year. If the deceased husband did not have any of the above articles and left other property, then she was entitled to the money value of a cow and calf, etc. The title of the property of the deceased dying intestate descended in equal shares to his children, the share of a deceased child going to his children. No distinction was made between the whole and half blood, but in all cases the fee title was subject to the common law of dower in the widow, and if the deceased a wife, then he took his courtesy as at common law. When a will gave the widow a certain portion of property, either real or personal, even if the will failed to state it was given in lieu of dower, she took in lieu of dower unless within six months she executed a written instrument and delivered it to the probate judge renouncing the provisions for her benefit made in the will. The Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory passed an act of date February 13, 1843, which provided, a person dying intestate, his property shall descend as follows: First, in equal shares to his children and to the issue of any deceased child by right of representation. Second, if he leave no issue, then to his father. Third, if he have no issue, nor father, his estate shall be divided equally among his brothers and sisters, and to the children of any brother or sister, and to the children of any brother or sister by right of representation; provided, if he have a mother she will take an equal share with his brothers and sisters. Fourth, if he shall have no issue, no father, and no brother or sister, his estate shall descend to his mother to the exclusion of any issue, if any, of deceased brothers or sisters. Fifth, if he have no issue, and no father, mother, brother or sister, his estate descends to his next of kin in equal degree. Sixth, if any person shall die, leaving several children, or having one child, and the issue of one or more others, and any such living child shall die under age and not having been married, all

the estate that came to the deceased child by inheritance from such deceased parent shall descend in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other children who shall have died, by right of representation. Seventh, if at the death of such child, who shall die under age and not having been married, all the other children of his said parent shall also be dead, and any of the same shall have left issue, the estate that came to said child by inheritance from his said parent shall descend to all the issue of the other children of the same parent, and if all the said issue are in the same degree of kindred to the said child, they shall share the said estate equally, otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation. Eighth, if the intestate leave no kindred, his estate shall escheat to the people of the territory or state.

Section 2. Every illegitimate child shall be considered as heir of his mother, and shall inherit her estate in whole or in part, as the case may be, in like manner as if he had been born in lawful wedlock, but he shall not be allowed to claim, as representing his mother, any part of the estate of any of her kindred, either lineal or collateral.

If any illegitimate child shall die intestate, without lawful issue, his estate shall descend to his mother, except as follows: When, after the birth of an illegitimate child, his parents shall intermarry, and his father shall, after the marriage, acknowledge him as his child, such child shall be considered as legitimate. The act provided, "Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the title of the husband as tenant by the courtesy, nor that of a widow as tenant in dower."

The code of 1851 took effect July 1, 1851. Under the head, "The disposition of real property," it was provided, "One third in value of all the real estate in which the husband at any time during the marriage had a legal or equitable interest, which had not been sold on execution, etc., or to which she had not made relinquishment of her rights, shall under the direction of the court be set apart by the executor as her property in fee simple upon the death of the husband if she survive him." This act provided the widow's dower could not be affected by any will of the husband if she objects thereto and relinquishes all the rights conferred upon her by the will. The remaining estate, in the absence of any will, descended in equal shares to his children. If one of his children be dead, the heirs of such child inherit by right of representation. If the intestate leave no issue, the one-half of his estate (including the dower of his wife) shall go to his father and the other half to his wife, and if he leave no wife nor issue, the whole shall go to his father. If his father be previously dead, the portion which would have fallen to his share shall be disposed of in the same manner as though he had outlived the intestate and died in the ownership of the portion falling to his share, and so on through each ascending ancestor and his issue unless heirs are sooner found. If heirs are not found in the male line, the portion thus uninhaired shall go to the mother of the intestate, and to her heirs, following the same rules as above described. If heirs are not thus found, the portion uninhaired shall go to the wife of the intestate, or to her heirs if dead, according to like rules; and if he has had more than one wife, who either died or survived in lawful wedlock, it shall be equally divided between the one living and the heirs of those who are dead, such heirs taking by the right of representation. If there remain property uninhaired, it shall escheat to the state. Illegitimate children inherit from the mother and the mother from the children.

All the provisions made in relation to the widow of a deceased husband shall be applicable to the husband of a deceased wife. The estate of courtesy was abolished.

The General Assembly passed an act which took effect July 1, 1853, which repealed the provisions of the code of 1851 in reference to the widow's share in her deceased husband's estate, and in lieu thereof provided, "One-third in value of all the real estate in which the husband at any time during the marriage had a legal or equitable interest, and to which the wife had made no relinquishment of her rights, shall under the direction of the court be set apart by the executor as her property in dower upon the death of the husband. Said estate in dower to be and remain the same as at common law."

The Ninth General Assembly passed an act which was approved April 8, 1862, which took effect April 18, 1862, repealing the act of July 1, 1853, and in lieu thereof provided, "One-third in value of all the real estate in which the husband had a legal or equitable interest at the time of his death to which she had not made any relinquishment of her rights shall be set apart to her in fee simple." The provisions of the Ninth General Assembly in reference to the widow's share in her deceased husband's estate were so enacted by the code of 1873, the husband having the same share in his deceased wife's estate. Dower and courtesy at common law abolished. The law thus remains at the present time.

I have gone into the history of legislation on this matter as much as space will permit. I did so for the reason the subject is one of the greatest importance and with which so few people are familiar.

JUDGES OF PROBATE COURTS OF DES MOINES COUNTY DURING TERRITORIAL EXISTENCE

Michigan Territory

John Whittaker, first term commenced April 19, 1835. Judge Whittaker continued to act until February 13, 1837.

Wisconsin Territory

Robert Cock, judge, held first term February 13, 1837, and continued to discharge the duties of his office until May, 1838.

Iowa Territory and Iowa State

Robert Cock, from May, 1838, until 1840.

Charles Madera held first term November 7, 1840, and continued to act until 1842.

John W. Webber had been elected and held his first term, commencing August 30, 1842. His successor was O. H. W. Stull, who was elected in 1846. Judge Stull's successor was J. P. Wightman, who held his first term of court commencing August 10, 1847. Judge Wightman continued to hold the office until Hon. Charles Mason was elected county judge.

What is known as the code of 1851 went into effect July 1, 1851. Judge Mason was elected at the August election, 1851, and entered upon the duties of his office September 10, 1851. Judge Mason was succeeded by Hon. O. C.



DES MOINES COUNTY COURTHOUSE, BURLINGTON

Wightman in 1852, who was succeeded by Hon. T. W. Newman in 1855. Judge Newman was succeeded by Hon. O. C. Wightman in 1857. Judge Wightman was succeeded by Judge H. C. Ohrt in 1861. In 1865 Hon. J. C. Power was elected county judge and continued to hold the office until 1868, when Emery S. Huston was elected and continued to hold the office until the abolishment of the Circuit Court in 1869.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Name—	Residence	Term
John C. Power	Burlington, Des Moines County, second circuit.	1869-1872
Charles H. Phelps	Burlington, Des Moines County, second circuit.	1878-1880
John B. Drayer	Mount Pleasant, Henry County, first circuit. . .	1869-1872
John B. Drayer	Mount Pleasant, Henry County.	1873-1876
John B. Drayer	Mount Pleasant, Henry County, first circuit. . .	1878-1890

The First Judicial District was divided, the counties of Louisa and Des Moines constituting the second circuit and Henry and Lee the first circuit.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT OF IOWA FROM DES MOINES COUNTY

Name—	Residence	Term
Charles Mason	Burlington, Des Moines County.	1847-
Jonathan C. Hall	Burlington, Des Moines County.	1854-1855
Lacon D. Stockton	Burlington, Des Moines County.	1856-1860

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS OF DES MOINES COUNTY

Name—	Residence	Term
W. W. Chapman	Burlington, Des Moines County.	1835-
J. B. Teas	Burlington, Des Moines County.	1835-
W. W. Chapman	Burlington, Des Moines County.	1836-1838
Alfred Rich	Burlington, Des Moines County.	1838-1841
William H. Starr	Burlington, Des Moines County.	1841-1842
H. T. Reid	Burlington, Des Moines County.	1842-1843
L. D. Stocton	Burlington, Des Moines County.	1843-1846
J. C. Hall		1847-
James W. Woods		1848-1852
David Rorer		1852-1854
Charles H. Phelps		1854-
C. Ben Darwin		1855-
Charles H. Phelps		1856-1858

In 1858 the office became a district one until 1887.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Name—	Residence	Term
Joshua Tracey	Des Moines County.	1860-1869
George B. Corkhill	Henry County	1869-1870
D. N. Sprague	Lee County	1870-1878
T. A. Beneman	Henry County	1878-1882
D. N. Sprague	Lee County	1882-1887

COUNTY ATTORNEYS

Name—	Term	Name—	Term
C. J. Dodge.....	1887-1889	W. W. Dodge.....	1902-1904
James D. Smyth.....	1889-1891	Frank E. Thompson.....	1904-1907
George S. Tracy.....	1891-1899	H. F. Kuhlemeier.....	1907-1913
C. C. Clark.....	1899-1902	George E. Hill.....	1913-1915

CLERKS, DISTRICT COURT

Michigan Territory

William R. Ross, April 13, 1835-1837.

Wisconsin Territory

William R. Ross, April 3, 1837-1838.

John S. Dunlap, appointed clerk, June term, 1838.

Iowa Territory

Name—	Term	Name—	Term
John S. Dunlap.....	1838-1847	William Garrett	1864-1874
John S. Dunlap.....	1847-1850	T. G. Foster.....	1874-1883
Oliver Cock	1850-1852	C. P. DeHass.....	1883-1889
Oliver C. Wightman.....	1852-1860	W. D. Inghram.....	1889-1900
John Lahee	1860-1864	C. E. Demling.....	1900-1915

SHERIFFS AND MARSHALS

Michigan Territory

Solomon Perkins, 1834 to June 20, 1836.

Wisconsin Territory

First session, April 3, 1837; Francis Gehorn, marshal.

Second session, June 2, 1838.

Iowa Territory

First session, November 26, 1838.

Name—	Term	Name—	Term
James Cameron	1840-1846	William Shaffner	1874-1880
J. H. McKemey.....	1846-1850	Mathew Ronaldson	1880-1882
Anthony W. Carpenter....	1850-1853	George Smith	1882-1887
Edward H. Ives.....	1853-1857	George Kriechbaum	1887-1892
William Garrett	1857-1861	Samuel B. Hunt.....	1892-1901
Allen J. Hillhouse.....	1861-1865	William A. Muenzemeyer...	1901-1903
Martin Heisey	1865-1867	Jacob Williams	1903-1911
Alexander S. Perry.....	1867-1872	C. G. Earnest.....	1911-1915
James H. Latty.....	1872-1874		

COMMISSIONERS' COURT

The Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory passed an act December 14, 1838, providing for the election of county commissioners and prescribing their powers and duties. By the terms of the act it had all the powers heretofore given to the County Board of Supervisors. However, prior to this enactment, and while Iowa was a part of Wisconsin Territory, there existed by virtue of law a board of commissioners. The board had the administration of county affairs, the allowance of claims, levy of taxes, etc. Appeals were allowed from its findings to the District Court. When first organized Gen. George W. Hight and Jonathan Morgan constituted its members. The Legislative Assembly of Iowa, on January 25, 1839, passed an act which entitled Des Moines County to three commissioners—one to be selected from the north of Flint Creek, one from the south of the same and one from Burlington. Under the act George W. Hight, John D. Wright and Richard Land were elected commissioners.

The following persons constituted the board in 1840, at the October session: John D. Wright, George W. Hight and Jonathan Morgan. In 1841 the board was composed of Levi Scott, Jonathan Morgan and George W. Hight.

The October, 1841, session of the board consisted of George W. Hight, Jonathan Morgan and Jeremiah Larierson.

For the year 1842 Jonathan Morgan, William Edmundson and Luke Palmer composed the board.

Jonathan Morgan, John Ripley and Luke Palmer constituted the board for 1843.

John Ripley, M. W. Robinson and Luke Palmer composed it for 1844.

At the October session in 1844 Luke Palmer, M. W. Robinson and Gordon McCauley composed the board.

In 1845 Gordon McCauley, M. W. Robinson and Daniel Haskell composed the board.

The same persons constituted the board in 1846 as in 1845.

Daniel Haskell, M. W. Robinson and B. W. Clark composed it in 1847.

M. W. Robinson, B. W. Clark and William F. Coolbaugh constituted it in 1848.

B. W. Clark, William F. Coolbaugh and Levi Hagar in 1849.

Levi Hagar and William C. Hackett constituted it in 1850.

COUNTY JUDGES

By virtue of the provisions of Chapter XV, Code 1851, there was established what is known as a "County Court." It provided for the election of each county at the following August election a county judge to hold the office for a term of three years. He was required to keep his office at the county seat and to keep it open for business at all usual times, and was made the keeper of the "County Seal." He was invested with all the powers which the county commissioners possessed and in addition thereto, was made judge of probate. He had the managing of all county business. To audit all claims of money against the county, to audit and settle the accounts of the treasurer, etc. Had all the powers which the board of supervisors now possess, and in addition thereto,

acted as a County Court which held regular sessions on the first Monday of each month, except the months of April and August. Had jurisdiction of the probate of wills, the administration of estates of decedents, and the guardianship of minors and insane persons. The right of appeal existed from all judgments, decrees and decisions of the County Court to the District Court on matters affecting the rights or interests of individuals as distinguished from the public; including immediate orders involving the merits and necessarily affecting the decree or decision. When first organized the clerk of the District Court was ex-officio clerk of the County Court. It is questionable if anything has been devised the better to take its place.

The first judge of the County Court of Des Moines County, Iowa, was Hon. Charles Mason, a man who was distinguished for his learning, high sense of duty and was eminent as lawyer and judge, having served as district judge and chief justice of the Supreme Court during the territorial existence of Iowa, as well as when a state. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as judge of the County Court, September 1, 1851. O. C. Wightman was the first clerk of this court. In the absence of Judge Mason, David Rorer, prosecuting attorney, acted in his place.

O. C. Wightman was elected county judge at the August election in 1852, and held the office until 1855 when Thomas W. Newman was elected.

Judge Newman held the office until 1857 when O. C. Wightman was elected. In 1861 there was established in the place of the County Court, the

SUPERVISOR SYSTEM

This system was the worst of all that could be inflicted on a people. Every township in the county elected its representative on the board. The board consisted of fourteen members, to do what three persons could far better perform.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS 1861

Thomas Hedge, Burlington.	J. P. Sunderland, Burlington.
John Sawyer, Augusta.	Alex W. Gordon, Benton.
S. Hibard, Danville.	G. W. Smith, Franklin.
G. W. Marchand, Flint River.	J. S. Dolbie, Huron
James Bruce, Yellow Springs.	Samuel Packwood, Pleasant Grove.
Franklin M. Cox, Union.	Edward Enkee, Washington.
Charles M. Garman, Jackson.	Franklin Wilcox was elected chairman.

The writer was personally acquainted with all the above named persons, with the exception of three of them, and can say that they constituted a body of representative men in the several townships and the county.

BOARD, 1862

James Bruce, chairman.	L. Leforge.
Edward Enkee.	H. W. McCornic.
A. W. Gordon.	Samuel Packwood.
C. M. Garman.	J. C. Rankin.
Thomas Hedge.	John Sawyer.
C. Hughes.	J. P. Sunderland.
S. Hibard.	

1863—James Bruce, chairman; L. Leforge, Thomas Hedge, John Sawyer, S. Hibard, S. Packwood, C. Hughes, H. W. McCormick, C. Garman, C. H. Snelson, John Penney, T. L. Parsons and S. D. Coonrod. 1864—John Penney, chairman; W. H. Cartwright, J. Clark, S. D. Coonrod, M. Gladden, C. Hughes, L. Leforge, H. W. McCormick, W. D. McCash, T. L. Parsons, John Sawyer, C. H. Snelson, M. C. Long. 1865—William D. McCash, chairman; W. H. Cartwright, Justus Clark, M. Gladden, C. M. Garman, C. Hughes, R. C. Kendall, H. W. McCormick, J. R. Kline, J. Worr, James C. Rankin, C. H. Snelson. 1866—W. D. McCash, chairman; John Bryson, W. H. Cartwright, J. Clark, E. N. Delashmut, R. B. Foster, C. M. Garman, John Inghram, R. C. Kendall, J. R. Kline, J. W. Orr, James C. Rankin, C. H. Snelson. 1867—W. D. McCash, chairman; J. Clark, J. Burkholder, John Bryson, John Ballard, W. H. Cartwright, R. B. Foster, John Inghram, J. R. Kline, J. C. Rankin, A. J. Smith, E. Woodward, R. C. Kendall. 1868—John Inghram, chairman; John Burkholder, John Bryson, John Ballard, Justus Clark, F. Heizer, R. C. Kendall, H. Metzger, J. C. Rankin, A. J. Smith, V. Van Dyke, W. Wolverton, E. Jones. 1869—John Inghram, chairman; John Bryson, John Burkholder, F. Heizer, E. Jackson, H. Metzger, Thomas Sherridan, Samuel Smith, A. P. Snelson, N. P. Sunderland, B. Van Dyke, W. Wolverton, E. Jones. 1869—J. L. Backus, chairman; Thomas A. Barnes, J. Burkholder, R. B. Foster, Robert Grimes, Nathan Huston, Christian Mathes, William C. Moore, Thomas Sherridan, Samuel Smith, A. P. Snelson, N. P. Sunderland, A. S. Yohe.

The people began to get tired of paying so many men to do so small amount of business. It had its origin in the desire that each township might get its share of bridge and road work, each township wanted some one on the board to work for its share.

The Thirteenth General Assembly passed an act reducing the number of members of the board to three.

BOARD, 1870, AFTER CHANGE

Thomas Hedge, Sr., James Bruce, and J. J. McMaken. 1871—Thomas Hedge, Sr., James Bruce and J. J. McMaken. 1872—Thomas Hedge, Sr., James Bruce, J. J. McMaken. 1873—Thomas Hedge, Sr., J. J. McMaken and William Lynch. 1874—J. J. McMaken, William Lynch and George Robertson. 1875—George Robertson, William Lynch and D. Melcher. 1876—George Robertson, D. Melcher, W. P. Willard. 1877—John Hanna, Henry Benne and Denis Norton. 1878—Thomas French, F. A. Tiedemann and Denis Melcher. 1879—Thomas French, F. A. Tiedemann and T. A. Barnes. 1880—Thomas French, T. A. Barnes and F. A. Tiedemann. 1881—C. F. Boesch, F. A. Tiedemann and T. A. Barnes. 1882—C. F. Boesch, John Hanna and D. L. Portlock. 1883—C. F. Boesch, John Hanna and D. L. Portlock. 1884—C. F. Boesch, John Hanna and D. L. Portlock. 1885—C. F. Boesch, John Hanna and D. L. Portlock. 1886—C. F. Boesch, John Hanna and Henry Benne. 1887—John Hanna, Henry Benne and Dennis Norton. 1888—Dennis Norton, Henry Benne and John Carden. 1889—Dennis Norton, Henry Benne and W. W. Turpin. 1890—Henry Benne, John Carden and W. W. Turpin. 1891—John Carden, Chris Mathes and W. W. Turpin. 1892—Christ Mathes, W. W. Turpin and John

Carden. 1893—Christ Mathes, W. W. Turpin and John Carden. 1894—Christ Mathes, Henry Benne and John Carden. 1895—Christ Mathes, John Carden and W. G. Steingraber. 1896—Christ Mathes, W. G. Steingraber and John Carden. 1897—Christ Mathes, W. G. Steingraber and John Carden. 1898—Christ Mathes, W. G. Steingraber and James P. Welch. 1899—Christ Mathes, James P. Welch and Elisha Wright. 1900—Christ Mathes, James P. Welch and Elisha Wright. 1901—Christ Mathes, James P. Welch and Elisha Wright. 1902—Christ Mathes, Elisha Wright and James P. Welch. 1903—Christ Mathes, Elisha Wright and James P. Welch. 1904—Christ Mathes, Elisha Wright and James P. Welch. 1905—J. C. Hanna, E. L. Naumann and Henry Thie. 1906—E. L. Naumann, J. C. Hanna and Henry Thie. 1907—E. L. Naumann, J. C. Hanna and Henry Thie. 1908—A. T. Schwaller, E. L. Naumann and R. D. Siefken. 1909—Al Schwaller, R. D. Siefken and J. H. Pettibone. 1910—J. H. Pettibone, R. D. Siefken and E. W. Romkey. 1911—J. H. Pettibone, E. W. Romkey and John Kuhlenbeck. 1912—J. H. Pettibone, R. D. Siefken and John Kuhlenbeck. 1913—J. H. Pettibone, A. Schwaller and R. D. Siefken. 1914—J. H. Pettibone, Al Schwaller and R. D. Siefken. 1915—H. C. Fommen, R. R. Sufkin and Al Schwoller.

COUNTY AUDITORS

The office of county auditor was created in 1868 and the auditor elected that year entered on the discharge of his duties on the first of January in 1869.

Name—	Term	Name—	Term
Emory S. Huston.....	1869-1871	N. P. Shartz.....	1905-1907
T. J. Copp.....	1871-1884	Dan Hill	1907-1911
Paul Guelich	1884-1896	Al Wilken	1911-1913
N. P. Shartz.....	1896-1904	F. W. Parrott.....	1913-1915
C. H. Bell.....	1904-1905		

COUNTY TREASURERS DURING TERRITORIAL AND STATE EXISTENCE

Michigan Territory.

Name—	Term
William R. Ross.....	1835-1838

Wisconsin and Iowa Territory.

Name—	Term	Name—	Term
Thornton Bayliss	1838-1840	George Blickhan	1844-1848
Charles Nealy	1840-1841	J. F. Tallant.....	1848-1850
John Johnson	1841-1842	J. W. Webber.....	1850-1851
Henry Moore	1842-1844		

We find in a history of Des Moines County the statement "That there are conflicting entries in the minute-book of the county commissioners. For example in 1840, we find John M. Garrigus was recorder and in 1844 William B. Remy

is spoken of as holding the office, while Henry Moore was treasurer." We do not think such confusion exists.

The Iowa Territorial Legislative Assembly passed an act January 19, 1839, establishing the office of recorder of deeds. On the 24th day of December, 1839, the Legislative Assembly provided for the election of a county treasurer. As we understand the law, the two offices were separate and distinct until July 1, 1851, when the Code of 1851 went into force, which provided (Chapter 17), "The person who is elected recorder shall be treasurer of the county and hold his office for the same time as that of recorder," etc.

The Tenth General Assembly of the state passed an act approved April 5, 1864, which provided: "The offices of county recorder and treasurer be and are hereby separated."

RECORDERS AND TREASURERS

Name—	Term	Name—	Term
J. W. Webber.....	1851-1853	James P. Chapman.....	1855-1857
Charles Madera	1853-1854	John Ripley	1857-1861
Jacob Arick	1854-1855	William B. Remy.....	1861-1864

TREASURERS

Name—	Term	Name—	Term
William B. Remy.....	1864-1867	A. C. Hutchinson.....	1876-
William Horner	1867-1875		

A. C. Hutchinson's final term expired January 1st, 1886. Enock Burrus from January 1st, 1886, to November 11th, 1896, the time of his death. John E. Rhein was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Burrus. Nils Anderson was elected and filled the office from January 1st, 1898, until the 1st of January, 1900. John E. Rhein, 1900-1915.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS

Name—	Term	Name—	Term
James D. Eads.....	1854-1857	E. Burrus	1875-1877
M. L. Fisher.....	1857-1858	John Paisley	1877-1882
R. J. Graff.....	1858-1859	R. L. Alshach.....	1882-1886
William Harper	1859-1861	W. E. Burke.....	1886-1892
W. Gregg, Jr.....	1861-1863	E. G. Willard.....	1872-1876
William Harper	1863-1865	W. B. Shaw.....	1896-1900
J. K. McCullough.....	1865-1867	Howard Mathews	1900-1909
Thomas J. Trulock.....	1867-1871	F. W. Parrott.....	1909-1913
T. B. Snyder.....	1871-1875	Miss Theresa Tiedemann...	1913-1915

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSION

Name—	Term
William H. Mauro	

CORONERS

Name—	Term	Name—	Term
John Kirkpatrick.....	1855-1857	W. A. Haw.....	1867-1873
Jacob Weider	1857-1859	Jacob Weider	1873-1875
William Thompson	1859-1861	F. L. Unterkircher.....	1886-1900
Jacob Weider	1861-1865	B. A. Prugh.....	1900-1915
S. B. Burge.....	1865-1867		

COUNTY SURVEYORS

The Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory passed an act approved December, 1838, which among other things provided, that there shall be elected in each county one county surveyor, and it shall be the duty of the governor to commission such person elected, who shall continue in office two years from the time of his election.

The law made it the duty of county surveyors, previous to making a survey, to furnish themselves with the field notes of the original survey of the land they may be called on to survey and all surveys made shall be according to the "Original Survey."

Name—	Term	Name—	Term
Robert Avery	18	John Nau	1875-1878
William Thompson	1854-1855	R. C. Waddle.....	1878-1884
Joseph K. Scott.....	1855-1857	John Nau	1884-1890
T. L. Seargeant.....	1857-1859	J. A. Crottner.....	1890-1892
A. McMichael	1859-1861	John Nau	1892-1896
Oliver Hall	1861-1863	R. C. Waddle.....	1896-1898
C. Handler	1863-1869	John Nau	1898-1900
W. H. Gillespie.....	1869-1873	R. C. Waddle.....	1900-1913
R. C. Waddle.....	1873-1875	Raymond Duerr	1913-

COURTS

The governor of Michigan Territory ordered election to be held in the territory west of the Mississippi in Des Moines and Dubuque counties in the early part of 1835. At this election William Morgan and Young L. Hughes were elected justices of the District Court of Des Moines County and John King justice of the District Court of Dubuque County. Justices Hughes and Morgan held the first term of court ever held in the county. This court commenced on the 13th day of April, 1835. Its first session was held in a log courthouse situated on lot 384 Original City; which is the first lot south of the lot at the southwest corner of Third and High streets. James W. Woods, attorney, attended this court. He says: "It was held in a log cabin without floor, chimney or scarcely a roof." Judge Rorer says the desk for the judges consisted of a dry goods box which was overturned in a rencontre between one Toops and a man by the name of Walters during the empanelling of the grand jury. William R. Ross was clerk. The first entry, "For reasons appearing to the satisfaction of the court, it is ordered that William W. Chapman, Esq., be, and he is hereby appointed to

prosecute on the part of the United States in this court, and therefor the said Chapman came into court and took an oath, diligently and faithfully to discharge the duties of said office." The next order is "The sheriff returned into court the venire facias issued by order of the court whereby it appears that Thomas W. Taylor, George Southward, John Roberts, Hugh Nilson, John Bass, Nathaniel Knapp, David C. Hunter, John M. Forrest, James Hatcher, Mathew W. Latty, James Davison, Solomon Osborne, William Deakins, John Chamberlain, Frances Ridding, Henry Walker, David Chance, Arthur Inghram, Enock Wade, Jonathan Morgan, George Leebrick, Jeremiah Smith had been selected as grand jurors upon which venire facias the sheriff returned that he had summoned the aforesaid persons except John Roberts and George Southward. Whereupon the following named persons appeared as grand jurors and were sworn: Arthur Inghram appointed foreman; Hugh Wilson, David C. Hunter, James Hatcher, Mathew W. Latty, James Dawson, Solomon Osborne, William Deakins, John Chandler, Frances Ridding, David Chance, Enoch Wade, Jonathan Morgan, George Leebrick and Jeremiah Smith and received their charge and retired to their chambers to consider "Indictments and Prosecutions." The records fail to mention the place of their chambers. The first motion made in any court in Des Moines County and sustained was this: "On motion of the prosecuting attorney and for reasons appearing to the satisfaction of the court; it is ordered that John Toops be fined for contempt of this court, and pay a fine of \$3 and the costs, and he be committed until the said fine and costs are paid." The county did not have a jail in which to confine Mr. Toops, and he did not have the \$3 to pay the fine. The order of the court placed the sheriff in a peculiar situation. However, he solved it by taking Toops' note for the fine and costs which Toops never paid. It seems some of these old timers did not have much respect for the mandates of the court. Among the first orders made at this time was the following: "On motion and for reasons appearing to the satisfaction of the court, it is ordered that the sheriff summon John M. Forrest, to appear on the first day of the next term of this court to show cause if any, why he shall not be fined for a contempt of court in not appearing as a grand juror at this court." A like entry was made as to Henry Walker, John Box and Nathaniel Knapp. It was near corn planting time and it is to be presumed the above named gentlemen were at work in their fields. Ordered that court do now adjourn to 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning. William Morgan and George L. Hughes, Justices.

Among the first orders of the court on the 14th was to grant Amzi Doolittle and Simpson S. White a license to operate a ferry from Burlington across the Mississippi for a time of one year and to fix their charges which were as follows:

One horse and carriage or wagon.....	\$.50
For each person and horse.....	.25
For each footman .....	.10 ³ / ₄
For a two-horse wagon or yoke of oxen and wagon.....	.75
For each additional horse or ox.....	.21 ¹ / ₂
For each head of meat cattle.....	.06 ¹ / ₄
For each head of hogs, sheep or goats.....	.03

All children belonging to a wagon to have free ferriage. Each ferry to have three hands in its operation. The boat or boats required to run from sunrise

to half after sunset. On the same day James Gipson was granted a license to run a ferry across Skunk River at his premises.

FIRST DIVORCE

William Wade }
 vs. } Petition for Divorce.
 Abigail Wade. }

Decree

"This day comes complainant by Wm. W. Chapman, his solicitor, and the defendant herein came not, but made default; and upon hearing the evidence, it is ordered and decreed by the court, that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the said William Wade and Abigail Wade be dissolved and taken for naught, and it is further ordered that the complainant pay the costs of this suit."

PETIT JURORS

It is ordered by the court, that the petit jurors be called by the sheriff as ordered to be summoned by the honorable court to appear at the April term, when the following persons appeared and answered to their names: William Walker, Henry Parrish, Jonathan Castiline, Benjamin Simmons, Robert H. Rivers, Samuel Kinney, Thomas Briener, Daniel Strong, Amos Dunham, Benjamin Tucker, Levi Scott, Isaac Crenshaw, Samuel Lenevi, James McDowell, Lewis Walters, John Levion, Harrison Brooks, Isaac Canterbury, Alexander Hilleary, Jesse Hunt, Nicholas R. Teas, Samuel Smith, Riley Driskoll, and Israel Phillips. At this term of court numerous indictments were found by the grand jury in which the persons indicted were charged with the crime of adultery; a crime for which at the present time an indictment is seldom, if ever, found. At this term of court John Box was authorized to maintain a ferry across the river at Fort Madison. In writing concerning ferries across the Mississippi it appears that Warren County, Illinois, in 1825, embraced that territory now called Henderson County. That Henderson County was not set off until 1841. The records of Warren County show that on December 8, 1832, Morton McCarver was granted authority to conduct a ferry across the Mississippi River one mile above Ellison Creek and Ezekiel Smith was authorized to conduct one from John Campbell's farm between Ellison and Honey creeks. That Joel Hargrove on March 4, 1833, was licensed to run a ferry from a point three miles above the mouth of Ellison Creek to the Flint Hills in Michigan Territory. At this term of court Isaac Leffler, Sidney H. Lettite, James W. Woods and W. W. Chapman were admitted to the practice of the law. The District Court convened on the 11th day of April, 1836, with a new set of judges: Isaac Leffler, chief justice, who had been admitted to the practice just one year before this time; Arthur Inghram and Henry Walker, associates justices; W. R. Ross, clerk, and W. W. Chapman, prosecuting attorney. David Rorer was admitted to practice at this term of court. As we have stated at one other place, the last named judges were legislated out of office on the organization of Wisconsin Territory, which was on April 20, 1836. The

first session of the District Court of Des Moines County, Wisconsin Territory, was held at Burlington commencing April 3, 1837, Hon. David Irwin, associate justice of Supreme Court of Wisconsin, presiding. W. W. Chapman, prosecuting attorney; W. R. Ross, clerk; Francis Gehorn, marshal.

The first United States grand jury under this system was composed of the following: Jesse B. Webber, Mathew W. Latty, George Leebrick, Isaac Canterbury, Abraham Sells, Sulifand S. Ross, George W. Hight, Michael C. Harris, Stephen Gearhart, Jonathan Morgan, Israel Robinson, James G. McGuffie, David R. Chance, John Darbyshire, James Hatcher, Royal Cottle, Richard Land. The jury found no indictments and was discharged.

On motion of James W. Grimes, Robert R. Williams was admitted to practice.

The first district grand jury was composed of the following: George W. Hight, foreman; George Leebrick, M. W. Latty, Abraham Sells, James Hatcher, L. Maxwell, Isaac Canterbury, Stephen Gearhart, Richard Land, M. C. Haines, Isaac Basy, William Stewart, J. G. McGuffie, J. A. Lewin, John Moore and Robert Chalfin.

The court ordered that the temporary seal of the court for Des Moines County should be the impression of the reverse side of a United States dime, made in wafer and covered by thin paper.

On motion of David Rorer a license was granted Jeremiah White to maintain a ferry across the river.

It was at this term of court a license was granted to operate the first steam ferry across the river at Burlington.

THE COURT UNDER IOWA TERRITORY

The first session of the United States District Court for Des Moines County, Iowa Territory, assembled in Burlington, November 26, 1838. The court consisted of Hons. Charles Mason, T. S. Wilson and J. Williams. Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, associate justice of the Supreme Court, on the bench; John S. Dunlap, clerk; Alfred Rich, district attorney.

The first grand jury under this court was composed of the following persons: Alfred Clark, foreman; Henry Moore, Thomas Ballard, Alexander Hilleary, Samuel B. Jagger, William Smith, James A. Ogle, John Pierson, Daniel Duvall, Daniel Lewis, John Wort, Henry Subleite, Wiley Ballard, Benjamin Tucker and Henry Parish.

We do not deem it necessary to pursue this part of the history of the county during state existence.

CHAPTER XIX

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

The first highways in Des Moines County consisted of Indian trails. Those trails usually ran along the margins of rivers and creeks, or across the prairies which separated tracts of timber lands at which had been located Indian villages. One trail ran along the bluffs north of Burlington to near the mouth of the Iowa River. One south from Burlington along the timber line to the mouth of the Des Moines. One north from Burlington to Tama Town Prairie, where Chief Tama had a village for a time, thence north to the Iowa River. Among the first acts of the First Territorial Legislature was the establishment of territorial roads. January 25, 1839, the Iowa Territorial Legislature by an act appointed Daniel Strong and Enoch H. Sexton of Des Moines County and Grinzer Wilson of Henry County commissioners to lay out a road, commencing at Burlington, in Des Moines County, thence to Trenton, thence to Joseph Yorks, thence to Lees and thence west to the Indian boundary line. This road was the origin of the road leading from Burlington to Mount Pleasant; we come to this conclusion, for on the 29th of July, 1840, the Legislature passed an act which provided "that the governor appoint a competent surveyor or engineer whose duty it shall be to relocate so much of the territorial road leading from the City of Burlington, in Des Moines County, by the way of New London, and Mount Pleasant, Trenton, Yorks and Lees to the Indian boundary line as runs through the County of Des Moines. The act further provided, "That the said surveyor or engineer shall proceed to make such relocation on the second Monday of August, etc., commencing at the northwest corner of the public square, in the 'old town of Burlington,' thence as nearly on a straight line to the point where the former territorial road crosses the western boundary of the county as the nature of the route will permit; provided, however, that said surveyor have power to make such offsets or angles as may be necessary, etc." It will be seen from the above, the Burlington and Mount Pleasant road had its commencement at the northwest corner of the public square and from that point west to where it strikes the road that goes through "Dutch Town," thence in a northwesterly direction to a point where it runs due west to Middletown, thence in a northwesterly direction to where it crosses the lines separating Des Moines from Henry County, in section 31, Pleasant Grove Township. The Legislature of Iowa Territory, on July 13, 1841, passed an act "appointing John Hillis, William Wilson of Lee County and John C. Fletcher of Des Moines County commissioners to locate and mark a road from Burlington on the nearest and best route to Loyd's Ford, thence to Fort Madison, thence to Montrose, thence to Keokuk and thence to the mouth of the Des Moines River," the commissioners to meet

at Fort Madison on the first Monday of February, 1841. The Territorial Legislature on July 13, 1841, passed an act appointing Doctor Fullenwider, Wesley Swank and James Clark commissioners to lay out and establish a road on the nearest and best route from Burlington to the town of Black Hawk, on the Iowa River, commencing at the north end of Water Street, in the upper end of Burlington; thence to the house of James Clark; thence to the town of Black Hawk. This road is known as the "Bottom Road." The Legislature, on January 15, 1841, passed an act appointing Warren Dec of Des Moines County, John S. Stephenson of Henry County and Isaac M. Monnaham of Van Buren County to lay out and survey a road from Burlington, in Des Moines County, to Smith's Mills (Lowell), and Salem, in Henry County, and thence to Keosauqua, in Van Buren County, and to the Missouri line. The roads named are the principal territorial roads which lead from Burlington. The people of those days knew but little of making and keeping in repair the roads. If they had they would not have entered into the wild scheme of constructing "plank roads." Whether the construction of plank roads was a money-making scheme by which the stockholders expected to receive large dividends we do not know; but it is true the people of the city voted, at the expense of the taxpayers, to take stock in these roads and pledge the city's credit to raise funds to assist private corporations in their construction. A large number of business men of Burlington became incorporated under the name of the Burlington and Mount Pleasant Plank Road Company. The object of the company was to construct a plank road from Burlington to Mount Pleasant. At the time (1848) the project appeared to be a good one and would pay. Before proceeding to the construction of the proposed road the company made application to the State Legislature for authority to lay it out on such line as might be deemed suitable for the purpose, including any portion of the public highways, providing the travel on such highways was not interrupted. On the 18th day of December, 1850, the authority asked was granted by an act of the Legislature. The act provided that the quantity of ground taken should not exceed sixty feet in breadth, and when private property was taken a fair equivalent should be paid the owner therefor. The act provided for the mode of condemnation when the company and an owner could not agree on the amount of damages sustained by the owner. The plank road constructed by this company was as follows: A roadway about thirty feet in width was graded so the surface of the road was from 18 inches to 2 feet above the surface of the land adjoining. Sawed stringers, 4x6 inches and of various lengths, were laid down on the graded surface about six feet apart. Sawed oak planks three inches in thickness and twelve feet long were laid and spiked on the stringers. Such was the road constructed by the Burlington and Mount Pleasant Plank Road Company. The planking part was not laid in the center of the graded portion, but to one side of the center. Toll gates were established at suitable distances, usually about four miles apart, and consisted of a long 3x6 inch scantling, which was made to swing on an upright post for a pivot. The gatekeeper was usually an Irish woman whose husband was in the employ of the company in seeing that the planks were in place. The operating expenses were light, but the cost of maintenance great. With the price of corn at 20 cents per bushel, wheat 50 cents per bushel and pork \$2.25 per hundred, farmers were not inclined to patronize this, to them a new kind

of roadway. When they did it was when the public highway was almost impassable, and then only in going to town. When returning home, unless heavily loaded, they took the old territorial road. When the roads were good, in the summer and fall, and frozen in the winter, they never patronized the company's road. The stringers were not laid down on a solid foundation, and the result was their ends would sink in the ground. The spikes would break or pull out and planks become loosened and get out of place, and the road became like an old dilapidated sidewalk. The scheme was a complete failure. In a few years the road became worthless and was abandoned. The farmers along the lines bought the planks and stringers for almost nothing and used them for making cattle sheds. It took 5,122,320 feet of good oak lumber to lay down that old plank road to Mount Pleasant, not including the stringers, if it got there. It is my recollection it was only built to New London. But the reckless slaughter of so much good timber was the worst of all. There was also incorporated by the "Boosters" of the town what was known as the Burlington and Louisa County Plank Road Company. On the 4th of February, 1851, the Legislature of the state granted this company the same rights which were granted to the Burlington and Mount Pleasant Plank Road Company. How much of this road was built I cannot state. Some of its rotten remains existed along in the early '60s north of Flint Creek. Other boosters of the then growing metropolis organized themselves into what was known as the Toolesborough Plank Road Company, whose object was to construct a plank road between Burlington and Toolesborough, which at the time was a boom town on the Mississippi, in Louisa County, where the Indian mounds are situated. From what follows, the people of Burlington at this time appear to have been "plank road crazy." In order to carry out the scheme of plank road building it became necessary to resort to pledging the credit of the city. On the 3d of April, 1849, the city council adopted a resolution requiring the mayor to submit to the electors the question whether or not the city shall be authorized to contract for a loan not less than five nor more than ten thousand dollars to be invested in the stock of the Burlington & Mount Pleasant Plank Road Company. The mayor issued his proclamation calling an election on the 2d of April, 1849, and by vote of the electors the city council was authorized to make the loan. But the city did not have the cash and the only way to get it was to issue the bonds of the city and sell them on the market. This was done in the manner provided by law. The bonds were issued and sold, and stock of the company issued to the city to hold as collateral security for the loans. It seems two loans were made, each in the sum of \$10,000, the latter being made in 1852. During the year like proceedings were had in reference to a loan to the Burlington & Louisa County Plank Road Company, to which a loan was made of \$10,000. The next thing heard about these loans is one Eliza Mitchell and William B. Glover each commenced an action in debt in the Circuit Court of the United States to recover from the city \$5,000 on five bonds with accrued interest, said bonds issued in pursuance with an ordinance of the city in making a loan to the Burlington & Mount Pleasant Plank Road Company. The case was heard in the lower court on a demurrer to the answer of the city, which was overruled. The plaintiff elected to stand on the ruling of the court, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error. The holding of the lower court was reversed with costs and the case

sent back for further proceedings in accord with the holding of the court. The next suit was an action in debt by Edward H. Larned against the city on one of these plank road bonds, and had the same termination as that of Eliza Mitchell. The decisions in these cases were based on the reasons given by the court in the suits brought on the bonds issued in aid of the construction of the B. & M. R. R. But the fact that these parties had obtained judgment against the city did not get them their money. The city did not own anything which could be legally levied upon and sold except the stock which it held in those corporations, which was of no value. The next step which the judgment creditors took was to commence mandamus proceedings against the mayor and aldermen of the city to compel them to levy and collect a tax on the taxable property of the inhabitants of the city to pay the amount due on their judgments. The cases went to the Supreme Court of the United States, which court overruled the findings of the lower court and remanded the cases to the lower court, directing it to proceed in accordance with its holdings. Thus, after a series of years, and the accumulation of interest, costs and attorneys' fees, the dear people who wanted plank roads were at the end of their string. The Twelfth General Assembly of Iowa, on the 2d of April, 1868, passed an act authorizing cities, towns and counties to settle, adjust and compound debts which they owed, evidenced by bonds or other promissory instruments, and such corporations were authorized to issue new bonds in place of the old or former bonds, and such new bonds shall be legal and valid to all intent and purposes and no corporation was allowed to plead in defense thereof any matter which might have been pleaded in defense of the old or former bonds. The city took advantage of this act, and on the 7th of March, 1870, adopted an ordinance by the terms of which the question was submitted to the electors whether the city should settle its public indebtedness in pursuance with the above named act. At an election held for this purpose a large majority of votes cast were in favor of the proposition. The new bonds to be issued were to run for a period of twenty-five years and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Under the above provisions new bonds to the amount of \$400,000 were issued and all old bonds of the city then due taken up and cancelled. April 10, 1876, the city council adopted an ordinance which authorized the mayor to issue \$80,000 of the bonds of the city, payable in twenty years from June 1, 1876, and bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. That on the issuance of said bonds the mayor was authorized to negotiate the same on the best terms possible, and only so much of the same as may be necessary to redeem and cancel the old bonds of the city which may become due on or before September 1, 1876. Under the provisions of the above ordinances the plank road, B. & M. R. R. Co. and city scrip and other indebtedness of the city was refunded. On the 18th of April, 1881, the city council passed an ordinance authorizing the mayor of the city to negotiate and sell at not less than par the bonds of the city to the amount of \$413,000 at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, New York, the proceeds of the sale of such bonds to be used to redeem and purchase the 6 per cent bonds outstanding. These bonds were to be issued in denominations of \$1,000 each, and to bear date of October 1, 1881. These bonds were to become due and payable as follows: During the first five years,

ten bonds each year ; during the next ten years, fifteen bonds each year ; during the next ten years, twenty bonds each year.

The city for many years prior to 1858 had issued what was called "the scrip" of the city, which was taken in payment of certain indebtedness of the city. This scrip passed as money. The amount of this currency outstanding in 1858 was \$50,000. On the 13th of August, 1858, the city council passed an ordinance authorizing the mayor to issue \$50,000 of the bonds of the city for the purpose of redeeming the scrip then in circulation. It will not serve any useful purpose to show the management of the city's finances, but will state that by continually refunding from time to time at a low rate of interest the taxpayers are still paying the indebtedness created in building plank roads and that of the B. & M. R. R. and the issuance of city scrip. It cannot be denied but that the policy of a municipal corporation taking stock in a private corporation is a bad one.

CHAPTER XX

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR STOCK IN B. M. R. R. CO.

Section 114 Code of 1851 provided: "The county judge may submit to the people of his county at any regular or at a special election called for that purpose, the question whether money may be borrowed to aid in the erection of public buildings; whether the county will construct or aid to construct any road, or bridge which may call for an extraordinary expenditure, etc." The other provisions of the law have reference to the levy of a tax, etc., to raise the money to pay for the amount of money borrowed. The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company was organized January 15, 1852, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Burlington to the Missouri River. The connection of this company with the City of Burlington we have already written. The company was as anxious to get the people of the county interested in the proposition as those of the city. The incorporators were Burlington men of standing and had large influence with the people in the townships. Through their influence, there had been presented to the county judge a petition asking that there be submitted to the electors of the county at the regular August election in 1853 the question whether the county through the proper officials, subscribe for \$150,000 of the stock of the B. M. R. R. Co., and issue the bonds of the county to the company for a like sum in payment for the stock issue. This was an easy way in which to raise money with which to help build a railroad, and doubtless the projectors of the scheme made it plain that the road would pay from the start and its stock would be worth on the market the amount of the loan specified in the bonds of the county. O. C. Wightman, then county judge, submitted the question to the electors of the county whether they were for or against the county taking stock in the company to the amount of \$150,000, and on the issue and delivery of said stock to the county judge, he would on behalf of the county issue and deliver to the treasurer of the county, 150 bonds of the county, each in the sum of \$1,000. To make sure that the road would be built, it had a large grant of land. Public meetings were held both in the city and different townships by the promoters of the scheme at which the electors were urged to vote for the county to subscribe for the stock and bond the county. The Burlington Weekly Telegraph, in its issue of July 29, 1853, contains the following: "Gratifying and enthusiastic railroad meetings have recently been held in Union, Augusta, Danville and Flint River townships, at which the people have been ably addressed by gentlemen of the committee and others. There appears to be no other feeling than that they are in favor of the loan." From the above, it seems a committee had been appointed to spread the railroad gospel among the voters. The question came up at the regular election held August 1, 1853, and with the following result:

	For Loan votes	Against Loan votes
Augusta Township	45	11
Burlington Township	748	15
Danville Township	169	27
Flint River Township	95	38
Franklin Township	154	15
Huron Township	41	22
Pleasant Grove	101	56
Union Township	112	13
Yellow Springs Township.....	78	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1617	236

At this time Washington and Jackson townships had not been organized. The records of the county judge show the following entry August 23, 1855:

"On this day application is made to the county judge for issuing 113 bonds of Des Moines County due and payable to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company and being in full of the \$150,000, voted by the said county at an election held August 1, 1853, which in accordance with said vote was duly subscribed by O. C. Wightman, then county judge for said county. And whereas it is made to appear to me that said road is now under contract and in process of construction, and that said stock has been duly called by said company, and thirty-seven of said county bonds have been duly issued for \$1,000 each on the 9th day of August, 1854, by O. C. Wightman, then county judge, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the coupons attached thereto on the first days of February and August in each year, and payable at the Phoenix Bank in the City of New York. Therefore in accord with the vote and in consideration of the premises, I have this day made and delivered unto the treasurer of said Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, 113 bonds of Des Moines County, Iowa, of \$1,000 each. Said bonds numbered from 1 to 150, inclusive, and in full payment of said county's subscription for \$150,000 of the capital stock of said company. Said company having given this county its agreement to pay and satisfy all or any interest coming due on said bonds according to said coupons attached until said road is completed to Skunk River. Said agreement and receipt for said bonds are filed in this office."

THOMAS W. NEWMAN,
County Judge.

Thus it appears that on the 23d of August, 1855, there had been delivered to the B. & M. R. R. Co., 150 bonds of the county, each of the full value of \$1,000, and the county was a stockholder in the company to the sum of \$150,000. At the time, the work of construction was pushed as rapidly as could be done under the circumstances. The road from Chicago to Burlington had been completed during the year, and it only required time, work and patience and honesty when the expectations of both the people and the company would be fully realized. It

is impossible for us to go minutely into succeeding events concerning the relations of the company and county in reference to the payment of these bonds. But for the purpose of showing the folly in attempting to repudiate their payment and what the county lost by the action of its officials we state the following: Some time prior to February, 1873, the C. B. & Q. had leased the B. & M. and because such was the case, practically the two roads became consolidated. At this time Erastus Corning, John C. Green, James F. Joey, Chauncy S. Colton, Nathaniel Thayer, John M. Forbes, Sidney Bartlett, John W. Brooks, John A. Griswold, John N. Denison, John A. Burnham and James M. Walker constituted its board of directors. The board made its annual report showing the receipts and expenditures of the company for the year ending December 31, 1873. This report was made eighteen years after the delivery of the county bonds as stated. We confine ourselves to that part which has reference to the B. & M. Its capital stock on the first of January, 1873, was \$6,532,552.76. Its gross earnings for the year \$3,152,233.98, an increase over the past year \$11,755.73. The mileage of the B. & M. and branches 443 miles. Its gross earnings per mile \$7,115.65. The operating expenses of the B. & M. for the year was \$1,729,721.38 or 56.89 per cent of gross earnings. This leaves a balance of almost 42 per cent to cover interest and repairs. The road at this time was paying property and had been for several years.

LAND DEPARTMENT

We quote from the report, "There is still pending some questions as to about 26,000 acres out of 359,708 acres. Out of this amount 202,701 acres have been sold at an average of \$11.92 per acre, realizing \$2,416,556.78. At the same rate the remaining lands would bring \$1,871,991. This is probably an under estimate, as the price of the lands sold in 1873 averaged \$12.81 per acre. The following shows the financial condition of this department.

Receipts

Principal	\$299,339.51
Interest	347,041.47
Farm Lots and incidentals	2,793.63
	<hr/>
	\$649,174.61
Deduct expense and taxes	414,428.76
	<hr/>
Balance	\$212,863.75
Bills Receivable and Cash	21,882.09
	<hr/>
	\$234,745.84

The net proceeds of this grant was pledged to the payment of principal and interest on \$5,058,350 of B. and M. bonds."

Such was the financial condition of the B. & M. at this time, that during the year 1873 its stock was increased \$357,000 by the conversion of bonds. The stock was better than bonds. From the beginning it could be clearly foreseen that

some years must elapse before the road would pay a net income; but that it would pay could be easily foreseen. Interest was accumulating on the bonds, and its payment demanded. The same men who undertook to repudiate the bonded debt of the city created for the construction of the road undertook to repudiate the indebtedness of the county for the same purposes. Their attempts had the same result in reference to the county that it had as to the city. The county was compelled to settle under the same law and under like conditions as the city. Both county and city lost the stock for which they had subscribed and which had been delivered to them for the loans voted. Some years ago the county by successive tax levies paid off its indebtedness incurred by the bonds; but the city still owes the debt contracted more than sixty years ago. Had the city and county done as they agreed they would have had both road and stock.

CHAPTER XXI

BANKS AND BANKING

BURLINGTON BANKS

The establishment of banks of issue in Iowa were inhibited by law until the ratification of the Constitution of 1857, which provided under certain conditions banks might be established, and which also provided, the Legislature might provide for the establishment of a state bank.

The Legislature passed an act March 22, 1858, which took effect July 29, 1858, entitled "An Act Authorizing General Banking in the State of Iowa."

On the 20th day of March, 1858, the same Legislature passed an act which took effect on the 29th of July, 1858, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the State Bank of Iowa."

It was under these two acts, the financial destiny of the state was to be worked out to a large extent. No system, however perfect, will accomplish its purpose effectually unless under able and honest management. Anything to succeed depends more on management than anything else. The whigs had been claiming for years that banks might be established under proper safeguards, and the time had come when they had the opportunity under the law of 1858.

We find in 1858 the following persons engaged in the banking business in Burlington: Cook & Baxter, 48 Jefferson Street; Coolbaugh & Brooks, 23 Jefferson Street; Lauman, Hedge & Company, 45 Jefferson Street; White & Atherton, 47 Jefferson Street.

The Des Moines County Savings Bank was incorporated in 1856. Capital stock \$200,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$50 per share. Incorporators, Charles Mason, J. D. Crocker, Nat Erwin, W. W. White, J. S. Schramm, G. R. Atherton, and William Jerald.

There was organized on April 24, 1857, the "Merchants Insurance Company and Burlington Savings Bank," capital stock \$200,000, with authority to increase the same to \$1,000,000. Incorporators, R. C. Kendall, J. F. Tallant, A. Hebard, E. E. Gay, Michael Parks & Co., John S. Peasley, Fitz Henry Warren, Brown and Allen, N. Lathrop, R. Wilson, Moses Beers, A. B. Porter, T. S. Taft, W. S. Viney, W. P. Brazelton, H. B. Ware, A. D. Green, William Sunderland, Elisha Chamberlain, J. F. Abrams, J. W. Cole. The face value of each share of stock \$50. The articles showed the above named had subscribed for 685 shares of the capital stock of the company. The company's incorporators were men from Burlington and Mount Pleasant. What became of the magnificent paper company we do not know, but we do know that this bank was a "Wild Cat" bank, as they were called. It did not have legal authority

to issue its notes to circulate as money, promises to redeem them by payment of so many dollars; such banks were prohibited by the Constitution of 1846; but the constitution was not self-enforcing, as it did not furnish a penalty for its violation. It was not until the Code of 1851 went into operation, wherein it was provided that no incorporated company shall issue its notes as evidence of debt and to be put into circulation as money; and further provided, that for a violation of the statute any officer, director, agent, etc. of the company, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year. Undoubtedly it was this statute which put an end to the first Burlington Savings Bank as a bank of issue.

As stated, the banking laws provided for two systems, general banking and a state bank.

The provisions of law for the incorporation of a state bank were in many respects the most admirable. It provided for the organization of a state bank with one or more branches, each branch to have a capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars and not more than three hundred thousand dollars. The issue of such banks to be redeemable in specie. The state bank to furnish the notes to be issued for circulation. The number of state banks not to exceed thirty. All the branches were held liable for the redemption of the notes issued by each, as well as each stockholder held liable for the face value of the stock held by him. In case of failure, the bill holder to have a preference over all other creditors of the bank. The act creating banks was submitted to a vote of the people, and was ratified by them by a vote 41,588 for the law and 3,697 against it.

To carry into effect the provisions of the act, by the terms of the act, C. H. Booth of Dubuque County, E. H. Harrison of Lee County, Ezekiel Clark of Johnson County, J. W. Dutton of Muscatine County, William J. Garling of Polk County, C. W. Slagle of Jefferson County, Elihu Baker of Linn County, William S. Dart of Mahaska County, L. W. Babbitt of Pottawattamie County, and Edmund T. Edgerton of Lucas County were appointed commissioners who were to receive applications for the organization of state bank branches. Under the provisions of the law a branch was established in Burlington.

On the 25th of August, 1858, James W. Grimes, Charles Mason, Lyman Cook, W. F. Coolbaugh and Francis W. Brooks made application to the state bank commissioners for the establishment of a branch of the state bank at Burlington. The application showed its signers had subscribed \$150,000 to the capital stock of the bank. The bank did not commence business until the 14th of February, 1859, at which time James W. Grimes, W. F. Coolbaugh, Lyman Cook, J. M. Baxter and F. W. Brooks were elected to the directory of the bank.

The first officers of the bank were: W. F. Coolbaugh, president; Lyman Cook, vice president; F. W. Brooks, cashier.

It can be said that this branch of the State Bank of Iowa, and its successor, the National State Bank of Burlington, had their origin in a commission, forwarding and brokerage business carried on by F. J. C. Peasley and F. W. Brooks on Water Street in 1842.

The pioneer bankers of Burlington were first engaged in the commission, forwarding and mercantile business. J. F. Peasley and F. W. Brooks were commission merchants; Lyman Cook a dealer in hardware, stoves, etc.; W. F. Cool-



EDWARD HAGEMANN

baugh sold queensware; George and J. G. Laumann were selling dry goods and hats and caps of the latest style.

NATIONAL STATE BANK

This bank was organized January 9, 1865, by F. W. Brooks, E. D. Rand, Lyman Cook, W. F. Coolbaugh, Coolbaugh & Brooks, O. H. Schenk and F. T. Parsons. The first board of directors consisted of F. W. Brooks, Lyman Cook, E. D. Rand, O. H. Schenk and F. T. Parsons, and the first officers were F. W. Brooks, president, and F. T. Parsons, cashier. In 1915 the capital stock is \$150,000; surplus, \$150,000; undivided profits, \$24,225.40. The board of directors is composed of John T. Remy, J. J. Fleming, J. W. Brooks, J. J. Seerley, Thomas Wilkinson and C. E. Brooks, and the officers are John T. Remy, president; J. W. Brooks, vice president and cashier; M. C. Stelle, assistant cashier; C. E. Brooks, assistant cashier; F. W. Brooks, assistant cashier, and Miller R. Brooks, assistant cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The First National Bank was organized February 2, 1864, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its first directors were Lyman Cook, Erastus Chamberlain, John L. Corse, George C. Lauman, Mark S. Foote, Joseph Norton, D. M. Ewing and Anthony W. Carpenter, and the first officers were Lyman Cook, president, and George C. Lauman, cashier; capital stock, \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$76,484.90. The board of directors is now H. S. Rand, M. F. Hedge, Charles E. Perkins, Thomas Hedge, H. Hagemann, William Carson and William P. Foster. The officers are William Carson, president; William P. Foster, vice president; L. C. Wallbridge, cashier, and E. A. Kohrs, assistant cashier.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

This bank was organized October 29, 1870. Its capital stock at the time of organization was \$100,000. The first board of directors were C. A. Bodemann, J. C. McKell, P. H. Smythe, T. W. Newman, T. W. Barhydt and C. O. Brien. The first officers were T. W. Barhydt, president; E. McKitterick, cashier; capital stock, \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$130,000. The board of directors is now composed of W. E. Blake, chairman; H. A. Brown, James Moir, W. C. Tubbs, John Bernard, W. W. Copeland, Alex Moir, J. L. Waite and J. L. Edwards. The officers consist of J. L. Edwards, president; W. E. Blake, vice president; James Moir, vice president; Alex Moir, vice president; H. J. Hungerford, cashier; F. L. Houke, assistant cashier, and C. L. Fulton, assistant cashier.

THE IOWA STATE SAVINGS BANK

This bank was organized August 20, 1874. Capital stock, \$80,000. The first directors were Charles Starker, J. C. Peasley, E. D. Rand, Theodore Guelich and C. E. Perkins. The first officers were E. D. Rand, president, and William

Garrett, cashier. The present board of directors is composed of E. Hagemann, president; Louis Blaul, vice president; H. S. Rand, H. W. Chittenden, William Carson, C. E. Perkins, C. H. Mohland and Henry Ritter. The officers consisted of E. Hagemann, president; Louis Blaul, vice president; H. S. Rand, vice president; J. George Waldschmidt, cashier; W. C. Kurrle, assistant cashier; R. A. Baldwin, assistant cashier. Capital stock, \$200,000; surplus, \$200,000; undivided profits, net, \$117,312.45.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

This bank was incorporated September 1, 1874, by Charles Mason, Dr. J. J. Ransom, John H. Armstrong, Fred Becker, H. H. Scott, S. H. Jones, W. D. Gilbert, John S. Schramm and John Lahee. Capital stock, \$60,000. The first board of directors was composed of Hon. Charles Mason, J. S. Schramm, W. D. Gilbert, S. H. Jones, John Lahee, Dr. J. J. Ransom, Fred Becker, Henry H. Scott and J. H. Armstrong. The first officers were Charles Mason, president; William A. Torey, cashier; capital stock, \$150,000; surplus, \$150,000; undivided profits, \$300,000. The directors consist of James J. Ransom, R. M. Green, S. P. Gilbert, John C. Power, U. Ita, Frank E. Schramm, E. P. Eastman, George C. Boesch, E. C. Gould. The officers are composed of James J. Ransom, president; R. M. Green, vice president; S. P. Gilbert, second vice president; T. W. Kriechbaum, cashier; C. J. Artz, assistant cashier; E. W. Wischmeier, second assistant cashier.

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

This bank was incorporated July 1, 1904, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The first board of directors were H. D. Copeland of Chariton, Iowa; John Blaul, C. A. Stutsman, P. Henry Andre, George Whipple, H. Miller. The first officers were H. D. Copeland, president; John Blaul, vice president; George C. Swiler, cashier. Present capital stock, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$33,000. The present board of directors are Geo. H. Higbee, S. C. Scotten, P. H. Andre, J. J. Fleming, August Schlapp, C. H. Walsh, G. C. Swiler, W. H. Grupe. The present officers are George H. Higbee, president; John J. Fleming, vice president; George C. Swiler, cashier; William P. Fleming, assistant cashier.

THE STATE BANK OF MEDIAPOLIS

This bank was incorporated by R. P. McClement, E. Fry, T. McClement, J. R. Hutchcroft, John Eland, Wm. C. Smith, C. H. Parrett, John L. Thomas, B. F. Stahl, Thomas McClintock, H. Meyers, Edward Farrer, F. P. Helphrey, F. A. Walker, W. V. Lloyd, Ruth Ann Haynes, Mary A. Thomas, F. W. Kline, R. D. Pool, Joshua Hedges, Lewis Wagner, I. J. David, John Hutchcroft, I. N. McClure, Jacob Nordstrom, Thomas Davis, J. H. Scott, C. Johnston, Elizabeth E. Farrer, Wm. Harper, Wm. Husted, Gardiner Haynes, D. Kelley and D. W. Lunbeck. Capital stock, \$20,000; divided into shares of \$100 each. The first board of directors were Wm. Harper, C. H. Parrett, Lewis Wagner, D. Kelley, F. A. Walker, I. N. McClure, F. W. Kline, I. J. David, T. McClement, J. H. Scott, R. Hutchcroft, John L. Thomas, Thos. McClintock. The first officers

were W. Harper, president; I. N. McClure, vice president; W. V. Lloyd, cashier. This bank continued until 1910, when it sold and transferred its assets to the Citizens State Bank of Mediapolis.

CITIZENS STATE BANK OF MEDIAPOLIS

This bank was incorporated in 1891; capital stock, \$25,000. The first board of directors were John L. Thomas, John R. Hutchcroft, Hope Eland, W. S. Husted, C. H. Parrett, D. H. McKee, Joseph Barton, S. J. Huston, M. M. Miller, M. J. Seeds, John L. Jones, John T. Beckman, Merman Meyers. In 1900 the capital was increased to \$50,000. The State Bank of Mediapolis and the Citizens Bank was consolidated in 1900, under the name of the Citizens Bank of Mediapolis, when the capital stock of the consolidated bank was increased to \$100,000. Surplus, \$50,000. The board of directors are Daniel Matson, J. L. Jones, Victor C. Peterson, M. U. Bridwell, Herman Walker, W. S. Husted, Peter Vance, John T. Beckman, R. Eland and S. J. Huston. The officers are M. U. Bridwell, president; J. L. Jones, vice president; E. R. Nordstrom, cashier; J. E. Berry, assistant cashier.

COMMERCIAL STATE BANK

This bank was incorporated in 1911, by Henry Breder, Edward Riepe, Theodore Beckman, A. F. Anderson, W. W. Meyers, Arthur McDonald, Amos Bolick, Joseph P. Baird, Gust H. Berstrem, S. C. Dodds, H. H. Martin, Frank McDonald, Thomas Hutchcroft and John Schultze. Capital stock, \$50,000. The first board of directors were S. C. Dodds, Frank McDonald, Joseph P. Baird, Amos Bolick, H. H. Martin, Gust H. Berstrem, W. W. Meyers, Edward Riepe, Henry Breder, Arthur McDonald, Theo. Beckman, Tom Hutchcroft, and the first officers were Henry Breder, president; Amos Bolick, vice president; A. F. Anderson, cashier. The present board of directors are D. J. Kelley, Frank McDonald, Joseph P. Baird, Amos Bolick, H. H. Martin, Gust H. Berstrem, W. W. Meyers, Edward Riepe, Henry Breder, Arthur McDonald, Theo. Beckman and Tom Hutchcroft. The present officers are Henry Breder, president; Amos Bolick, vice president; A. F. Anderson, cashier; T. F. Richardson, assistant cashier. Present capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$3,000.

DANVILLE SAVINGS BANK

This bank was incorporated August 23, 1899. Incorporators: D. H. McKee, W. H. Hurlburt, B. W. Shepherd, George F. Giese, George Nau, J. H. Dodds and A. P. Caldwell. Capital stock, \$12,000. The first board of directors were B. W. Shepherd, J. H. Dodds, A. P. Caldwell, George H. Giese, W. H. Hurlburt, George Nau and D. H. McKee, and the first officers were W. H. Hurlburt, president; D. H. McKee, vice president; W. M. Irwin, cashier. Present capital stock, \$50,000; undivided profits, \$6,000. The present board of directors are W. M. Irwin, Charles Nealey, Ray Mathews, J. H. Dodds, R. P. Cady, Joseph Bolick and Will Kelley, and the present officers are W. M. Irwin, president; J. H. Dodds, vice president; Ray W. Mix, cashier.

MIDDLETOWN STATE SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated February 22, 1907. Incorporators: George Beck, E. A. Carden, F. Blakeway, William Kassel, J. W. Westerbeck, W. H. Scott, Thomas Sutton. Capital stock, \$12,000; undivided profits, \$9,482.86. The board of directors are William Kassel, George Beck, Thomas Sutton, Frank Blakeway, William Westerbeck, E. A. Carden and W. H. Scott. The officers are W. H. Scott, president; Thomas Sutton, vice president; Elmer S. Sutton, cashier.

ROSCOE FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

This bank was organized on the 6th day of December, 1910. Capital stock, \$12,000; surplus, \$1,000. The board of directors are Joseph Barton, M. T. Evans, John Kuhlenbeck, C. H. Barton, John Caldwell, J. F. Schwaller, John Stucker and H. R. Weinrich. The officers are Joseph Barton, president; Craig Dodds, cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF YARMOUTH

The Farmers Bank of Yarmouth is a private bank owned and controlled by Hon. Fred N. Smith, one of the largest landholders in the county. This bank commenced business July 1, 1895. It was first owned and controlled by Hon. Fred N. Smith, William Beck and E. L. McClurkin. Subsequently Mr. Smith purchased the interests of McClurkin and Beck. Capital invested in the bank, \$15,000; surplus, \$6,000. O. F. Miller, cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF KINGSTON

This is a private bank, owned and controlled by Hon. Fred N. Smith of Yarmouth and Oren L. Asby of Kingston. Capital invested, \$10,000; surplus, \$1,000. Oren L. Asby, cashier.

ORCHARD CITY SAVINGS BANK

This bank was organized April 20, 1867, by Chancey L. Olmsted, James Putman, William D. Olmsted, J. S. Wright, Henry B. Olmsted, John H. Davey, John P. Sunderland, C. P. Squires, N. P. Sunderland and R. C. Kendall. Capital stock, \$100,000. For a time it did a good business, but hard times struck it, and at a time when it was impossible to realize on its assets to meet pressing needs, and was compelled to make an assignment for creditors. The bank paid in full all its liabilities under the assignment, except the liabilities due stockholders on their stock.

COMMERCIAL BANK

This bank was organized February 14, 1883. Its incorporators were among the best men in Burlington and Des Moines County, Iowa, and Henderson County, Illinois. Capital stock, \$100,000. The first board of directors was composed of John M. Gregg, John Scarff, J. O. Anderson, David Leonard, R. T. Root, R. A.

Lomax, E. McKitterick, John Zaiser, E. H. Carpenter, I. N. Ripley, J. H. Parks and Marcus Simpson. The first officers were John M. Gregg, president; E. H. Carpenter, vice president; E. McKitterick, cashier.

The bank had a good start and under proper management would have been among the successful and leading banks of the city, but there was connected with the institution one man, and a most remarkable man. He possessed certain qualities which made his influence almost irresistible. In a certain sense it was hypnotic. In his life he was to outward appearances the embodiment of "Piety." He was a Methodist, but had to be baptized by immersion in the Mississippi River. His business was that of publishing and selling a book called "The Footprints of Time," which he claimed to have been written by one George Bancroft, a great historian. That he was successful in the publishing and selling of this book is not questioned. One peculiarity about him was, he never could be aroused to anger. If he was smitten on the right cheek, he turned the left. "He was a lean and hungry Cassius"; cool blooded, while he appeared warm hearted. While he appeared to recognize an obligation, he in fact did not heed it; paid only when it suited his conscience to pay, and that never came. The president of the board of directors began to get suspicious that things were not as they should be at the bank, and sent his son to investigate. The son, a young lawyer, investigated and reported to his father things were not as they should be, that R. T. Root, the publisher of the "Footprints of Time," was a large borrower from the bank, and that it held his note, whose payment was secured by his stock, deposited as collateral, and the bank held his note given for his part of the capital stock. At the time, this financier was possessed of a large amount of territory purchased from Webster & Co., the publishers of the "Memories of General Grant." He had got a good old farmer whom he had hypnotized to go on his note to Webster & Co. The bank's money went to push the sale of the "Memories" through agents. The bank was compelled to make an assignment for creditors, of which there were not many, because gradually depositors had withdrawn their money and the principal creditors were the stockholders who had paid for their stock. Root turns up of a sudden in Denver, a curbstone broker in mining stocks. Time heals wounds; it is the parent of forgetfulness. In time Root's man Friday appears in Burlington, purchases all claims against Root at from five to ten cents on the dollar, and he is a free man.

CHAPTER XXII

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF IOWA

No event had ever taken place in Burlington which gave its people such feelings of pride, or taxed their generosity, than the semi-centennial celebration of the first settlement of the state which took place at Burlington on the 1st day of June, 1883. On the 1st day of June, 1833, by the terms of the treaty through which the Black Hawk Purchase was acquired, the Indian title became extinguished and the whites had the right to cross the Mississippi into this land, a land more beautiful and plentiful than the one which Joshua entered over Jordan in the long past centuries. It was a proper thing that this celebration should be held in Burlington and Des Moines County. Des Moines County was the mother of half the counties in the state, and Burlington was the first seat of government after that district of country north of Missouri and west of the Mississippi River had been given a territorial existence known as Michigan Territory. (In this connection I will state that in 1804 Congress passed an act dividing the Territory of Louisiana, and that part lying south of the thirty-third parallel from the Territory of Orleans, and the part north from the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the control of the governor and judges of Indiana Territory. A year later Congress established a territorial government for the District of Louisiana and changed the name to Territory of Louisiana, of which the executive and judicial powers were entrusted in a governor and their judges appointed by the President. In 1812 the name of this territory was changed to the Territory of Missouri and a legislative department was established in addition to the executive and judicial. In 1821 Missouri was admitted into the Union with defined boundaries, when the remaining part of Missouri Territory was left as an orphan until 1834, when it became included within the boundaries of Michigan Territory.)

A committee of citizens, of which Hon. P. M. Crapo was chairman, had been appointed by the citizens of the city and county to go to Des Moines and procure state aid to help make the celebration such as would reflect honor on the state. The matter was presented to committees both of the House and Senate in such a way that brought conviction as to the justness of the citizen committee demands, with the result an appropriation of \$10,000 was granted by the state to help in the matter of the celebration. The people of Burlington generally contributed a large sum to make the occasion a success.

OFFICERS OF THE CELEBRATION

President, Hon. A. C. Dodge; vice presidents, Hon. A. G. Adams, Thomas Hedge, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION

Hon. A. C. Dodge, chairman; Hon. John H. Gear, Thomas Hedge, Sr., E. D. Rand, Hon. John Patterson, C. E. Perkins, Charles Starker, Hon. C. H. Phelps, Hon. A. H. Stutsman, Hon. David Rorer, T. L. Parsons, J. W. Burdette.

CHAIRMEN OF OTHER COMMITTEES

On finance, Hon. Lyman Cook; on transportation, W. W. Baldwin; on decoration, R. M. Washburn; on river excursions, George W. Vinton; on boat club program, Thomas Hedge, Jr.; on music, James A. Guest; on printing, C. C. Fowler; on waterworks display, J. C. McKell; on entertainment, S. H. Jones; on arrangements, Hon. J. Patterson; on reception, Hon. John Zaiser.

"HOW BURLINGTON LOOKED ON THAT DAY"

"The morning dawned bright, clear, and cool. The auspicious and favorable weather was hailed with general joy. The people began streaming into the city at an early hour from the surrounding country, and on the trains and steamboats from every direction. The early trains were jammed with people, though additional coaches had been provided. The special trains brought thousands of visitors. On all the branch roads large delegations came in. On many of the trains flat and box cars were attached to accommodate the crowd.

"Business was generally suspended. The people entered into the celebration with ardor and enthusiasm. The streets and public places were alive with a countless throng. The crowds were always good natured; order was universal. None were excited by the inconveniences incident to such an occasion, except to witty repartee and good humor. Never were the people of a city more cordial and sincere in their efforts to make a public festival pleasant to all comers, and no host could entertain a more delightful party of guests.

"The various bands furnished music from an early hour in the morning until late at night, and every one was supremely happy. The day passed without an accident or unpleasant feature. Headquarters were at Grimes' Opera House, where baggage was checked free of charge, and other conveniences were provided."

THE DECORATIONS

At the railway station visitors were welcomed with banners bearing the inscription:

"We Greet You.
"Flint Hills, 1833. Burlington, 1883."

At the foot of Jefferson Street (Steamboat Landing):

"Welcome to All; Pioneers, Old Settlers and Every One, Thrice Welcome."

On Main Street, at the corner of Division Street, a banner floated in the breeze with two large keys and the inscription:

"Freedom of the City; Take Possession."

At the railway crossing, Main and Market streets:

"Wilderness, 1833; First Train West, February, 1856; What Hath Time Wrought?"

"One Hundred Trains Arrive and Depart Daily; Iowa, 6,800 Miles of Railroad; Railroads Reach Every County Seat."

At the corner of Main and Valley streets a picture of an ox team drawing a prairie schooner, with the words over them:

"Go West, Young Man."

On the reverse, a beautiful residence, with fountains and flowers, and the inscription:

"Fifty Years After."

A banner bore the inscription, "Big Injun, 1833," with the head of an Indian, and on the reverse, "Black Hawk—Peace to His Ashes." Another banner was inscribed, "First Engine in Burlington, J. C. Hall"; and on the reverse a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy mogul locomotive. Other inscriptions were:

"Flint Hills, 1833; (clasped hands) Glad to see you; Shake! Burlington, 1883."

"Shokokon, Flint Hills; After Fifty Years, Burlington, the Orchard City; We Greet You."

"Burlington at Home; All Are Welcome; We Receive Today."

"Good Luck to All" (encircling an enormous horseshoe).

At Main and Washington streets (telegraph office), Slow Coach, 1833, "The Hawkeye State; Telegraph, 1883."

The Hawkeye Building displayed upon the cornice the original name of the paper, "The Iowa Patriot," to which the present name was added September 5, 1839.

The Gazette Building was adorned with flags, evergreens, and a tablet with the inscription, "The oldest paper in Burlington," established in 1837.

On Jefferson Street across Third, upon an elevated structure, was a large star containing the word "Iowa," with the date "1833-1883" on a medallion; above, "Fifty years, Half a century." On one side, a banner reading, "How time flies!" while the other side answers, "Well! I should say so." The star and dates were pierced, and illuminated with gas in the evening.

At the intersection of Jefferson and Fourth streets a large arch was erected, with evergreens and flags draped around and across. Surmounting the arch was a monument with the inscription "Bunker Hill" and "1776." This also was handsomely illuminated. The Congregational Church bore the legend, "Organized 1838." Four flags floated in the breezy air on the tower.

Jefferson and Fifth streets: "Iowa the Beautiful; Iowa the Banner State; Iowa, This Is the Place."

"First White Settlements: Dubuque, Buffalo, Burlington, Fort Madison, Keokuk."

Jefferson and Sixth streets: "Our Aids, the Press; Our School System Unsurpassed; Our Guide, the Pulpit; Our Commerce; Our Manufactures; Our Industries."

Third and Valley streets: "We All Rejoice; Fiftieth Anniversary; Our Golden Wedding; Congratulations; Be Happy with Us."

Third and Washington streets: "Great Seal of Iowa: Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain."

"Garden of the West; Paradise of Health; Education and Progress."

Fourth and Washington streets: "William R. Ross, First Postmaster; S. S. White, the Founder of Burlington; J. B. Gray Proposed the Name."

Fourth and Columbia streets: "July, 1836, First Brick House Erected on This Corner." (Southeast corner; first brick laid by hands of Hon. David Rorer.)

THE PROCESSION

At noon the booming of fifty guns from the South Hill reverberated over the city, and announced the fifty years completed since the removal by treaty of the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes from this part of Iowa, and the opening of the land to settlement.

The procession formed at the Market House at 1 o'clock and paraded north to Fifth on Jefferson Street; east on Jefferson to Main Street; south on Main to Vine Street; (counter marched by file right) on Main north to Division Street; west on Division to Third Street; north on Third to Jefferson Street; west on Jefferson to Fourth Street; north on Fourth Street to the North Hill Park, in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION

City Marshal Charles O. Streed. Chief of Police J. O. Smyth, Mounted.

A Platoon of Police, Uniformed.

Chief Marshal E. C. Blackmar and His Orderly, Master Willie Potter.

The Aledo Ladies' Band.

Governor of Iowa, Hon. Buren R. Sherman; Mayor of Burlington,

Hon. John Zaiser; in open carriage drawn by four white horses.

Pioneers of 1833; Old Settlers; Officers of the Hawkeye Pioneer and Old Settlers Association of Des Moines County;

in twenty carriages.

A Drum Corps.

SECOND DIVISION

Assistant Marshal James A. Guest.

The Orchard City Band.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, Loyal to the Supreme Lodge.

The United Ancient Order of Druids.

THIRD DIVISION

Assistant Marshal Newton R. Derby.
 The Burlington Brass Band.
 The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Ottumwa and Burlington.
 The Knights of Pythias.
 The Ancient Order of United Workmen (State Lodge).
 Sumner Lodge No. 3 (colored) Masons.
 The German Mutual Aid Society.
 The Swedish Gotha Society.
 The Monmouth Band, from Monmouth, Ill.
 The Grip Sack Brigade of Traveling Salesmen.
 The Fire Department.

At least two thousand persons marched in the procession. It was twelve blocks in length.

At the North Hill Park three stands were erected: on the south side, near the southeast corner; on the west side; on the north side; in front of each stand long rows of seats were arranged. At the first stand General Dodge presided.

The following was the order of exercises:

THE PRAYER

By the chaplain of the day, William Salter:

“Our Father who art in heaven,
 Hallowed by thy name;
 We praise thee, O God!
 We acknowledge thee to be the Lord!

“All the earth doth worship thee, the Father everlasting. We thank thee for this goodly land, that thou hast blessed the settlement thereof, and given to thy servants green fields, and pastures new, and cities fair, and happy homes, and schools and churches. Thou hast rewarded industry and toil, and filled the land with wealth and plenty.

“O Lord, all this store has come of thy bounty. We laud and magnify thy name. We thank thee for the memories of this day, and for the good providence which in fifty years has turned a wilderness into a free and prosperous commonwealth.

“We implore thy blessing upon this commemoration of thy wonderful work, upon the pioneers and early settlers, and beseech thee to cheer the evening of their days with thy grace and favor, and with glad assurances that their labors are not in vain in the Lord.

“In the midst of our joy and gladness, deliver us, O Lord, from pride, vain glory, and hypocrisy, and may a due sense of thy mercies confirm our hearts in devotion and piety.

“We beseech thee to bless our rulers and magistrates, and help them to execute justice and maintain public virtue and order. May vice and wickedness be

driven away, and the blessings of knowledge, and of religion, pure and undefiled, be universally diffused. Be pleased to ameliorate human sorrow and woe, and give to every one a happy earthly lot in a sober, righteous and godly life. May the State of Iowa be filled with all things true and honest, and pure and lovely, and gain still higher measures of prosperity and honor.

"Be pleased to grant, O Lord, that our history for fifty years may commend the sacred principles of liberty, equality and fraternity to other lands, and encourage the disenthralment of all nations from oppression and wrong. May there be peace everywhere on earth and good will among men, and glory dwell in our land, and salvation be the portion of our children and children's children to the end of time. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever, Amen."

PRESENTATION OF A HICKORY CANE FROM THE "HERMITAGE" TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE CELEBRATION

By Hon. B. J. Hall

"General Dodge: Pardon a moment's interruption before proceeding to the regular order of the day. We all recognize in you the fitting master of ceremonies on this anniversary; but, for the moment, we must insist you shall not have all things your own way. In this semi-centennial celebration, when our citizens, the old settlers and the new, have met to illustrate and commemorate the beginning and the growth of our young but noble state, no one could have been called upon to preside in whose life and character could be found more that was illustrative of the splendid spirit and noble purposes of our people, and their institutions, than in yours. To you, more than to most men, it is the pride and consolation of all who have known or know you—and who is there who does not know you?—to turn with profoundest regard and admiration for a life of activity, energy, statesmanship and purity. To whatever station you have been called, whether on the field, in the Senate, or as the private citizen, you have faced the duties of the hour, and left undone nothing which it was in your power to accomplish. It is impossible to calculate the extent of your usefulness and influence in helping to realize the great actualities which present themselves before us today. The origin, organization and formation of the government of our early state; the protection and fostering encouragement granted it by the Federal Government; the policy of its laws and the humane character of its institutions, owe a debt of gratitude to you, that none of us can express, much less repay. Remembering that when you first gave your services to your country, it was to defend this western frontier from the cruel and relentless savage, and reclaim these fair plains for the civilization that now possesses it, under the administration of that immortal statesman and warrior, who now sleeps in the shade of the Hermitage, one of your friends and admirers has begged through me to tender you this beautiful staff, cut by him from the precincts where sleeps the immortal Jackson. Please accept it as an emblem of purity, strength and power. It is straight as the line of honor, which is capable of no deviation; of white clear hickory, its quality is to endure, and resist all enforcement but that of duty. And may you live long to be supported by it. But to you, better than all such physical aid and support, will be and must be the consolation you experience when, in

surveying that wonderful past, resting behind us in the last fifty years with all its marvelous growth and splendid development, you are conscious "that of much of this you have been a part, and all of it you have seen."

To which General Dodge rejoined:

"Acceptable, as unexpected, is the gift of which I am the honored recipient.

"If the motives of the friendly donor whose name I cannot imagine, and the language of my Ciceronian friend, Hall, were not so kind and complimentary, I would say that it is cruel at this juncture thus to surprise and embarrass me. * * *

"Having reached the steep declivity of human life and being now on its rapidly descending grade, I accept this cane with a deep sense of gratitude to all through whose friendly hands it has come to me, and I shall use it as the staff of my declining years. I came here poor, I shall return home rich."

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE DAY, THE HON. A. C. DODGE

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Never to me was the performance of a duty more pleasing than that with which I am honored by my fellow-townsmen upon this occasion. In their name and my own I extend to you the hand of friendship and offer you warm greetings and a most cordial welcome to the City of Burlington. Your presence in such large numbers upon this occasion is a source of pride and heartfelt gratification to us, and we sincerely hope may be equally pleasant to our visitors.

"The day we celebrate is big with the destiny of Iowa. Deserving forever to be remembered is that 1st day of June, 1833, for it decreed that millions of freemen should find within her borders happy homes; yes,

"That spot of earth supremely blest,
A nearer, dearer place than all the rest."

"Iowa was born of the religious zeal of Marquette and Joliet, under the auspices of France. Beyond dispute, they were the first white men whose eyes ever beheld the Upper Mississippi and the land we inhabit, the significance of whose name is 'none such,' or 'this is the place'—Iowa.

"The more southern portion, however, of our magnificent valley was first seen by the brave but unfortunate Ferdinand De Soto, a representative of Spain, a Castilian by birth, and greatly distinguished as an officer under Pizarro, at the renowned conquest of Peru.

"More than a century before the advent of the pious French missionaries, the brave but misguided De Soto (1541) led upwards of six hundred steel clad warriors from Tampa Bay, Fla., to the Mississippi. They came sword in hand, through gloomy swamps, quagmires and almost impenetrable everglades, seeking springs whose waters it was represented would restore the beauty and activity of youth, and mountains containing the precious metals, such as he had seen in Peru and Mexico. Sorely pressed by sickness, starvation and Indian enemies, who contested his advance by all the means known to savage warfare, the doomed

man and his little band finally reached the shores of our great river; not, however, to find in its sands the long sought gold, but a grave beneath its turbid waters, in which, by his own selection, in full uniform, he was appropriately buried May 21, 1542, below Memphis, Tenn. Except to afford Moscoso, successor of De Soto, and his few forlorn followers, less than half their original number, an avenue of escape to the coast of Mexico, the discovery yielded no immediate benefit to Spain.

"Next, after the ill-fated De Soto, to discover the Mississippi were James Marquette and Louis Joliet; they were French Catholic missionaries, were of another race and impelled by totally different motives from those which animated the Spaniard. They came proclaiming 'peace on earth and good will to men'; and surely no missionaries were ever more successful. Marquette, when told that they would be tomahawked by men who were always at war; that the great river itself was filled with horrid monsters which swallowed up men and canoes, and that the excessive heat would certainly cause his death, replied that, as far as the salvation of souls was concerned, he would be too happy to lay down his life in that cause. De Soto's exploration afforded them no assistance. It was not then known that the two rivers were one and the same. With five men in two bark canoes, and a small supply of Indian corn and dried meat, Marquette and Joliet left the Straits of Mackinaw, May 13, A. D. 1673. Ascending the waters of the St. Lawrence, they worked their way up the Fox River from Green Bay, and overcoming all obstacles, not the least of which was the "portage" (so-called), two miles in length between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, over which, on their shoulders, they transported their little crafts, and made historic forever the 17th of June, that being the day on which, 'with joy unspeakable,' said Marquette, opposite the present City of McGregor, Iowa, they dipped their paddles in the 'Father of Waters.' Great river! Like the ocean!

"Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow,
Such as Marquette beheld, thou rollest now.'

"These remarkable men exhibited rare tact and talent in conciliating the savages with whom they came in contact, meeting them for the first time, June 25, within our borders at a noted feast upon the Des Moines. They are unquestionably entitled to the glory of the discovery of the upper Mississippi, and of having navigated the same from the mouth of the Wisconsin to that of the Arkansas. This is worthy of special notice, because upon the result of their explorations the destiny of nations and states has been controlled. They were moreover beyond all question the first white men who ever trod the soil of Iowa. Neither fiction, poetry nor history display a heroism more lofty, an ambition more pure, and a faith more steadfast than that exhibited by these brave and disinterested Christian missionaries. * * *

"In the spring of 1831, the Sac Chief Makataimeshekiakiak (Black Sparrow Hawk), not appeased with the blood he had aided to shed at Tippecanoe, River Basin, Lower Sandusky, Fort Madison, and many other places, determined to renew on the Illinois frontier the scenes of his early life. Like Pontiac, Bryant and Tecumseh, Black Hawk was noted for his undying hatred of our countrymen. * * *

"Black Hawk, in April, 1832, in contravention of all the solemn treaties before enumerated, the "British Band" led by Black Hawk and his prophet (who assured the Indians that the bullets of white men could not harm them), and constituting a large portion of the confederate tribe of Sacs and Foxes, crossed the Mississippi, again invaded Illinois and commenced war upon her citizens, sparing neither age, sex nor condition. For many months they successfully resisted in battle or eluded by retreat the troops sent against them. But on the 2d of August, 1832, at Bad Axe, in Wisconsin, they were finally beaten and their leaders soon after captured in attempting flight to Canada.

"The treaty by which the country became ours was concluded at Rock Island, September 21, 1832, and ratified February 13, 1833, but by some cruel and inexplicable order of government, the rich lands, salubrious clime, town sites, water power and valuable lead mines remained forbidden fruit until the 1st day of June, 1833. At that date, ever glorious day, the officers and regular soldiers, who for many long months had driven back the pioneers, pulled down and burned their cabins, were withdrawn, and the first permanent settlement commenced in Iowa. * * *

"I may mention as an historic truth the gentlemanly and humane treatment extended by Jefferson Davis, late of the Confederacy, to the vanguards of Americans who first settled at Dubuque. Davis was a second lieutenant in the regular army and sent from Prairie du Chien by General, afterwards President Taylor, to drive off the settlers. He left his men on the opposite side of the river (at Jordon's Ferry), East Dubuque, and in person visited our people in their humble cabins. He persuaded them to withdraw until the 1st of June east of the Mississippi; but wholly unlike Lieutenant Gardner, sent here (to Flint Hills), he burnt not their humble huts, nor committed any act of destruction upon their mining or other property, but treated all with characteristic civility and kindness. * * *

"An illustration of the extraordinary energy and progress of the Anglo-Saxon and mixed races, now peopling the western states and territories, I refer to the fact that when Iowa was admitted (December 28, 1846), excluding Missouri and Texas, there was west of the Mississippi River a population of perhaps less than two hundred thousand souls (they were in Iowa and Oregon), and not a mile of railway. Now there are 6,000,000 of people residing within those limits, and 32,000 miles of railroad in daily operation.

"Wide shall our own free race increase,
And wide extend the elastic chain,
That binds in everlasting peace,
State after state, a mighty train.'"

The orator of the day, Hon. John H. Craig, of Keokuk, being introduced by the president, was received with enthusiastic and prolonged applause, and delivered the following

ORATION

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, My Fellow Citizens of Iowa: Let me express my profound appreciation of this honor, and also my thanks for this kind introduction and greeting.

"This is an event that can come but once in our lives. It appeals to all our state pride. It recalls the traditions of the past. It presents the realizations of the present. It suggests the prospects of the future—Iowa as it was, Iowa as it is, and Iowa as it will be. There is inspiration in the occasion and the theme, but they demand loftier thoughts and more eloquent words than these lips of mine can utter, a strong and vital eloquence worthy to be remembered through the fifty years to come, and not the hasty product of a few brief hours snatched from the importunate demands of professional duties, which I am compelled to submit to your indulgence.

"According to the 'eternal fitness of things' this place does not belong to me. I am not an old settler; I do not belong to the first generation of noble men, who, severing the ties of early life, and leaving the scenes of their early homes, crossed this great river, and here in the midst of hardships, privations and sacrifices laid the first foundations of the state. Nor do I belong to the latest generation, 'to the manor born,' from whose ranks will be chosen that future unknown orator, whose lips, touched with fire, will speak to the people of his native state, on that day, which we can see in a vision—that day when Iowa will keep her first centennial. But I belong to that middle generation, that followed in the track of those who went ahead and blazed the way—who came when the days of privation and sacrifice were past, to enjoy the labors of those who went before, and to assist and carry on the work; and although we feel a just pride and claim a share in the splendid realizations which surround us today, yet the chief place belongs to those who came to Iowa in territorial times and made the state.

"To have been the worthy founders of a state like this, is a prouder boast and a better title of nobility than to have 'come over with the Conqueror.' The Normans came to England as invaders, with hostile arms, to subjugate and reduce to serfdom a nation of Anglo-Saxon blood. But the settlers of Iowa belonged to the new order of nobility—the nobility of labor. They came with the peaceful implements of husbandry, to till the virgin soil, and subjugate it to the uses of man. They came bearing with them their household goods, under these genial skies, to build their homes, to light their firesides, to set up their altars, and rear their children. They came to make farms, to create mechanical industries, to found cities, to build schoolhouses and churches, to establish free government, and thus to lay the foundation and rear the grand and noble structure of a free commonwealth. We now enjoy the fruits of their labors, and rejoice in the progress of the great work which they began. Many of them are not here; they crossed this mighty river then. But now they have crossed another—the silent river—whose other shore is unseen by mortal vision, and from which there is no return; their work remains, and their names are held in honored remembrance. Many of them are with us still. Some whose names are a part of the history of the state are sitting here, where I ought to sit with silence on my lips. I cannot speak to you as they could, of scenes which their eyes beheld, of events in which they were prominent actors, and of traditions of which they formed a part.

"One of the most distinguished of these—I had almost said 'the noblest Roman of them all'—in earnest, hearty, eloquent words, has just expressed what needs no words to give us assurance of the generous, open-hearted, splendid welcome which the people of Burlington give us all today. Let me say in your behalf that hereafter, when we shall remember this scene and this semi-centennial celebra-

tion, we will also remember how here today the citizens of Burlington opened to us, not only their homes, but their hearts. They must have learned the habit in early times. The hospitality which was always found in the humble abodes of the settlers has not lost its place in their elegant homes. There is not a citizen of Iowa here today who does not feel the warmth and heartiness of this welcome, and who does not hope that the growth and prosperity of Burlington may still keep pace with the growth and prosperity of the state.

"The place of the celebration is well chosen. The spot is appropriate to the occasion. The seat of Burlington was first known to the whites as the 'Flint Hills.' The Indians called it Shokokon. Here in the pure salubrious air of these bluffs, Black Hawk often collected his band and held his councils. The officer who first came to assert the sovereignty of the United States over this territory west of the Mississippi with a view to its possession, noted in his report this point as one of the prominent places for occupation. When Iowa was first organized into a territory bearing its own name, this was its capital, and here its government first found 'a local habitation and a name.' This city has always been the county seat of Des Moines County, the mother of all the counties in the southern half of all the Black Hawk purchase. * * *

"From the earliest dawn of history the nations have coveted the commerce of Eastern Asia and the Indies, and have tried to discover or make new routes to reach it. Wherever that trade flowed, it was like a Pactolian stream. The caravans from the East built ancient Damascus in the desert. The commerce of the Orient enthroned ancient Tyre on her rocky isles, queen of the Levant. It made Venice 'the spouse of the Adriatic,' the bulwark of Christendom against the Mohammedan invasion. It enriched the republics of Italy, and under their patronage letters revived, and the dawn of modern civilization followed the dark ages. Portugal and Holland, one after another, secured and lost it; and when England gained it, London became the commercial metropolis of the world. Columbus was in search of a new route to Asia when he stumbled on this western hemisphere, and 'gave a new world to the Kingdom of Castile and Arragon.' And ever since, the nations of Europe have been trying to surmount the great obstacle which he found in his path, by flanking both ends of the continent in search of a southwestern and northwestern passage. The southern passage was found around the Horn, but the cape lies far beyond the southern cross, and the voyage around it is over Antarctic seas, vexed by wintry storms. At the northern end, after the sacrifice of heroic lives, barriers of eternal ice hold the way, and still bar the passage. One bold Frenchman seems yet determined to cut the continent in two, by digging through the isthmus. But the new road to Asia has been found. When Americans cannot find what they want, they make it. A vast system of railroads, all built within the last fifty years, extending from the Atlantic, including great trunk lines across the State of Iowa connecting with the central line across the mountains to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, forms a splendid 'portage' across the continent, and places Iowa in direct communication with the oldest and most populous nations of the globe; so that now the locomotive, with its 'breath of flame and nerves of steel,' speedier than the swiftest winged ship, brings the commerce of the Orient to your doors and drops its treasures into your laps. * * *

“When Missouri was admitted into the Union, Iowa was still the home of the red man. The Indians that Marquette found here had disappeared. The most powerful tribes were the two united tribes of the Sacs and Foxes. They had driven out or exterminated the tribes that had lived here before them. The Indians exhibited some noble traits of character. This thought casts an air of mournful romance over their sad fate. But they were fierce, cruel, bloody and relentless; their highest glory was to destroy and scalp their enemy. They resisted civilization and despised labor. It is these that subdue and transform the earth. In the cycle of human history Darwin’s law of ‘the survival of the fittest’ is the law of Heaven. Man was designed by his Creator to be not only free, but a civilized and enlightened being, and the working out of this design is the law of human progress. It was in obedience to this inexorable law, sometimes harsh in its applications, but always beneficent in its results, that the red man retired from this ‘beautiful land,’ and left room for labor, freedom and civilization to enter. * * *

“In 1834 the Territory of Michigan was extended west of the Mississippi River, and the territory now comprising Iowa and Minnesota became part of it. After the admission of the State of Michigan, the territory which was left was organized in 1836 as the Territory of Wisconsin. General Jackson appointed Henry Dodge, the honored father of an honored son, its governor. The second and third sessions of its Legislature were held at Burlington. Two years later, on the 3d of July, the Territory of Wisconsin was divided, and all that part of it west of the Mississippi River became the Territory of Iowa. Its first governor was Robert Lucas. Its first capital was Burlington, whose citizens piously assigned its Legislature to old Zion Church as an appropriate place for its sessions. From this last territory, in 1846, the young State of Iowa emerged, and took her place in the fair sisterhood of the Union. Her place then was on the frontier. Now her place is in the center, and the western line of the republic is on the shore of the Pacific Ocean. Less than fifty years ago this territory, now called the State of Iowa, contained but 10,531 inhabitants. At the last census the population of the state numbered 1,624,620 people. Fifty years ago Iowa contained nothing but scattered Indian villages, and here and there an Indian trading post. Now the state contains such cities as Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque and Des Moines. Then there were no roads here, except Indian trails across the prairies. * * *

“But material wealth does not constitute the greatness and grandeur of a state. The true greatness of Iowa does not consist in fertile fields with abundant harvests, in flocks and herds and barns and storehouses, in roads of iron, and cities of brick and mortar; but in the institutions which she founds and fosters, and the sons and daughters that she rears and educates. Fifty years ago in all the bounds of the territory, now known as the State of Iowa, there was but one schoolhouse, and that was a 10x12 feet log cabin. * * *

“When the settlers first came to Iowa, they found here no temples of the living God, except ‘the groves which were his first temples,’ and that grander temple whose pillars are the hills, and roof the arching heavens above us. There was no voice to proclaim his existence and everlasting truth except the forms and sounds of nature, which taught the untutored savage ‘to see him in the clouds, and hear him in the wind’—‘for there is no speech or language, where their voice

is not heard.' Two years ago there were in the state 3,267 temples of Christian worship and 2,778 anointed priests and Christian ministers. These churches differ in their dogmatic faith; but they all united in teaching those two great principles upon which must rest the security and stability of all free governments—accountability to God, and righteousness of life. The church is independent of, and separate from the state, but there is little hope for the state without the church, in its broad and best sense. Without the conservative and restraining influences of our holy religion, the experiment of self-government must prove a failure at last. Notwithstanding all the nobleness, beauty and loveliness which human character presents, the history of human bloodshed, cruelty, oppression, wrong, crime and guilt teaches that there are dreadful and destructive forces in human society, and terrible elements in human nature, which must be held in check by conscience or force. There is no other alternative. Unloose from the consciences of men the obligations which belief in accountability to God and the solemn verities of the Christian faith fasten upon them, and these destructive and explosive forces would burst forth, and in the wild whirlwind of unchained human passions, wicked human desires, and unhallowed human ambitions, every free government would perish from the earth and brute force govern the world. If I can speak one word which will be remembered through the fifty years to come—let it be this warning voice—that without religion, liberty is only a beautiful and glorious, but transient dream. Let the sacred star which ushered in the rising of the light of the Sun of righteousness fade from the eyes of men, and our young state, with all her fair sisterhood of states—now walking in the light of freedom—in hopeless blindness, remembering only the light and glory lost, will stumble forward in a dark path to sad, uncertain destiny; 'as a child struck blind while playing in the sun, sees the light of heaven no more, but carries the memory of it to the grave.'

"But this can never be. That God, who has inspired us with the love of liberty, has given us the consciousness of great wants, and placed in our breasts immortal instincts and aspirations, which only his eternal truth can satisfy. Until the consciousness of these great wants, instincts and aspirations is lost, his religion will never lose its hold on the hearts of men. The great fact of that consciousness in the heart of every man will withstand all the assaults of human logic. 'His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom'—this is the best hope that liberty, which is one of its results, will endure. * * *

"It is thirty-seven years since Iowa entered the Union and took her place with these United States. Ever since then she has kept step with the march of their advance. As a part of that Union she is great, and will become yet greater. As one of its 'broken fragments' none could forecast her gloomy and uncertain future. Iowa has sealed her loyalty to that Union, in the blood of 20,000 of her bravest sons, who now rest in graves filled with nobler dust than that which sleeps on Marathon. Honors! enduring and perpetual honors to the men who died to keep the lofty trust and save the priceless heritage of such a land as this, filling up the measure of its fame with the glories and triumphs of the mighty struggle in which they fell!

"When the rebellious South arose and in its pride and power cast its challenge at the nation's feet by firing on the flag of 'Sumter, Iowa's 'war governor,' plain, honest and great as Cincinnatus, organized and sent more than seventy thousand

Iowa soldiers to join the armies which met the hosts of rebellion, and hurled them back, smitten, crushed, bleeding and conquered to the earth. They fought under Lyon like lions at Wilson's Creek. They were with our own Curtis at Pea Ridge; they were with Grant at Belmont, Donnelson and Vicksburg; they followed Sherman to the sea, and everywhere in endurance on the march, and courage on the field, they were 'heroes among heroes.' They and their comrades not only saved the Union then, but insured its perpetuity for all the future. It is certain that we shall have no more rebellions. The lesson will never be forgotten. There are words and deeds which will not die, but become lofty inspirations to all coming time. Great achievements and heroic acts do not produce their most important results in the direct objects which they accomplish, but in the examples which they afford and the lessons which they teach. 'Marathon saved Greece more than once.' The sun which rose on Salamis will never set. Demosthenes still thunders his philippics under the shadow of the Acropolis. From the lips of Cicero still bursts that tempest of indignant eloquence upon the traitor head of Cataline. The Light Brigade still marches 'into the jaws of death' at Balaklava. Webster 'still lives' to answer Hayne. Sheridan's ride will turn the tide of many a battle. The 'Rock of Chickamauga' will stand against defeat on many a bloody field. Corse still holds Altoona profanely and righteously whipping the foe. McPherson falls 'leading the front of battle' and dies at Atlanta, but lives forevermore. And thus the swords which brought deliverance to the nation out of the great struggle of the rebellion, like the flaming sword of the cherubim which kept the gate of Paradise, will guard the Union, and flash terror to every heart that would compass its destruction through all the centennials of the future.

"The union of these states is to us the only hope and pledge of peace, freedom and dominion. Iowa is a child of that union; her love and obedience were pledged to it from her birth. Her place in it was the birthright of Heaven. Her loyalty is the obligation of blood and origin. She can trace the sources of her blood to every sister state. The settlers who found homes here had left other homes behind, dear and unforgotten still. Not only the strongest obligations of duty, but the dearest ties of life bind us to our country. And our country is—not Iowa—but the Union of the United States. We are all citizens of Iowa, grateful to God for such a state, and for the unnumbered blessings with which he has crowned it. But with deeper gratitude and loftier pride—with an exultation above the proud Roman boast, we will stand here today, American citizens, under the shadow and protection of the Constitution and flag of the Union. That Union is the great republic of the world; the empire of a hemisphere; the latest born but queen of the nations; baptized in blood and fire, the heir of earth's best heritage of freedom, and a patrimony of the fairest, richest lands beneath the sun. Iowa's place is in the heart of the Union. We stand today in the center of the Mississippi Valley. It stretches from the tropics to the northern lakes, and from the eastern to the western mountain range. The sun shines on no other scene so fair. It is a vast landscape of lakes and rivers—of fertile lands and wooded hills and mountain slopes, where stores of inexhaustible wealth are buried in the earth, and

“Plenty sits upon the clouds, and drops
Her bounties into the laps of men.’

"Here, 'life is young' and men are strong, and human hands and brains are building up free and mighty states. Everywhere, by lake and river, mountain, plain and sea, cities which have been 'born in a day,' temples of industry, temples of learning, temples of charity and temples of religion, and the happy homes of a free people stand in the sunlight. The genius of prophecy looks upon the scene, as Baalam from the mountain top looked on the tents of Israel, and exclaims: Here—unless the folly and wickedness of men can reverse the decrees of God—here is the destined seat of empire.

"When fifty years have passed and Iowa's full centennial is come, will that grand vision have faded from the eyes of men, or will it stand revealed a glorious reality? Let the sons still follow in the steps of their fathers. Let the motto, 'In God we trust,' engraven on our national coin in the darkest hour of the nation's greatest trial, be still engraven on our hearts. Let our constitution and laws still ordain, 'Liberty for all, and justice to every man.' Then these states,—with more gigantic strides in the future than in the past,—in peace, liberty, righteousness, fraternity and union, will move on in the path of national power, progress and glory; outstripping the swiftest visions of prophecy, and holding up before the nations the fairest example of republican progress and Christian civilization that the world has ever seen."

ADDRESS AND POEM BY JOHN W. DU BOIS, OF FAIRFIELD

President of the Old Settlers' Association of Jefferson County, a Pioneer
of 1838

"Fellow Citizens of Iowa, and Old Settlers of the Black Hawk Purchase: Permit me to extend to you, and to your presiding officer, my lifelong friend, the best wishes of an old pioneer for this kind reception.

"It has been many long years since I first saw Burlington. I remember among my first acquaintances Charles Mason, Shepherd Leffler, Wesley Jones, F. J. C. Peasley, S. B. Wright, who are dead. I am glad to behold a goodly number of early friends who still survive. There are ladies here who ministered to the wants of a dying sister, the only one I had on earth, the wife of E. H. Thomas. I have no words to express the obligations I am under to you.

"I would that I had time to speak of the life and times of the Sac chieftain, Black Hawk. The historian writes him down a savage. This term savors of prejudice, and perhaps does injustice to him. It may be characteristic of a savage to hold in veneration the graves of his kindred, to watch with the eyes of an eagle the interests of his tribe, and defend with Spartan courage his home, the wigwam of his wife and children; but I have seen white men that boasted a Christian training, who gloried in these attributes.

"We dwell with pleasure on the memories of our life upon the frontier. In our rude cabins the music of the spinning wheel was heard, and in rough verse my mind still lingers upon the picture in the olden time."

THE MUSIC OF THE SPINNING WHEEL

The poet writes that music
 The passions will allay,
 The coarser, rougher frailties,
 That men bring into play;
 But the music of the early days
 That o'er our hearts would steal,
 Was the music in our cabins,
 The music of the spinning wheel.

From early dawn 'till dewy eve,
 Across the puncheon floor,
 The patient wife of long ago
 Her bound stepped o'er and o'er;
 The roll in fingers deftly held
 That lay beside the reel,
 Drawn out so long and very smooth
 By the music of the wheel.

Dear maidens of these latter days,
 We write you of the past;
 From seed sown in the long ago
 The harvest's come at last;
 The toil and care of mother dear
 Should cause your heart to feel
 That there is a world of meaning
 In the music of the wheel.

My Hawkeye sons of noble form,
 Who listen to my rhymes,
 Think of a mother's care for you
 Back in the early times,
 When in linsey-woolsey jacket,
 With your elevated heel,
 You gave the schoolboy's racket
 To the music of the spinning wheel.

ADDRESS BY DR. WILLIAM R. ROSS, OF LOVILIA, MONROE COUNTY

"My first visit to 'Flint Hills' was in July, 1833. I selected my claim west of and adjoining White and McCarver's claim. I then returned to Quincy, Ill., hired three or four men, and sent my father with them to build a cabin for the reception of my goods, which I landed here the last week in August by steamboat, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines.

"In the fall of 1833 I sent a petition to the postmaster general to establish an office at 'Flint Hills,' which was done in the spring of 1834. I was commissioned postmaster and carrier for 'Flint Hills' to the nearest postoffice in Illinois,

once a week at my own expense, until a regular route was established by the Government.

"I obtained license at Monmouth, Ill., and was married under a sycamore tree on the east bank of the river, December 3, 1833. (The bride of that occasion, Matilda, daughter of Col. William Morgan, subsequently chief justice of Des Moines County, was introduced, and in her venerable age bowed to the audience in grateful appreciation of the respect shown to her.)

"In the fall of 1833 I had two cabins built on my claim west of this park, which were occupied by my family in March, 1834; also a cabin for a school-house, and for preaching, which was occupied by Mr. Phillips, whom I hired to make rails and fence the ground for pasture and garden.

"In 1834 I had rails made and fenced 160 acres, and put eighty acres in corn on what is called the Judge Mason farm. I also had forty acres in corn on the John Pierson, Sr., farm.

"In the spring of 1834 I received the laws with instructions from Governor Mason, of Detroit, Michigan Territory, to notify the people to hold elections to fill the different offices of Des Moines County, which had been established the winter previous by the Legislature of Michigan Territory. I was elected clerk of the court, treasurer and recorder.

"In the fall of 1833 I surveyed the town. In January, 1834, the citizens met to name it; John B. Gray, of Vermont, proposed Burlington, which was acceded to.

"In the winter of 1833-34 I wrote to Rev. Peter Cartwright on his route north, at a quarterly conference twenty miles east of Burlington, to send me a preacher. He licensed Barton G. Cartwright, who came to my house on my claim, in March, 1834, with an ox team and plow to break prairie through the week, and preach for us on Sunday. He and Mr. Ritchie, of Illinois, broke and planted on my prairie claims, afterwards owned by Judge Mason and John Pierson, Sr.

"On the return of Peter Cartwright from his northern trip he was accompanied by Asa McMurtrey and W. D. R. Trotter, of Rock Island, and Henderson River Mission, who crossed the Mississippi to my house, and with Barton G. and David Cartwright held a two days' meeting in my pasture on this hill, and organized in May a class of six members, and appointed me class leader, the oldest in Iowa.

"In 1834 I boarded Zadoc C. Inghram, who taught a school in the log cabin on my claim, the first school in Iowa.

"I fenced the block east of the public square, and built a huge log house which was occupied by my family in the spring of 1835, where the first postoffice and the first court was held.

"In 1837 I commenced the foundation of Old Zion Church, and built the house, which was free for every order to preach in, and was occupied three sessions, 1838-39-40, by the Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory, and by the Federal and District courts."

ADDRESS OF GEN. GEORGE WALLACE JONES, OF DURBUQUE

Grasping the hand of his old colleague, and holding it up, General Dodge said: "In early days the pioneers always estimated a workman by his chips. Here, ladies and gentlemen, is the hand that chipped Wisconsin out of Michigan; that

chipped Iowa out of Wisconsin; that chipped for us 640 acres of land covering this original town at a mere nominal price; and to the same hand more than any other man or representative we are indebted for our railroad grants."

General Jones said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you all here for your cordial greetings, and for the kindness and hospitality always extended to me in your goodly city, and particularly upon this joyful occasion.

"I have been familiar with the site of Burlington since the year 1827. In early times, when we traveled principally by water, I was here very frequently, and made the acquaintance of some of your pioneers.

"I have a distinct and most pleasant recollection of my first electioneering visit to this city and county. I came as a candidate for your suffrage to elect me delegate to Congress from Michigan Territory, in the month of September, 1835. I visited Augusta, Fort Madison and other neighboring precincts. I was here on the day of the election, in October, 1835, and of some two hundred or more votes polled there were but six against me.

"I was also a candidate for delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, in October, 1836, and was again honored with an almost unanimous vote by the first settlers of this county.

"I will not refer to subsequent honors which many of you aided to bestow upon me, but will say that I labored faithfully, and I hope not without success, to promote your interests both under the territorial and state governments, and that I shall always be grateful to you.

"The lateness of the hour, and the many gentlemen who are yet to follow me, forbid that I should occupy more of your time."

ADDRESS OF SOLOMON PERKINS, OF NORWALK, WARREN COUNTY, THE FIRST SHERIFF
OF DES MOINES COUNTY, IOWA

"I am not in the habit of making speeches, but I will endeavor to tell you how I got into Iowa. I was born February 1, 1801. In November, 1832, I crossed the Mississippi at Oquawka. I wandered in my travels down to 'Flint Hills,' where I remained some three days, and then went out and staked off my claim, consisting of some three hundred and twenty acres; this land had not been surveyed, and I stepped it off, putting up stakes at the corners. Then I went back to 'Flint Hills.' White, Doolittle and McCarver had built a ferry boat, and I helped to launch it into the river and to put the oars on it, and I was one of the first to cross the river in it, being then upon my way back to Warren County, Illinois.

"On the following 1st day of June, 1833, I returned to my claim to settle upon it. In April or May before the soldiers had been ordered to burn and throw down all the cabins on the Iowa side of the river, because the time for settlement by the whites had not arrived; but they did no damage to my claim because it was farther out, being some five miles from Burlington (township 69 north, range 3 west).

"The next thing I did was to build, with my brother-in-law, Joel Hargrove, another ferry boat, at what was called Lower Burlington. It made McCarver very angry at us, and he would threaten us. Hargrove being a Kentuckian, made

sport of him, telling him 'he would not let any one hurt him,' meaning McCarver. After running the ferry a short time, we sold out to Colonel Redman, from Illinois.

"The first merchants to locate in business at Burlington were William R. Ross, Sullivan Ross and Jerry Smith.

"In the fall of 1834 I was elected the first sheriff of Des Moines County.

"My first arrest was for the murder of a man named Compton, by James Duncwiddy; my next for the murder of a man named Richardson, by Henry O'Hammel. Richardson had laid a claim above town, and had got several men to help him raise a house, while breaking prairie; after the house was raised, the men with Richardson at their head went to where O'Hammel was breaking prairie, and were following his breaking team with his gun loaded. Upon seeing Richardson and party, O'Hammel knocked the priming out of his gun and put in fresh priming, calling the company to halt. The company stopped, when O'Hammel deliberately shot Richardson dead.

"I served two terms as sheriff; first, under Gov. Stevens T. Mason, of Michigan Territory; second, under Governor Horner. I took the census of Des Moines County in August, 1836, when there were 6,257 souls in it.

"I lived in the county some eight years. Afterwards I moved to Warren County, Iowa, and was not in Des Moines County until now, making an absence of forty years. And now returning to my old tramping ground, what do I see? All is changed. I go down to the old ferry I used to run, and find in its stead a wonderful structure of iron, a bridge instead of a ferry. I view the surrounding country near by, and it is built up solid with stone and brick blocks. I can hardly realize that forty years can work such miracles. I inquire for my old friends and comrades, and I find that nearly all are gone; those I do find are changed; in place of the dark locks, they are gray.

"It gives me pleasure to renew old friendships and revive old recollections at this celebration. I am more than ever impressed with the glories of our great State of Iowa, and hope you will ever keep the early settlement of Des Moines County green in your memories."

EXERCISES AT THE NORTH STAND

Thomas Hedge, Jr., Presiding

REMARKS OF THOMAS HEDGE, JR., ESQ.

"Fellow Citizens of Iowa: We devote this day to the pleasures of memory. We are here to repeat and to hand down the story of a beginning, to look up the first landmarks, to trace the original foundation of our state, and to revive the fame of the first settlers, the planters of our prosperity, the road-makers of our progress. Our happy experience proves the truth of the saying, 'Happy is that people whose annals are tiresome,' for there was nothing eventful or romantic in our origin. It was not a Norman conquest, or a landing of the Pilgrims.

"Not as the conqueror comes, they the true hearted came;

Not with the roll of the stirring drums, and the trumpet that sings of fame."

"They did not come in search of civil or religious liberty. That they had to their full desire already. They came as come Americans, to gain a living, to establish homes, carrying the axe, the hoe, and the rifle. They were for the most part men and women of faith, of energy, of thrift and common sense, and must have been endowed with foresight and largeness of view to have given so happy direction to our development. The result we are so proud of today, and so grateful for, cannot be attributed to accident. An early and constant exercise of wisdom and the homely virtues has changed the illimitable waste of fifty years ago to this blooming garden we call 'Iowa.' Right notions of living, clear conceptions of private and of civil duty have filled our state with prosperous and peaceful homes, and have so multiplied the common schools that the boy of ten years who cannot read for himself his 'Robinson Crusoe' is harder to be found here than in any equal area of Christendom.

"But it is no part of the plan or purpose of this celebration that the sons and daughters of the pioneers should be detained with remarks from me. Their heirs and successors desire to hear the voices, and look upon the venerable faces of those who still remain, and listen to their reminiscences of the early days. We hope that they will not confine themselves to stories of successes and triumphs in the wilderness; the result suggests and proves such things; but that they will also tell of those failures, blunders and mistakes which our exceedingly human nature leads us to believe and hope they made. And if they had any interesting sinners among them who came here in search of that moral freedom which the prejudices of older society denied them in the balliwicks they left behind them, we beg that their names may be rescued for at least a moment from their comfortable oblivion.

"We later men of common sort may thus today be encouraged in our belief that by the proper performance of our common duties, under that beneficent Providence which has given us this goodly heritage, and caused the sun to shine so constantly upon it from that first June day when the whites came in and possessed it, we shall preserve it for our children and their children a land a sunshine, prosperity and peace."

ADDRESS OF EDWIN MANNING, OF KEOSAUQUA

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of Burlington: I am before you today to represent in part the early history of the Des Moines Valley. I trust you will pardon any errors you may discover, and accept my brief remarks as the best my memory serves me.

"In January, 1837, myself and Captain Hall sojourned a few days in this handsome valley. The 'Half Breed Tract' was at that time an attractive point. The old chief, Black Hawk, and his family were then living a few miles below Fort Madison. We gave them a pleasant call, and were treated kindly. Our stay in the valley was short. I made a small investment in 'Half Breed Tract' and left.

"The outlook was encouraging, and I returned and attended the first land sale at Burlington in November, 1838. Here were assembled the early pioneers of Iowa to secure the titles to their homes. It was a grand and noble assemblage of the hardy men who had located in the Black Hawk Purchase, and a new and

interesting scene to me to witness the harmonious, social, goodly feeling on that occasion. General Dodge and General Van Antwerp officiated in the land office, and sold the lands to the actual settlers. The bulk of the sales was stricken off to Doctor Barrett, Sterling and Benedict, who were the money kings of that period. The settlers paid from 25 to 50 per cent to secure their homes. It seemed opportune for both settler and capitalist to meet and arrange terms so pleasantly. It demonstrated that capital and labor were friendly elements, and could work together. This period was practically the starting point for permanent homes in Iowa. The Des Moines Valley was held to be the 'Egypt' of Southern Iowa, for here the corn never failed to grow.

"In the spring of 1841 the roads were new and heavy and transportation was high from Keokuk to Fort Des Moines. I was in St. Louis and the quartermaster gave me a contract to deliver supplies for the post at Fort Des Moines. This I did by chartering a steamer and delivering by water navigation. Arriving at Fort Des Moines safely, Captain Allen, who was in command of the port, bestowed the hospitalities of his quarters upon me and sent a carrier to the chiefs and head men of the nation to come in and accept a free ride upon the steamer. This they did. After which they treated us in return to a fine Indian dance, with war-whoops and the usual antics of some three hundred warriors and best men of the nation. This was near the close of the red men's career in their native homes in Iowa.

"The next advance movement was in 1843. At this date the 'New Purchase' attracted large settlements, and in a short space of time the best portions of the valley were occupied by actual settlers. They conceived a great value in the Des Moines River water power, and induced the Legislature to grant privileges for dams and locks. A few were made but proved of temporary value.

"The next decade brought the river improvement. In this enterprise great credit was properly given to General Dodge, then in Congress, whose deserved popularity was a strong element in obtaining this valuable grant of lands to improve navigation and create water powers. It was a grand boom for the valley for a short time; but the volume of water was found too great to warrant and justify the improvement, though similar improvements prior to this date had been successful in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, and were a precedent for us, a guide. After a fair trial it proved to be behind the age, and not suited to the wants of the valley.

"In 1841, the productions of the valley had become sufficient to require navigation of the Des Moines River. Prior to this date, flats were the only mode of transit to market, owing to the dam obstructions. As I had inaugurated navigation and 'run' the first flatboat, laden with pork, and sunk it twice, and made money by so doing, it was my province to reopen navigation in the spring of 1851. Giving the mill-owners due notice of my intention, I proceeded to St. Louis and chartered the Jenny Lind steamer and barge, to 're-sure' from St. Louis to Des Moines. The high water of that year contributed to my success, and we reached Farmington in accordance with my previous notice. The citizens were surprised at the first sound of the steam whistle for many years. The only difficulty here was the dilapidated lock-gates, which I caused to be pulled out and sent adrift. This done, the great scarecrow to navigation was overcome, and the river once more free for commerce and trade. This little expedition was matured in my

own mind, probably the outgrowth of my early experience in first navigating the river. The old settlers will never forget the gala days that followed the opening of navigation in 1851. My first trip rewarded me with a thousand, which justified my insurance and evidenced the value of navigation, and the merchants were not slow to see it.

"The next advance movement was the Valley Railroad. The iron horse, steam and rail, soon superseded slack water. The best men in that enterprise saw its failure, and petitioned a transfer of the balance of the grant to the Valley Railroad, which bid fair to be the peer of the C., B. & Q., in all respects; but failing in subsidies equal to the latter, it could not maintain equal progress. One other fatal error in its policy was to ignore western branches. Had it adopted a branch through the southern tier of counties, where the people were clamorous to give their swamp lands to aid it, today Keokuk would have been the peer of any city in the state. Failing to do this she must acknowledge that 'Flint Hills' has blossomed a Burlington that truthfully may be said is the 'Hub' city in Eastern Iowa; her industries of various kinds, her commerce and her railroad facilities reaching through the state, give her unexcelled advantages in the great traffic of the age. In all this the C., B. & Q. Railroad with her ample subsidies has been one of the strongest elements to aid Burlington in her progress to the high rank she takes among Iowa cities.

"But there is another and more valued retrospective view to be taken that overshadows all others; and that is to recall the memorable names which are interwoven and inseparable in Burlington's prosperity and greatness. Most prominent in my memory whom I am pleased to name are James W. Grimes, Judge Mason, General Dodge, Wm. Salter, Judge Hall, H. W. Starr, Coolbaugh, Governor Gear, Lyman Cook, E. D. Rand, Browning, Warren, Judge Rorer, A. G. Adams, and many others. Their names will be remembered and go down to posterity for their virtue and integrity of character, that not only illuminates Orchard City, but the state at large enjoys the heritage of these good men's acts. With these remarks I close."

REV. W. F. COWLES, OF BURLINGTON,

The founder of the Division Street M. E. Church, remarked that it was a snap judgment to ask him to come upon the stand and speak without preparation, and then limit him to five minutes, when it took fifteen to start, and twenty to stop. The men of fifty years ago had no idea that we would have today a population of nearly two millions. The preachers were foremost in helping to make Iowa what it is. We need politicians, but must have the preachers to tell them when they are going wrong. Iowa leads in everything, even the largest republican majorities. I am glad my children were born in Iowa, although I am a native of New York. They need never be ashamed of Iowa as she had better schools, teachers, churches and preachers than any state in the Union. Dr. Vernon, the standard bearer in old Rome, is a native of Henry County, Iowa.

Henry Moore was introduced as the patriarch of Burlington, a mayor of the city, 1842-3, a pioneer of April, 1834, a continuous resident from that time.

REMARKS OF HENRY MOORE, ESQ.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Called on to say something concerning my first settlement in Burlington, I respond with pleasure, and will mention, certainly in no spirit of boasting, that I came in April, 1834, and found but two families residing here, and they were living in what were called 'claim cabins.'

"As I was a carpenter, I assisted in the erection of the first frame building in this city; and anxious to promote our ferry interests, I also aided, in July or August of 1834, in laying off and marking out a road through the bottom on the opposite side of the Mississippi, an important improvement at that day.

"The work we accomplished by hitching two yoke of oxen to a log and hauling it across the bottom, and by blazing trees so as to make a trail to intersect the road leading from Rock Island to 'Montebello,' below Nauvoo, on the rapids. It is now a dead town, but was then the county seat of Hancock County.

"I resided here before either the city or county was organized, and in my humble way assisted in the work of both.

"I mentioned in some remarks that I made two years ago at the 'old settlers' meeting, in Fort Madison, that I also assisted to build the first framed building in that town. I brought to Madison and Burlington, I am sure, the first complete set or box of carpenter's tools ever used in either of these cities, and I have generally kept them bright.

"In common with all who came when I did, I have witnessed with pride and gratification the marvelous growth of our city and state, and I hope they may continue to grow and prosper."

CHAPTER XXIII

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

From the earliest territorial times, Des Moines County had its full share of politicians; men who were willing to spend their time and money for their party's success. There was no time when they did not say, "Now is the time for all good men to stand by their party." They fought their battles with unflinching bravery, and believed that to the victor belonged the spoils; but when the fight was over, the vanquished gracefully submitted to the voice of the majority and began to get ready for the next fray. Before 1844, when was framed the first state constitution, which was rejected because of the mutilation of the boundaries of the state therein defined, the contest between the two dominant parties (democratic and whig) was more of a skirmish for the offices to be doled out as Federal patronage.

When Iowa Territory made application to become a state under an organic law, with definite and prescribed duties and powers which affected the material interests of the people, then the real battle commenced. The first constitution which was rejected, as well as the one subsequently adopted, inhibited the establishment of banking institutions. This inhibition aroused the fury of the whigs. There were at this time two weekly newspapers published in Burlington; one the Iowa Territorial Gazette, which advocated the policies of the democratic party; the other, the Burlington Hawkeye, controlled by Edwards and Broadwell, was for the whigs. The former was edited by James C. Clarke, one of the oldest journalists of the times; the other by Mr. G. W. Edwards, who had but few, if any, his equal in the West. Both spoke plainly and had few, if any, apologies for what they said. Iowa Territory at this time had twenty-one organized counties, with an aggregate population of 74,150, as shown by the census of 1844. Des Moines County was the second county in population, having 9,109; Lee County was first, having a population of 9,830. Then came Van Buren, with 9,019. The counties in the southern part of the proposed new state had by far the greatest population, and it was here the Gazette and Hawkeye had their greatest circulation. Mr. Edwards of the Hawkeye at first made but few comments on the new constitution, and those made were about the provision forbidding the establishing of banks. He seemed willing to pass this by. He knew the territory was democratic and that party had a large majority of the delegates which framed the constitution; that it was useless to attempt to defeat its ratification because it prohibited the establishment of banks, and instead of making a front attack on account of its provision in reference to banks, he made a flank movement, an attack, because Dodge, the delegate in Congress, permitted a democratic Congress to mutilate the state boundaries. He wanted Dodge's scalp.

He knew many democrats were mad because of the restriction of the boundaries of the state; that while this was the case, many of them, because of their hunger for office would swallow their wrath and work for the ratification of the constitution, while there were others who under no circumstances would stand for the restriction of the boundaries of the state. Mr. Edwards clearly saw his opportunity had come and was quick to take advantage of it.

Dodge, the leader of the democratic forces, while he opposed what Congress had done, and had used every effort to prevent what had been done, advised his constituents to accept its work. Frederick D. Mills, Shepherd Leffler and James W. Woods, all democrats of Des Moines County, and Theodore S. Parvin of Muscatine County, openly opposed the ratification of the constitution solely on the ground of the restriction of the boundaries of the state. The Territorial Gazette of November 14, 1844, contains the following: "The mandate has gone forth. The archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all Iowa, has promulgated the ordinance. Editors of journals put your quills behind your ears. The Iowa Star Chamber has given us our rule of legislation; let all the people say amen. Thus speaks the Hawkeye in reference to the prediction made by us in the last Gazette that a majority of the people, when the time comes for voting on the constitution, would affirm it. That prediction, the intelligent reader must have known, was not made at haphazard, or without due reflection." The above was written before Congress had acted in the matter. On March 1, 1845, immediately after Congress had made the change in reference to the state boundary, the Gazette in an editorial headed, "Mutilation of Our State Boundaries," says: "Our citizens cannot, and must not—will not accept those boundaries. To do so would be madness, and worse than madness," etc. On the same page in another article, under caption, "Our Constitution, Action of Congress, What We Can and Should Do," says: "The friends of the constitution should not despair. All is not lost. The constitution may be ratified by the people without adopting the boundaries prescribed by Congress, etc. Notwithstanding our boundaries are terribly mutilated, notwithstanding we are despoiled of at least one-third of our territory as laid down in the constitution, still the decision is not final even if it should pass the Senate, for it still remains with us to reject the boundaries, and this, too, without rejecting the constitution." March 8, 1845, under the heading, "The Wolf Is on His Walk, Let Democrats Beware," the Territorial Gazette says: "There is a concerted effort among some leaders to create a breach in the democratic ranks by confusing the public mind in relation to the amendments to the constitution and to destroy the popularity of our delegates by circulating any species of falsehood in relation to his action upon the subject of the boundaries, etc. We would warn the democracy to be on their guard. Let them watch with Argus eyes any movement of the enemy, etc. Let no friend of the constitution be caught in the toils, etc. The singularly blinding and unfortunate action of Congress, the many phases which the amendments have at one time and another made to assume, have thus far favored the purpose of the whigs who seek to destroy our constitution."

The vote in Des Moines County:

For constitution	483 votes
Against constitution	941 votes

The constitution was rejected by a majority of 996 votes on account of which the Missouri River was in 1846 made the western boundary of the state. Few, if any, editors favoring the policies of the democratic party possessed the ability of James Clarke, editor of the Territorial Gazette, published in Burlington, of which the Burlington Gazette is successor. On the other hand Mr. Edwards, editor of the Hawkeye, known as "Old Hawk," was fully in every respect Clarke's equal. The zeal with which each espoused the cause of his party is seldom found in journalism. In 1845 Mr. Clarke was appointed governor of Iowa Territory, which position he held until Iowa was admitted into the Union. The constitution of 1846 prohibited the establishment of banking institutions in the state. This provision the whigs constantly combatted. The state was made the dumping ground, as it were, of all the bad rag money from all sections of the country. The whigs used this as a club with which to beat down all opposition, claiming if Iowa would permit the establishment of banks under proper safeguards it would drive out all the "red-dog rag money" coming from the outside.

The result was the whigs in the end gained their point, so that the obnoxious provision was left out in the constitution of 1857. This constitution made provisions concerning "general banking laws" under certain restrictions, in accordance with which the State Bank of Iowa was established, and at a time to be of immense value to the people of the state. The state banks for which provision was made under this law were perfectly sound, always paying the depositor in specie when demanded as well as redeeming their currency. Being put to the test at a time which tried banking institutions, those banks stood the test, from which it can be said that no better system of state banks could have been devised.

Under this law a branch of the State Bank of Iowa was located in Burlington.

In January, 1854, James W. Grimes of Burlington, was nominated by a convention of whigs for governor. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Deering, N. H., on the 20th of October, 1816. Matriculated at Dartmouth College in August, 1832, when sixteen years of age. Landed at Burlington, Wis. Terr., May 15, 1836, and at once commenced the practice of law. Was secretary of the commission which in September, 1836, held a council with the Sac and Fox Indians at Davenport, Iowa. This was the man whom the whigs in 1854 nominated for governor to make the battle with Mr. Curtis Bates, his opponent on the part of the democrats. Stephen A. Douglas had thrown a firebrand when he introduced into the Senate the provision for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, when it was proposed to organize Kansas as a territory of the Union. Douglas was a courageous man, and by this act hoped to gain the confidence and support of the democratic party South, and believing his party North would stand firm for him, he would be the democratic nominee for the presidency. Conditions had been brought about in the progress of events, so as to create an epoch in the history of the republic. For some time before this, the flame of zeal in national politics had ceased to mount upward, and what of heat that existed came as it were from a pile of coals covered with ashes. Mr. Grimes entered into the contest for the governorship, forcing the issue on his opponent on two points, one state, the other national. Mr. Grimes went into the fight with all the enthusiasm and ferocity of an Ajax. He well knew the chance of success was against him, and to succeed required tact, hard work, and an appeal for

justice and righteousness. The whig party was becoming disintegrated; divided into two factions, one called the "silver grays," who wanted the party to have nothing to do with slavery, the other, followers of William H. Seward, a pronounced free soiler. The democratic party to a certain extent was divided on the subject of slavery; the "hunckers," who favored it, and the "free soilers," who opposed it. Some of Mr. Grimes' warmest friends, men who had always supported him, belonged to the "silver grays," among them his fellow townsman M. D. Browning, who would not follow him in the course which he had taken, believing it would result in the breaking up of the whig party. Mr. Browning and many others, who were strong men, were natives of Kentucky, Maryland, and other slave holding states, and could not rid themselves of their inherited notions. This class of men finally drifted into the democratic party. The abolitionists in the state in the presidential election in November, 1852, had cast for John P. Hale 1,606 votes. This vote indicated a factor which must be considered in the election of 1854. The whig platform condemned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to legislate slavery into what that compromise had devoted to freedom; adopted a resolution favoring an amendment to the constitution so as to permit the establishment of banks. It also adopted a resolution favoring a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The democrats in their convention nominated Curtis Bates for governor, and passed a resolution indorsing the policy and administration of Franklin Pierce. Having refused to adopt a resolution for an amendment to the constitution, so as to permit the establishment of banks, was to proclaim they were against their establishment, which the constitution prohibited. Mr. Grimes from the first realized that his success depended largely upon the support of the John P. Hale voters of 1852. With his friends he had a private conference with the leaders of this party. They knew his views on the slavery question, knew the man, and believed they could trust him. After this conference they withdrew their ticket and agreed to support Mr. Grimes. Among the first things he did was to issue an address:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF IOWA

"The whig state convention on the 22d of February last did me the honor to present my name before the people of the state as a candidate for the office of governor. I accept the nomination," etc. "That part of the constitution which prohibits banks and banking institutions should be changed so as to allow them to be established in the state under proper restrictions. On this subject I am sorry to differ, so far as I believe I do, from my respected competitor, Mr. Bates," etc. "The whig convention unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of amending the constitution so as to allow the introduction of banks. The democratic convention refused to adopt such a resolution. On this question the two parties are at issue in this state, the whigs believing that banking should be permitted, and a munistic currency furnished to the people, and the democrats negating the proposition," etc. "If every other state in the Union would abolish banks, and the value and supply and products of the whole country were reduced to a specie standard, there would be fewer advocates for the creation of banks here. But so long as they are allowed and encouraged elsewhere, their circulation cannot be driven from the state, except by a currency of our own, without greatly



SENATOR JAMES W. GRIMES

depreciating the value of our agricultural, mechanical, and mineral products, and producing a general derangement and paralysis in the business of the community, etc. The argument used, that the establishment of banks is not in accord with democratic principles, is worthy of consideration. How can it be democratic to charter banks in New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and be undemocratic in Iowa? There is not a state east of the Mississippi in which banks are not incorporated by democratic legislation, and yet, in the view of some wise men, it is a gross violation of democratic policies to create them west of that river," etc. "Second, it is no doubt expected that I shall express my views on the temperance question. If the Legislature pass an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or licensing the sale, I would (if elected) approve the law, unless, in my judgment, palpably unconstitutional. On the 2d of March last an amendment was offered in the Senate to the Nebraska and Kansas bill, adding a distinct declaration of the right of the people to exclude slavery, if they chose, and it was rejected by a vote of thirty-six to ten. Against this proposition was arrayed the following believers in 'squatter sovereignty,' Messrs. Dodge and Jones of Iowa. The Nebraska and Kansas bill has passed the Senate by a large majority. It is now pending in the House. Its advocates predict that it will be triumphantly enacted into law. They claim the people desire, and will sanction, its enactment. Every effort is being made to rally the democratic party to its support. The Burlington Gazette, the recognized organ of the said senators, has sounded the tocsin of party. In its issue of March 30th last it declares, 'It is vain to say the bill is not a party question; the national democrats of the North are for it almost to a man; the whigs and free soilers alone are opposed to it. In the South, both parties are united in its favor,' etc. I am aware that for entertaining these opinions concerning the Nebraska question, and for fearlessly expressing them, I am denounced in some quarters as an abolitionist. I heed not the senseless charge. It is too late in the day for any man to be deterred from expressing his opinions by the mad-dog cry of abolitionism. No false charges shall force me to be false to my convictions of right and duty. I will not surrender the right of private judgment on this, or any other subject, to avoid a false clamor, or a wilful perversion of my sentiments. I do not seek or desire to interfere with slavery in the states. I do not seek to violate any of the compromises of the Constitution. I am content that the slaveholders of the South may possess their slaves, and be responsible for their control. I will not ever presume to judge them. But, with the blessing of God, I will war, and continually war, against the abandonment to slavery a single foot of soil now consecrated to freedom. Whether elected or defeated, whether in office, or out of office, the Nebraska outrage will receive neither aid nor comfort from me."

JAMES W. GRIMES.

The above is but a part of the most forceful address ever delivered to the people of Iowa.

James W. Grimes received.....	23,325 votes
Curtis Bates received.....	21,202 votes
<hr/>	
Grimes' majority	2,123 votes

Space forbids me from setting forth any part of his inaugural address. Having read it, Mr. Grimes received the following letter:

"Hall of Representatives, Dec. 1, 1854.

"My Dear Mr. Grimes: Thanks for your message, for its doctrines. They are well and fully expressed. "J. R. GIDDINGS.

"His Excellency, J. W. Grimes."

Rev. Asa Turner, pastor of Congregational Church at Denmark, Lee County, Iowa, from 1858 to 1868, gives the following among his reminiscences of Iowa: "We had a free soil organization, embracing a few voters, and had nominated Simeon Waters as our candidate for governor, not with any hope of electing him, but to show our strength. In this state of things Mr. Grimes came to Denmark and said if the 'free soilers' would vote for him he would be a candidate for governor, and assured us that he would be true to the principles we wished should triumph. The 'free soilers' after a free discussion voted to entrust in his hands the interests of our organization, and the principles we were striving to establish. We would not have been willing to commit such interests to any ordinary man, to anyone of whose integrity or ability we had a doubt. But it was done. He took the stump; I doubt whether any man ever worked harder." Among the men of Burlington who took an active part in politics in the early days was FitzHenry Warren, a descendant of Warren who fell at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In December, 1844, he became associate editor of the *Hawkeye* with Mr. James G. Edwards. Was the author of the letters "On to Richmond" at the beginning of the Civil war. In later times no one in the state exercised greater influence in republican councils than Hon. Joseph G. Blythe. Mr. Blythe came to Burlington when a young man, and the writer was one of the committee appointed by the court to examine him as to his qualifications for admission to the practice of the law. The examination consisted principally of smoking some good cigars at Mr. Blythe's expense. We all knew he was qualified to enter that honorable profession and so represented to the court. He was made assistant counsel to Hon. David Rorer, attorney for the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, at the magnificent salary of \$75 per month. Mr. Blythe was as great a lawyer as a politician. Not from the fact he knew so much case law, but that he knew what the law ought to be. He had such a clear vision he could see the right of the matter, and draw correct conclusions from a given state of facts. Besides, he was a man of great executive ability. On account of his legal and executive ability he rose to be chief counsel of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. He loved the excitement engendered by politics; was not a politician for office, for such he never sought, but to help his friends and to the advancement of the policies which he considered best adapted to the welfare of the people. Was conservative in his opinions, never seeking the new and untried when the old was safe. At his time no man in the state had a greater influence in the councils of the party whose cause he espoused. Was the representative of his party in several national conventions. Was a warm supporter of Senator Allison, and believed him to be the ideal man to represent his state in the Senate of the United States. Never harbored ill will to his opponents in a political contest, and if he lost out, which was seldom, was not sore-headed. He was a politician who

never sulked in his tent; was generous to a fallen foe. Such was the character of Joseph W. Blythe. When he was taken, the wing of the republican party to which he belonged lost its greatest leader in the state.

But in the earlier times, from 1854 to 1860, there were men in the county and city who were given the greatest of credit. Among the democrats was Hon. B. J. Hall, who was a lawyer and as an orator, seldom had an equal. From 1854 to 1860 was the time of breaking of party lines, the time of revolution in politics, of such that the present generation have little conception. It was the time of the "Wide Awake" torch light processions and schoolhouse campaigning, as well as the big rallies in the cities. Hardly a farmer of anti-slavery bearing but took the New York Weekly Tribune. Some of them went on the stump. Among the speakers was a Mr. Calvin J. Jackson of Danville Township, a minister as well as farmer, who represented the county in the Ninth General Assembly. He had the courage of his convictions, and armed with "Helpers Impending Crisis" and thoroughly understanding the issues, and having the power to draw logical conclusions from facts, made a schoolhouse campaign of the county. It would be impossible for one to draw a parallel between General Dodge and James W. Grimes for the reason they were so dissimilar in thought and sentiment. No man had a higher sense of honor, and of justice, than General Dodge. Was the most courteous of men, and had all the feelings and instincts of a gentleman; was true to his friends and party. Born and raised on the frontier, he understood better than most men the feelings, aspirations and prejudices of a frontier people. They trusted him and he had faith and confidence in them. Hence his almost unlimited power in the command of his party. He had been elected delegate to Congress and chosen United States senator and was afterwards appointed minister to the court of Spain. It can be truthfully said, no one more fully and completely discharged the duties, which were imposed upon him than he did. But his party's eyes were his eyes. He voted against the Wilmot proviso as well as for the fugitive state law, and the compromise measure of 1850. When he voted against the former, and for the latter two, he believed it would redound to his party's success. On the other hand, James W. Grimes followed party only so far as his party sustained his judgment as to what he considered was right. Neither clamor within nor without his party could move him one inch from the standard of his private judgment. He was more like Mr. Lincoln than any other man of the times. When Mr. Lincoln read to some of his friends his famous Springfield speech, in which occurred the sentence: "A house divided against itself cannot stand, but must fall," they said to him: "That sentence will defeat you in the race for the Senate, Douglas will call you an abolitionist, and torture those words so as to convey the thought that you favor the dissolution of the Union, if slavery should be carried into the territories." They appealed to him to leave it out. He replied: "They are my living sentiments, and with the blessing of God they will be my dying sentiments, I will speak them as written." To encompass the defeat of Mr. Grimes, he was charged with being an abolitionist. He replied: "I heed not the senseless charge. With the blessing of God I will war and war continually against the abandonment to slavery of a single foot of soil now consecrated to freedom." This expression was a master stroke. It put him in harmony with the humanitarian sentiments then filling the hearts of the people of the free states. Mr. Grimes saw and felt what Mr. Lincoln saw and felt.

When it came to the matter of economics, a policy affecting the material interests of the people, Grimes could be moved; but when it came to a matter of justice or of right, he was as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar. The hardest burden he ever had to carry was the loss of friends for his vote on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Here he was not the representative of a state; but a representative of justice that knows no state, party or people of a state. When he cast that vote, he knew he would lose friends, many to whom he owed his election in the councils of the state, and nation, still, it did not deter him from what he thought was just and right. Cicero, in one of his orations against Cataline, said he would lose friends and suffer for the vote to be cast by him for Cataline's banishment, but he declared he would do it, though the republic and the state would say, "M. Tulli quid agis." So with Mr. Grimes, believing it was right, he would cast his vote against impeachment, although his party, and the people of his state, and the whole United States should say to him, "James W. Grimes; What are you doing?" When party passion had been allayed, and men had come to their senses, they revered him the more, and history has recorded what he did in the matter of impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President, was the greatest act of his life.

An incident took place in Burlington in June, 1855, I cannot describe it better than it is, in a letter of Mr. Grimes to his wife dated June 24, 1855. "Exciting time here. Yesterday morning Doctor James was captured on the Illinois side of the river, with a fugitive slave in his carriage. Bowie knives and revolvers were drawn on him by those in pursuit, and he and the negro were forced back to town. A process was obtained, and the negro thrown into jail, where he remained to await his trial on Tuesday. There is great excitement in town, and several collisions have grown out of it. How it will end no one knows. I will furnish no aid to the man-stealer. It has been determined the negro shall have able counsel and a resort to all legal means for his release before any other is resorted to. I am sorry I am governor of the state, for, although I can and shall prevent the state authorities and officers from interfering in aid of the marshal, yet, if not in office, I am inclined to think I would be a law-breaker." June 27: "The negro is free, and on his way to Canada. A great crowd yesterday in town. I sent on Monday to Davids, via Yellow Springs and Huron, and told my friends and the friends of the slave to be present at the trial. They were here en masse. Marion Hall was filled, and guards stationed at the door, to prevent any more people entering, and around the house. Rorer appeared for the negro. When the decision was made, such a shout went up as was never heard in that hall before, and then, it was caught up by the people outside the building and the whole town reverberated. A thousand men followed Doctor James and the negro to the river, and rent the air with their cheers, as the boat was unlashd from her moorings, and started with the poor fellow on his road to freedom. I am satisfied that the negro would never have been taken back into slavery from Burlington. Our friends, Colonel Warren and Rev. W. F. Cowles, showed that there was some marrow in their spinal columns," etc. This letter is a long one. It can be found on page 72-3, "Life of James W. Grimes," by William Salter. The Hawkeye gives an account of the transaction. From this account it appears that a man claiming to be the son-in-law of the owner of "Dick," the negro, made affidavit that Dick was a fugitive slave, that he had been working

for him, and stole one of his horses and ran away. On the filing of this affidavit with Commissioner Frazee, Dick was arrested by United States Marshal Funck and lodged in jail. When the time of hearing came, a great crowd assembled at Marion Hall, William Edsley, the city marshal, attending to the seating of the crowd. The first witness called was the son of the man named in the affidavit as the owner, who swore that the negro was not the slave Dick, that the accused was not the property of his father. Whereupon a great shout went up from the people inside and outside of the building. In commenting on the matter, the Hawkeye says: "The termination of the affair places the chivalrous gentleman who swore to the identity of the negro, and his associates who voluntarily for pay, with arms in their hands, and threats without color of law or right, arrested Doctor James and kept him in the streets," etc. This was the first and only instance of an attempt to capture a fugitive slave in Des Moines County.

Among the noted politicians of Des Moines County was John Henry Gear, who was among the early settlers of the county. When he first came to Burlington he was engaged as a salesman in a wholesale grocery store. Later on he with others joining him, carried on the same business for many years. He had always taken an active part in politics when in business, but not for his personal advancement. When the time came, when his friends urged him to stand for the office of representative of his county in the House of Representatives of the state, he began to display distinctively his abilities as a vote getter. His nature was such that he was what is commonly called a "good mixer." Was of a genial disposition, kind and accommodating, and without a particle of selfishness in his being. He never forgot the face and features or the name of any one with whom he became acquainted. He was a practical clear headed man, who saw what results would follow from a course of action. Was in no sense a theorist. Whatever of argument he made on any question was from illustration rather than reasoning from premises. Without much academic training, but with his good common sense, and the personality of the kind he possessed, he became one of the most influential men in the State of Iowa. He was wider and better known than any man in the state at his time. He represented his county in the House of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Assemblies of the State Legislature. Was made speaker of the House in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Assemblies. Was elected governor October 9, 1877, reelected in 1879. His second term expired in 1882. He represented the First Congressional District in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-third Congresses of the United States. Was elected to the United States Senate and served as senator from 1895 to 1900. He died July 14, 1900.

There are others of Des Moines County who were not distinctively politicians who represented the First Congressional District in the Congress of the United States. I will only speak of them in the later times as we have elsewhere written of them in the earlier times.

Joseph C. Stone was representative in the Forty-fifth Congress from 1877-1879. Mr. Stone was a physician and a republican in politics.

Benton J. Hall represented the district in the Forty-ninth Congress, from 1885-1887. He was a democrat, and was defeated by Mr. Gear, his republican opponent, for a reelection. Was subsequently appointed by Mr. Cleveland commissioner of patents. Mr. Hall was one of the best of lawyers, and a great orator,

many considered him the greatest orator which the bar of Des Moines County has produced. He was a cultured gentleman, and fond of the classics.

John J. Seerley, democrat, represented the district in the Fifty-second Congress, from 1891-1893. Mr. Seerley is now living among us and one of our most honored and respected citizens. Is a man of large legal attainments, and an advocate of anything which pertains to the public welfare. Has positive convictions of what he considers of right and duty. He never sought office as such, but when he entered the political field, he did so at the solicitation of his friends. Has a strong personality, and it was because of this, he was considered the most available candidate his party could bring forth. He consented to make the race, not because he wanted office, but through a sense of duty which he believed he owed to those who thought as he did. The First District has been overwhelming republican since the first organization of the party in the state, and it is only when that party has blundered, so many of its members become disgruntled, through the distribution of patronage, that the opposite has had any show of success.

Thomas Hedge, a lawyer, was elected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses, serving continuously from 1895-1907. Mr. Hedge is still living among us, and is one of our most honored and respected citizens. When he came to Burlington, he says, he "came crying without any clothing on his body." Here he grew to be a boy and waded in Hawk-Eye Creek and caught minnows to take when going a "fishing." Here he went to school and with the other boys took his "medicine." Was here when the quails ran along the paths through the hazel brush which grew on North Hill. Was here when thousands of prairie chickens on frosty mornings roosted on the tops of trees and rail fences awaiting the coming of breakfast time, when they would fly to where wheat fields, buckwheat patches had been reaped, then to fill their craws, then fly back to the prairies, and hide amidst the grass, their native home. From Burlington he went to Yale, where he graduated. Joined the Army of the Potomac, helped the boys whip Lee. Read law, was admitted to the practice. No one representing the First Congressional District in Congress more faithfully discharged the duties of the office and to the satisfaction of the people than Mr. Hedge.

Shepherd Leffler, a farmer of the county, represented the district in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses. He took his seat December 29, 1846, his last term ending in 1851 when he was succeeded by Bernhart Henn of Fairfield. Mr. Leffler was a democrat, and a man of good ability. He was not the partisan like Gen. A. C. Dodge. This was shown in his refusal to follow the leaders of his party on the ratification of the Constitution of 1844, but on the other hand used every means in his power to defeat its ratification. He came to Iowa during its territorial existence, had devoted his time and energies to the upbuilding of the county, so much so, that for no office, or the sake of office for others would he consent that any other than the Missouri River should be its western boundary. It is a pleasure to record, that in no single instance, have those whom the people of the county delegated the power to represent them in state or the national assemblies proven false to the trust imposed upon them. More than three-quarters of a century has passed and in all that time no individual empowered to represent the people from this county in the state or

national assemblies or in the government of the state, nor has anyone in the First Congressional District proven false to the trust committed to his care, or done anything that would tarnish his name and bring disgrace on the people whom he represented. May it so continue in the future as in the past, giving us faith in the stability of institutions of government based on the popular will.

I cannot pass by in this connection Hon. W. C. McArthur, a native of Burlington, who represented this county in the State Senate and who now holds and has for many years, the responsible office of clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa. Whatever may be said of some in political matters, cannot be said of him. He keeps his word and is never false to a friend.

CHAPTER XXIV

MEMBERS OF THE DES MOINES COUNTY BAR

No class of professional men in this county are worthy of more commendation than the members of the Des Moines County bar. It has been our good fortune to have known many of the early lawyers of the county. We entered on the practice of the law, at a time when some of the first members of the bar of the county had passed the meridian of life; a time when younger men were taking their places. We can speak for those whom we have known with feelings of pride, not only because of their abilities as lawyers; but also of their sterling qualities as citizens; men who, when young, and in the prime of their lives, came to a new country to assist in building it up in such a way, that it represents the best of civilized life; that of law and order; of good government; securing the individual in his personal liberty; personal security, and right to private property. It can be confidently said that the legal profession sustains to organized society, wherein the highest ideals exist, a place unequaled by any other profession. The reason for this is, the law, in its main features, is the application of uniform rules of conduct in order to obtain justice, and it is made the duty of the lawyer to see it is so administered. What we call justice "is the persistent and continuous effort to render to each man what is his due." While justice at all times has not been done, it is not because of the fault of the law, but because of man's imperfections. While sometimes it seems to the outsider that lawyers strive to make "the worse appear to be the better reason," it is not for the purpose of defeating justice; but from a standpoint to create the better and larger investigation to arrive at justice. Courts and jurors recognize this to be the fact. Claims are made against lawyers that they resort to technicalities to defeat justice. No greater mistake was ever made. They are resorted to for the purpose of obtaining justice. Anyone accused of a crime is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty of the crime with which he is charged; and in the nature of the case, he has a right to rely on the proposition, that the state will show him guilty, before it claims a forfeiture of his life, liberty, or property; that he shall know whereby, and in what manner, he has forfeited his rights, before he is placed on trial. The contention of some that because it may happen occasionally that a guilty person escapes punishment for a crime, the system of administration of the law is all wrong, and ought to be condemned, is without reason. There was a time, when to accuse, was sufficient to condemn; and more innocent men were punished by far, than the guilty have been freed.

With the increase of knowledge, and that of the spirit of humanity there has been worked out, that which we have, which is the highest and best. That the members of the bar of Des Moines County have found the best as exemplified in



DAVID RORER

their lives; a devotion to the ethics of their profession, to work for the establishment of justice, good government, and social order; we submit the names of the following persons:

Hon. David Rorer landed in Burlington, March 27, 1836; James W. Grimes, April 15, 1836; H. W. Starr, in June, 1837; M. D. Browning, April, 1837; W. W. Chapman in 1835; James Woods was among the early lawyers. Charles Mason came February 19, 1837; John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky came at an early date, was city solicitor for the year 1843. Soon after this he went back to Kentucky, and subsequently became identified with the Southern Confederacy as is well known. On Saturday evening, October 19, 1839, at a bar meeting, held at the office of William H. Starr, to make formal expression of the sense of the members of the bar on the occasion of the death of Hon. Isaac Van Allen, United States district attorney for Iowa Territory, there were present Hon. Judge Morgan, Grimes, Woods, Rorer, W. H. Starr, and William Henry Starr, and Browning, all members of Des Moines County bar; George W. Teas was one of the first lawyers who practiced in Des Moines County, but went to Mount Pleasant at an early date and from there to Albia. From 1839 to 1859 I cannot give, with accuracy, the names of all the attorneys. In 1859 there were in the practice in Burlington: David Rorer, E. Knowles, ——— Bauman, J. L. Brown, M. D. Browning, Joshua Tracy, Henry W. Clune, W. F. Conrad, T. D. Crocker, P. Henry Smythe, Charles Ben Darwin, G. H. Darwin, J. E. Dow, George Frazee, J. C. Hall, C. B. Harrington, Benton J. Hall, John Lahee, Thomas W. Newman, H. C. Ohrt, V. M. Pendleton, L. H. Shepherd, D. Y. Overton, George Snyder, S. L. Spink, Sol E. Stout, Henry W. Starr, Charles Phelps, and George Robertson.

George Robertson came in 1854; Charles H. Phelps May 20, 1850; Henry W. Starr, June, 1837; D. Y. Overton, 1857; Thomas W. Newman, 1850; J. C. Hall, November, 1839; Benton J. Hall came with his father, J. C. Hall, grew up with the city, studied law and was admitted to the practice in 1857; C. B. Harrington came to Burlington in 1857; George Frazee in 1849; P. Henry Smythe in 1856; Joshua Tracy came to Burlington in 1850, studied law with Hon. M. D. Browning, and was admitted to the practice in 1852. The above named might be called the first generation of lawyers of the Des Moines County bar, the last of whom departed this life was Hon. P. Henry Smith. We know of no one of them having brought disgrace on the profession or dishonored his calling.

What the world wants to know is, what kind of men were those pioneer lawyers? No man typified in his life more the traits of a learned lawyer and gentleman than Hon. David Rorer. He was devoted to his professional work; was a great student of the law; was an author of what is known as "Rorer on Judicial Sales." Was chairman of the committee selected by the convention to memorialize Congress for the organization of Iowa Territory. Was one of the founders of the Historical Society of Burlington, in 1843. Was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; wrote the original act of incorporation of Burlington, which we have referred to in these pages. Was for many years an attorney for the B. & M. R. R. and C. B. & Q. R. R. companies. With ability and great care he attended to whatever was entrusted to him. When the Civil war broke out he at once sunk partizanship into patriotism, and publicly espoused the cause of the Union. In the above list of the early attorneys we

omitted the name of Frederick D. Mills, who took an active part in defeating the ratification of the Constitution of 1844, which mutilated the proposed borders of the state; afterwards assisted in raising a company of volunteers for the Mexican war, and was killed at the Battle of Cherubuco August 20, 1847.

Who was W. W. Chapman? The first we knew of Mr. Chapman is that he was appointed United States district attorney by William Morgan and George L. Hughes, justices of the District Court of Des Moines County, Michigan Territory, on the 13th of April, 1835, and his first official act was to make a motion to fine a man by the name of Toopes for contempt of court in precipitating a fight while the court was in session empaneling the grand jury. This was the first session of that court held in the county. The next we hear from Mr. Chapman was his candidacy as a delegate for Congress from Iowa Territory at the election held in 1838. There were three aspirants for the honor of being the first to represent the new territory in Congress, W. W. Chapman and David Rorer from Des Moines County; P. H. Engle of Dubuque County, and B. F. Wallace of Henry County, all democrats except Wallace, who was a whig. Chapman was elected and made a creditable representative for the new territory. Among one of the first acts of Mr. Chapman was to successfully get through Congress a bill by which 500,000 acres of public land within the state was granted for school purposes. This bill became a law on the 4th of September, 1841.

Milton D. Browning was a native of Kentucky and possessed with the notions which necessarily come from the conditions under which he was raised. Was a whig in politics and advocated the principles of that party until its disruption, when he saw fit to cast his influence with the democrats. He was one of the best jury lawyers of his time. He knew men, their prejudices, likes and dislikes. Was quick to see the crucial point in a case, and knew how to take advantage of any mistakes made by opposing counsel. He possessed large social qualities, was generous and willing at all times to assist any one in need. Was not the student of the law, as were some other members of the bar, but intuitively knew what the law ought to be, and thus reasoned that such was the law. As an advocate, he had few, if any, superiors. Represented Des Moines County in the House of the Third General Assembly, and in the state Senate of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies. The Fifth General Assembly met in Iowa City, December 4, 1854. At this session neither the whigs or democrats had a majority in joint session so as to elect a United States senator. The whigs and free soilers controlled the House; the democrats the Senate. Hon. A. C. Dodge and Edward Johnstone were the democratic candidates for that office. Fitz Henry Warner of Des Moines County, James B. Howell of Lee, and James Harlan of Henry and Ebenezer Cook were the opposing candidates, all of whom were whigs. After several attempts had been made to elect a senator the joint committee adjourned until the 21st of December, when several votes were taken. On the third ballot Harlan received forty-seven votes, A. C. Dodge forty-three and Cook seven. The democrats saw they were in the minority, and undertook to help elect a "near democrat," which was Cook. They were particularly after Harlan's scalp. On the fifth ballot Harlan received forty-four votes and Cook forty-four; eight scattering. No election. Then the joint session adjourned to the 5th of July to renew the contest. On the seventh ballot Harlan received forty-four votes, Cook twenty-seven and M. D. Browning

nineteen. This was the critical time in Mr. Browning's political career. He had refused to follow Mr. Grimes and the great mass of the whig party in the stand Grimes took on the Kansas-Nebraska question.

Lacon D. Stockton, one of the members of the Des Moines County bar, was a man of great legal ability. He possessed a judicial mind and was well fitted to weigh the "pros and cons" of any legal proposition. The first we know of him is in the prosecution of Stephen and William Hodges for the murder of Miller and Lisey in June, 1845. He was well known as having all the qualities which constitute the highest type of a man. He had his office at the corner of Third and Washington streets. Was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and entered upon the duties of that office May 17, 1855, and continued to serve the people in that capacity until June 9, 1860, when he departed this life. Hon. George G. Wright was appointed to fill the vacancy resulting from Mr. Stockton's death.

Jonathan C. Hall. Mr. Hall was one of the great pioneer lawyers of the West. He lived and grew up on the frontier. His father was one of the first settlers in Western New York. In his address to the "Old Settlers' Celebration," June 2, 1858, he says: "In an almost unbroken wilderness I had my nativity. In early life I followed the pioneers to Ohio, and again to Iowa." This man of strong and rugged body had equally a strong and logical mind. His great legal abilities won for him the admiration of the members of his profession as well as that of the courts. He assisted in the defense of Stephen and William Hodge, who gave him and his assistant their note for \$1,000 "the promise to pay" their fee, and it is supposed that promise is all they received. Mr. Hall had an extensive practice for those times, not only in Des Moines, but in adjoining counties. Was a democrat to the core, and did not have much use for whig policies. He represented the people of Des Moines County in the House of the Eighth General Assembly of the state. Was a delegate from the county to the third constitutional convention. Was associate justice of the Supreme Court of the state from 1854 to 1856. He was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the resignation of Judge Kinney; was a member of the board of directors of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company for a time, and devoted his energies to the building of that road. The name of the first locomotive on this road was called "J. C. Hall."

H. W. Starr. There were two Starrs in Burlington having the same initials to their names. One was known and called by the people "Mr. Starr," the other "Cock-Eye Starr." Cock-Eye is the one of whom we write. He changed the initials of his name to "Henry W." to avoid the other Starr receiving his mail. Henry W. Starr was a native of Vermont and a graduate of Middleberry College. Was raised on a farm and attended the grammar schools of the district in which he lived. Like many of the sons of farmers of these days, he had to earn the money with which to pay his way while in college. To do this he taught school during the winter months. Soon after completing his college course he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he read law and contemplated going into its practice. On the advice of friends he came to Burlington, Wis. Ter., in June, 1837. James W. Grimes had come to the same place, and for the same purpose, one year before. Both were from New England and were filled with the notions of that section of the country. They formed a partnership for the

practice of law, known as Grimes & Starr. Of the two, Starr was by far the better lawyer, the other the better politician. Mr. Starr had keen perceptive faculties, and could at once see the real point on which a decision ought to be based in conformity with law and justice. He possessed a retentive memory; was a student of the law and loved it for its sake. On the 30th of March, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, governor of Upper Louisiana, gave Lewis Tesson a square mile of land on which the Town of Montrose was subsequently built, for which Tesson was to look after the Indians and keep them in fidelity to his majesty the king. Tesson lived there many years, built a trading post, erected buildings, fenced the ground, and among other things, planted an orchard of a hundred trees, the first orchard planted within the Territory of Iowa. He became largely indebted to one Robodaux. His property was seized and sold at the door of the parish church in St. Louis on Sunday morning, May 15, 1803, for \$150 to his creditor. The title to this land acquired through this grant and sale afterwards was disputed. Henry W. Starr represented the owner, claiming under the Spanish grant and sale to Robodaux. Their title was sustained by the Supreme Court of Iowa and the Supreme Court of the United States.

James W. Woods. What we know of Mr. Woods, generally called "Timber Woods," is but little. He attended the first court held in Burlington, in 1835. In his short address at the Old Pioneers' Association in 1858, he says: "I count myself amongst the oldest settlers of Burlington. I attended the first court ever held in Burlington. It was held in a log cabin, without floor, chimney, or scarcely a roof." At this time Mr. Woods was living and engaged in the practice of law at Wapello. He was a fairly good lawyer and successfully filled a place in the profession.

Caleb B. Harrington. It was the good fortune of the writer to be acquainted with this most extraordinary man. We use the word extraordinary in the sense of his possessing certain characteristics different from most men. He came from Vermont to Burlington and for a time was a member of the law firm of Hall, Harrington & Hall. He was particularly noted for his sound judicial sense. With a given state of facts he seldom failed to draw correct legal conclusions. He was one of the best men to whom one could go for legal advice; could talk law, politics or on most any subject entertainingly while sitting in his chair; but could not talk while standing, to a jury. Was in no sense an advocate. Was one of the most companionable of men and could entertain by illustration or anecdote.

Charles Ben Darwin. Mr. Darwin had the reputation of being one of the best lawyers in Burlington. He came to the city when a young man and for a time followed school teaching. First taught a private school. In 1852 he was elected, and was the first principal of North Hill School. Was a man of liberal education, being a graduate of Oberlin College. He was a student of the classics, and delighted in reciting selections from Shakespeare's plays, as well as the orations of the Latin and Greek orators. His imagination was large, and with the gift of expression, feeling and thought, he was at the time considered the orator of the bar. Having these qualities, in a short time he came to be recognized as one of the leading men of the profession. He had not only a high opinion of his abilities as a lawyer; but also as to the value of his legal services. He was not a Roscoe Conklin, but of that order of a man. His bump of self-

esteem was perhaps as large, if not larger, than any other bump on his head. Was chosen to represent the people of the county in the House of the Eleventh Legislative Assembly of the state. There had not been a revision of the laws of the state since the codification of the laws made by Charles Mason, William A. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead, code commissioners appointed January 25, 1848, and it became necessary to have a new codification of the laws of the state. The Seventh General Assembly in July, 1858, passed a joint resolution appointing W. T. Baker of Dubuque County, Charles Ben Darwin of Des Moines County and William Smith of Lynn County, commissioners to draft and report to the Judiciary Committee of the two Houses a code of civil and criminal procedure. The Eighth General Assembly on April 2, 1860, passed an act which provided: "That Charles Ben Darwin is hereby appointed to incorporate by proper, etc., into the revision prepared by him, and presented to this session by the code commissioners, all the laws of a general nature, etc., and when published shall be known as the Revision of 1860." So it appears Mr. Darwin was the one on whom principally fell the burden of doing the work, and we notice that in the report to the General Assembly it is signed "Charles Ben Darwin." The Revision of 1860 was called by the lawyers, "Darwin's Code." Taking into consideration the time in which he had to prepare the work, it cannot but be said he did the work as well as it could be done under the circumstances. Soon after the organization of Washington Territory he was appointed United States judge of the District Court of that territory. How long he retained that position I do not know. He left Washington Territory and made his home in San Francisco, Cal., where he died several years ago.

Charles H. Phelps. This man knew more law with less reading of the law and decisions of the courts than any man who practiced at the Des Moines County bar. He came of a family of lawyers. Was a native of the Green Mountain State, where his father was known as one of its greatest lawyers. His brother, who at one time represented the United States at the Court of St. James, was a great lawyer. Mr. Phelps seldom attempted any oratorical fights, but rested his case on a clear, concise statement of the law and facts. Ridicule was one of the most effective weapons which he used, and with terrible effect. He did not particularly delight in the practice of the profession, but did delight in sitting in judgment on cases presented to him for decision. Of him in this connection we will speak in another chapter.

Thomas W. Newman. The subject of this sketch was a native of the State of Maryland. He received his education at Washington Academy, Princess St. Anna, Somerset County. Soon after leaving school he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the practice in 1850. He landed at Burlington, June 5, 1850, and commenced to practice his profession. In 1855 he was elected county judge, which position he held until 1857. He possessed the quality of believing he knew the law, and was ready at all times to back up his belief by argument to the last word. Was ready at all times to enter into a legal fray. Was armed cap-a-pie, well mounted, and with sword and helmet was ready to make a charge on his adversary. If he was the victor over his adversary great was his delight; but on the other hand, if unhorsed and rolled in the dust, he soon arose and congratulated his adversary. He was chivalrous. He loved his profession. Had the power to express his thoughts on any legal point under discussion. Was

skillful in presenting his case to a jury. Like Darwin, he believed he was somewhat of an orator, and took delight in presenting bouquets of speech to them. Not unfrequently the readings of William Shakespeare afforded him illustrations with which to make more impressive the point which he presented to their minds. Sometimes his zeal would get the better of his judgment, and cause him to say things which he regretted, for which he always apologized to opposing counsel, and to the court. During the time I knew him he had someone as a partner. The first firm connection was Newman & Tracy. After that, Newman & Blake, then Newman, Blake & Hommack, then Newman, Blake & Blake. Mr. Newman was a public-spirited man and evinced the same zeal for the public welfare as he did in his private business. Was a director in the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company and of the Merchants National Bank, was a republican in politics and took lively interest in his party's welfare. Was a faithful and devoted member of the Baptist Church. Through his influence was maintained for many years the Burlington University, an institution under the patronage of the Baptist Church.

Joshua Tracy. Joshua Tracy was a native of the State of Ohio. Lived on a farm until nineteen years of age, when he entered Beverley College, Washington County, Ohio. Came to Iowa in 1846. For a time he attended school taught by Prof. Samuel Howie, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and it can be said that Samuel L. Howie was one of the best instructors. He was a natural born school teacher. He had faith in himself and in the thoroughness of his work. He believed he had as much to do in suppression of the rebellion of 1860-61 as any man in the United States, simply because Gen. W. T. Sherman was one of his pupils when he taught school in Ohio. He cared not how much his pupils fought and swore, so they studied and got their lessons. His pupils were a belligerent set and became belligerent men. Such was Joshua Tracy, who was at all times ready for any emergency in trial of a case. Was never thrown off his guard or seemed to lose his head. In personal appearance was attractive, which, with his legal abilities, address, and the power to express his thoughts, made him a formidable adversary. He represented his county in the House of the Fifth General Assembly of the state. At the outbreak of the Civil war he cast his political fortunes with the republican party, and so remained to the time of his death. Served the First Judicial District as prosecuting attorney for several years. Was then elected to the position of judge of the First Judicial District. After his retirement from the bench he became general solcitor for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, which position he held at his decease.

P. Henry Smythe. Mr. Smythe, the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington County, Va., March 10, 1829. Was admitted to the practice of the law in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1857, and came to Burlington the same year. In 1858 or 1859 he and his brother-in-law, T. D. Crocker, formed a partnership known as Crocker & Smythe, and had their office at the corner of Jefferson and Main streets, No. 32 Main Street, second floor. Mr. Smythe was a large and well-proportioned man. We would say he was six feet one inch in height, broad shouldered and in his prime weighed over two hundred pounds. Had a large Roman nose. His walk and general appearance gave him a dignity seldom seen. He was a great student of the law as well as of other subjects that affected the public welfare. Was original in his thoughts, having the power to comprehend

the reason of things, why such is the law, why such is the truth of the matter. Because he was recognized as possessing this quality of mind, the most difficult legal propositions were entrusted to him for their solution, and seldom did he err in regard thereto. His statement of a legal proposition was such in connection with the facts; was its argument. In thinking of Mr. Smythe as a lawyer, we are put in mind of Mr. Tulkinghorn, in his back room, surrounded by his law books; we see him sitting at his desk covered with papers. There is the ink stand with a pen lying by its side; there hangs a picture on the wall of some noted judge. We see a Lady Deadlock, dressed in black, open the door of his consultation room and silently gliding out into the outer office, then opening the door and going out onto the street. She had been in there revealing some hidden mystery that affected her life, her reputation, her property, and she wanted advice as to what she should do. She had closed the door behind her, and left her secret locked in the bosom of the man who sat at that desk. He had given her advice and she felt safe. That whatever might come, it was in the safest of hands. Mr. Smythe earned that success which his abilities as a lawyer demanded. He represented his county in the House of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly of the state. He was at the urgent request of the members of the bar of the First Judicial District appointed its judge in April, 1874. This position he resigned in September of the same year.

D. Y. Overton. Mr. Overton was born on a farm near Morristown, N. J., October 3, 1822. He was admitted to the practice of the law by the Supreme Court of New York in 1852. Practiced at Almira, N. Y., until 1857, when he came to Burlington, Iowa. Soon after his arrival he and L. H. Shepard entered into a partnership for the practice of the law. The firm was called Shepard & Overton. Mr. Overton was a fair lawyer; was a good office lawyer in the way of drawing contracts and giving advice. He was the author of a text book, "Overton on the Law of Liens," which was published by Banks & Bros. in 1883. It consisted of a treatise on the law of liens at common law, equity, statutory and maritime. The book shows the author had carefully compiled the decisions of the courts on the subjects investigated. If the book is to be criticized, it is that its author undertook to cover too much ground in a single volume.

Benton J. Hall. Benton J. Hall was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, January 13, 1835. Graduated at Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, June, 1855. He was the son of Hon. J. C. Hall, of whom we have written. Young Hall was four years of age when his father came to Burlington. After he had completed his college course he read law in his father's office and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1857. He was the junior member of the firm of Hall, Harrington & Hall. He continued in the practice at Burlington till almost the time of his decease. Few lawyers rose more rapidly in their professional career than Mr. Hall. He was a great student of the law, for he knew to become its master demanded almost all his time. As his father increased in years, the responsibility of taking care of the business fell upon him. This was especially true after the dissolution of the firm of Hall, Harrington & Hall. His opportunities for legal training were exceptionally good, because he had the benefit of his father's long experience in the practice. This, with his industry and natural ability soon fitted him to take charge of the firm's business. He was charming in his personal demeanor, not only to his associates in the profession, but to

people of the county and all with whom he came in contact. He was the gentleman in every sense of the term. Naturally gifted with strong mental vigor, together with his habit of thoroughly investigating any legal problem submitted to him, made him one of the best equipped members of the bar. His practice extended not only to the District and Supreme courts of the state, but to the Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a great advocate. No member of the bar excelled him in ability to present his case to a jury. Mr. Hall was truly an orator. Not an orator in the sense of using fulsome language, but in the sense of using the finest and best of English. With the greatest of ease he could present his thoughts to court and jury in such a methodical manner and in such language that brought convictions. In politics he was a democrat, but not of the rigid type of his father. Times were bringing about changes. Men to a large extent were outgrowing their prejudices. Mr. Hall's democracy was of a new type, different from that which prevailed when Dodge and Leffler were the ruling spirits in the territory and state. He was elected to represent his county in the House of the Fourteenth General Assembly and the Senate in the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies of the state. Was elected to represent the First Congressional District of Iowa in the Forty-ninth Congress. Was appointed by President Cleveland, commissioner of patents. It can safely be said that no one discharged with greater ability and more faithfully the trusts committed to his care in the offices which he filled.

Andrew Jackson Dillon. There was a class of old time lawyers who lived in the county and practiced before justices of the peace. In writing a history of Des Moines County we cannot pass by this class of the profession. They were an outgrowth of the times in which they lived; but which in Des Moines County have long since passed away. We knew one, A. J. Dillon, commonly called "Jack Dillon." He was among one of my best school teachers. He taught school in the winter, farmed a little in the summer, and between times on Saturdays tried hog stealing and other misdemeanors, including assault and battery cases, replevin cases, and other minor disputes within the jurisdiction of the courts of justices of the peace. Their law library consisted of three books, one that was called the "Blue Book," because it had a blue cover, and contained the Revised Statutes of Iowa up to 1843. This was sufficient for all purposes until the adoption of the Code of 1851. They had a book of forms, containing forms of criminal procedure and forms for replevin and attachment cases. They knew that to steal, take and carry away with the felonious intent to convert to one's use was larceny. That to break and enter one's house with the felonious intent to take the property of another and appropriate the same was burglary. That to strike another with the intent to injure him was assault and battery, etc. These men had lots of "common sense." They cared little for the rules of evidence, always claiming it was the truth they wanted, and by so claiming before a country justice, the "town lawyer" had little show. Where country lawyers met country lawyers in legal combats, their tactics changed, then they were the greatest sticklers for technicalities. Dillon was in his element in one of these contests. With proper training he would have made a lawyer of ability.

Samuel Shortridge. Samuel Shortridge was a blacksmith by trade, and had his shop in Pleasant Grove, Pleasant Grove Township, and when not shoeing horses and ironing wagons, practiced law in the courts of justices of the peace.

He was a different type of man from Dillon. Read law in the office of C. Ben Darwin, and was admitted to the practice by the District Court of the county. Having been admitted to the bar, and being a blacksmith, he had somewhat the advantage of Dillon. He couldn't roar like Dillon, but could say more cutting things. He delighted to tease Dillon and make him angry, and thus gain an advantage. Between the two, naturally Dillon was the superior of Shortridge. Both had their friends and supporters who were always present to give them all the aid and encouragement they could.

William Stewart. William Stewart was a better country lawyer than either Dillon or Shortridge. He excelled them in self control and the power to present his side of the case. Dillon might storm and rage; Shortridge say sharp and cutting things, but Stewart did not mind what they said, but coolly and calmly pursued his course.

George Frazee. We knew Mr. Frazee during the later years of his life. To use a common expression, we will say, he never was "cut out" for the practice of the law in the courts. As a legal advisor, he could be trusted to give the best information. Was a native of New York, from which place he went to Lexington, Ky., where he practiced for a time. From Kentucky came to Burlington in 1849. He lived in Burlington until the time of his death. Was United States commissioner, and issued the warrant for the arrest of "Dick" the fugitive slave, who was defended by Judge Rorer, and after hearing the evidence, ordered his discharge. He held the office of justice of the peace for several years. Was for a time the secretary of the school board of the Independent School District of Burlington.

Clark Marble. Clark Marble was one of the unique characters of the bar. He was known as the "code lawyer." Was well grounded in the general principles of the law, and with this knowledge he relied on the code in his practice. Was thoroughly honest in his dealings with his fellow men. Was courteous in his bearing to the court and members of the profession. All who knew him respected him for his good qualities of heart. He was the lawyer to whom the poor man or woman could go for advice and receive it, if need be, without price, which was too often the case, but doubtless Mr. Marble was fully paid, for if in need himself he could sympathize with those who were in need. Mr. Marble had many friends who came to him for counsel. His profession yielded him a livelihood as long as he lived. He filled the office of justice of the peace for several terms, and with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. We do not believe a single member of the bar can call to mind an instance when Mr. Marble sought any advantage but by the most honorable means. He had the esteem of all the members of the bar and the courts before whom he practiced.

We have passed by some of the old lawyers by simply mentioning their names. Some of them were able lawyers; and gained for themselves reputations as such. Most of them sought other fields in which to carry on their work, and it is for this reason we fail to make particular mention of them. At the close of the Civil war period, a class of young men entered on the practice in Burlington, nearly all of whom are now living and engaged in the practice. With this class the author has been closely associated for the past forty-five years. We cannot particularly mention all who are now in the practice in the city; but only those who

have arrived at that time of life when they will soon be called to give way to the younger members. While those men are still living, it is hoped, that it will not be considered an impertinence on my part to make mention of them and their work. I think I can safely do this, because of my long acquaintance with them and from the further fact, that during that acquaintance no feeling of enmity exists between them and myself which will prevent me from speaking fairly and justly. To head the list of these of whom I am about to speak, I mention the name of

Hon. John C. Power. Cincinnati, Ohio, was his home prior to his coming to Iowa in 1856. After his arrival in Des Moines County he engaged in farming for a time. Soon after the commencement of the Civil war, he considered it his duty to offer his services to his country. In May, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Iowa Cavalry Volunteers. Was mustered in the service as second lieutenant of his company. Continued in the service till 1865 when, at the close of the war, was mustered out of the service as captain. Having been admitted to the practice of the law, was afterwards elected to fill the office of county judge, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people of the county. He held this position until 1869. Was afterwards elected circuit judge of the second circuit of the First Judicial District. This position he held from 1869 to 1872. Since 1873 he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. As an all round lawyer he has not a superior. This has been proven by his large clientele. It can be safely said no one stands higher in the profession on account of his legal ability, his high sense of honor, genuineness of character, his love of justice, than Hon. J. C. Power.

W. E. Blake. Mr. Blake was raised on a farm in Louisa County. Graduated at Monmouth College, and from the law school of the State University of Iowa, came to Burlington and entered into a partnership with Hon. T. W. Newman for the practice of law. His perceptive faculties are keen, and he can quickly see the point or points on which the decision of the court hangs. Besides, in a trial, it is hard to "put him in a hole," as the saying is, and if once placed there, the chances are he will wriggle out before the case is closed. In a trial, one can't tell when and where Blake is going to strike. Master of the law, applicable to the facts as he views them, and having the faculty of hiding a trap under the meal, makes him one of the hardest of lawyers with which to contend in a trial. However, he plays the game according to the rules, is always courteous to opposing counsel and the court. Has the highest regard for professional ethics, and fair in his dealings with his fellow men.

W. W. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin comes from a race of eminent lawyers. His mother was a sister of Hon. George G. Wright, one of the most eminent lawyers and judges of Iowa, serving the people of Iowa on the Supreme bench from June 19, 1865 to 1870. Was United States senator from the state from 1871 to 1877. The subject of this sketch was a product of the soil of Van Buren County, Keosauqua being the place of his birth. Graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa and soon after his graduation came to Burlington and entered into a partnership with Hon. B. J. Hall for the practice of law. He had in him the mettle of a lawyer; possessed keen perceptive faculties, energy and determination to win. From the beginning his rise was rapid and had he continued in the practice would have become one of the leading

lawyers of the state, but on account of his business ability, his adaptability to further and carry out large enterprises, was prevailed upon to forsake the practice of the law and enter into more lucrative enterprises. He became the manager of the land department of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company and from that position has become entrusted with some of the most responsible possessions connected with the control and management of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

John J. Seerley. Mr. Seerley was born and raised on a farm in Keokuk County, Iowa. Graduated at the State University of Iowa and from its law department. Soon after his graduation he came to Burlington and commenced the practice of his profession. No member of the Des Moines County Bar has a higher regard for the profession than Mr. Seerley. He loves his professional work. Diligent in its study, he is always well prepared to enter into a legal battle. Has well in hand his case both as to facts and law. Besides, he always carries with him sufficient energy, "steam power," so to speak. If he cannot out-flank the line of his adversary, he will "butt" his way through. Notwithstanding his energy, he is courteous to opposing counsel, and if at any time in the heat of a contest should say things to wound, has the manhood to make due amends.

Cornelius L. Poor. With some feelings I come to speak of Mr. Poor. With no one of the bar have I become more closely connected than with Mr. Poor, with the single exception of Judge Power, with whom I was associated in the practice for ten years. For twenty years Mr. Poor's and my office adjoined, and we were in the habit of talking on legal, political and other questions. I therefore think I knew the workings of Mr. Poor's mind, how he thought and felt. Like all men, he had his faults, but when we come to look at the man, as a whole, we must say he was far above the average, not only as lawyer, but as a thinker on almost any subject to which his mind was directed I never knew such a hard worker. He took delight in his profession, and the harder the question submitted to him to solve, the harder he worked to gain a solution. With a given state of facts, I have often thought, to help his client, Mr. Poor would work with increased energy to find a law, to compel it, as it were, to do that which it would not permit. If he had a hard case, he worked hard to construct an edifice that could not be thrown down. He liked to do this, and often succeeded. He was so constituted, worked with such persistence and ardor, that he never felt he was just fairly beaten in a law suit. He thoroughly mastered whatever question was submitted to him for consideration; would come to a conclusion that fully satisfied his mind, and when it came to test his judgment, he fought with a persistence seldom seen. The journey's end of his life came sooner than any of us expected. When it did come the bar felt it had lost one of its best members.

John T. Illick. But a short time ago Mr. Illick departed this life. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. Came West and was elected principal of the high school at Carthage, Ill. He gave up school teaching, read law and was admitted to practice in Burlington where he continued it till the time of his death. Mr. Illick was a good office lawyer. He cannot be said to be the equal of many members of the bar as an advocate. He did not seek to be known as a jury lawyer. What of success he had as a trial lawyer was in cases submitted to the court for judgment. Was a safe adviser, and from

this he gained his reputation as a lawyer. Was a member of the Board of Education for several years.

Samuel K. Tracy. The subject of this sketch was one of the members of the bar of Des Moines County who commenced the practice in the Seventies. He was the product of the Burlington common schools, and of the Burlington University. He has the qualities which make him the successful lawyer; first, ability and industry; second, the control of his faculties during the contest of a legal battle.

Mr. Tracy was for many years the attorney for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company for Iowa. The duties of this office he discharged acceptably to the company. The work which he was compelled to perform for that company was so arduous that it exhausted his physical strength. When the B. C. R. & N. passed into the possession of the Rock Island, the company offered him the position which he had under the former company; but it was impossible for him to accept it, because the work required was so arduous he had to decline the offer. He is the senior member of the firm of Tracy & Tracy, engaged in the practice in Burlington.

There are other members of the Des Moines County bar whose names we would like to mention, but space forbids. Those whose names I have last called are the older members of the bar who commenced the practice soon after the close of the Civil war. The younger members I would like to mention, but space forbids.

The first meeting of the bar of Des Moines County, of which there is a record, took place October 19, 1839. We quote from the *Hawkeye and Patriot* of October 24, 1839.

MEETING OF THE IOWA BAR

"On Saturday evening, October 19, 1839, the members of the Bar Association assembled at the office of W. Henry Starr, to testify their respect for the memory of their deceased brother, Isaac Van Allen, late attorney of the United States for the Territory of Iowa. Present Hon. Judge Morgan, Messrs. Rich, Grimes, Woods, Springer, Rorer, and William Henry Starr. The Hon Charles Mason was called to the chair, and W. Henry Starr appointed secretary. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions of the sense of the bar on the death of Isaac Van Allen, Esq., and that they report on Monday evening next. Messrs. Rich, Grimes, Woods, Rorer and Springer were appointed members of the committee. Monday evening, October 25, 1839, the gentlemen of the bar assembled pursuant to adjournment, his honor, Judge Mason, in the chair. Present, Hon. Judge Williams, Hon. W. B. Conway, Messrs. Springer, Weston, Browning, Rich, Grimes, W. H. Starr, Rorer, Reid, Woods and W. Henry Starr. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we received the intelligence of the death of our brother, Isaac Van Allen, Esq., late attorney of the United States for the Territory of Iowa, with the deepest regret.

Resolved, That by his death, the bar has been deprived of an ornament, the community of a valuable citizen, and ourselves of an undeviating friend. That we take this opportunity to express our condolence with the relatives of the family of the deceased upon their bereavement, and of bearing our testimony to

his many virtues. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the parents of the deceased, and that the same be presented to the Supreme Court at its next session, with the request that they be spread on the records of said court.

W. HENRY STARR,
Secretary of the Meeting.”

As the years pass by, when the time comes, it is to be hoped, that the members of the bar of Des Moines County will show the same spirit of friendship for the memory of those of their members who have been called away, as was manifested by those of the bar, who, more than three-quarters of a century ago, at a meeting of this kind, made known to the world the high esteem in which they held the memory of one with whom they had labored.

The following named persons now constitute the bar of the county: H. A. Ambler, A. M. Antrobus, Dale R. Andre, W. W. Baldwin, W. E. Blake, W. L. Cooper, Charles C. Clark, LaMonte Cowles, W. D. Eaton, E. C. Eicher, E. P. Felker, R. M. Green, Paul Guelich, T. G. Harper, Thomas Hedge, F. S. Holsteen, George E. Hill, Ed L. Hirsch, H. F. Kuhlemeier, W. J. McConnel, J. M. Mercer, Herbert E. Mercer, C. H. Mohland, W. E. Pilling, Luke Palmer, B. P. Poor, J. C. Power, Guy Power, Carl C. Riepe, Frank E. Robinson, John Seerley, George W. Stephenson, Jr., J. H. Scott, F. E. Thompson, Samuel Tracy, George Tracy, Charles Willner, H. J. Wilson.

CHAPTER XXV

SOME OF THE PIONEER MINISTERS OF DES MOINES COUNTY

It can be said that few, if any, historians give full credit to the pioneer ministers of the gospel, for their work. When we take into consideration the elements which enter into and constitute the highest type of civilization, we find the greatest is the development of man's moral and spiritual nature. It is this which differentiates him from brute existence, for, without such development, he is no better than the wolf or any other animal. All civilizations have their root in some kind of religion. Contemporary with the discovery of this land came the Ambassadors of the Cross. Contemporary with the pioneers of Des Moines County came the minister of the gospel, proclaiming the sayings of Jesus of Nazareth. Without the development of man's moral and spiritual nature, there cannot be government, law or order. The purpose of the minister is to make known to the generations of people as they come on the stage of action, the necessity of leading religious lives, as the means of securing that which is best. No class of men were more devoted to their mission than the pioneer ministers. They were fitted to the times, places and people to whom they ministered. Many of them were educated men, graduates of colleges and theological seminaries. Others were men of less learning, but having great natural abilities, who felt it their duty to labor for the establishment of the "kingdom of righteousness" among men. With them the distinctions of class were unknown; and men were valued in accord with the elements they possessed, which made character. It is impossible to call the roll of all the pioneer ministers of the county, but we will name some of them.

Rev. Daniel G. Cartwright. Without doubt the Rev. Daniel G. Cartwright preached the first sermon ever delivered in Des Moines County. At the request of the famous Rev. Peter Cartwright of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he came to Burlington in March, 1834, and preached. He preached in a log cabin erected by Doctor Ross for religious and school purposes. He settled in Union Township, where he farmed on secular days and preached on Sabbaths. He was known as the "ox driver preacher." He continued in the ministry for several years and at a ripe old age died at the home of his son, Hon. W. H. Cartwright of Mediapolis.

Elder John Logan. The Rev. John Logan cannot be said to have been a resident of Des Moines County; but to him belongs the honor of preaching the first sermon in the county outside of Burlington. On the 19th of October, 1834, he preached to the members composing the Long Creek Baptist Church, which was organized on the following day.

Rev. John Ruble. The Burlington circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was created and formed a part of the Missouri Conference in the fall of 1835.

and placed in charge of Rev. John Ruble, who died in May, 1836. Among the early ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church who had charge of the Burlington circuit was Wilson Pitner, who followed Reverend Ruble for a short time.

In 1837 the whole of Iowa constituted one district under Rev. Henry Summers, presiding elder. Rev. Norris Hobart succeeded Reverend Pitner at Burlington. Rev. Nicholas S. Bastion succeeded Reverend Hobart in 1837. Reverend McMurty had charge in 1838. In 1839 Rev. Asa West. The above named persons had charge of the circuit while stationed at Burlington. In 1841 Burlington was made a station and placed in charge of Rev. Isaac I. Stewart.

Rev. Reuben Gaylord. "The rocky and picturesque Town of Norfolk, Conn., forms a part of the northern boundary of the state, and is one of the most elevated portions of the hilly County of Litchfield." Near Norfolk, in a modest farm house on a hillside, lived Reuben and Mary Gaylord to whom a son, whom they called Reuben, was born on the 28th of April, 1812. He was the seventh of a family of eight children. The Gaylords were of good stuff, for William Gaylord, from whom young Reuben could trace his lineage, was a Huguenot refugee from France to Devonshire, England, from which place he came with his family to Worcester, Mass., in 1630. Young Reuben helped his father cultivate what soil he could find on those rocky hillsides, until he had arrived of age. During winter he attended the district school of his neighborhood. With that economy which the New Englander practiced, his father had succeeded in accumulating \$1,000 to pay for Reuben's education at Yale, and after he had passed the prescribed course of study, he would have to make his own way through life. This is one of the ways which those old Connecticut farmers had in dealing with their children.

In the summer of 1830 father and son started on a two days' ride to New Haven, where the son was to enter Yale, provided he could pass his examinations. When put to the test he proved "good," and said to his father: "Father, I guess you will have to go home alone."

He graduated in 1834 in a class of sixty-five, among whom was Bradstreet, H. W. Ellsworth, D. S. Brainard, H. C. Kingsley, W. H. Starr, C. R. Willis, Alfred Emerson, Nathan Perkins, Seymour and John Noyes. He went in debt for the suit of clothes in which he graduated, and to cancel this indebtedness, taught school at Huston. President Sturtivant of Illinois College was present at his graduation, liked the looks of the young man, and promised him a position in the then most western college in the country, located at Jacksonville, Ill. In 1835 young Gaylord arrived at Jacksonville and commenced teaching, being the principal of the preparatory department. Dr. Edward Beecher was the then president of the college. The first class graduated from this institution was in 1835, among whom was Richard Yates, who, in subsequent years, became governor of the state.

While at Jacksonville young Gaylord commenced to preach to the people in the surrounding country. He was possessed with the thought that it was his duty to preach rather than to teach school. He returned to New Haven in 1836 and commenced his theological studies under the Reverend Doctor Taylor.

Having completed his theological course, he made application to the American Home Missionary Society on July 4, 1838, to be sent as a missionary to Iowa.

He wanted to be sent to what was called the Black Hawk Purchase. This was granted, and after a journey of four weeks he arrived at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in February, 1839. Mount Pleasant at this time was but three years old. From this place he commenced to visit outlying settlements and towns, there to preach, organizing Sabbath schools, and visit the sick. On the 30th of June, 1839, he organized the Congregational Church at Danville. June 25, 1841, the Congregational Church at Mount Pleasant; on the 22d of December, 1839, organized the Congregational Church at Fairfield; on August 1, 1841, organized the Congregational Church at Brighton, Washington County. Through incessant labor, traveling in all kinds of weather, he contracted rheumatism and was compelled to give up for a time the missionary work which he loved. In March, 1844, he received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the Danville Church. He continued in the pastorate of this church until December, 1855.

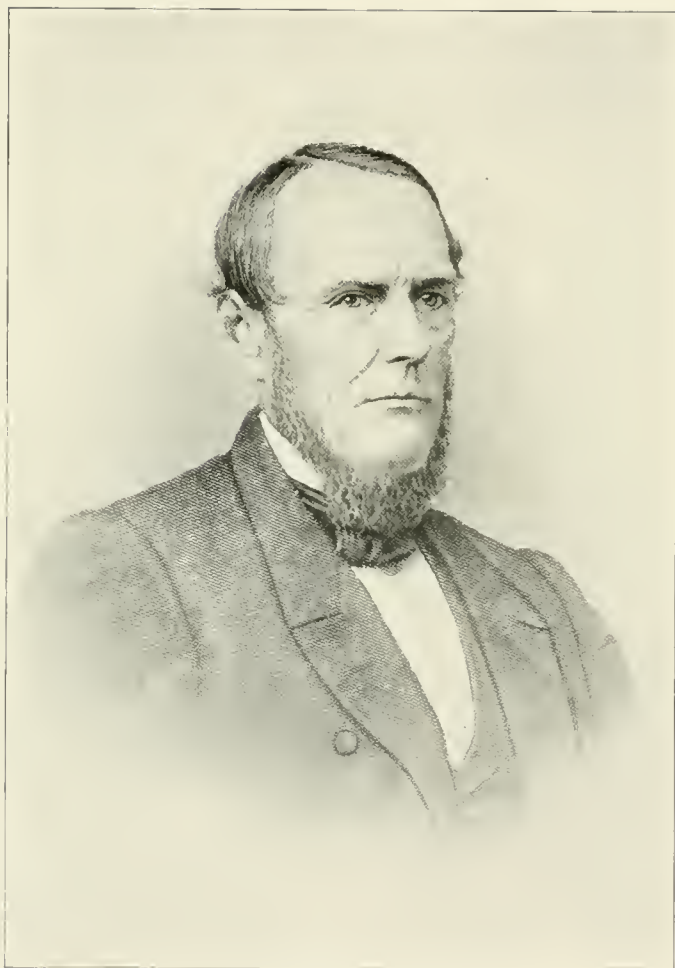
Grinnell College had its foundation in what was called "The Iowa Educational Association," formed in Yale Theological Seminary. The association was composed of Stewart, Hail, Mattock, Clark, Gaylord, Ketchum and Richardson. On the 12th of March, 1844, about six years after the formation of the above named association a meeting was held in Denmark for the purpose of founding a college in the then Territory of Iowa. Reverend Gaylord attended this meeting and became one of the active persons in founding Iowa College, which was located at Davenport. All the members of the Yale Board exerted their influence to bring about this result. The Reverend Gaylord was elected one of the trustees, which position he continued to hold until 1855, when he resigned his trusteeship, his field of work taking him to Nebraska Territory.

After a period of ten years the location of Iowa College was transferred to Grinnell, Iowa, and its name changed to that of Grinnell College, by which it is now known.

Having regained his health, he resigned the pastorate of the Danville Church and with his family, consisting of four persons, he started in a two-horse buggy to make the journey 300 miles across Iowa to Omaha, Neb., there to engage in the missionary work. Omaha at this time (1855) contained about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. We have not the space to tell of his work in Nebraska and elsewhere, from 1856 to January, 1880, when his eyes were closed upon earthly scenes.

No person in the West connected with the Congregational Church worked more persistently and with greater zeal in the establishment and organization of churches of that body than Rev. Reuben Gaylord. He was peculiarly adapted to that kind of work. He knew men of all classes, how to approach them and secure their good will. Was methodical in his work; kept a diary of what he did each day. He was not a great preacher, in the sense of being an orator. His sermons were mostly written. He seldom appealed to the imagination or indulged in rhetorical periods. His sermons consisted of a plain statement of gospel truths as he understood them. His great power was that of an organizer, he loved his work, so much so, his earnestness in it made it successful.

The Omaha World, at the time of his death, speaking of him says: "Mr. Gaylord was not only respected for his talents and devotion to his work, but he was much beloved for his kindness of heart, and his admirable qualities as a friend and adviser. His removal has taken away one of the old landmarks that



REV. REUBEN GAYLORD

will live forever in the minds of the men and women who first made their home on the open prairies among the Indians, in this far West. The old settlers are falling like the autumn leaves, but those like Mr. Gaylord will leave a name behind them that will be as imperishable as that of the founders of a great state with its foundation laid in truth, justice, and good will to men. The memory of his gentle, quiet work will long remain fresh in the hearts of his friends, while he sleeps beneath the sod in the land of his adoption."

Rev. William Salter. Perhaps no minister in the State of Iowa has had a greater influence with his people than has Doctor Salter. He is so well known that it seems useless to give even a short sketch of his life and character in a book devoted to the history of Des Moines County.

Here was spent the greater portion of his life among a people who loved him while living and honor his memory since he has passed away. His life and work among the people of the city in which he dwelt, and those of the state through which he was widely known, was a living example of all that is noble in man. His unswerving devotion to what he considered right and at times when it contravened the opinions of a great many people of the state, marked him as a man of great strength of character, for it required fearlessness and a devotion to principle to proclaim from the pulpit the crime of human slavery and call for its downfall.

He was born in Brooklyn, L. I., November 17, 1821; graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1840. Received his theological training in Union Theological Seminary, New York, and Andover Seminary, Massachusetts. He was a member of what was known as the Andover Band; the purpose of the young men composing which was to engage in the missionary work in the West. He arrived in Burlington in October, 1843. He went from Burlington as a missionary to Maquoketa and Bellevue, Jackson County, where he labored for two years.

Reverend Hutchinson, pastor of the Congregational Church in Burlington, died in 1846. Soon after his death, Rev. William Salter, then preaching for the church at Maquoketa, received an invitation to accept the pastorate of the church in Burlington. This invitation was accepted and he preached his first sermon in Burlington, March 1, 1846. He was called to the pastorate of the Burlington Church by a meeting of its members held at the old meeting place where subsequently the McCutcheon House was erected. Was installed pastor of the Burlington Church December 30, 1846. He continued in the pastorate of this church until the time of his death, August 15, 1910.

It is seldom a minister has such a hold on his people that he is retained in the pastorate of the same church for so many successive years.

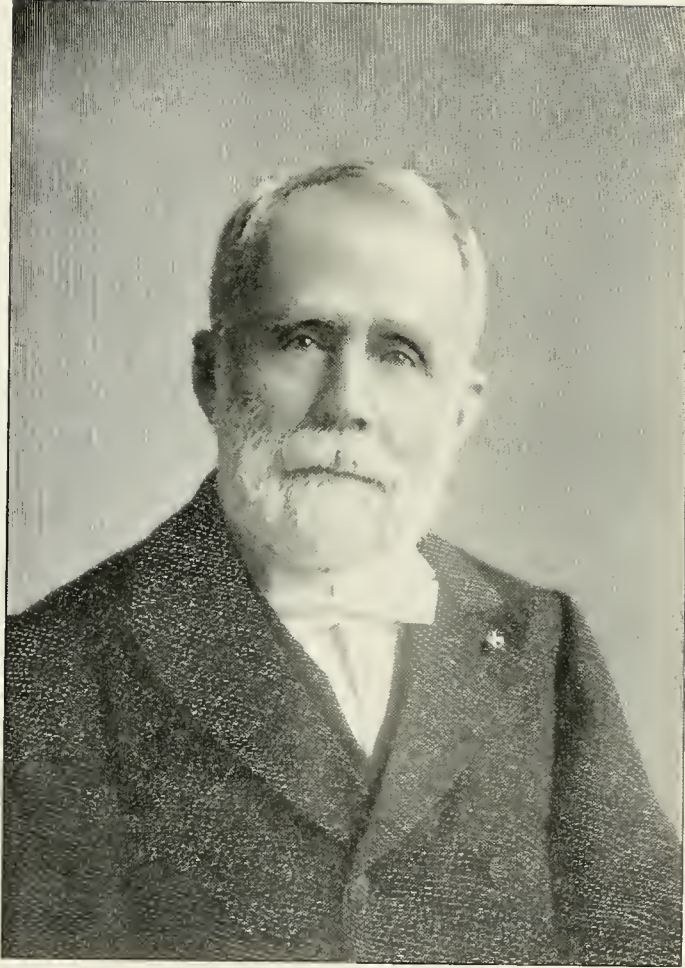
He became identified with all those things which tended to the betterment of the people of the city. Was one of the men with James W. Grimes and others who took an active part in the establishment and maintenance of the common schools. Was for a number of years member of the school board of the city independent school district. Took an active part in securing a public library for Burlington and was for many years president of its board of directors. Took an active part in whatever worketh for the establishment of righteousness in the city, county and state. He was not only a minister, but a writer. Many of his contributions can be found in the *Annals of Iowa*. Published in 1863

"The Letters of Ida A. Parker," a volume of nearly three hundred pages. Wrote "The Great Rebellion in the Light of Liberty." Wrote and had published the "Life of James W. Grimes." Wrote a history of the State of Iowa. It can safely be said that no minister in Iowa was more widely known, and whose influence throughout the state was felt more, than that of Reverend Doctor Salter. To be appreciated he had to be known. The sincerity of his life as shown in his thoughts, his feelings, and outward conduct to his fellow men, made him the admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

Rev. W. F. Baird. The subject of this sketch was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Few men, if any, were more attractive in personal appearance than the Rev. W. F. Baird. His qualities of mind and heart; his gentle bearing, and regard for the feelings of others, together with his clearness of thought and expression, gave him great power. He was the leading minister of his day among the Cumberland Presbyterians, and commanded the love and respect of people of all denominations. Wherever he preached, people from all the surrounding country came to hear him. He usually had charge of the camp meetings held at Pleasant Grove, and was assisted by Father Lynn and others. Was not a doctrinaire, although at that time controversy was sharp on certain points of belief. While he had his views on these questions, he never in his preaching, sought to force them on others. That was not his way for the establishment of the Kingdom of God among men. To his mind, it was to be established by brotherly kindness, and making known to men and women God's goodness to them.

At the time of his ministration, certain ministers made frequent practice of proclaiming their view on baptism, foreordination, etc., whenever they preached. This was carried to such an extent, that members of churches in some neighborhoods became theological contraversalists. Books written on those subjects were bought and read, and to preach a sermon on any of those subjects was to arouse opposition and controversy. We call to mind one instance. In a certain neighborhood there was but one family of Baptists who invited a young Baptist minister just out of college and theological seminary to preach at the schoolhouse. It was a beautiful Sabbath afternoon, and all the people in the neighborhood turned out to hear this young minister. All joined heartily in the singing, and devoutly listened to the prayer. When he announced his text, "And he commanded the chariot to stand still; and they went both down into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him." At this announcement the jaws of the listeners began to shut close, for they knew what was coming. The discourse was a hot one, and well spoken. All the passages of scripture sustaining the belief in immersion were quoted, and all tending to the contrary were explained away. The young minister was a master at ridicule. This weapon he used most unmercifully. His Baptist friends were proud of their minister. "They can't answer him," they said. The Methodists and Presbyterians went home in ill humor, saying the next Baptist preacher Mr. ——— brought there he would have for his audience Mr. and Mrs. ——— and family and no more.

L. G. Bell. The author's recollection of the Rev. L. G. Bell goes almost to boyhood times. Reverend Bell came from Tennessee to Iowa about the year 1837. He was to the Presbyterian Church what the Rev. Reuben Gaylord was to the Congregational Church. His mission was to go through the sparsely settled



DR. WILLIAM SALTER

country and where he could find Presbyterians, get them together and form a church, hold communion services, then proceed on his way, occasionally would return and preach to the churches thus organized if he had not succeeded in finding a pastor for them. To him belongs the honor of establishing the First Presbyterian Church in Burlington, which he reported to the general assembly as having thirty-two members. With the assistance of the Rev. George Stebbins and Alexander Ewing, he organized the Round Prairie Church August 24, 1839. His work was not confined to any particular location. It was missionary, and embraced any section where he could find Presbyterians.

My recollection of him consists in seeing him coming to my father's house in a buggy drawn by one horse. Back of the seat was a box filled with books published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. The box containing his books would be brought into the house. During the evening before prayers, while the minister talked with the head of the family, the youngsters would examine the contents of the box, which consisted of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress;" "Holy War;" Baxter's "Saint's Rest," Flavel's "Fountain of Life," "The Great Supper," and other books, and numerous tracts. "The Progress" and "Holy War" were the principal ones which attracted attention because of the pictures. It was a wonder to us why a little man like Christian would dare attack a big man like Giant Despair. We could not understand why the Town of Man Soul, fortified as it was, could be captured by those little men outside who held spears in their hands and had no cannon. We had seen pictures of the battle of Buena Vista and General Taylor and his white horse. Had seen pictures of General Scott taking Chapultepec, and knew they used cannons, and it was a wonder to us the general did not use cannons in taking Man Soul.

Rev. Hiram Burnett. The subject of this sketch was one of the pioneer ministers of the Baptist Church, and a more saintly man never lived. In the later years of his life he was called Father Burnett, and no one more deservedly bore the name. He loved goodness and mercy. His was a religion of faith, hope and love. Was more of a pastor than a preacher. The command: "Feed my flock," entered deeply into his heart. When the Long Creek Church was in its infancy for several years he was its pastor. Wherever he ministered the church grew in strength and numbers. His life was a long one, and devoted to the service of his Master. More than four score years passed before its sunset. When it came no darkness came over him, but a light came shining down from above to light the way as he passed into the great beyond.

Rev. H. W. Thomas. It may be I cannot give a correct sketch of the life and character of this man. He had much to do with giving definition to any thoughts on what are commonly called religious subjects, ideals of life and correct thinking and living. People are accustomed to use words, and when asked to define the exact meaning of the word used, they fail in the attempt. How many are there, if asked to define the word "religion," can give a clear statement of their conception of the meaning of the word? Some may say, it is a system of faith or worship; others purity, etc. To give a definition to the word is like defining the word "justice." What is justice? Some of the old law writers define it to be: "One's continued and persistent effort to render to each man his due." The definition which the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas would give to the word "religion" would be, "Man's continued and persistent effort to find out the cor-

rect relation he sustains to his Creator and fellow men, and to act in accord therewith," and because he did so, he claimed he was tried for heresy, and cast out of the church. He was a native of West Virginia, where he grew to manhood and was educated and joined the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He came from Virginia to Washington, Iowa, where he preached for several years. From Washington he was sent by the bishop of the conference to Mount Pleasant, where he preached for several years. From Mount Pleasant he was sent to minister to the congregation of Division Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Burlington, Iowa. His fame as a minister had so spread that he commanded a larger and better field in which to work. He received a call from the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Illinois, to which place he was transferred from Burlington by the bishop. Here he labored and preached with great success for some years. From Chicago he was transferred to Aurora. While in Aurora he delivered a series of sermons or lectures in the nature of sermons, which were published. Charges were preferred against him, in which it was claimed his teachings were not in accord with the doctrines of the church of which he was a minister. All recognized he was a devout man, that his life and character were pure and upright, but he did not believe in the deity of Jesus, was the church's contention. Why he did not withdraw from the church, when not in harmony with its teachings, is a question concerning which we say nothing. He was a preacher of more than ordinary ability, all admit. That to be honest with his convictions he was compelled to pursue the course he adopted, all will concede. His greatest power consisted in analysis. To his mind few things were self-evident. By nature he was not fitted to take for granted as true in all its parts any system of belief. His personality was such that all those with whom he came in contact admired him. His was a social nature, he loved to have friends. It mattered little to him whether those of his companions were poor or rich. His ideal of the worthiness of men or women was character. Virtue signified to him more than valor, more than chastity in the common acceptance of the word. To his mind it meant a clean life, clean in thought and purpose, clean in acts and the discharge of duty. It seemed strange to those who knew him that one apparently so frail in body, should possess so much mental vigor. After his relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church had been dissolved, he preached at McVicker's Theater for several years to an organization called the People's Church. He became practically a Unitarian minister in that his thoughts more completely harmonized with those of that body than with any other organization. He continued in the ministry to the time of his death, which occurred a few years ago.

Father Newel. We mention the name of Father Newel, as he was generally called, not so much for the purpose of giving a history of the man himself as to illustrate a class of men in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the early days, a class of men who have disappeared. He was what was called a local preacher or exhorter. Was a southerner by birth and controlled in his acts largely by his early training. Was intensely religious in the sense of being emotional. In his private life he was honest in all his dealings with his fellow men. Was charitable and kind to all with whom he came in contact. To the sick and those suffering from disease he had the strongest sympathy. He believed the Lord had called him to preach and exhort sinners to forsake their sins and become the children of God. Believing he was called to preach, without money, or any

recompense, except that of a crown in the kingdom above, he went forth to work in the vineyard of the Lord. When he could get an audience, whether of men, women, boys or girls, he sang, prayed and exhorted. It mattered little to him what were the number of his listeners. He was satisfied if they were but four or twenty. He made the surrounding schoolhouses his church buildings and circuit. Generally came to his appointments on horseback, if the roads were muddy, and if good, in his buggy. Carried with him his Bible and hymn book. Was always a little ahead of time in meeting his appointment. Would walk into the schoolroom and kneel down and pray at the teacher's desk, then rise and sit down on the seat behind the desk, open his hymn book and commence to sing. Whether anyone joined in the singing was determined by his auditors. If boys, they sat in the seats with their chins in their hands and looked on; if men or women who were religiously inclined, they would join in the singing. The boys called him the "locust preacher." Generally he had a fair audience of men and women who were unable to attend regular services of the churches to which they belonged. His exhortations were helpful to those striving to lead a religious life. Ministers like Mr. Newel were not to be despised. They were the product of the times in which they lived. People did not read as much then as at the present. As a rule, there were but few books in a family. Almost every family possessed a Bible, and the children their school books; besides these, their reading was from the Hawkeye and Gazette according to the political affiliation of the head of the family. In the matter of instruction in religious affairs, they depended on preaching; in political affairs, the newspaper and political meetings. The exhorter was in a sense a necessity to keep the fire burning on the altar, and to assist the minister in revival meetings. The good they accomplished in sustaining religious fervor and morality among the early settlers was great. Of this class Father Newel was a type.

Rev. Father Lynn. Among the ministers of early times was Father Lynn, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Of his personal history I know nothing. He was about five feet eight inches in height, stood erect and had full command of the limbs of his body; was square shouldered; had a high forehead; had gray eyes which looked out below large projecting eyebrows. His complexion was fair, so much so, one could see the veins of his face and neck. His hair was silvery white. His lips were thin and closed tightly on his teeth. Was always neatly dressed. Was self possessed and had fine control of his mental faculties. He was a frontier preacher, knew the people, their trials, their wants and aspirations in life. In preaching his speech was slow and deliberate; was clear in his enunciation and spoke with great ease. He had a remarkable voice for its carrying power, not so much because of its loudness, but because of his distinct enunciation. Sometimes in preaching he became excited, not in loud expression, but in intensity of look and suppression of feeling. His gestures were few, but when in the intensity of thought and feeling his arms were outstretched and hands open, when with a suddenness he would bring them down close to his side. Was unconscious of manner and gestures. He seldom, if ever, in his preaching indulged in theological controversies.

Rev. Michael See. The subject of this sketch came to Des Moines County with his parents in 1835. His father purchased the northeast quarter of section 18, Danville Township, where young See labored until he became of age. Was a

stocky, heavy set man, and inclined to corpulency. Was physically strong, and was possessed of an active, energetic mind. In early youth was inclined to be wild. He put his whole soul into whatever he undertook.

The man Michael See, as he was known, commences from the date of his conversion and uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was not an educated man in the sense of having a liberal education. His schooling consisted in attendance for a few months in the common schools of the early days. With his limited education, the intensity of his feelings, his sense of sin, and its awful consequences, as he viewed it, oppressed and weighed him down, so much so, as he afterwards repeated, "That he was in bed when the burden was lifted from his soul and he arose, shouted so loud he could have been heard a mile." From this time he entered on a new life, with different aspirations from the old one. His struggle in preparing himself for the ministry was a hard one under the circumstances. Commencing as a local preacher or "exhorter," by application and study he fitted himself for the ministry and became a power among the churches in the country districts. This power was heightened by his exemplary character and the joyousness of his nature. When the time came for the reports of ministers to the annual conference, none had a better report than the Rev. Michael See. This was not because he was a better preacher than others whose reports were not so good, but because the Rev. Michael See kept at work and looked after the spiritual welfare of the people to whom he ministered.

Rev. Henry Clay Dean. In the Rev. Henry Clay Dean we find a man unlike others. He rose from that of a circuit rider of the Methodist Episcopal Church to become chaplain of the United States Senate. Never graduated at a college, he was a college himself. Never studied the Latin and Greek classics in the languages in which they were written, but was most familiar with them. Could use the finest of language, yet often descended to the use of the lowest of slang. Was a medley of contradictions in thought and life. He despised wealth, yet he coveted its favors. His highest aspiration was to be looked upon as different from others. While he did not want any one to believe that he wanted to appear that he was the particular star in the heavens, still he wanted people to so think. He was a short, heavy built man, inclined to corpulency. Had a large head, joined to a thick neck, which set on broad shoulders. His hair was black, usually cut short and seldom seemed to be combed. Had little regard for his dress or its cleanliness. Had a broad, high forehead and deep-set eyebrows, under which small, black, pig eyes looked out. Was of dark complexion, but not swarthy. Had little and beautifully shaped hands, and small feet. Walked with head erect, and with short but quick steps. Was a great reader and never forgot what he read. His imagination was great and he possessed the power of bringing into consciousness pictures of things which he had seen and read, and had the fullest of power to describe in words the things thus seen. He was an orator in speaking and prose poet in writing. Without any doubt Henry Clay Dean was the greatest western pulpit orator of his time. He possessed in an eminent degree thought, expression and feeling. He was aware of his oratorical power, and loved to use it for the effect produced. To illustrate his character, it can be said no man ever preached more vehemently against slavery than Rev. Henry Clay Dean; no one could paint its horrors more vividly than he, still, when it came to the test, whether slavery should perish, he was charged as not being on

the side of the Union and the war for its preservation, on account of which he was mobbed by soldiers at Keokuk, and would have been hung but for the interference of Mr. Howell, the editor of the Gate City. When the noose was around his neck he appeared to be unconcerned and resigned to his coming fate. When released, he walked off, unconcerned and without saying a word. Was a politician as well as preacher. No one took a greater delight than he in a hot political campaign. Was in demand for all democratic barbecue rallies, for by his eloquence, his ridicule and sarcasm he could rouse the feelings of his listeners to the highest point. So it was in his preaching; he knew he could play on the feelings of the human heart and arouse emotions of sympathy, revenge or hate. His weakness was his self contradictions. He quit the ministry and went into politics, opposed the war for the preservation of the Union, lost out with his party, went to Missouri, where he had purchased a large quantity of land, and lived at what he called "Rebels' Cave"; there died and was buried. All who knew him admired his genius. He was companionable, willing at all times to hold counsel with man, boy or girl. In all Iowa there was but one Henry Clay Dean.

Robert McGuigan. The subject of this sketch was a Scotch Presbyterian minister. Was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and soon after he had completed his theological course came to the United States. Was small of stature, carried his head a little to one side. Had small, squint eyes, and wore side whiskers. He was a typical Scotch Presbyterian minister. His sermons were mostly written, and in the choicest of language, and uttered with the Scotch brogue, so called. The points of his discourses were of a logical order, showing study and scholarship. His endeavor was to convince by statement of Scriptural truth in such a way that brought conviction. The general burden of preaching was the "Beauty of Holiness," as contrasting such a life with one of sinfulness. He was mostly a St. Paul preacher. Paul's writings seem to have had a greater fascination for him, more than any other of the Apostles. He discoursed largely on faith, and that faith was followed by good works. Was a stickler for the catechism, and urged the necessity of the members of the church in having their children commit them to memory. Would visit his parishioners and inquire of the children about the shorter catechism, and have them recite. His ministry did not last long because of his failure in health. He had to seek outdoor work and became a church colporteur, and in a few years had to give up this work.

Rev. E. J. Gillett, D. D. The Rev. E. J. Gillett, D. D., of Jamestown, N. Y., came to Kossuth, Iowa, having accepted the presidency of Yellow Springs College. When president he preached for the Yellow Springs (New School Presbyterian) Church.

Doctor Gillett at this time was about seventy years of age; was tall and slender, straight as an arrow. His hair was covered with that frost which never melts. Dignity in bearing was one of his chief characteristics. His walk and looks indicated a man of strong personality, "suaviter in modo," and always kind and pleasant. All who knew him loved and admired him for his qualities of heart and mind. That which particularly gave him great influence and for which he was admired was his devotion to principle and duty, and it was this which he sought to instil into the minds of those whom he taught and to whom he preached. He was not a sensationalist in any sense and never strived in his preaching to be

such. His discourses were directed to the reason of his hearers, and seldom, if ever, sought to rouse their feelings by appeals to the imagination. His congregation was composed almost entirely of such men as Dr. Samuel Fullenweider, Thomas E. Blair and the Hizers and Blakes, in whose makeup there was little of the emotional. They were hard-headed Presbyterians who had learned the shorter catechism when young, and anyone who has been thus schooled is not easily moved by appeals to the imagination.

Rev. W. F. Cowles. Among the Methodist ministers noted for ability, devotion to principle and what he deemed right was the Rev. W. F. Cowles. Governor Grimes speaks of him as one of the men who had "marrow in the bones" to take a stand against the crowd of slaveholding sympathizers in their attempt to carry into slavery the negro whom Judge Rorer defended. He was the first pastor of what was known as the Division Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was organized in October, 1853. During his pastorate the church building for that society was erected. Among other ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church deserving of notice are Rev. P. P. Ingalls, E. H. Waring and Thomas E. Corkhill.

Rev. Morgan Edwards. The Rev. Morgan Edwards was known throughout the county as the "sailor preacher." Was a Baptist minister, but preached wherever he found an opportunity given him by any church people or anybody. During his first years of manhood he had followed a sea life as a sailor from the Atlantic ports to the East Indies. His was a unique character; no one like or comparable to him. Few were his equals as an evangelist. He believed in a literal hell of fire and proclaimed it as gospel truth. He believed God answered prayer. He knew such was the case from his own experiences. He often related, saying at a time when he had been away from home engaged in the evangelistic work, when he came back his wife said to him there was not anything in the house to eat. He replied that they had a good Heavenly Father who would supply all their wants, telling her to go into one room and he would go into another and pray for God to bless them by giving them food. They prayed for God to so bless them, and no sooner had they risen from their knees than a knock was heard at the door, which on being opened they found a man who had brought with him in a wagon, flour, coffee, sugar, meat, potatoes, apples and almost everything kept in a grocery store, and besides he had calico with which to make his wife a dress, and aprons, and a pair of pants for himself, "cut and made by God Almighty, and no human tailor ever made half so good a fit." He spoke in a droll tone. To illustrate the character of the man, it is said once when preaching in New London on a cold winter Sabbath forenoon to a crowded house, some were late in coming. When the door was opened some of the congregation would turn their heads to see the ones arriving. This disturbed Reverend Edwards, who said, "Those of you who want to know who are late in coming to church, don't turn your heads to look; I can see them, and I will announce their names when they come in." Then he proceeded with his discourse. In a few moments the door opened, then he said, "That's Doctor Wilson; he is late coming to church, but can be excused because he has been attending to the sick." Soon the door once again opened and a Mr. Jones came in. He said, "That's Mr. Jones; he is late this morning; he don't know my text." Soon again the door opened and a man entered whom the Rev. Morgan Edwards did not know. He said, "The

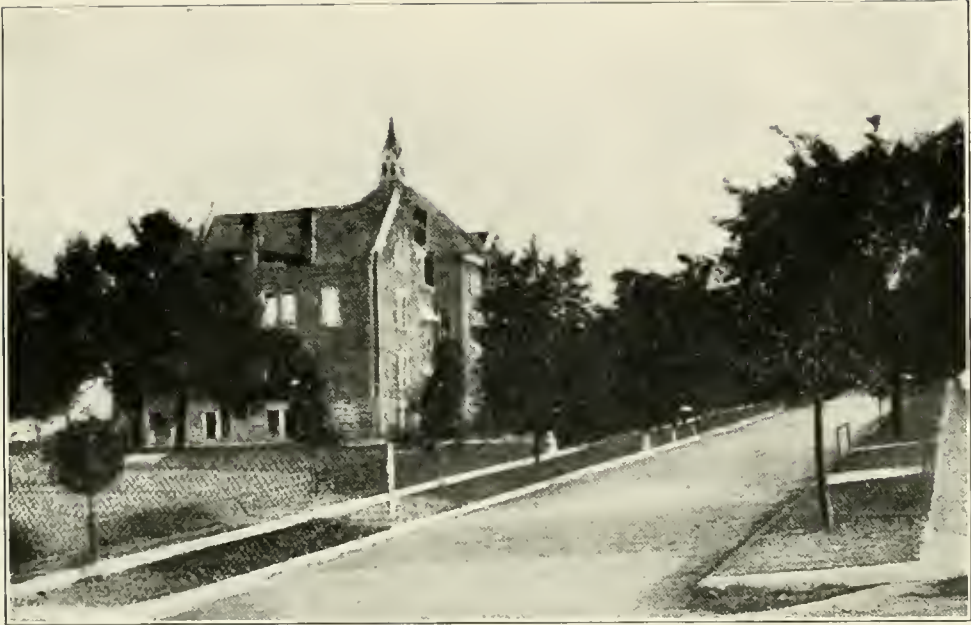
man who is coming in now is a little man with a brown coat on, and if God Almighty don't know him better than I do, he is a lost soul sure."

Rev. Onias Shortridge. The subject of this sketch was a minister of the Christian Church. He was a tall and slender man, had black eyes and an abundance of dark hair. His manner was such as to attract attention; this he knew, and took delight in. He was one of those ministers who wanted to debate on the question of baptism. It gave him an opportunity to display his reasoning and oratorical powers, of which he thought he was greatly endowed. The boys of the neighborhood said, "Shortridge's baptizens were better than a show." He usually baptized his converts in the "swimmin' hole" on Flint. Once at the arrival of the time for them to go down into the water, in which he stood to where it came to his waist, some of the boys were standing on the banks of the pool, some were in the treetops of nearby trees, waiting for the show. The sisters and brothers of the church and new converts were standing on the bank of the pool to assist the Rev. Onias Shortridge in the work of immersion. The sisters had blankets with which to wrap the doused subjects as they would come up out of the water. To hear the brothers and sisters sing, and see Shortridge duck them, was fun, said the boys. It is related that a certain young man of the community was noted for his inability to tell the truth at all times; was what the boys called a "blowhard." He was one of "Onias' converts." When coming out of the water, and one of the sisters was about to wrap a blanket around him, he exclaimed, "I'm not cold," when a boy sitting on a limb of a tree called out, "Duck him again, Shortridge; he will lie yet."

CHAPTER XXVI

MEDICAL PROFESSION

The disciples of Hippocrates and Aesculapius of Des Moines County have from the first taken a most important part in all matters pertaining to the good of the people, not only serving them in a professional way, but in many other ways which tended to their material and moral welfare. Whether sickness, pain and death came into the world because Eve plucked from the tree a big red apple and gave it to Adam which he ate, there is a difference of opinion at this time; but that pain and sickness does exist as a reality all agree except the school of Christian Scientists, who claim it is an illusion, a "figment of the mind." The physician is one who practices the art of healing. In ancient times the doctors said sickness was caused by little demons which infested bogs and fens and by some means got into the bodies of people and made them sick. These demons not only infected people at times, but some of the animals; for it is said in the Scriptures they got into a herd of swine, which caused them to seek death by drowning in the sea. In these times since the discovery of the microscope the doctors claim these old physicians were not much mistaken after all, for by means of the microscope they have seen the little devils, which they call microbes, and to get rid of them find a serum which when injected in the body will kill or drive them out and effect a cure. But whatever it is which causes sickness, one thing is true, when one gets sick he sends for a doctor. In writing about the doctors of the county, we are compelled to write of them as a class in one chapter, giving their location as near as we can. We find it impossible to give a full list of the members of the profession because of a want of any records to preserve the names, and what we know is from the memory of the older people now living and those records which we can find by newspapers and directories of Burlington. William R. Ross was the first physician in the county. A physician by the name of Crawford came to Burlington in 1833 from Brooke County, Va. He practiced for a short time, when he went from here to Texas. Doctor Schuff came from Kentucky to Burlington in 1834. Doctor Cutler came from Indiana the same year, when he and Doctor Schuff formed a partnership in the practice known as Schuff and Cutler. Doctor Cutler died within a year after the formation of the partnership. On the death of Cutler, Doctor Schuff went back to Kentucky. Doctor Teas commenced the practice of medicine in Burlington in 1835. I have been unable to find out how long he continued in the practice. Dr. D. W. Hickcock came from New York in 1835 and located at Burlington. I am unable to state the length of time he practiced in Burlington. His name does not appear among the list of physicians in the City Directory of 1858. Dr. S. S. Ramson, a Vermonter, came to Burlington about the same time Doctor Hickcock came. Doctor Ramson made Burling-



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BURLINGTON HOSPITAL, BURLINGTON

ton his home until the time of his death. Dr. Enos Lowe came from Indiana in 1836. Dr. John Henry located in Burlington in 1845. Dr. G. W. Crawford and Philip Harvey located in Burlington in 1850. In 1858 appeared "The First Annual Directory of the Orchard City, compiled by Watson and Brown and published by J. L. Corse and Son." This directory contained a list of the names of these physicians then practicing in Burlington: D. W. Barnett, W. H. Davis, W. T. Day, Henry and McCann, J. F. Henry, McLaren and Nassau, Charles Otto, E. R. Paine, D. Peet, S. S. Ransom, J. Schuff, Geo. W. Snyder, M. J. Taylor, Otto Theime, J. D. Webb and G. W. Crawford. We have no means of knowing when most of them located in Burlington, but it can be presumed that most of them came within a decade prior to 1858. Dr. John Henry commenced the practice in Burlington in 1845. His son, G. R., graduated at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1849 and began the practice of his profession in Burlington in 1850. Dr. Enos Lowe was one of the delegates from Des Moines County to the First Constitutional Convention which convened at Iowa City October 7, 1844. He represented Des Moines County in the House of the Third Iowa General Assembly. The bones of Black Hawk had been deposited in a box preparatory to their removal to the rooms of the Burlington Historical Society. The box was left in the back room of Doctor Lowe's office while the rooms of the Historical Society were being repaired. On the night of January 16, 1858, a fire broke out in the building in which the doctor's office was located which destroyed the building and with it the bones of that restless spirit while clothed in mortal flesh. The above brings us up almost to 1860. We will stop at this point and inquire concerning

THE COUNTRY DOCTORS

Settlements had been made in the district of country surrounding Burlington almost as soon as in the cabin town in Flint Hills. The doctors in Burlington could supply the country districts near town, but the settled portions from twelve to fifteen miles were sufficient inducement to warrant a local or country doctor.

DANVILLE TOWNSHIP

The first physician who practiced his profession in this township was Dr. Jeremiah Hall, who located at Danville Center in 1837. At the time Doctor Hall located at Danville Center the settlements were along Skunk River south and southwest and Flint Creek. It was not until along in the '40s that the middle prairie lands between Skunk River and Flint Creek began to be occupied. Doctor Hall's territory composed all those settlements within a radius of from ten to fifteen miles from Danville. He had to cross this stretch of prairie where at many places the dim wagon tracks indicated a kind of roadway. Doctor Hall was born in Merrimac County, N. H., July 4, 1807. He moved from New Hampshire to Wisconsin in 1832 and located in Danville Center, Des Moines County, in 1837. He married Miss Harriett Corning, April 25, 1835. Miss Corning was born in New York City, February 10, 1809, and died at Danville Center, July 27, 1877. No one ever lived in Danville Township who was more loved, honored and respected than Dr. Jeremiah Hall. For many years he was the only physician

in the township. His faithfulness in the discharge of the duties of his profession won for him the friendship of all whom he met. He took an active part in all matters pertaining to the good of the people with whom his lot was cast. Both himself and wife were members of the Congregational Church of the village. The first schoolhouse in Danville Center was built by Doctor Hall, Mr. Seymour, and other old settlers. He departed this life some time during the '80s. Dr. Robert Gilmore and his son Bert located in the Town of Danville in 1860 and practiced for about ten years. Neither of them is now living. Doctor Scantling located at Middletown some time in the early '60s, where he practiced a number of years. From Middletown he moved to Drakesville, Iowa. The oldest practitioner in Danville Township except Doctor Hall is Dr. Geo. F. Geise, who commenced to practice in Middletown in 1877. He located in Danville in 1881 and is still in the active practice. Dr. J. A. Wright and G. W. Steward came to Danville some time in the '70s. They formed a partnership under the name of Wright and Steward. They continued the practice until some time in 1885 or 1886, when both departed this life very near together. Doctor Wright married the oldest daughter of Ellison Smith, one of the pioneers of Des Moines County. Rev. Dr. J. N. Brisly, a minister of the M. E. Church, located in Danville and practiced medicine for a while in the '70s. While in Danville he married Miss Harriett Smith. He now lives in Brooklyn, Iowa. Dr. William and Charles Philpott located in Danville in 1882 and practiced their profession for a time. Charles married a daughter of Rev. W. B. Smith of Ottumwa. He died in Des Moines, Iowa. William located in Fort Madison, where he now lives. The Philpotts were sons of Doctor Philpott of New London. Doctors Holland and Cady practiced for a short time in Danville in the '80s. Doctor Holland moved from Danville to California, where he died. We do not know what became of Cady. Dr. A. B. Feer came about 1900. Was at Danville one year, when he moved to parts unknown. Dr. J. F. Gumer, now of Fairfield, succeeded Doctor Cady. He left Danville in 1905 or 1906. Dr. A. M. Divilbliss located in Danville in 1908 and left in the fall of 1908. Dr. W. A. Thomas succeeded Doctor Divilbliss and moved to Salem, Iowa, in 1915. Drs. James and Eva Miller located at Danville in the spring of 1915.

AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP

The Village of Augusta was the place in which were located the doctors of this township. The opportunities for a doctor were not so good at Augusta as at Danville because Augusta was near Danville Center, which was quite a thriving town. We are indebted to Mrs. Zora A. M. Finck for what we write of the doctors of Augusta. Mrs. Finck is the daughter of Levi Moffit, the founder of the first flour mill in the county of which we have written. Mrs. Finck says: "I remember of hearing my mother speak of their Doctor Dement, who must have been there several years. I should judge it was about 1850 or earlier. I have also heard the family speak of Doctor Gilmore about the year 1857 or 1858. At about 1858 a doctor by the name of Farnsworth, who lived in Lee County, practiced among the people in and around Augusta. A young doctor by the name of Walker practiced at Augusta in 1864. After Walker came Doctor Holland, whose father was a prominent farmer near Augusta. In 1868 or 1869 and pos-

sibly earlier Doctor Randall located at Augusta, who was our family physician. He was succeeded after his death by a young Doctor Hanaphy. Doctor Gilmore must have been the doctor who attended my father in his last illness in 1857." We have quoted carefully from the above of Mrs. Finck and feel satisfied what she says is correct. The Doctor Walker of whom she speaks left Augusta and came to Burlington.

YELLOW SPRINGS AND HURON TOWNSHIP

Dr. Samuel Fullenweider is without doubt the first doctor who located in Yellow Springs Township. He commenced the practice of his profession at the town of Columbus (Yellow Springs) in 1837. Subsequently removed to where is located the Town of Kossuth. He was one of the most prominent men in the township. Dr. Joseph H. Letherman came to Yellow Springs Township in 1844. He was a relative of Aaron and Hiram Leonard, with whom he boarded. He married Mary Jane Pierce, who lived near Franklin Mills. Doctor Letherman moved to Valparaiso, Ind., in 1853, where he died March 22, 1885. Dr. D. H. Johnson was Doctor Letherman's stepfather. Doctor Johnson came in 1848 and settled on a farm north of the Village of Kossuth. He had four daughters, May, Sarah, Fanny and Caroline, who married Doctor Sherman, who claimed to be an eye specialist. Dr. G. W. Snyder, a botanic practitioner, settled in Huron Township in 1843. He sold his farm and moved to Mount Pleasant, and from there to Burlington. He and his wife were faithful attendants of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Henry Mathews practiced a short time in Huron Township. Dr. James Carothers came in 1846. He afterwards moved to Dodgeville, where he practiced until 1851, when he moved to South Hanover, Ind., from which place he came to Iowa. Dr. D. A. Martin practiced at Kossuth in the '50s. He entered the army as assistant surgeon in the Third Infantry. No one knows what became of him after the war. A physician by the name of Davis located at Yellow Springs in 1850. No one now living knows from what place he came. He left in 1852 and went to Oregon. Dr. R. W. Hall was the first physician who settled in Huron Township. He came from Ohio with the Dolbers in 1840. He continued in the practice for fifty years. Doctors Baker and Stoner were located in Kossuth in the '80s. Their duration at Kossuth was not long, when they moved away. Dr. B. Antrobus practiced at Kossuth from 1867 for a decade, when he moved to Beloit, Kan., where he died in 1912. Doctor Thompson was located at Northfield for several years in the '80s, from which place he moved to Arkansas. Dr. William E. Greer came to Kossuth in 1854. Doctor Greer was married twice. His first wife was a sister of Gen. Samuel Sturges. His second wife, Adaline Taylor of Burlington. He moved to Kansas soon after the Civil war. Dr. Austin Fullenweider, son of Dr. Samuel Fullenweider, practiced with his father a short time in the early '70s. He married Ellen A. Babb. From Kossuth he moved to Spangle, Wash., where he died some years ago. Dr. D. W. Lunbeck came from Ohio in 1880 and settled in Kossuth, where he commenced to practice his profession. From Kossuth he moved to Mediapolis, where he practiced for a number of years. From the latter place to Burlington. Dr. O. F. Higbee taught school in Kossuth ten years from 1866. He quit school teaching and matric-

ulated at the School of Medicine, Iowa State University, from which school he graduated. In 1891 he married Miss Bessie Matson, daughter of Captain Matson. From Mediapolis he moved to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1894, when he returned to Mediapolis and continued in the practice of medicine. Dr. Horace Wilson, a Burlington boy, practiced in Mediapolis from 1904 to 1907, when he moved to a place near Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. John A. Matson practiced in Mediapolis from 1909 to 1914, when he moved to Ogden, Utah. Dr. L. B. Power was a surgeon in the United States Army from 1861 to 1866. He married Miss May A. Rice of Burlington in 1866. He settled in Mediapolis in 1872 and commenced the practice of medicine. He died in August, 1894. Dr. B. S. Pennington came to Kossuth in 1891 and commenced the practice of medicine. He moved to Mediapolis in 1894. The physicians now in the practice at Mediapolis are Drs. J. P. Mathias, W. L. Stewart, W. W. Potter.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

The first physician in this township, so far as we can learn, was a Doctor Hutchinson, who came in the '30s. The next was Doctor Carothers, who went from Yellow Springs to Dodgeville about 1847 or 1848, and practiced there for three years. Doctor Pollock followed Doctor Carothers at Dodgeville, but at what time the writer cannot discover. Doctor Pollock had a large practice. He married Miss Hall of Burlington, a daughter of Hon. J. C. Hall, the eminent lawyer and one time judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa. While following his profession Doctor Pollock died, leaving a widow and one son named Benton. Doctor Pollock was succeeded by Doctor Barclay, who practiced at Dodgeville for many years and until the time of his death. Doctor Barclay was succeeded by Doctor Lowery, who lives at Sperry and is now in the practice.

PLEASANT GROVE TOWNSHIP

Pleasant Grove is the capital of this township, and when it does not have a doctor the township has none. The first physician located in Pleasant Grove was Doctor Miller. This was before the Civil war. A doctor by the name of Clutter succeeded Miller. Doctor Frosh came next, then Doctor Ratliff. Since Ratliff's time the people have depended on West Burlington, or Mediapolis, for their physicians.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Yarmouth is the seat of government of Washington Township. This township and town has not had much use for doctors. The first physician, so far as the writer is able to learn, was Doctor Chapin. He was starved out, and came to Burlington. The next in order was Doctor Ratliff, who emigrated from Yarmouth to Pleasant Grove. Then came Dr. J. P. Mathias, who went to Mediapolis.

The list above contains the names of the country physicians, so far as we are able to discover. Among Burlington physicians, from 1860 to 1878, the following names appear: J. V. Bean, E. F. Bugette, D. S. Forney, J. C. Flemming, E.



DR. SAMUEL FULLENWIDER
Came to Yellow Springs Township in 1837

Freger, David McDill, G. W. Stewart, R. C. Walker, J. W. Holliday, J. J. Hunt, F. Kuithan, G. B. Little, Charles Lengel, S. C. Moss, H. B. and James J. Ranson, G. W. Wahrer (botanic).

HOMEOPATHIC

Miss A. E. Kendall, W. W. Parsons, R. S. and S. L. Robb, S. E. Nixon, A. H. Pilling, H. J. Tellmar, W. T. Virgin.

We pass from 1878 to 1883 and find the following named persons have joined the ranks of Burlington physicians: D. B. Colcord, N. J. Dorsey, J. W. Lowry, J. C. Moss, G. Nelson Jones, E. M. Stallard, M. Deland, J. F. Frier, D. McMarshall, S. N. Hilleary, J. P. Kaster, H. B. Young.

ECLECTICS

E. Fleshhatt, J. L. McKee.

HOMEOPATHIC

W. F. Burg, J. L. and Mrs. J. E. Pilling, G. H. Patcher, H. G. Griffith, Henry C. Suess.

From 1883 to 1893 we find the following named physicians to have located in Burlington: E. C. Barnes, J. W. Dixon, W. Hendricks, N. McKitterick, H. F. Steinle, May B. Tuttle, Chas. H. Waldschmidt, G. W. Burch, F. L. Henderson, Henry A. Leipziger, P. C. Naumann, J. C. Stone, Edmond A. Waggener, H. C. Whitney, F. D. Wray.

From 1893 to 1915 there has been quite a change in the physicians of Burlington. Some have moved to other localities, while some have passed on and joined the great majority. The following named are the physicians in Burlington in the active practice: Oliver W. Boatman, W. R. Bolding, J. W. Dixon, Miss Julia Donahue, C. P. Frantz, E. G. Guenther, Joshua Holliday, A. G. Hopkins, R. F. Karney, J. I. Kelly, George J. Kinney, E. E. (W. B.) Kirkendall, Frederick E. Koch, Horace Kriechbaum, E. F. LaForce, W. E. Lawhead, Henry A. Leipziger, D. D. Lunbeck, Nathaniel McKitterick, Charles H. Magee, W. W. Milligan, A. C. Moerke, Philip C. Naumann, S. E. Nixon, J. N. Patterson, Philip A. Rappert, P. M. Schaefer, A. W. Sherman, John W. Smith, H. F. Steinle, Arthur C. Strong, H. J. Strunk, Carl Stutsman, A. J. Thornber, F. M. Tombaugh, A. H. Vorwerk, E. J. Wehman, E. I. Woodbury, Henry B. Young, A. C. Zaizer.

OSTEOPATHIC

It will not be out of place to speak concerning the physicians whose names appear in the above list, especially of those who practiced their profession in Burlington. The writer has had personal acquaintance with most of them from 1870 down to the present time, and it gives him pleasure to record that he has not known one of those named who has by any act brought disgrace on himself or did anything to tarnish the name and good fame of his profession. No class of professional men deserve the esteem and respect of the community in which they live more than the physician. His relationship to the community in which

he lives is nearer than that of any other profession, because he comes in direct contact with the family, the parent and child. Their health and lives are entrusted to him in times of sickness. Since we commenced to write this history, Dr. J. C. Flemming, one of the advisory board under whose direction it was commenced, has passed away, yielded up his life when ministering to a young child, and while through his efforts it was being restored to life and health, his heart, which so often "throbbed with joy," ceased to beat, and he passed into his "Redeemer's rest."

DES MOINES COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

This society was organized November 19, 1873. Its charter members were Philip Harvy, G. M. Crawford, J. C. Stone, G. B. Little, H. B. Ransom, D. S. Forney, W. W. Nassau, G. R. Henry, J. V. Bean, P. Brummond, R. C. Walker, F. Knithau, J. J. Ransom, J. Scarff, J. S. Wright, L. B. Power. James J. Ransom and J. V. Bean are the only charter members now living.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE PRESS OF DES MOINES COUNTY

No greater boon was conferred on man than the discovery of the art of printing by types the words of speech. The printing press furnishes a thousand, even a million tongues, which speak the written words of one individual to the people who inhabit the earth. It is for this reason the newspapers and magazines are the greatest factors in influencing the minds and consciences of men. They are read in the home, at the fireside, when there is time to think and ponder. Judgments formed under such conditions are likely to be permanent.

The conditions existing in 1837 and 1838 in Des Moines County were so different from those of today, unless one is familiar with the attitude in which public questions were then approached, that one can form but a poor conception of the men and times.

At those times the space of the paper was not given so much to current events as now. The world did not then move so rapidly as at the present. This was the time of the stage coach, the sickle and cradle, the hand loom and the old spinning wheel. Then, with the people of the West, the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers were the great highways.

The construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway had been commenced only five years prior to the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hawk Purchase.

Morse had not yet discovered the means by which a wire strung on poles from one place to another could be made with the rapidity of lightning to convey the thoughts of one person to others living at distant places.

The times during the existence of Old Des Moines County were the times of the flail, and the tramp of horses to thresh the wheat. They were before the old ground threshers, long before the thresher and separator, long before the reaper and mower and binder. Those were the days of shovel plows. Those were the days when a barefooted boy drove five yoke of oxen hitched to a prairie breaking plow, with a wooden mould board, while a man walked between its handles and swore as the oxen tugged and pulled when the plow came to a patch of red roots. Those were the times of whigs and democrats, one for hard money, the other for soft. One for banks, the other against. One for protection to American industries, the other for "free trade and sailors' rights." One thing both agreed upon, which was, to the victor belonged the spoils.

No office, however insignificant, was exempt from a party contest for its attainment. Among the smaller of the party, the contention for office of justice of the peace or constable was as spirited as that for delegate to Congress of those higher up in party councils. It was my party. "Wherever Dodge leads I follow."

"Wherever Grimes or Warren leads, there I go." It was war and bitter war, neither side asking or being given any quarter.

Seldom did editors of journals indulge in personalities. They were masters of logic as well as ridicule, the latter with the mass of people being a powerful weapon.

The democratic party had been in power for many successive years and held the vantage ground on account of federal patronage, the offices being like the successive steps of a stairway, from constable to governor, from governor to United States Senate, and from the Senate to the presidency.

The democrats were like the fat kine and whigs the lean kine which Joseph saw in his vision.

Whether dead or alive, the spirits of the great leaders of both parties were present in the political shouters in the little Town of Burlington, through which the water of Hawkeye Creek bubbled on its way to become lost in the Mississippi, and thence into the sea.

The first newspaper printed in the now limits of Iowa was by John King, May 11, 1836. Mr. King came from Ohio to Dubuque and was one of the judges of the Territorial Court of Dubuque County. At this time there were but two counties and two townships in the state—Dubuque County, comprising Julian Township, and Des Moines County, comprising Flint Hills Township, the dividing line between the two townships being a line drawn from the foot of Rock Island to the Missouri River. Mr. King gave to his paper the name *Dubuque Visitor*.

The bill creating Wisconsin Territory was approved April 20, 1836, only a short time before the *Dubuque Visitor* made its appearance. Mr. King was not modest in proclaiming the exalted sentiments by which the patrons of his paper were to be entertained. Its motto was "Truth Our Guide; the Public Good Our Aim." The paper was democratic, and saw the truth and public good as democrats saw them. It was always a strong supporter of Hon. George W. Jones, the delegate from the territory to Congress.

Burlington and Dubuque at these times were the two storm centers of politics of the territory. Burlington had the advantage of Dubuque from the fact it was the capital of the territory. It was here the big chiefs of both parties met, and many of them lived, and from this fact, and the further fact that the southeastern part of the territory was by far more thickly settled than any other portion of the country, led it to be the location of two of the most influential newspapers.

The *Territorial Gazette* and *Burlington Advertiser* and *Iowa Patriot*, through different changes of name, became in succeeding time the *Burlington Hawkeye* and the *Burlington Gazette*. The *Territorial Gazette* and *Burlington Advertiser* was established in the year 1837. It really had its birth in 1836 at Belmont, Wis., and was called the *Belmont Gazette*, which was published by Clark & Russell, Clark being a newspaper man. When in 1837 Clark brought the *Belmont Gazette* to Burlington, the seat of government of Wisconsin Territory, is not known, but we find that in 1838 a paper under the name of the *Territorial Gazette* and *Burlington Advertiser* was published by Clark & Co., Mr. Cyrus S. Jacobs being the "company" and its editor. Mr. Jacobs was a lawyer and a man of ability. Mr. Jacobs died in 1838 soon after he had been appointed United States district attorney for the territory. It seems Mr. Clark continued to retain

his interest in the paper in connection with Mr. John H. McKemey, who was one of the early settlers. Mr. McKemey was among those who enlisted under the call for volunteers in the Mexican war, and was also an officer in the Civil war, and died in Chatfield, Minn. Mr. Bernhardt Henn and James M. Morgan acquired the paper in 1842 and continued its publication until 1845. During the time of its publication by Henn & Morgan, Mr. Morgan was its editor. Whether Mr. Henn lived in Burlington at the time, I am not advised. Fairfield was his residence for a long time. He represented the people of the First District in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third congresses from 1851 to 1855.

In 1845 James Clarke and Mr. Tizzard became proprietors of the paper. Mr. Clarke having been appointed governor of the territory, sold his interest to a Mr. Thurston, a lawyer who came to Burlington from Maine. Governor Clarke died of the cholera in 1850. At the time of his death he lived in the house situate at the northeast corner of Third and Columbia streets.

Tizzard & Woodward, the latter being the mayor of Burlington who refused to sign the ordinance granting the Burlington Water Company certain privileges, became the owners.

During this time Doctor Harny was the editor. At this time the democratic party was approaching a crisis which was to result in its overthrow in the state in 1854. Hon. A. C. Dodge and Hon. G. W. Jones represented the state in the United States Senate. The term of Mr. Dodge would expire in 1855 and that of Mr. Jones in 1859. Each wanted to succeed himself, and every effort that could be made to accomplish this purpose by holding the state firmly in democratic control was made by the Gazette. The "Little Giant," then senator from Illinois, was playing a magnificent but hazardous game in the Senate of the United States, which anyone with forethought could see would result in his nomination for the presidency of his party, or in its disruption. Both Dodge and Jones supported the "Kansas-Nebraska squatter sovereignty" of Douglas. The Charleston convention was the culmination of a course of events which led to the dethronement of both Dodge and Jones in Iowa, the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, the War of the Rebellion, and downfall of slavery.

When the territory was made a state in 1846, the Territorial Gazette became the Iowa State Gazette. Until 1853 it was a weekly, but in that year was changed into a tri-weekly. Two years later, under the ownership of Col. William Thompson and David Sheward, it became a daily paper. Colonel Thompson was for four years a member of the Legislature and served with distinction in the Union army. In 1860 Mr. Taylor bought the paper and in 1862 Messrs. Todd and Bently became its owners and publishers. They changed the name of the paper and it was known as the Gazette and Argus. Two years after the close of the war Richard Barret and Charles I. Barker purchased the plant and the same year Mr. Barker became the sole owner. He dropped the name Argus from the paper and it has ever since been known as the Gazette. Mr. Barker was a practical newspaper man, a forcible writer, was a democrat to the core, and firmly believed if the saints of the party would but persevere, hold fast to the time-proved principles of Jefferson and Jackson, the democratic kingdom would once more be established in Iowa. His party in the state did many things of which he did not approve, but was compelled to endure.

The owners of the paper became incorporated under the name of "Gazette Printing Company." Afterwards the name of the company was changed to the "Gazette Company."

Mr. A. C. Hutchinson was manager of the paper for a time, during which the paper increased largely its circulation.

In May, 1887, Thomas Stivers of Atchison, Kan., and Henry Stivers of Osceola, Iowa, became the owners of the Gazette and published it for one year, when Mr. Thomas Stivers became absolute owner and was its editor and publisher until the day of his death, September 9, 1913, when he was succeeded by his only son, Mr. George A. Stivers. Mr. Stivers was a native of Ohio but the majority of his manhood had been spent in Kansas, where he had been successful as a newspaper man and contractor. He was a keen sighted business man, a born newspaper man, a forcible writer, a man who thought straight, a courteous gentleman who made and kept friends and a worker of electric dynamo energy. It is to his wonderful industry, his steadfastness and his splendid intelligence that the Gazette owes so much of its eminent standing among newspapers of the Mississippi Valley today. His son, who succeeds, has been connected with the Gazette in various capacities from carrier up since he was a boy in his teens and is in every way fitted to maintain the Gazette at the high standard of excellency set by his distinguished father.

The Gazette is democratic in politics and is the leading journal of that faith in Iowa. But it is not as a political organ that it enjoys its chief distinction or its ever-growing popularity. Its ability to gather the news, both local and foreign, and to present it to its readers in an attractive manner, has made it a popular home paper of the community to which it caters.

THE HAWKEYE

No journal in Iowa has had more to do with the prosperity and happiness of the people composing Iowa when a territory and a state than the Hawkeye.

It has not gone through as many different ownerships as the Gazette, though in the beginning had more with which to contend. The matter of making a newspaper pay seventy-five years ago was a different proposition from that of today. Conditions were different then from the present. It is true that the personality of the editor of a newspaper has much to do with its circulation from one viewpoint, while from another point, distribution of the news, current events, and the manner in which they are presented to the people has much to do with its circulation. People love to be reasoned with, have things written about, well written, love to be made to laugh, as well as to be made to cry.

James G. Edwards, the founder of the Hawkeye, was a remarkable man for the times in which he lived. His environment when young had much to do with the characteristics which he displayed in later life. He had when a young man been a newspaper reporter in New York. This work brought him in contact with the leading journalists of New York. Coming in contact with such men as James Gordon Bennett and other journalists of that time, whetted his perceptions, and prepared him to take a prominent part in journalism later on. He came west and established a paper in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830, called the Western Observer. The Observer was not a political paper. It was

devoted to temperance and sought to make men and women better, to lead better lives. Whether Jacksonville was a good place in which to start such an enterprise we do not know, but have some doubts, for in 1831 he had thrown up the job of reforming Jacksonville by publishing a temperance paper and had substituted therefor a whig paper which he called the Illinois Patriot. The only newspapers at these times in the West which could be made to pay any dividends had been either whig or democrat. How long he continued to publish the Illinois Patriot we do not know, but the next thing we hear from him, he had taken up his abode in Fort Madison, Iowa, and was engaged in publishing a paper called the Fort Madison Patriot.

Prior to the removal of Mr. Edwards from Jacksonville, Dr. Isaac Galland published at Montrose a paper called the Western Adventurer. Mr. Edwards bought the press, type, etc., of the Adventurer, by means of which he printed the Fort Madison Patriot.

Burlington was at this time the seat of government and the political center of the territory. Here the politicians gathered and laid their plans. The whigs at the time did not have any paper at the seat of government or in the territory except the Fort Madison Patriot.

In September, 1838, Mr. Edwards moved his printing outfit from Fort Madison to Burlington. On December 13, 1838, appeared the Burlington Patriot, which among other matters contained the following announcement: "The subscriber proposes to issue at the seat of government of Iowa Territory a weekly newspaper called the Burlington Patriot. In its politics the Patriot will advocate the cause of the people, the whole people and nothing but the people, in contradiction to the practice of advocating the cause of the government, or government affairs exclusively, right or wrong." The language used shows the mettle of the man. It was a dare to the opposition, and a clear threat of exposure. Doubtless the challenge threatened was accepted by the opponent.

The name of the paper was soon after changed to the Iowa Patriot.

On the 6th of June, 1839, occurs the following from the pen of Mr. Edwards: "In commencing the publication of the Iowa Patriot we assume great responsibility. It is the only whig paper in the territory, etc. We expect to be opposed politically by all those who are attached to the government. In this place the present seat of government, we anticipate that this influence will be strong against us."

The name of the paper was changed from Iowa Patriot to Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot. The word "Hawkeye" was adopted at the suggestion of Mrs. Edwards. The name "the Hawkeye" was adopted June 1, 1843.

Mr. Edwards had sole charge of the editorial department of the paper from its foundation until 1844, when Fitz Henry Warren, a bright, scholarly man, and an excellent writer, became associate editor. Mr. J. M. Broadwell, who was a practical printer and had been with Mr. Edwards for several years, acquired an interest in the paper which was published under the name of Edwards & Broadwell.

A telegraph line had been extended to Burlington in 1848, when for the first time the Hawkeye received special telegraph dispatches, and Burlington was brought in immediate touch with the East and Washington, where Congress held its sessions.

Up to 1850, the Gazette and Hawkeye were the only papers published in Burlington. In August of 1850, Morgan & McKemey started a paper called the Tri-Weekly Telegraph. Morgan, "Little Red," as he was called, had edited the Gazette when owned by himself and Bernhard Henn, and was a brilliant writer; had fought for democracy many years, but at this time seemed to have become lukewarm in its advocacy. The same can be said of Mr. McKemey, as to having lost some of his original enthusiasm for the party founded by Jefferson.

The Constitution of 1846, which prohibited the establishment of banks, was a canker which was gnawing at the vitals of the democratic party. The Tri-Weekly Telegraph was a kind of half whig and half democratic paper, a "go-between." Whatever the Hawkeye fearlessly espoused, it opposed. It did not want slavery to be interfered with. The Fugitive Slave Law was supported as a matter of right and justice. It was published three times a week, which made it a good advertising medium and gained it much prestige.

Mr. Edwards in June, 1851, retired from the Hawkeye. Burlington was visited by a scourge of cholera in 1851 from which Mr. Edwards died on the 5th day of August.

The Hawkeye during the time Mr. Edwards had control and has ever since been the advocate of that which "exalteth and uplifteth" man. At no time has it fostered or permitted itself to recognize what is gross and sensual. Has always advocated purity of life and living. Mr. Edwards was an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance. Was opposed to the institution of slavery, and against its further extension. Was a zealous advocate of free schools. Was himself a church member and believed in the Christian evangelization of the people and the whole world. Believed in the right of the people to rule. Was in favor of all those things whose tendency was to the development of man's inward being, as well as to the things which tended to make the material universe the more completely satisfy his wants. When one has done so much, according to his ability, he has accomplished all that in justice could be asked.

After the death of Mr. Edwards, the Hawkeye passed into the control of Judge Stocton and Johnson Pierson. During the time of their ownership, Mr. Stocton was editor-in-chief. Mr. Stocton soon retired, leaving Mr. Pierson sole owner and editor.

Mr. Clark Dunham succeeded Mr. Pierson. Mr. Dunham had associated with him Mr. John L. Brown. This John L. Brown was a genius in many respects. We knew Brown in after years as a land speculator and horse trader, and if he was as good in managing a newspaper as he was in swapping horses or selling town lots, he deserved to be crowned victor. If he could not write editorials for the paper, he could do a vast amount of wind work on the outside for his party and his paper; and while he was doing this, his good wife would be organizing missionary societies and white ribbon clubs. In these matters, she could not be outdone by her husband in the others.

Mr. Dunham assumed the editorship of the Hawkeye at an opportune time in which to gain both a name and fame. Now came revolutionary times in the political world. They were such that put to the extremest test whatever there was of one's power to formulate and discuss the great question—the good welfare and prosperity of the people of the nation for generations to come and the person of the larger ability would be the successful one.

The Hawkeye and Telegraph, the former under the control of Dunham and management of Brown; the Telegraph under the leadership of Morgan, and under the management of James W. Grimes, Jule Tallant and John G. Foote, were making it hot for the Gazette and democracy. The two whig papers were not wholly in accord; for nobody could be in accord with Jule Tallant and Harry Ray, nor could they be in accord with John L. Brown. Neither was it possible for such men as Dunham and James M. Morgan each to edit a whig newspaper in the same town without occasionally getting their fingers into each other's hair. Morgan was a democrat to the manor born and only a "near whig" by conversion, while on the other hand, Clark Dunham was a whig "from away back," a "stand-patter."

In 1854, Grimes had been elected governor and the Telegraph, so far as he was concerned, had served its purpose. The trustees of the company in 1854 were J. F. Tallant, James W. Grimes, Harry Ray, Jr., and John G. Foote, actuary. That of running a tri-weekly and daily paper in Burlington at this time was a big undertaking. It was the first of its kind that had been done in the state. Before the organization of the Telegraph Printing Company the paper was largely in debt, and it was Mr. Morgan's hope that an organization would furnish sufficient capital to make it go. On the 7th of June, 1855, appeared on its first page, at the head of a column:

"FOR SALE

"The entire Telegraph Printing Establishment.

"May 30, 1855.

JOHN G. FOOTE, Actuary."

On the 28th of June, 1855, there appeared in the Hawkeye the following from Mr. Morgan, editor of the Telegraph:

"FOR THE HAWKEYE

"THE TRANSFER OF THE TELEGRAPH

"The old readers of the Telegraph have a right to hear, and perhaps desire to hear from its editor as to the causes which have so suddenly and in a measure so strangely dissolved our long connection.

"The Telegraph was the pioneer in newspaper progress in this state, etc., the first to issue a tri-weekly sheet and daily issues, etc. It was liberally sustained from the beginning, etc. Still, the expenses of establishing such an enterprise, and the pains bestowed upon it to make it not only an honor to the city but the best representative of the city's governing interests which could be sent abroad, unavoidably brought in their train a series of pecuniary embarrassments, which finally resulted in the sale of the office to (supposed) friends at a sum approximately one-third of its value, etc.

"It was the understanding that the new proprietors when they came were the friends of the paper, and they would put money enough to command for it a prosperous business, in order to the earliest liquidation of all its indebtedness—the stockholders not desiring to take one cent, over and above the stock from the concern, but the profits to go to pay the old debts. With this understanding, and with a most ardent desire to pay off at the earliest day every cent of indebtedness

of the establishment, the undersigned consented to continue in the conduct of the paper, etc.

"The management of the affairs of the office was entrusted to our actuary (John G. Foote), and the paper started off, as I supposed, under most favorable circumstances, etc. The zeal of the actuary was that of short duration and soon cooled down to positive indifference.

"The editor did not abate any effort to make the paper all that its readers might desire. He hoped one day to realize the fond hopes with which he had entered upon his duties. But, one day, greatly to the astonishment of its stockholders, greatly to the mortification of its editor, and greatly to the injury of the paper, 'the whole Telegraph office' was offered for sale. For months, this ill-advised, execrable, self throat-cutting, clapboard-looking advertisement was kept hanging at the editorial head of the paper, etc. Such an act made the public believe the paper was 'as good as dead.' Thus the actuary took upon himself the responsibility of leaving the writer of the paper, not even allowing it time to say its prayers, or to bid adieu to its readers. And it has been thus, that I am now reduced to the necessity of singing the 'Swan Song' of my fondest creation, and the five-year-old idol of my heart, and in columns that are strange to my voice, etc." He further states he proposed to lease the property and pay what was reasonable and right, but that was denied him. The actuary claiming it had to be sold at its appraised value. He then offered to purchase at the appraised value, but that was denied him. Finally it was sold to Dunham and Brown at the appraised value, or nearly so. He does not blame the Hawkeye for purchasing it, it was its privilege.

The article is a long one and is well worth reading. It is to be found in the Hawkeye and Telegraph of June 28, 1855.

The paper of the same date contains the following from the pen of the editor of the Hawkeye: "We admit the address of General Morgan, former editor of the Telegraph, to the patrons and readers of that paper to our columns with some regret. For him we entertain a high opinion. His editorial course has been able and high toned and uniformly courteous. In the purchase, it has been our wish to do nothing that would interfere with his interests. We purchased the paper because, if we did not, it would be sold to the first outsider that came along willing to buy, its publication being suspended. Believing that by uniting it with the Hawkeye, we could do what had not before been accomplished, sustain a daily paper without sinking everything in a year or two, we made the purchase. Under those circumstances, standing in the position we do, we regret that there should be any feeling between the editor and the stockholders," etc. "To the patrons and readers of the Telegraph Daily and Weekly, very little need be said. The two have occupied nearly the same ground on political questions. The present proprietors will seek to deserve the support of all the old readers," etc.

The Telegraph was the first journal in Burlington to find a sepulchre in that graveyard in which so many journals have since been laid to rest. With its passing, went the activities of General Morgan as a journalist.

In 1856 Mr. Dunham became sole owner of the Hawk-Eye. From the time of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, coupled with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, were the last and most strenuous efforts of the slave powers to extend the territorial limits of its cherished institution.

During these times the whig party had almost disappeared, and the democratic party had lost thousands of its voters. Iowa was the second state in the Union to have practically become republican when it elected Mr. Grimes governor. On the 17th day of June, 1856, at Philadelphia, Pa., was held the first National Republican Convention, which nominated Col. John C. Fremont for President.

Mr. Dunham had sufficient prescience to foresee coming events and long before the meeting of the Philadelphia convention had abandoned the whig party and hoisted the flag of the republican party. His paper was a charter member of the new party.

In an article of June 9, 1856, it nominated Col. John C. Fremont for President, and from that time to the present its course has unswervingly been republican.

The democratic party had for years been anchored at Washington, from which place it ruled the whole country. It had back of it the solid South, made so because of the slavery question, which fact was the principal cause which led to a solid North, for it was clearly seen and announced by Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln that ultimately the whole country would be slave or free, and the same thought was expressed by Mr. Toombs, that the master would chastise his slave on Bunker Hill. With such thoughts expressed by both sides to the contest, some idea of the struggle can be had.

Political campaigns of the present, compared with those of 1856 and 1860, are like the cooing of a dove to the scream of an eagle.

Mr. Dunham continued the publication of the Hawkeye until 1864, when Messrs. Edwards and Beardsly became proprietors with Mr. Beardsly editor. Never before had the paper flourished so well as during the time Mr. Dunham had charge. The times were auspicious from the fact that a large portion of it was during the Civil war, when everybody wanted to hear the news every day.

Mr. Dunham was an excellent writer, was well informed on all the questions of the day. His editorials were short and to the point, and had enough of pepper in them to heighten the effect.

During the reign of Edwards and Beardsly the paper maintained the high standard which it formerly possessed. Mr. Beardsly's editorials were thoughtful, showing that he had studied and thoroughly comprehended that about which he wrote. He came in at a time when there was being brought about a change to a large extent in the style and manner of editorial writings. Generally a larger courtesy was beginning to be shown, and the ethical in editorial writing began to appear, and much for the better. Mr. Beardsly was a clean man in his life and thoughts. He published a clean paper in every respect. Nothing gross, nasty or sensual was allowed to appear in its columns.

In 1874 there was organized what was called the Hawkeye Publishing Company, which company became owner of the property. The editorial staff was composed of the following persons: Frank Hatton, editor-in-chief; associate editors, R. J. Burdett, J. L. Waite, C. Beardsly. Mr. Hatton afterward became assistant postmaster general, then postmaster general from October 14, 1884, to March 6, 1885.

Mr. J. L. Waite, its present editor, took charge of the editorial department of the paper soon after the time Mr. Hatton dissolved his connection with it. Mr. Waite has had charge of its editorial columns for a longer time than anyone con-

nected with it. When he became the editor of the paper, he fully recognized the responsibility of one who through the columns of a paper speaks to the people; that in a sense he is responsible for their beliefs and acts, at least in so far as they affect public affairs for the reason, that in governments of the people, government acts are the people's acts, and whether what has been done is right or wrong, the best that could be done, depends on the conception of the things done. An editor in a sense is a creator of public opinions, and such being the case, whatever is written to influence the public mind should have careful and unbiased considerate thought. An affirmative answer to the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" applies to the editor of a journal. He is in a sense the creator of the beliefs of his readers, and as one thinks so he acts. An editor becomes responsible in a degree for the moral qualities of those whom he advises through his paper. Only that which is pure should receive sanction. Whatever is sensual or immoral ought to be condemned in the columns of the press.

Mr. Waite, recognizing the responsibility in which his position as editor and proprietor placed him, has fully and well discharged the duties resting upon him. In discharging them, at times he has run contrary to what some consider their material interests; but he never faltered in his course, when he considered any material interest conflicted with the public good, the moral and well being of society.

The Hawkeye from its foundation has been a temperance paper, though not radical. In discussing questions affecting the public, not in a political way, Mr. Waite has always taken the larger view and directed his course accordingly; while in political matters he has stood for the traditions of his party, not being carried away by every cry of discontent to his party's acts. He has never seen as many lions in the way as others of his party. His style of writing is not exuberant or lofty, but plain and smooth. The dominant part of his method of expression is to make clear the thought intended to be conveyed. He believes in progress; but does not readily take up with every nostrum which is advocated as a cure for public or party evils. For this reason, he did not advocate nominating at primary elections candidates for United States senators, congressmen, or state officers. He was called a "stand-patter," and the Hawkeye a "stand-pat" paper, which designation he accepted, and believed the times were such that justified the position he had taken. He could not see from what had been done at the Chicago convention in the nomination of Mr. Taft, warranted the Roosevelt movement. The political storm then created has passed by, and nothing can now be heard except the muttering of the thunders in the faraway distance. The sun has come out, and Mr. Waite rejoices in the belief that 1916 will see the republican party once again victorious throughout the nation.

GERMAN JOURNALISM

The first paper printed in the German language in Burlington was the Volksblatt. This was in 1852. A man by the name of Metz was its proprietor and Mr. Adalbert Loeber its editor. Mr. Henry Kompe succeeded Loeber. Then Doctor Scholer became its owner and editor. H. C. Ohrt was editor in 1853. Then F. Goll became proprietor and editor. Weber and Wolf purchased it in 1855 and changed its name to Frie Presse. Mr. Mader was its editor from this time until



JOHN L. WAITE

1856, when H. C. Ohrt once again controlled its editorial pages. In 1860 Mr. Vanzelow became proprietor and editor. Vanzelow died in 1861, when Daldorff and Guelich purchased it from the Vanzelow estate. They changed the name to Iowa Tribune. Theodore Guelich in 1863 sold his interest to John Daldorff, but continued its editor until 1864, when he was succeeded by M. Sangeloth, Conrad Greiner and Prof. E. Poppe. Daldorff and Schilling owned the paper in 1868, when Dr. G. Schilling became editor. The Iowa Tribune Company was formed in 1871 and became its owners. The Iowa Tribune Company sold it to Paul Lange & Company in 1875. At this time L. Mader was editor. L. Weinstein succeeded L. Mader as its editor in 1877. Mr. Weinstein continued to edit the paper under the Wohlwend management for a time, then he went to the Hawk-eye. Then Theo. Guelich came into its management. The paper had a hard struggle for existence until 1899, when it came under the present management, who changed the name, substituting Volksfreund for Iowa—the name now being Volksfreund Tribune.

The paper is published by the Volksfreund Publishing Company, of which Mr. Carl Lohman is president and W. C. Lohman, his son, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Carl Lohman has been the editor of the paper since 1899.

During the time Mr. Lohman has had its management, the paper has had remarkable success. This has been due to the wise management of its affairs. When Mr. Lohman acquired it, the paper was in bad shape financially, but with good management he has turned it into a paying institution. What before was unprofitable, he has made profitable. The fact that for so many years the paper has continued without any change of proprietors, while before it changed ownership almost every few years, shows that the paper is now on a permanent basis. Under its present management \$12,000 of property has been added to it. Mr. Carl Lohman as an editor has few superiors in German journalism. What he thinks he says, and that so as to be understood. The position which he has filled has been a hard one, and but for his ability the paper, which was founded in 1852, would have passed out of existence.

BURLINGTON BUSINESS BULLETIN

This was a weekly published by Gilbert & Bell in 1871. It had a short existence.

In the same year Bonsall, Lillibridge & Co. published a monthly paper called the Burlington Index. Bonsall & Lillibridge were its editors and proprietors.

The Iowa Journal, a weekly paper, made its appearance in 1878. It was published by the Iowa Publishing Company, office No. 207 South Main Street, Woodruff and Wood its editors.

The Burlington Weekly Argus made its appearance in 1880. It was a weekly and came out every Monday morning. The veteran newspaper man, Charles I. Barker, was its editor and publisher. The Argus was strongly democratic in politics.

Many others followed the above, and seemed to flourish for a time, and then were laid away in the graveyard of "newspaperdom."

The Critic made its appearance in 1875, with Woerner Boecklin its editor. It criticized, but not long. One month was the time of its existence.

The Evening Star made its appearance in the same year under the management of Mr. Seth Eggleston, with Boecklin editor and Frank Phelps his associate. The Star reached its greatest elongation in about three months, then commenced to sink, and finally disappeared below the horizon, never to rise again.

C. Y. Wheeler and Frank Phelps published the "Every Sunday Morning," to assist in the work of furnishing reading, such as would be appreciated on the Lord's Day. Mr. Phelps was assisted by the following pious gentlemen: Hon. Charles Beardsley, W. Boecklin, George Jamison and E. S. Huston, one a newspaper man, one sold crockery, one fire insurance and the other practiced law. It had entirely too many contributors and died early.

It can be said of Frank Phelps that during his residence in Burlington to the time of his death he had been connected in some capacity with almost every paper published in the city. All will agree to the statement that as a versatile writer he had but few, if any, equals among the newspaper men of Burlington. He was born in Middlebury, Vt., graduated at Union College in 1854, came to Burlington in 1857 and was connected with the Hawkeye as local item writer until 1859, when he went to Louisiana and taught school for one year. Was for a time editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Times, then came back to Burlington and continued in the newspaper work until his death. Without fear he expressed his opinions on all questions concerning public affairs. Prior to June 10, 1878, stock were free commoners in the City of Burlington. Many complaints had been made to the city council by people whose premises had been invaded by cows and other domestic animals. The council gave but little heed to those complaints, for each ward alderman had friends among the owners of cows, pigs, etc. The council finally became possessed of this much courage: On June 10, 1878, it passed an ordinance which provided "That no swine, horse, mule, jack, bull, heifer, steer, or cow, or any animal wearing a bell, shall be allowed to run at large within the limits of the city, at any time." They were goaded into the passage of the ordinance by Mr. Phelps. From the time he commenced the war, he kept it up until he had accomplished what he wanted. Among other things which he wrote and published attacking the council for its failure to pass an ordinance restraining the running of stock at large was a two-page pamphlet which was freely circulated among the people and sold at all the news-stands in the city. On the cover of the first page was the picture of a cow with her calf standing by her side. The head of the cow was turned to one side, while she was looking upon and admiring her offspring. On the inside was a Shakespearean paraphrase and below it the following:

LAMENT

(Free after Schiller)

Who vas it broke mine gate away,
 Und in mine garden eat all day,
 Und on my flower beds roll and blay?
 Der cows.

Und who alous dose dings to be,
 To drouble honest men like me,
 Und leaves mine yeart midout a tree?
 Dose council.

BURLINGTON POST

The first number of the Burlington Saturday Evening Post was published on August 11, 1882. The paper was established by J. W. Murphy, and during the thirty-two years of its existence since then has never had any other editor or owner. The Post was started as an eight-page sheet of five columns to the page, but several years later was increased in size to six columns to the page and the number of pages increased to ten, twelve and fourteen pages, as the pressure of business required.

The Post is an old-fashioned, well-edited and well-circulated weekly newspaper, and has an aggressive and intelligent constituency which stands by it. The paper is quite well known all over the Middle West by reason of the energy with which its business is pushed and by the good sense, originality and independence of its editorial utterances.

A great many weekly newspapers have been started in Burlington during the past thirty-five years, but the Post is the only one among the number which has succeeded in establishing itself on a firm foundation.

In the early years of its existence the Post was an advocate of the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law, but later abandoned that policy as it later abandoned anything approaching to a strict adherence to republican doctrines. At the present time, nearly thirty-three years after its inception, the Post is enjoying a good advertising patronage and a wide and growing circulation.

Some years after the establishment of the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. C. M. Hyskell published the Evening Journal. Prior to the publication of the Journal, Mr. Hyskell was city editor of the Gazette. For a time the Journal seemed to succeed fairly well. After having continued its publication for some two years, Mr. Hyskell sold it to other parties, who continued its publication for a time, then removed it to another place.

MEDIAPOLIS PAPERS

In 1874 a printer named Newton commenced the publication of the Mediapolis Enterprise. At first this paper was published at Morning Sun and sent to Mediapolis for distribution, but after a few issues O. S. Green was taken into partnership and an office consisting of a few fonts of type and a hand press were purchased. Green soon had the business left on his hands, as his partner had the printer's traditional liking for strong drink. The plant was purchased by J. W. Merrill in October, 1875. The name was changed to the New Era in 1881.

The printing office was first located on the site of Doctor Kilpatrick's present residence and office. Later it was moved to a building on Main Street near the present site of Mrs. McDonald's millinery store. This building was moved to Harrison Street between Main and Middle streets and later it was again moved to the present site of the New Era-News office.

March 1, 1907, this paper purchased the Mediapolis News, which was owned by a stock company, having been left without an editor by the death of James A. Bridges.

In 1911 the present modern building was erected. It covers an area of 30x65 feet, is of pressed brick and one of the best newspaper buildings in the state.

It is fully equipped for job work of all kinds and for the issue of the Mediapolis New Era-News, which is semi-weekly, a modern Cottrell press and Eclipse folder are used. The machines are run by a gas engine. Besides these, the office is equipped with a Gordon jobber, paper cutter, perforator and all necessary machinery and equipment for a country printing establishment.

Mrs. Merrill has been a valuable assistant in the office for several years.

The New Era was edited and conducted from October, 1875, to May, 1904, by J. W. Merrill, one of the pioneers of this county. He came to Iowa in 1855 and with the exception of about ten years, when he was in Illinois, he resided here the rest of his life. He retired from active life in 1904, at which time his son, Thomas A. Merrill, who had assisted him in the printing office for years, but at that time owned an office at Nichols, took charge. In 1897 J. W. Merrill published a history of Yellow Spring and Huron townships which is valuable because of the thorough manner in which it treats of the subject. He died October 16, 1908, aged seventy-five years. His mind was active to the last, though he had been feeble some time.

CHAPTER XXVIII

RAILWAYS AND THEIR BUILDERS

Nothing has done so much for the material welfare of the human race as the making of highways and improved methods of transportation. A railroad is a highway, over which engines and cars are propelled, and constitutes an improved means of transportation of freight and passengers. In ancient times, and at the present in many places, freight and people were transported from the interior of different countries to great cities situate on the banks of rivers and at the harbors of seas, and on the seas, by boats propelled by oar or sails. In other parts of the world, before the coming of the railway, transportation was had by wagons hauled by the horse or ox. On the discovery of the power of steam, and its application to assist in moving bodies, the greatest change took place in methods of transportation known in the history of man. By this means, cheap and rapid transportation of the products of different sections of the world, and of the same country, was brought about, making it possible for the people of one section to have and enjoy the products of other sections. In the first settlement of a country, one of the great questions was concerning the means by which to get the things produced to market, and to secure the things produced by other sections, and the world at large.

To supply one of the means, the nation under the power conferred in the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution, entered upon the construction of national highways, which served the purpose for which they were constructed, in a degree, for a time, to a small portion of the country. On the application of steam power to draw vehicles over two iron rails, the construction of national highways ceased.

The first railway in the United States was projected by Gridley Bryant, a civil engineer in 1825, for hauling granite from Quincy, Mass., to tidewater. His little railroad had switches, sideways, etc., and was operated by horse power.

The second railway in the country was built in 1827. It was constructed from Mauch Chunk, Pa., to the Lehigh River, was thirteen miles long, and used for the transportation of coal. Was operated one way by gravity, the other by mules.

The construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway was commenced in 1828.

The first locomotive in the United States which pulled a train was built at the instance of Peter Cooper, and hauled a train from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, thirteen miles, with the directors and some of their friends aboard. It ran at the rate of eighteen miles per hour.

After this followed in succession, the Boston & Albany, and the New York Central. In the West, the Wabash & Western, the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.

The history of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and its connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with its branches, are the ones with which the people of Des Moines County are particularly interested.

On the 26th of January, 1852, there was filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of Des Moines County the articles of incorporation of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company. In the articles the following named persons appear as incorporators: J. F. Tallant, Charles Mason, J. J. Child, William Endsley, David Rorer, James W. Woods, J. C. Hall, Thomas Sperry, William Sunderland, P. C. Tiffany, O. McClelland, John Johnson, Lyman Cook, Henry W. Starr, J. P. Sunderland, Alphonso Martin, J. P. Kriechbaum, A. W. Carpenter, William F. Coolbaugh, George Frazee, F. J. Peasley, Joseph Fales, J. F. Abrams, Joshua Copp, T. L. Parsons, J. A. Funck, R. S. Adams, John Pierson, C. H. Snelson, Thomas W. Newman, T. D. Crocker, Jarnett Garner, William S. Graff, E. D. Rand, A. D. Green, John G. Foote, Levi Hager, J. C. Stocton, Thomas Hedge, J. M. Swan, J. G. Law, D. Denise, E. H. Ives, J. G. Lawman and J. S. Schramm.

The articles among other things declared that the above named persons have associated themselves for the construction of a railroad from Burlington to the Missouri River.

The second article gave the company the name, "Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company."

The third fixed the life of the company at fifty years.

Another article made provision for a board of directors to consist of nine persons, and provided the board could hold its meetings at any place they might select outside of Burlington.

The seventh article limited the capital stock to \$3,000,000, and the indebtedness should not exceed at any time two million dollars.

The twelfth article authorized the board of directors to make any arrangement with the State of Iowa for the purpose of securing the benefit of any lands which may be given by the State of Iowa for the "construction of the road herein contemplated." To construct the contemplated road was a big undertaking for those men in a small western town in a state at the time only six years old.

Between Burlington and the Missouri River at this time existed a vast extent of prairie land, the most fertile of any in the Mississippi Valley, which the Government owned, and if it could be induced to part with its title to a portion of the same along the line of the contemplated road, the project seemed perfectly feasible.

The old Greek proverb, "The beginning is half of the whole," these incorporators believed to be true, and they determined to begin. To do this they determined to get the people of the towns and counties along the line of the contemplated road interested in its construction. From what was then said, every town along the line of road would become a metropolis, and every county through which it ran an Eden. Log cabins would give way to stately mansions, corn dodgers, pumpkin pies, brown sugar and Orleans molasses to white loaves of bread, "raisin pies," loaf sugar and "dewdrop" molasses. The cob pipe be supplanted by the meerschaum, the coonskin cap by a woollen hat, the yellow walnut colored trousers and wampuses made by wives and daughters to a tailor-made

suit, cut and fitted in accordance with the fashion of the day. The people of the towns would revel in all that wealth could supply.

Dazzled by such visions which would have full fruition, when the railroad had been built they were willing to bank on the future by loading themselves down with a debt of taxation in order to build the railroad.

In so far as it concerned Burlington and Des Moines County, and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, no complaint can be made, for the people got all for which they contracted, and while their imagination may have been overwrought, that was no fault of the company, and if they lost out in not acquiring an interest in the road, it was not the road's fault, but that of the stupid blockheads comprising the City Council of Burlington, and the board of supervisors of the county.

The people of the city and county were not opposed to carrying out the contracts for which they had voted, but these officials, in some way, either through the action of the state courts, or by bad advice, were made to believe that after having received the benefits for that which they had contracted, undertook to repudiate the obligation of both city and county.

The act, entitled "An act to incorporate and establish the City of Burlington," approved June 10, 1845, among other things, provided in section 27, "That where in the opinion of the city council, it is expedient to borrow money for any public purpose, the question shall be submitted to the citizens of Burlington, the nature and object of the loan shall be stated, and a day fixed for the electors of the said city to express their wishes; the notice shall be given as in cases of an election; the loan shall not be made unless two-thirds of all the votes polled at such election shall be given in the affirmative."

In chronological order we here set out the substance of certain proceedings of the City Council of Burlington to aid in the construction of the B. & M. R. R. R.

The city council passed an ordinance June 15, 1855, which provided "That a loan of \$75,000 be made by the city at a rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; the proceeds of same to be invested in the stock of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company." The question whether said loan should be made was submitted to the electors as provided by the city's charter, when it appeared that more than two-thirds of the electors had voted in the affirmative.

It was further provided in the ordinance that the mayor be authorized to contract for said loan, and that the bonds of the city be issued when the contract shall have been made, and by the terms of the ordinance the solemn faith of the city was pledged for the full payment of the bonds.

The city council passed an ordinance June 27, 1856, which among other things recited "That the council on the 19th of May, 1856, had adopted a resolution authorizing the mayor to call an election and to submit the question whether or not the city issue and lend to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company \$75,000 in the bonds of the city bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum."

The question was submitted to the electors at an election held on the 2d day of June, 1856, by which the council was authorized to make the loan.

It was provided in the question submitted to the electors "That the bonds to be issued and delivered to the company, be secured by the first mortgage bonds of the company."

In the first instance the bonds to be delivered to the company was for the stock of the company, and in the second to be secured by first mortgage on the road of the company. In one case the city was to be a stockholder; in the other, a bondholder.

The city council on the 26th of April, 1858, passed an ordinance in which was submitted to the electors: "Shall the City of Burlington take stock in the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for the \$75,000 indebtedness of said company to said city?" An election was held in pursuance to law, in which 880 votes were cast in favor of the proposition and 67 against it.

By this action the city ceased to be a bondholder, if one at any time, and became a stockholder in the company.

Thereupon a contract was made between the city and the company, in accordance with which, among other things, it provided, (5) "Said railroad company further covenants and agrees to and with said City of Burlington, to issue to said city certificates of stock in said company to the amount of \$75,000 in full payment of \$75,000 which said railroad company now owes said city, etc. The stock to be issued by said company, and received in payment for said indebtedness by said city as of date of the ordinance aforesaid, beginning the 29th day of April, 1858."

EDWARD L. BAKER,

President of Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co.

J. P. WIGHTMAN,

Mayor of the City of Burlington.

So far as I am able to discover from the records, at this time the city had issued its bonds in the amount of \$75,000 and had delivered the same to the company to be by it sold on the market, and the company had delivered to the city an equivalent amount of its stock.

Matters were then in fairly good shape, and the work of construction going on.

Herewith is submitted a report of Hon. J. C. Hall to the stockholders of the company:

REPORT

"To the Stockholders of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company: Our company completed its organization as a body corporate and became an efficient company on the 25th day of November, 1853. The object and purpose of the company was to construct a railroad from the City of Burlington on the Mississippi River, to some eligible point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte, or Nebraska River, passing centrally through the second tier of counties north of the south line of the State of Iowa—a distance of about two hundred and eighty miles.

"It is believed that no road west of the Mississippi River, when considered with reference to geographical position, apparent and prospective connections, salubrity, fertility and beauty of climate, soil and country, can produce so promising a future as this road. It cannot be denied but that this road passes over as

favorable a country, as far as grade and heavy work are concerned, as any other road that can be found in the State of Iowa, and it can be constructed with less expense than any road passing from east to west across the state.

"At the time this road was projected, our people were anticipating an early connection by railroad with the City of Chicago, also by the Peoria & Oquawka Road and extensions a connection east with Peoria, Logansport, and in this direction with the cities of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York.

"By this route our road to the eastern cities would be greatly shortened, and, as it is believed, the danger from interruption by snow in the winter greatly diminished. Indeed, upon the completion of these roads, our facilities and eastern connections could not be surpassed.

"By examining the map of the country, it will be seen that with the road now finished and running east of Logansport, Ind., and the completion of the eastern extension of the Peoria & Oquawka Road, from Peoria to Logansport, the Peoria & Oquawka Road, between Peoria, Burlington, and our road from Burlington to the Missouri River near the mouth of the Platte, that they form almost a direct air line from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Logansport, Peoria, Burlington, Ottumwa, to the Missouri River at the mouth of the Platte, whose valley extends far westward, in the same parallel of latitude, and draining the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. It is believed that no more direct route can be found than this for any road, however specious names may be assumed. It will be a great central air line road from Philadelphia to the Missouri River, and when a road shall extend west, up the valley of the Platte, toward the Pacific Ocean, it will be but a continuation of this great central avenue.

"Should the time come when a railroad could be constructed westward from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, on or near the forty-second parallel of latitude, our road must be a great link in that connection east of the Missouri. It is on the proper parallel,—the shortest line from the valley of the Platte to the Atlantic cities. It has a geographical position that must make it all that its friends can hope or wish.

"That the valley of the Platte or Nebraska River is the proper place for a road west to the Pacific, if ever that great project shall be accomplished on this parallel of latitude, no one can doubt. This route has been somewhat examined west of Fort Ridge, which is situated on a tributary of Green River, by Lieut. E. G. Beckwith, but east of that point no explorations have been made with a direct reference to the construction of a railroad. Much information, however, can be gathered from the examinations and reports made by Lieut. G. K. Warren, Colonel Fremont and Captain Stansberry.

"By the route designated, on the forty-second parallel, the eastern terminus may be fixed at the mouth of Platte River, either on the north or south side of the river, as a survey and examination of the country may prove most practicable. It will ascend the Platte and pass through the Black Hills, or eastern chain of the Rocky Mountains, either by the North Fork and its tributary, the Sweet Water, or the South Fork and its tributary, the Lodge Pole Creek. By the former, it will enter into the great elevated table land in which the head waters of the Platte and the great elevated table land in which the head waters of the Platte and Colorado are found, by the South Pass, with a gradual ascent from the first gorge of the Black Hills, about thirty miles above Fort Laramie, to the

summit of the pass, a distance of near three hundred miles. By the second route, or Lodge Pole tributary of the Platte, the same difference of elevation can be overcome by the Cheyenne Pass, thus entering the Laramie Plains, which form the eastern part of the great plateau in which the Sweet Water and Colorado have their source, above referred to. Captain Stansberry says of the Cheyenne Pass, that 'his examination fully demonstrated the existence of a route through the Black Hills, not only practicable, but free from any obstructions involving in their removal great or unusual expenditures.' From the Cheyenne Pass the country can be easily crossed. The route best known is between the waters of the North Fork of the Platte, and the Green River by Bridger's Pass. I refer particularly to this route from the positive preference given to it by Captain Stansberry, who has examined both routes. From Fort Bridger west, the line ascends the divide between the waters of Green River and those of the Great Salt Lake, by the valley of Black Fork or one of its tributaries. The summit is a broad terrace at the foot of the Ninta Mountains, thence over an undulating country separating the Ninta and Bear River mountains, crossing the head of Bear Creek, and entering the valley of White Clay Creek at its head, follows that creek to Weber River. Great Salt Lake can be gained from that point by valley of the Humboldt, which is followed for about one hundred and ninety miles. From Humboldt River to the foot of the Sierra Nevada, the best route is by Noble's Pass road till we reach the Madalin Pass of the Sierra Nevada, on the west shore of Mud Lake. From Mud Lake we ascend by the valley of Smoky Creek, and thence to Round Valley on the Sacramento River.

"I particularize this route for the purpose of calling attention to the directness of the line from east to west across the continent.

"Much speculation has arisen of late years in relation to several lines of contemplated railways that may be constructed from the waters of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast. The examinations that have been made thus far are necessarily imperfect, but from the best information that can be obtained, we may be encouraged in the opinion that with the vast advantages of country and population which our great central line has east of the Missouri, that when any line is constructed west of the Missouri, the one indicated above, between the thirty-ninth and fortieth parallel of latitude, will certainly be the one adopted.

"The first purpose of our company after the organization was to construct the road from the City of Burlington to the Des Moines River at Ottumwa, a distance of seventy-five miles. To this end, stock was taken to the amount of \$592,100, which has been increased to \$667,100, which is the present capital stock of the company.

"In 1854 most of the grading, ditching and tying of this part of the road was placed under contract, and between forty and fifty thousand dollars expended at different points on the road. Owing to a severe pressure in the money market, in the latter part of 1854, and first months of 1855, the company found it impracticable to carry on the work, and it was consequently suspended, and the laborers dispersed.

"In the summer of 1855, it was thought advisable to change the policy of the company in relation to the construction of the work, and in the place of continuing by small contracts, to let the entire road to contractors, to be delivered to the company in complete running order. Following this policy, on the 15th day of

August, a contract was executed with Clark, Hendrie & Co., a responsible and wealthy firm, to construct the road and deliver it to the company on the 1st of June, 1857, from Burlington to Skunk River, a distance of thirty-five miles, at a price of \$22,500.

"This company has energetically entered upon the execution of that contract. The grade and ties are now ready for the iron to Mount Pleasant, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and the iron is laid and track constructed about half of the distance. We can confidently expect that the road will be open to Mount Pleasant by the 1st of June next.

"There has been a great anxiety felt by the citizens of Jefferson and Wapello counties for an early construction of the road west of Skunk River, through those counties, but with the present state of finances it has not been practicable to make any contract for that purpose. A proposition has been made to those counties to increase their stock \$100,000 each, and a contract agreed upon to construct the road to Ottumwa, upon the condition that those counties subscribe the stock. This, however, has not yet been done, and the matter yet remains open. The distance from the west terminus of the road to be constructed by Clark, Hendrie & Co. to Ottumwa is about forty miles. After meeting our contract with Clark, Hendrie & Co. we have only about two hundred and forty thousand dollars of stock with which to construct the road west. This is too small a basis to invite responsible contractors to undertake the work, and it is believed that it will be difficult, if not entirely impracticable, to progress further without an increase of stock in Jefferson and Wapello counties.

"Good faith to the stockholders of Wapello County requires that the company shall so manage the aggregate means as to secure the construction of the road to Ottumwa at as early a day as possible, and it would be unjust to them to expend the entire stock applicable to the road in Jefferson County, without ensuring the construction of the road through that county.

"Under all the circumstances I think I can congratulate the company upon the success of the enterprise so far, and predict an auspicious future.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"J. C. HALL."

After the bonds had been sold and stock delivered to the city, and the company had almost completed the construction of the road, some of the taxpayers got it into their heads the city had no authority under the law to create an indebtedness for a private purpose, contending that such was solely the purpose of a railway company. Instead of seeking to enjoin the issuance of the bonds, they waited until the bonds had been sold and the work almost completed. The question arose in the case of Elisha Chamberlain et al. vs. the City of Burlington, 19 Iowa 395, which was a suit in equity to restrain the city from levying a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent upon the real and personal property of complainants for the purpose of paying interest due on certain bonds issued and delivered to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company. Complainants set forth a copy of one of the bonds, which is as follows:

"1856.

THE CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA

1856.

"Bond No. 50. One thousand dollars, issued by the City of Burlington under ordinance No. 44: 'To authorize a loan of city bonds, to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars, to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company.'

"Twenty years after date the City of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, promises to pay to bearer, at the office of E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., in the City of New York, \$1,000 for value received, without defalcation, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, on the first days of August and February in each year, upon presentations of the coupons severally hereto annexed, until payment is well and truly made of the said principal sum of \$1,000. In witness whereof, and in pursuance of ordinance No. 44 of said city, entitled 'an ordinance to authorize a loan of city bonds to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company,' the mayor of said city hereto sets his hand and causes the corporate seal of said city to be affixed, and the recorder of said city countersigns the same at the city aforesaid this 1st day of August, A. D. 1856.

"J. L. CORSE, Mayor.

"D. J. SALES, Recorder."

(There are forty coupons attached.)

Complainants answered that said tax was illegal and not authorized by the charter of the city, or the laws of Iowa, etc.

The city, defendant, demurred to the petition because the same, with exhibits, does not set forth sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action, and shows no reason why the relief asked should be granted. The District Court overruled the demurrer, and the defendant electing to stand thereon, judgment was granted as prayed in the petition.

The case went to the Supreme Court of the state, which sustained the ruling of the lower court. So far, Chamberlain and his kickers had won; but this was just the beginning of trouble. The Federal courts had to be dealt with. As touching the power of a county to issue its bonds, and become a stockholder, arose in *Dubuque County v. The Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Company*, 4 Green 1. The court held such power existed. The same question arose in *Clapp v. Cedar County*, 5 Iowa, 15, where the holding in the *Dubuque* case was sustained. Other cases of the Supreme Court held the power existed. With the decisions of the highest court of the state sustaining the existence of such power, it was an incentive to railroad building, and many such projects were started. Counties and cities voted aid in their construction, the bonds sold, but in some cases the railroad did not materialize.

The bonds had passed into the hands of innocent purchasers for value, who brought suit to recover both principal and interest as they became due. The Supreme Court by its decisions had placed the seal of legality on such transactions, and thereby induced investment in these bonds. When counties and cities failed to get the roads for which they voted aid, then it was the court undertook to go behind its former holdings, or in a vain attempt to declare the constitutional question had not been raised in their former decisions. However, the Iowa Supreme Court in no case was unanimous in sustaining the power, Justice Wright in every case dissenting. The majority opinion was not filed until four years from the time of its rendition.

In *McClure v. Owen*, 26 Iowa 243, the court held that the state constitution confers no power upon the Legislature to authorize counties to become stock-

holders in railroad corporations, nor to borrow money upon their bonds for the purpose of the payment of such stock, and such bonds were void.

In the McClun case it was contended the decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa on the question arising under the construction of the constitution of the state, or of a law of Iowa, was paramount, and under well authenticated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States it was bound to follow the decisions of the highest tribunal of the state.

The case of *Rogers v. Burlington*, 3 Wallace, U. S. 654-67, affirmed the validity of the city bonds, which Chamberlain had attacked.

One Rodgers brought an action in assumpsit in the United States Circuit Court to recover interest due as shown by certain coupons annexed to the bonds issued by the City of Burlington to aid in the construction of the B. & M. R. R. R. The declaration contained many counts.

The defendant city interposed a demurrer to the declaration:

2 "That the bonds showed on their face that they were not issued for any municipal purpose, but as a loan from the city to the railroad company.

3. "That there is no law of the state authorizing the city to issue such bonds, or to loan its credit to any railroad."

The lower court sustained the demurrer, and plaintiffs prayed for certiorari to Supreme Court of United States.

Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court:

We have set forth section 27 of the city charter, passed in 1845, before Iowa had been admitted in the Union, and as to a constitutional question, none could be raised as to the power of the city to issue these bonds. The only question which could arise was whether the Iowa Territorial Legislature when it granted the charter to the city could confer on it the power to submit to the people of the city the question whether the city should issue its bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad. The city by vote of its electors had accepted the provisions contained in the charter. The constitution of the state as originally adopted provided that all laws in force in the territory which were not repugnant to the constitution should remain in force until repealed. The new constitution did not contain any provision which inhibited cities from aiding in the construction of railways. The real question involved in the case was whether what was done was a borrowing of money for a public purpose within the legislative intent included the construction of a railway as being for a public purpose. The United States Supreme Court in the case held that a railroad was an improved highway, and that it was competent for the Legislature to furnish material aid in the construction of a railroad the same as to construct a highway. Justice Field in a vigorous discussion dissented from the majority opinion, in which justices Green and Miller concurred.

Gelpecke v. Dubuque, 1 Wallace 520, was the leading case in the United States Supreme Court sustaining the validity of the bonds issued by cities and counties in the construction of railroads. It held, while it was the rule of the Supreme Court of the United States to follow the construction given a law of the state by the Supreme Court of the state, but where the State Supreme Court had placed different construction on such laws, the ordinary rule did not prevail. By the decision of the highest Federal Court the question was finally put at rest.

Congress by an act, approved May 15, 1856, had granted to Iowa a large quantity of lands for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads in the state. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company received from the state by virtue of this grant 287,095.34 acres. With this land grant properly managed (which was the case), and with good management of the road, it was bound in time to pay fair dividends.

The articles of incorporation of the company were amended, increasing its capital stock from three to six million dollars.

At this time (April 25, 1864) the board of directors consisted mostly of Boston capitalists, among whom were R. B. Forbes, J. W. Forbes and others. C. E. Perkins was secretary of the board.

After the road had been constructed to the Missouri River it was consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, an Illinois corporation, which was originally incorporated as the Aurora Branch Railroad, February 12, 1849, to build a railroad from Aurora to some convenient point in Du Page County, there to connect with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. The road from Aurora to Twin Junction (connection with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad), a distance of twelve miles, was opened February 2, 1850. Its charter was amended January 22, 1852, to enable the company to extend its road from Aurora in a southwesterly direction to intersect any railroad built or to be built northward from La Salle. Under the same act the name was changed to the Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company. This company built from Aurora to Mendota, forty-five miles, which was opened October 29, 1853. On February 14, 1855, the name was changed to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Afterwards, under this charter, the road was built to Chicago, a distance of thirty-six miles, and was opened May 20, 1864.

What was known as the Central Millitary Tract Railroad Company was incorporated February 15, 1851, to build from Galesburg in a northeasterly direction to connect with the Rock Island & La Salle Railroad at such a point in Henry or Bureau counties as the company might designate, and by an amendment of June 19, 1852, "or any other railroad company connection, with or extending into the City of Chicago." This company built from Galesburg to Mendota, the road being opened December 7, 1854.

The Central Military Tract Railroad Company and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company were, on July 9, 1856, consolidated under the name of the latter road. The branch from Galesburg to Quincy was built by the Northern Cross Railroad Company, and was opened January 31, 1856. This road was purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at foreclosure sale, April 28, 1864, though the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy had acquired an interest in this road prior to that date.

The line from Galesburg to Burlington was built by the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company. This company was incorporated February 12, 1849, to build from Peoria to Oquawka. By an amendment to its charter, its western terminus was changed from Oquawka to a point opposite the City of Burlington. This road was opened March 6, 1855, from Galesburg to Burlington and from Galesburg to Peoria, January 31, 1857.

On June 24, 1864, the Peoria & Burlington was consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy under the name of the latter.

The bridge across the Mississippi River at Burlington was constructed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and opened August 13, 1868.

The City of Burlington, which had issued its bonds for \$75,000 and exchanged them for an equal amount of stock in the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, which was subsequently consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; its people now living want to know what became of this stock. We have searched the records of the city and failed to discover what became of it. Report is, and it has been so understood, this stock was sold on execution issued on judgments against the city by some of the bondholders. That at the sale it sold for about twenty cents on the dollar.

An act of the Legislature, approved April 2, 1868, made provision whereby municipal corporations could settle and adjust and compound their indebtedness; was availed by Burlington by an ordinance passed March 7, 1870, entitled, "An Ordinance providing for the settlement of the public indebtedness under and in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature approved April 2, 1868, enabling public corporations to settle their indebtedness." We quote from the Hawkeye and Telegraph in its issue of Thursday, May 31, 1855:

"THE RAILROAD CELEBRATION TO-DAY"

"This evening at 6 o'clock precisely, if nothing interferes, the excursion train upon the Chicago & Burlington Railroad, which left Chicago at ten minutes of 8 o'clock, arrives at our town laden with guests invited by the officials connected with the road, by our city council, and the citizens generally. The guests arrived on time and were hospitably entertained. In the evening a ball was given at the Barrett House. The next day an excursion was given on the Jenny Lind from Burlington to Nauvoo and return. The train consisted of ten cars containing about five hundred men and women, and arrived precisely at 6 o'clock. Among them were Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the mayor and aldermen of Chicago. The guests were taken aboard the magnificent ferry boat and brought across the Mississippi. The boat was dressed with flags and banners, where they were received by the reception committee. Mayor Hudson made a speech on behalf of the city, to which response was made by Mayor Boon, of Chicago. A magnificent banquet was given at Marion Hall, at which Hon. FitzHenry Warren presided. A band from Chicago furnished the music, etc."

When we come to look at the past and call to mind the incidents and events taken place in connection with the establishment of those things which have made Burlington what it is, we must give credit to those who took the initial steps, as well as those who carried forward the same to completion. The men who became incorporators for the construction of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad were not rich men, but of moderate means. They saw the necessity of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri River; that at the rate the country was being occupied, the time would soon come when such a road would pay a reasonable dividend on its cost of construction. Judge Mason, James W. Grimes, Thomas Hedge, D. Rorer, J. C. Hall, and others, who were the prime movers in the enterprises, while they did not have much money, had what was as good, a lot of grit and enterprise, and realized that they could give it such a start that it would commend the confidence of those who had the power to

crown it with success. That they possessed large forethought of what would in the future result from the enterprise taken by them is seen in the report of Hon. J. C. Hall to the stockholders. At the time of Mr. Hall's report, affairs were so arranged the company was sure of its being built to Ottumwa in a short time. The people of the country and towns through which the road would pass were working for its completion without any opposition. All those projectors ever expected was to give it such a start that it would demand the confidence and support of those who could control sufficient capital to complete what they had begun.

The completion of the road from Chicago to Burlington, which had been brought about by eastern men, made it more desirable to complete the Burlington enterprise to the Missouri River. The Burlington people succeeded in getting eastern men interested in the road. When those men became interested and took hold of the project I do not know, but I find that the board of directors held a meeting in Boston, April 28, 1864, at which were present R. B. Forbes, J. M. Forbes, J. F. Joy, J. W. Brooks and J. P. Kidder. "On motion of Mr. Joy, seconded by J. M. Forbes, voted unanimously that with the consent of the absent directors in writing, number Seven of the articles of incorporation be amended by substituting Six for Two in the last sentence so as to read 'The liabilities of the company shall not exceed at any time Six Million Dollars,' etc. The above is a true and correct copy from the records of the company."

C. E. PERKINS,
Secretary.

At this time the road was being pushed as fast as possible, under the circumstances, toward its completion under what was called the Boston management. The young man, C. E. Perkins, signing himself as secretary, was to become one of the most important factors, not only in the construction of the road in Iowa, but also one of the greatest railroad builders of the West. He married Miss Edith Forbes of Boston, and soon after their marriage they made their home in Burlington, Iowa, which continued to be their home until the death of Mr. Perkins, and is at the present time the home of Mrs. Perkins.

It can be truthfully said that no one in the West during his time contributed more to its material advancement than this young man who came from Boston with his young wife and made Burlington his home. He first took an inferior position in connection with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, and by rapid stages, as he proved his ability, rose in the line of promotion until it was not long when those charged with the management of the great enterprise—that of constructing and maintaining one of the greatest continental routes of railways, with its branches—made him its president, which position he held for many years prior to and at the time of his death.

Mr. Perkins had all the elements which constitute a strong character, and that to such a degree as to inspire confidence in his ability to perform what he had undertaken. Because of his sound judgment, attention to business, his executive ability, he had never failed in doing thoroughly and well what he had undertaken. His character was such that he gained the good will of all with whom he came in contact. The problem which he undertook to perform for the interests he represented was not confined to that of Iowa, but to that vast

territory extending from Chicago to the Rocky Mountains. It was at an early day as possible that he helped to bring this vast domain in contact not only with the Atlantic, but the Pacific seaboard, thus to bring happiness and prosperity to the inhabitants of the land through which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ran. This he performed without any scandal, without any wrong of any kind which would tarnish his good name and fame. He possessed the power to put in operation and control those forces which were necessary to the accomplishment of his designs without any friction, but, on the contrary, with harmony and good will.

It is true no one is sufficient of himself to accomplish great results. He has to act through others to accomplish his will. But men are of different degree, and one of the things necessary to success in the accomplishment of great designs is to be able to select the proper instruments that lead to success, and to control them when selected, and to know what has been accomplished has been done well and at the least cost.

Mr. Perkins had this power in superior degree. He fully recognized that honest dealing was the royal road to success, and that by honest dealing in connection with the interests of the people concerning the interests he represented, as well as that concerning his individual interests, must give him a standing which few men possessed.

There were times which tried his temper—times of unfriendly legislation toward the large interests which he represented, such legislation being actuated through ignorance of facts; but during these times he maintained that equipoise of a great mind, being confident that what was right would in the end prevail.

T. J. POTTER

Mr. Potter was for many years general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. No one could have been selected better fitted for the discharge of the duties connected with this important office. It included several thousand miles of trackage, divided into many divisions. On this trackage hundreds of trains ran daily. All this complex machinery had to be kept in working order, so that the cheapest and best service could be performed—that of the transportation of freight and passengers on the line of road. This mighty machine had to be kept in running order to do its work. To do so required a thorough knowledge of the machine in all its parts, to know its capacity, and to see that those who operated knew their duties and performed them. Such was the work of Mr. T. J. Potter.

HON. W. W. BALDWIN

Mr. Baldwin came to Burlington soon after his graduation at the law department of the State University and entered into the practice of law with Hon. B. J. Hall, one of the prominent members of the Des Moines County Bar. He continued in the practice of the law with Mr. Hall under the firm name of Hall & Baldwin until the time came when a great opportunity was opened for advancement, though not in the practice of law, though his legal knowledge served him greatly in his new occupation and in the discharge of the duties of the offices which he has held. There was offered him at first the sole charge of the land

department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company. How much of the lands granted to aid in the construction of the road at the time Mr. Baldwin took charge we do not know, but there was a large amount to be disposed of and to look after the completion of the sales contracts made was a large undertaking which consumed several years of Mr. Baldwin's time. No one better could have been selected to discharge the important duties of the matters entrusted to him.

Mr. Baldwin's rise in the railroad world has been such that his friends have the right to rejoice with him because of the success which has crowned his labors, and so recognized by those whose interests he had in charge.

Mr. Baldwin, although his time has largely been taken up with the interests of the company which he serves so faithfully, has not neglected to discharge other duties which citizenship imposes on one. He has been active in charitable undertakings for the people of the city; served the Independent School District of Burlington as its president, and was for many years a member of the board of directors of the free public library. He has been active in aiding all these things which pertain to the public good and welfare.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

The following named persons on the 31st of December, 1866, became incorporators under the name of the Cedar Rapids & Burlington Railroad Company: H. W. Starr, J. H. Gear, Erastus Chamberlain, J. C. Hall, James Putnam, Thomas Duncan, S. E. Taylor, John G. Foote, H. H. Scott, E. E. Gay, Ezekiel Clark, Edward Shepherd, H. M. Love, S. D. Carpenter, Morgan Reno, William Grimes, John Bird, William Baker, James Henley, George Janison. The object of the corporation thus constituted was to construct a railroad from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Burlington, by the way of Iowa City and Wapello, and to connect with a road from Burlington to Keokuk and St. Louis, Mo.

The capital stock was fixed at \$2,000,000.

Some of the incorporators lived in Burlington, others in Wapello, Iowa City and Cedar Rapids.

About the same time there was formed another company to construct a railroad running north from Cedar Rapids to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Subsequently these two companies became consolidated under the name of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company, and under the latter name the road was built from Burlington St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The road was financed principally by New York capitalists, with what subscriptions had been raised along its line.

The road was unable to meet its bonded obligations, and because of such the mortgage securing its bonds was foreclosed. For a time it was in the hands of a receiver, who operated it. When sold under foreclosure it fell into the possession of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, which company continued to operate it for a time, when it appears the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company got control of the majority of its stock, when its name was changed to Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

However, prior to this time the road north of Columbus Junction was run as a part of the Rock Island system and that part south as a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

BURLINGTON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Thomas Hedge, Richard Spencer, W. W. Baldwin, S. H. Jones, W. Gillies, A. C. Dodge, William Bell, John S. David, H. H. Scott, William Lee, F. A. Tiedemann, D. T. Portlock, J. F. Kuhlenbeck, S. M. Shortridge, David Leonard, William Orendorff, Robert Allen, and others, became incorporated in 1875 for the purpose of constructing a railroad in a northwest direction from Burlington. It had no definite terminal point, but was going where it would do the most good and receive the most help. This road was constructed as a narrow gauge road from Burlington to Washington and from Winfield west to Oskaloosa. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company subsequently got control of the above named road, changed its gauge to a standard gauge and operates it as one of its branches.

THE BURLINGTON & KEOKUK RAILROAD

This railroad was constructed as a link in the chain of roads leading from St. Paul to St. Louis. It is now a part of the line known as the Keokuk & Northwestern Railway, over which trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company run into St. Louis.

THE BURLINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN

The Burlington & Southwestern is a railroad running from Burlington to Fort Madison, thence to Velie Junction, thence in a southwest direction, with connections at St. Joseph, Kansas City, and other points southwest. The road is one of great importance to Burlington, by giving it inlet to a territory valuable to its trade. No road extending from Burlington had so hard a time as the Burlington & Southwestern. It failed to pull itself through as an independent enterprise and finally fell into the control of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which operates it under the name of Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad Company.

THE BURLINGTON, CARHAGE & QUINCY

This is a road running southeast from Burlington to Carhage, thence to Quincy, thence to St. Louis. This road belongs to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN

This road runs in a southeast direction from Burlington, connecting with main line to Keokuk at LaHarpe, thence east.

THE MUSCATINE NORTH & SOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY

This road is the latest addition to the railroads leading into Burlington. The road was first constructed from Muscatine to Wapello, thence to Oakville, where it connected with the Iowa Central. Some three years ago the line was constructed from Oakville to Burlington. The line runs through much of the rich bottom lands from Burlington to Wapello.

No city in the state is better supplied with railroad facilities than those possessed by Burlington.

CHAPTER XXIX

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

In the northern part of the county the lands lying between the Mississippi River and the high bluffs, for the most part, were what were called swamp lands, and as such had been granted by the Government to the state, and by the state sold for almost any price one would offer.

In this swamp land district were many lakes of various depths and covering large areas.

In Huron Township were the following: Gates Lake, situated mostly in the northeast quarter of section 9; Tyler Lake, situate mostly in the northeast and southeast quarter of section 17; Heaton's Pond, in southwest quarter of section 16; Barton Pond, situate in the northeast quarter of section 19; Swan Lake, situate in southeast quarter of section 20; Mud Lake, in southeast quarter of section 19; Clear Lake, in the west half of section 27; Bradley Lake, the largest of all, in the north half and southwest quarter of section 31; Willow Lake, in about the center of section 33, running north and south. None of these lakes, except Gates Lake and Heaton's Pond, had any outlet. The latter two had an outlet to the Mississippi through Huron Slough, which took its source with the Mississippi River at section 3, and emptied into the river in section 27, range 1, north, 5 P. M.

In Jackson Township existed the following lakes: Sand Lake, which was a long lake extending in a southeasterly direction through the west half of section 9. There existed what was called Running Slough, which had a connection with the river in the northwest quarter of section 34, range 1, west, 5 P. M. This slough ran in a southeasterly direction, passing into Jackson Township, thence through Sand Lake and emptying into the Mississippi at the foot of O'Connell Island. There existed what was called Cotton Wood Slough, which ran in a southeasterly direction in the northwest part of Jackson Township.

When the water of the river rose in the spring, it overflowed all this low land. When it receded, which was usually in the last of June, it left the lake depressions completely filled with water and abounding with the best of fish, without any opportunity of escape. Only at certain places in the district, under favorable conditions, was it possible to raise a crop of corn, wheat or oats.

At first a certain amount of drainage of the lakes was undertaken under the law then in existence. A ditch was cut from Tyler Lake to Heaton's Pond, which had connection with Huron Slough and the river. Another was cut from Barton Pond to Swan Lake, and from Swan Lake to Clear Lake, and from Clear Lake to Willow Lake, which had connection with the river by means of a slough.

It was a waste of money to pay for what was done. The only way to redeem these lands was to shut off the overflow of water from the river. When this was done, then by means of drainage, bringing the water which came from the high lands on the west through the ravines and creeks and empty it into the Mississippi. The United States constructed a levee some distance above high water mark of the river, commencing at a point just above the City of Burlington, and extending along the west bank of the river to a point in Louisa County, preventing an overflow. When this had been accomplished, the owners of these swamp lands commenced to establish certain drainage districts, in the manner provided by law. Jacob A. Harman, an engineer, was employed, and devised and plotted a certain drainage district embracing a system of drainage. Instead of cutting drains which ran east from the bluffs to the river to afford drainage, he took the natural depressions existing, carrying the water from the lakes to the sloughs, which emptied into the river, and at these points erected pumping stations. At these stations are installed great pumps which lift the water from the drains over the levee and emptied it into the river.

There are three pumping stations, capable of pumping over two million, four hundred thousand gallons of water per hour.

The area of the drainage district contains about thirty-five thousand acres.

The cost of establishing the system was something over three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, which, according to law, is taxed to the property in the district as a special tax, and in proportion to the benefits resulting therefrom. The construction of the levee and the establishment of the drainage system cost in the neighborhood of six hundred thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XXX

HAWKEYE NATIVES

On the 4th of September, 1905, Wilbur Mosena, Charles Kriechbaum, E. H. Carpenter, H. C. Garrett, Charles L. Schaefer, D. M. Haskell, John Braunberger, Andy Dehner, Charles Dewein, H. C. Schramm, Charles Waldin, John B. Hunt, W. W. Hudson, J. C. Wertz, L. F. Owens, Charles M. Wagner, Samuel B. Tucker, George O. Ray, L. C. Giesecker, J. W. Albright, Isaac Ward, S. B. Wright, Win S. Cox, Charles G. Bosch, George Kaut, Charles G. Mauro, Thomas Hedge, August Kriechbaum, S. R. Ballard, Mark F. Derby, Louis Kriechbaum, L. C. Wallbridge, W. H. Moore, Leon Huffman, Abner S. Cook, J. H. Baner, George J. Reis, Gus Waldin, Henry D. Cameron, C. H. Gardner, Peter H. Orth, Luke Palmer, George Heldorfer, Henry Miller, Charles T. Patterson, T. F. Lukenbill, John H. Beck, became incorporated under the laws of Iowa under the name of "Hawkeye Natives Association."

Among other things, its articles stated the following as the purpose of the organization:

"The undersigned residents of Des Moines County, Iowa, desiring to form an organization of the natives of Des Moines County, Iowa, who have reached the age of fifty (50) years, do hereby certify:

"The particular objects for which this association is formed are, to preserve the traditions and annals of the early settlers of Iowa, and to promote frequent intercourse, acquaintance and friendship among their descendants.

"All natives of Des Moines County, Iowa, who have reached the age of fifty (50) years are eligible to membership; also all natives of Des Moines County of the age of fifty (50) years and upward are eligible to membership, though they reside elsewhere.

"Also have a state organization to which all persons born in the State of Iowa, and have reached the age of fifty (50) years, are eligible to membership. Yearly dues, to either association, \$1.00 per year."

The officers for the first year were:

Wilbur Mosena, president; Henry D. Cameron, vice president; August Kriechbaum, secretary; C. G. Mauro, treasurer; E. H. Carpenter, Thomas Hedge, John Braunberger, executive committee, who, together, constitute the board of directors for the first year and until their successors are elected.

LIST OF MEMBERS, MAY 1, 1914

Officers

James H. Jacoby, president; John Braunberger, vice president; H. C. Wegener, secretary; Theo W. Kriechbaum, treasurer; F. N. Field, corresponding secretary

Executive Committee

Charles Krueger, three years; Luke Palmer, two years; J. B. Hunt, one year.

Members

P. Henry Andre, J. W. Albright, L. E. Anderson, N. S. Augsburg, John Braunberger, Charles G. Bosch, Z. K. Bonar, John H. Beck, O. W. Bandy, Carl G. Bosch, John Barnard, Elijah W. Bandy, Samuel R. Ballard, F. G. Burkholder, J. T. Beckman, John H. Baner, J. W. Brooks, A. S. Cone, Dr. J. S. Caster, W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), Albert J. Copp, Win S. Cox, Mark F. Derby, Charles H. Dewein, H. B. Davidson, W. S. Duval, Peter W. Ditch, Charles E. Demling, Denvin A. Downer, John Engel, Fred Engel, J. D. Edmonson, Henry W. Easaman, Charles Ernest, Marcus Ernest, J. F. Eberle, W. D. Eaton, Mark M. Foote, W. Fordney, F. N. Field, Charles P. Funck, Capt. William Burke, Aug. Bosch, Abner S. Cook, L. H. Chambers, E. W. Cameron, F. F. Graesser, George Helderfer, Thomas Hedge, W. W. Hudson, Dan M. Haskell, George Heck, Leon Hoffman, John H. Hunger, John B. Hunger, John B. Hughes, William B. Hunt, W. A. Hartman, George Hummer, Henry Heffner, Louis Herschler, Frank W. Haskell, Dr. L. C. Hall, M. W. Hays, Charles L. Haskell, W. A. Hunt, Julius Hansen, John J. Hohl, C. H. Hutchinson, John Hartman, A. K. Finley, Harry C. Garrett, Charles H. Gardner, Louis C. Gieseke, J. A. Gregg, W. H. Grupe, Paul Guelich, W. H. Groeltz, George Kiesling, Otto H. Klein, Charles Henry Krueger, Theo W. Kriechbaum, Henry H. Karver, Robert Kroppach, John Leicht, T. F. Lukenbill, Theo Landhasuer, Louis Linse, Phil Leicht, Charles W. Lemberger, Wilbur Mosen, Charles Mauro, Will H. Moore, J. W. McMasken, Henry Miller, Henry Magel, W. Magel, Frank M. Mellinger, Luther B. Johnson, James H. Jacoby, W. B. Jacoby, August Kriechbaum, Charles Kriechbaum, Edward W. Krieg, John Kassel, Fred Kriechbaum, Peter H. Orth, Luke Palmer, Edwin C. Parsons, J. S. Penny, Charles T. Patterson, Max E. Poppe, Horace Patterson, B. A. Prugh, John Pflaum, J. W. Parr, John T. Remy, George J. Reis, George C. Remy, Henry H. Robinson, J. E. Rhein, James J. Ransom, Charles Remerscheid, Moses W. Robinson, Jacob C. Rupp, W. O. Ransom, Peter Magel, H. A. Mathes, Daniel McCallen, John A. Mertz, W. D. Masters, Martin Moehn, C. L. McCash, Robert H. Mooney, P. J. Mathews, Barney Nieman, J. T. Niehaus, Lon F. Owens, J. W. Straus, Estes Swift, James B. Smith, W. J. Snyder, J. R. Shaul, J. W. Smith, J. C. Snyder, Fred S. Schreiber, George B. Salter, F. F. Smith, John W. Tressel, Albert S. Teuscher, C. J. Tobin, J. W. Topping, Charles Waldin, Gus A. Waldin, Charles M. Wagner, M. F. Roberts, H. S. Rand, A. H. Riepe, Ed Rapp, Charles Roesch, Charles L. Schaefer, J. L. Smith, Henry Schlager, H. C. Schramm, S. C. Scotten, H. P. Scheurs, F. H. Sowden, E. G. Willard, J. C. Wertz, L. C. Wallbridge, L. B. Wright, Henry Wolfert, R. C. Waddle, Charles F. Wedertz, E. R. Weingartner, August H. Wedertz, Herman A. Woemhoener, John C. Wright, Richard S. Williams, Fred J. Wolbers, George H. Washburn, Edward White, Henry C. Wegener.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Mrs. Ruth Gear Rand, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Strauss, Mrs. Theodore B. Waldschmidt, Mrs. Magdalena L. Roesch, Mrs. David Garman, Virginia David Stricklett, Mrs. Susan K. Mercer, Mrs. Mary E. Bessie, Mrs. J. W. Topping.

MEMBERS DECEASED

Since Organization Was Effected

Louis Kriechbaum, September 22, 1907; George Dotterwerch, October 2, 1907; Samuel B. Tucker, January 27, 1908; John M. Chubb, March 4, 1908; Joseph Norton, June 20, 1908; Henry D. Cameron, January 10, 1909; Andy Dehner, March 6, 1909; George Kaut, November 24, 1910; George H. Pflaum, September 3, 1911; W. Henry Mauro, March 11, 1912; Jerome Hedges, November 23, 1912; Henry A. Woemhoener, March 25, 1913; E. H. Carpenter, August 16, 1913; Louis H. Wiemer, July 22, 1913; George O. Ray, December 17, 1913; Isaac Ward, March 21, 1914; Philip Kautz, February 24, 1914; John B. Hunt, April 17, 1914.

Nothing could be more praiseworthy than the establishment of this association. Those forming the association felt that something ought to be done to preserve the traditions and annals of the early settlers. Unfortunately for Burlington, it has not a historical society. In the early days such a society existed in the city. The Hawkeye Natives do not expect to perform an historical work; this would be impossible. Its work is more in the nature of a friendship order of natives who meet and hold counsel on past events, keeping green in memory the "Auld Lang Syne." The association has erected a log cabin in Crapo Park, overlooking the Great River, where they assemble on occasions for mutual enjoyment.



OLD ZION CHURCH, BURLINGTON
Built in 1838

CHAPTER XXXI

CHURCHES OF BURLINGTON

OLD ZION

The Methodists were the first on the ground in Burlington, as the Baptists were first in Danville Township.

Dr. William R. Ross, in the fall of 1833, had built a small log cabin for school and religious purposes near, and to the southwest of, North Hill Park. The renowned Rev. Peter Cartwright was at this time presiding elder of a district embracing a large territory in Illinois, and the whole of Iowa. Doctor Ross requested Elder Cartwright to send a preacher to Burlington, and in compliance with the request Barton H. Cartwright was licensed and directed to go to Flint Hills and preach to the people.

With a team of oxen hitched to a wagon, Reverend Cartwright arrived at the home of Doctor Ross in March, 1834. Mr. Ross made good use of the Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, not only in preaching, but in breaking ground. During the week days of the spring of 1834 he broke thirty acres of ground for the doctor, and filled the pulpit in the log cabin church on Sundays. He became known as the "Ox Driver Preacher" in the then new community, where there were more Indians than white people. Little is known of Rev. Barton H. Cartwright. We know nothing of his history after this time.

Some time in the early '70s the writer met Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, who at that time was living near Springfield, Mo., where he had gone in an early time and had purchased a large amount of land. But the Reverend Barton had a brother, the Rev. Daniel G. Cartwright, who was in fact the first Methodist minister in Iowa. He was born in Simpson County, New York, 1796. Came to Des Moines County in 1835, where he was sent by Rev. Peter Cartwright. He settled on a farm in Union Township, of which his wife and children had charge, while he traveled the circuit of which he was presiding elder, being the successor of Rev. J. H. Ruble, who died a short time after his arrival. Rev. Daniel G. Cartwright subsequently moved to Yellow Springs Township, where he lived on a farm, which he subsequently sold, and moved to Kossuth, where he died at the home of his son, Willam H. Cartwright, in 1873. It was under the ministration of Father Cartwright the early Methodist churches were nourished and cared for.

What is called Old Zion Church can said to have come into existence about April 12, 1834, because at that time the Rev. Peter Cartwright formed a class composed of six persons, of which Doctor Ross was the leader. The early Methodist ministers were missionaries to a large extent, their purpose being to gather together people of their faith, organize class meetings, and start the work.

In April, 1834, Reverend McMurty, who was the second minister to preach to the congregation at Burlington, stopped on his way from Rock Island. He was followed by the Rev. W. D. R. Trotter, who preached for the congregation. The Rev. James H. Jamison of the Missouri Conference, missionary to the Sac and Fox Indians, preached at the house of Doctor Ross in 1834. From the beginning Doctor Ross was not only engaged in the good work of looking after the welfare, spiritually, of the members of the church, but after the welfare of the children of the community. He organized the first Sunday school in Iowa, and furnished it with a library. In this work he was supported by the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Unitarians.

At this time the Methodists seemed to be the only denomination which had any preaching. A. B. Stetler of the Missouri Conference preached to the congregation once every month. Wilson Pitner preached for a time in 1836.

In the year 1838 the Methodists determined to erect a building in which to worship. The following named persons met at the room of Mr. Chapman, an attorney, on March 5, 1838: Reverend Bastion, pastor; J. C. Sluth, Thomas Ballard, Levi Hagar, William Davis and William R. Ross. The result of this meeting was the adoption of a resolution to build a brick house of worship, 40 by 60 feet. The meeting appointed Doctor Ross and Messrs. Sluth and Hagar a building committee, with enlarged powers, etc., to estimate the cost of such building, to raise the funds, and make the contract for its construction, and to have general supervision of the work of construction. Mr. Adam Fordney was subsequently added to the committee. When this action was taken the congregation had not become incorporated. The Wisconsin Legislature was in session at the time, and on June 22, 1838, Dr. William R. Ross, Robert Cock, John C. Sluth, Thomas Ballard and Robert Avery became incorporated by an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, and all associated with them, according to the rules and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and were constituted and made a body in deed and law by the title and name of Trustees of the M. E. Church of the City of Burlington, with perpetual succession, "and are hereby made capable in law to have, purchase, receive, take, hold, possess and enjoy to them and their successors to the use of the said M. E. Church in Burlington lots 374 and 375." By this act of incorporation the corporate name of the church was the "M. E. Church of the City of Burlington."

This church received the name of "Old Zion" in 1857. Thirteen years had elapsed since its erection, and the roof needed repairing. The story is, which comes from J. S. McKenney, at the time one of the editors of the Burlington Telegraph, who says: "In 1857 we were publishing, in company with Hon. James Morgan, the Daily Telegraph. Some time in that year the leaders of the church determined to hold a festival to raise funds to put a new roof on the building. When the time came for holding the festival, the late Hon. Judge Stockton came to the Telegraph office, and requested that we get up a 'poster' for the occasion, saying he would leave the matter with us. We printed the bill, with the head line, 'Old Zion wants a new roof.'" We have in another part of this history related for what purposes besides a place of worship this edifice had been used. The Rev. E. H. Waring, one of the early ministers who preached in Old Zion, writes as follows:

"OLD ZION CHURCH"

"Old Zion no longer exists except in the memories of the past. It is true, the organic name was not 'Old Zion,' but the M. E. Church of Burlington. However, for the half of a century it was known and called by no other name, which carried with it the fondest associations in the early struggles for the building up of the church militant. It had existed almost from the founding of the city, had been the place where had been enacted the laws of the first territorial government of Wisconsin, and Iowa; where the courts of justice had been held, the laws enforced and justice administered, where the Gospel had been preached and the penitent sought forgiveness of his sins, from all of which, it had become canonized in the hearts of the people of the city. All had an interest in it because of its association with the early lives of the people of the city. Nothing is now left to perpetuate its existence except the pen of the historian, and a plate inserted in the north wall of the present opera house erected on the ground where once it stood.

"After the church was abandoned by the Legislature in 1840, there was placed in it some rough benches with a back to each seat. These were placed in the 'Amen Corner,' the other parts of the house were filled with seats without backs. In 1845 it had comfortable pews. The plastering was not finished for several years. The pulpit, which was placed in it after the adjournment of the Legislature, was a round concern that half encircled the preacher as he stood in it. Afterward a third pulpit was placed in it which was a high and massive structure, 'marbleized,' and was thought to be very tasteful. It was built by Evan Evans, Esq. Inside one of the columns, when taken down in 1862, I found written in pencil August 22, 1845. This last pulpit was displaced by a small grained desk erected in the winter of 1862. But its day was brief, for in the removal of the church in 1864 the neat, small pulpit, of oak and walnut, now in use took its place. The pulpit originally stood in its present position at the west end of the church; but in 1843 the seats were reversed, and the pulpit placed between the entrance door. This was done at the instance of the presiding elder, Rev. B. Weid, and in order to promote quiet and attention in the audience. But afterwards the original arrangement was restored.

THE FRONT AND CUPOLA

"In 1846, under the superintendence of Rev. E. T. Norris, an addition, including the vestibule, stairways, gallery and steeple, were put up at a cost of \$1,200. The external work was done much better than the internal. The stairs were awkwardly arranged, and the gallery, once termed by C. Dunham, Esq., late editor of the *Havkeye*, 'the cock loft of Old Zion,' was almost wholly unfit for use. The bell, weighing 1,452 pounds, was placed in the building in 1850.

"In 1862 Old Zion and Ebenezer Station were united under the writer's charge; the public services being held in Old Zion, and Ebenezer being closed. In the spring of 1864, by a vote of membership at a meeting held for the purpose, the place of meeting was changed to Ebenezer. Upon the occurrence of this event the friends of Old Zion rallied, a meeting was held, and it was determined to open the church, and ask for the establishment of Old Zion Station. Sub-

scriptions were taken up and the work of restoration undertaken. The Hawk-eye chronicled the changes thus: 'Old Zion. This venerable edifice, in its internal arrangements, has been thoroughly remodeled. Through the body of the church were run three aisles, two side and one central. The old gallery has been removed, and in its place are the pews, but slightly raised above the main floor, and a new and tasteful pulpit succeeds the old one. The ceiling is adorned in fresco, while on each side of the pulpit are two niches, containing each a tablet in fresco, on which are appropriate scriptural quotations, admirably lettered. The windows, formerly low, are now arched, thereby adding greatly to the beauty of the church, etc. When all is finished, the most familiar friends of Old Zion will scarcely recognize the old church in this, its second youth.' Old Zion had never been formally dedicated up to this time. On the Sabbath of June 10, 1864, it was reopened with appropriate services by Rev. Bishop Janes, assisted by Rev. G. B. Jocelyn and other ministers."

About what led to its sale I have nothing to say. On the 25th day of March, 1881, the north one-half of lot No. 374 and lot 375, original city, on which this sacred edifice stood, was sold to the Burlington Opera House Company, on which has been erected the present opera house. After the sale was organized what is known as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Burlington, which constructed the beautiful church building situate on the southeast corner of Washington and Fifth streets, at a cost of about eighty thousand dollars. Old Zion was the first Protestant church built in Iowa, and it can be truthfully said no church in Iowa has such an interesting history.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterian and Congregational beliefs were so identical in the early times it was easy for Presbyterian and Congregational people to amalgamate. The real difference between the two was one of church polity and not of faith. The Congregational Church of Burlington, organized in 1838, had its beginning in an organization known as "The Constitutional New School Presbyterian Church of Burlington." The founders of the present Congregational Church, which took its rise in 1843, were among the founders of the Constitutional New School Church. It appears that the Rev. L. G. Bell, the pioneer minister and missionary of the Presbyterian Church, in 1838 caused to be organized a church mostly composed of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, which the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) would not recognize on roll call because of its name. Those of the infant church who sided with the acts of the assembly withdrew and organized the "First Presbyterian Church of Burlington." The Constitutional New School Presbyterian Church about the same time went out of existence, and the Congregational Church took its place. Those acquainted with the history of the Presbyterian Church at this time can readily see how the change was brought about, and why so many Presbyterians became Congregationalists.

The First Presbyterian Church of Burlington was organized in February, 1845. Two Presbyterian organizations had been formed previous to that date, but were, after a few years of unsuccessful struggling, disbanded. The third Presbyterian organization, which is the present First Church, is now in the sixty-third year

of its existence, and is one of the strongest and most vigorous in the state, having a present membership of 485. It was organized by the Rev. Charles P. Cummins, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William L. McCalla. Its charter members were Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fletcher, Mrs. Jerry Lampson and Miss Mary Calkins. Mr. D. W. McIntyre was the first ruling elder of the church. The Reverend Mr. McCalla supplied the newly organized church for a few Sabbaths. The services were held by the favor of Miss Calkins in a school room on Third Street, nearly opposite the present opera house. Here the first communion service was held, which was administered by the Rev. Aaron Leonard, who was at the time pastor of the Round Prairie (Kossuth) Church. This was in the autumn of 1845.

During the winter of 1845-46 the Rev. Thomas A. Bracken supplied the church for six months. Mr. Bracken afterwards settled in Kentucky, and was pastor of the Second Church, Lebanon, for over a quarter of a century.

Rev. William K. Stewart, pastor of the church at Macomb, Ill., supplied the people once a month for some time following Mr. Bracken. In those days the trip from Macomb had to be made on horseback, and bad roads and the condition of the river made the coming of Mr. Stewart difficult and uncertain.

Rev. James Gallatin, pastor of the neighboring church of Spring Creek, held occasional services for the people. The people were so well pleased with Mr. Gallatin that in the spring of 1848 they petitioned the presbytery to transfer him to Burlington. But Spring Creek was then the larger and more promising field, and objected to giving up its minister, and after due consideration Mr. Gallatin declined the call.

Not long after this the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, was visiting in Burlington, and preached for the congregation. The people anxiously requested him to help them secure a pastor; and in response Doctor Cuyler recommended a young Princeton licentiate, Mr. James G. Shinn. Mr. Shinn was favorably impressed with the representations Doctor Cuyler made on his return to Philadelphia, and in the summer of that year (1848) he visited Burlington. The visit resulted in a call to become pastor, and the call being accepted, he was ordained and installed pastor, November 4, 1848. Rev. Salmon G. Cowles moderated the meeting of presbytery and preached the ordination sermon.

Mr. Shinn continued pastor for three years, successful and greatly loved by the people of his charge. The pastoral relation was dissolved on the 22d of December, 1851, Mr. Shinn returning to the East.

During his pastorate here, eighty-five persons were added to the church, of whom thirty-one were on profession of faith in Christ. Among these were, in 1848, Mr. Denise Denise, Mrs. Mary A. Denise; in 1849, Miss Mary B. Henry (Mrs. Robertson), Mrs. Antoinette Tracy, Mrs. Mary McCash and Miss E. A. Best (Mrs. Dorn).

Only one of these honored members are spared to the church, viz., Mrs. Denise. All the others have passed to their rest and their merited reward.

Following the resignation and dissolution of the pastoral relation between the Reverend Mr. Shinn and the church the Rev. Joshua Phelps, D. D., supplied the church for one year. From November 20, 1853, to May 4, 1854, the church was ministered to by the Rev. W. E. Larkin.

The Rev. Jephtha Harrison, D. D., was called to the pastorate in June, 1854. He entered upon the work in September of the same year and continued his relation to the church until October, 1857. Licentiate W. L. Mitchell was the next stated supply for one year. He was called twice to the pastorate, but declined.

The Rev. Jas. M. Clark was stated supply from July 5, 1849, pastor from September, 1859, to August, 1861, when he accepted an army chaplaincy.

From August, 1861, to the spring of 1864 the Rev. W. E. Westervelt ministered to the church as stated supply.

The Rev. Geo. D. Stewart, D. D., supplied the church from April, 1864, to September, 1870, when he accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Omaha, Neb.

The present handsome and commodious church edifice was erected during the pastorate of Dr. McClintock, at a cost of over forty thousand dollars, having been completed and dedicated in 1889, free of debt. The main auditorium has a seating capacity of 750 and the church is complete in all its appointments.

All the various departments of the church are well organized and doing effective work.

In 1854 was organized what was known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Burlington, its founders withdrawing from the first church. The difficulty started in the session, not on account of any difference in faith or practice; but of a difference in the views of the members, as to the duty of ministers to express their views on the question of slavery then agitating the country. The following named persons organized the Second Presbyterian Church: G. W. Snyder, John G. Law Elder, Daniel Winter, A. Harbach, David Rice, William Winter, Robert Winter, Maria B. Harbach, Elizabeth Winter, Laura Rice, Peter Jacoby, May Wedg, V. Jeremy Wedg, Mary E. Bearner, H. L. Wedg, J. C. Fletcher, Susanna Snyder, C. B. Snyder and Mary C. Clark. The Presbyterians at this time seemed to have considerable trouble, for we find on October 1, 1858, was organized what was called the Westminster Presbyterian Church. What led to its organization we have been unable to discover. Those organizing this church were George Lindrum, Julia Lindrum, C. A. Whittaker, P. V. Anderson, M. E. Hayden, Grispella Hanes, Martha Stewart, Hester Stewart, Mrs. Jane Young, William Gillies, L. M. McCook, A. F. Whittaker, James R. Nairn, J. M. Case, Robert Donahue, John Dickey, Lucia Whittaker, Ellen M. Corse, Jane Dickey, Isabelle McChesney, Peter Jacoby and Euphemia Jacoby. Neither of the above organizations continued for any length of time. The Westminster people built a church which stood on the ground now occupied by the church of Christian Scientists. This property in the '60s came into the ownership of St. Paul's Catholic Church, and was used by them until the erection of their new building at the corner of Columbia and Fourth streets. On the dissolution of the Westminster Church, many of its members became associated with the Congregational Church. At the termination of the Civil war, all differences between members on the question which agitated the country ceased and all who had departed from the parent church came back except those who had united with the Congregational Church.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

(Burlington)

Wherever you find in any new country a settlement of people from New England, you will find a Congregational Church.

This church was first organized under the name of "The Constitutional New School Presbyterian Church of Burlington." At this time there was so much division in the Presbyterian Church it was hard for one raised in that faith to properly locate himself or herself. At this place I quote from the letter of Dr. Samuel Fullenwider written to Daniel Matson, secretary of Committee of Invitation to the Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Kossuth: "I have no doubt you younger members often challenge the wisdom and prudence of the fathers who founded the Church of Kossuth, but, by way of apology, and an explanation of their actions, it would seem necessary to inquire a little into the doings of the General Assembly and the causes of the division. From my memory there were two which were mainly the procuring causes, viz.: The one, the union with the Congregational brethren in the matter of home missions, and the other, the relation of the General Assembly to slavery. There were doubtless other causes."

There were men in the assembly who represented the advanced thoughts on slavery. They had for years with increasing zeal urged on the assembly to make a more explicit, practical utterance on slavery, but could only obtain a reaffirmation of its former utterances, which, if my recollection serves me right, were made in 1818. Though they were by no means pro-slavery, yet they were nothing more than "Glittering Generalities." There were many who were dissatisfied with the working of the home missions, and had been trying to have the union with the Congregationalists dissolved; but there were enough men who claimed to be conservatives who opposed the change, and they, holding the balance of power, when it came to a vote, defeated both measures. So certain parties or persons, in the fall of 1836, preferred charges against certain Presbyterians. They were the most radically anti-slavery and the most clamorous for sustaining the union with the Congregationalists and were sufficiently venomous, when deprived of seats in the assembly, to give the anti-slavery men no hope and insure success for the non-unionists.

When the assembly met in the spring of 1837 the moderator would not allow the chief clerk to read the names of the delegates from these presbyteries, so depriving them of their seats without citation or trial. Certain members left the rooms, and with these tabooed presbyteries founded what was called the "New School Assembly." From what is known of the founders of the Congregational Church in Burlington, and those succeeding them, it can be readily seen why the first organization was given the name above stated.

Evidently the first organization contained many persons of the New School Presbyterians, persons who had pronounced views on the slavery question and who favored the union with the Congregationalists on the question of home missions. Fundamentally, orthodox Congregationalism is the same as that of the Presbyterians.

The Reverends Reuben Gaylord and Rankin preached for the Presbyterians at Kossuth and other places. The Rev. A. Leonard was one of the first Presbyterian ministers to the Round Prairie Church.

The church at Burlington, from the time of its organization as a New School Church, as well as from the time it became known as a Congregational Church, never at any time failed to raise its voice against the crime of human slavery. Doctor Salter, pastor for more than a half century, was known throughout the state and the whole West, as the "Abolition Preacher." At a time when many ministers of other churches, who through fear of offending some members who held pro-slavery sentiments, held their tongues on this question Doctor Salter and those of the church who preceded him were outspoken on the question.

The Congregational Church had its incorporation at a meeting held at the school room of Mr. Park Stewart, situate on Court Street. There were present at this meeting the following named persons: The Rev. James A. Clark, a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society; James G. Edwards and wife, Mrs. Ellen T. Edwards; William H. Starr, Mrs. Frances C. Starr, Doctor Knapp, Mrs. Helen M. Larrison, William Haynes, a Mr. Bronson and wife, Arthur Brigman, Joseph Brigman and Mrs. Ruth Sheldon, who was the first woman school teacher in Des Moines County. This meeting took place on the 25th of November, 1838. It was at this meeting the church was organized. Mrs. Edwards was a member of Old South Church, Boston, before she came West. Some years after the death of Mr. Edwards she married J. M. Broadwell.

The congregation worshiped in the house in which the church was organized for several years, and was ministered to by many persons, among whom were Reverend Mr. Clark, Reuben Gaylord, Asa Turner, W. C. Rankin, W. C. Boal. The first regular pastor was Rev. Horace Hutchinson, who continued to preach for the congregation till the time of his death in 1846.

Conditions had so changed that on the 28th of December, 1843, it became a Congregational Church. At this time a reorganization took place, for what cause we do not know. It seems from the following names many of the New School brethren were going into the Congregational Church, particularly Rev. Aaron Leonard, who was a man of strong personality. The reorganization took place in a room on Main Street on the date last mentioned. The Rev. A. Leonard presided at this meeting. There were present at this meeting: Rev. A. Leonard, A. S. Shackford, secretary, R. Armstrong, W. H. Starr, Charles Hendrie, Mrs. David Leonard, James G. Edwards, Mrs. A. Leonard, Mrs. M. J. Kelley, Mrs. McCosh, Mrs. Ellen T. Edwards, Mrs. L. Buell, and David Leonard. The above named persons unanimously affirmed a motion to reorganize the church and become a Congregational Church according to the constitution and confession of faith of that church. There were forty-one members of the church at this time. How many of this number joined the new organization we do not know, but it appears that the constitution thus adopted was subsequently signed by the following persons: Abner Leonard, Elizabeth Leonard, David Leonard, Mary S. Leonard, Jane Wilkins, Benjamin Lewis, William H. Starr, Robert Armstrong, Albert S. Shackford, Sarah McCash, Louisa Buell, Margaret J. Kelley, Ellen T. Edwards, Sarah S. Prince, Mary McGuire, Annie E. Chase, Catherine Nealley, Frances C. Starr, Anson E. Bruner, Maria Pitt, Mary Allen, Rebecca Field, Matilda B. Ransom, William and Jane Moore. After the completion of the

organization, the church became connected with what was known as the Denmark Association of the Congregational Church, to which A. S. Shackford was elected as delegate. From the time of its organization in 1838 up to 1846, the congregation owned no house of worship. In this year was completed at a cost of \$6,000 a building 40x50 feet. This building stood on the ground now occupied by the present structure. This building was commenced in 1843, and completed in 1846, and was dedicated to the High and Holy One December 29, 1846, the Rev. William Salter discoursing from the following passage of Scripture:

"And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." Isaiah II, 3.

Rev. William Salter at the time of dedication, was pastor. The former pastor, Reverend Hutchinson, having passed away into his "Eternal Rest." The congregation having assembled at its meeting place on Columbia Street near where stood the old McCutcheon House, known to all old settlers, extended an invitation to the Rev. William Salter to become their pastor. This was on the 15th day of March, 1846. The invitation was accepted, and on the 30th day of the December following, the Rev. William Salter was installed pastor of the church at a council held on that day. The Rev. Reuben Gaylord was moderator of the council. The Rev. T. M. Post of Illinois College at Jacksonville, preached the installation sermon and the Rev. Asa Turner of Denmark offered the installation prayer. The Rev. James A. Clark of Fort Madison made an address to the people there assembled. The sermon of Reverend Post was based on the following words of Scripture: "But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ." Ephesians IV, 15 (and see context).

Some time in 1854 this building was enlarged by an addition 20x40 feet, constructed on the west end. After twenty years had elapsed from the time of completion of the first building, it became necessary to construct a new and more commodious one to supply the needs of the congregation. During this time the membership of the church had not only increased in numbers, but in wealth. Then it was determined to erect a building not only suitable for its needs, but one which the people composing it, as well as the people of the whole city could look upon with pride. It chose for its architect, Charles A. Dunham, a resident architect, known throughout the state for his skill in designing, and giving character to what he designed in the way of churches, and other buildings to be erected. The last services held in the old church were held September 9, 1866, the last prayer meeting, September 13th. At this last meeting Reverend Doctor Salter spoke, choosing for his remarks the following passage of Scripture:

Haggai II, 1-4. "In the seventh month, in the one and twentieth day of the month, came the word of the Lord by the Prophet Haggai, saying, Speak now to Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and to Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest, and to the residue of the people, saying, Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? and how do ye see it now? is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing? Yet now

be strong, O Zerubbabel, said the Lord; and be strong, O Joshua, son of Josedech, the high priest; and be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you, said the Lord of hosts."

What feelings of emotion, love and gratitude must have filled the hearts of this people who for so many years had worshiped in this sacred edifice which must give way for another and better one. The memories of the past, with its struggles, its joys, its hopes, its fears, all came rushing into present consciousness. The songs of triumph which once cheered the hearts came back once again. The sorrows for the loved and gone, once again filled their souls. Here it was, within these sacred walls, under this roof, for so long they had met to rejoice and were cheered with the knowledge that before long another and one more beautiful would take the place of the one which for so many years had sheltered them.

The work of taking down the old house soon commenced. The corner stone of the new edifice was laid on the 4th day of July, 1867. The architect was present on the occasion directing the work. A large concourse of people had assembled to witness the occasion, and hear what was said. The congregation and all the pastors of the city had assembled at Marion Hall nearby, and having formed in procession, marched to the place where the services of laying the stone were to take place. Robert Donahue, one of the members of the church, had charge of the procession. Rev. William Salter, the pastor, delivered an address on the occasion. Rev. George D. Stewart, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, read the portions of Scripture contained in LXXIV and XCII Psalms. While the choir and congregation sang:

"Here in thy name, Eternal God,
We lay this corner-stone for thee,
Oh, make the house thy fixed abode,
And keep it, Lord, from evil free." Etc.

Rev. Asa Turner, the pioneer of Congregational ministers in Iowa, offered the dedicating prayer. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. B. Fuller, pastor of the Baptist Church. A copy of the Bible, that of the church hymn-book, a list of the names and members of the church, with its officers, a copy of the Burial Hill Declaration of 4th of June, 1865, a copy of the Declaration of Independence and that of the Constitution of the United States, of Washington's Farewell Address, of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, the Constitution of Iowa, of the Burlington City Charter, and Ordinances, of the Burlington newspapers, the Religious News, and the Independent and a photograph of the old church building, were placed in a metallic box carefully sealed, and placed in the corner stone. The corner stone having been laid, the work progressed as fast as possible till its completion. It was not fully completed and ready for occupancy till December, 1870. The lower rooms in which the Sabbath School is held was completed in 1869, when on the 26th of that month, they were dedicated, Rev. William Salter preaching the sermon. Rev. W. F. Baird, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Prof. J. T. Roberts, of Burlington University, assisting in the services. Addresses were delivered by A. E. Millspaugh, superintendent of the Sabbath School, and other members of the church.

The church dedication took place December 25, 1870. The hopes of the congregation had been fully realized, and their hearts filled with gratitude to God for his loving kindness and care. It was a proud day for his Congregationalists of Burlington and especially to their revered pastor.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

- 1st. Invocation by the Pastor.
- 2d. Hymn 548.
- 3d. Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. D. E. Jones.
- 4th. Hymn 549.
- 5th. Sermon by Rev. J. P. Fuller, D. D., Pres. Knox College.
- 6th. Prayer of dedication by Rev. Asa Turner.
- 7th. Hymn 550.

The church continued to prosper under the care of its pastor, but it was to meet in a material way an unexpected loss, when one Sabbath morning, by reason of defect in the heating furnace it took fire and almost the whole inside was burned to such an extent that it required many thousand dollars to place it in good condition. Fortunately, the walls which had been constructed of stone, were uninjured. But with energy the congregation went to work to repair and make over the inside portion of the building. This work was completed within the year. The Rev. William Salter continued their pastor until August 15, 1910, when he was taken Home, his beloved wife having preceded him many years before. Occasionally, with Mrs. Salter accompanying him in his buggy, the Reverend Pastor would go to Aspen Grove Cemetery, there to drive along the ways beneath the leafy shade of trees. While so passing along, a tree which was being cut down, fell, striking Mrs. Salter and killing her almost instantly, and severely injuring the Reverend Pastor. It was an accident for which no blame can be attributed to any one under the circumstances.

For many years prior to the death of this aged pastor, he had several associates, the last of whom is the present pastor, the Rev. Naboth Osborne.

Pastors of the Congregational Church from April 12, 1846, to August 15, 1915: Rev. William Salter, D. D., from April 12, 1846, to August 15, 1910. Associate pastors: Rev. William Buss, called January 24, 1882. Resigned October 16, 1884. Rev. George D. Herron, called January 1, 1892. Resigned June 1, 1893. Rev. Frank N. White, called April 5, 1894. Resigned October 9, 1898. Rev. R. L. Marsh, called June 1, 1899. Resigned June 31, 1899. Rev. Naboth Osborne, called April 19, 1906. Pastor from August 15, 1910.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

No church organization is more attentive in looking after the spiritual welfare of its communicants than the Catholic Church. This church had its beginning in Burlington in 1839. Bishop Lorcias, to whom had been intrusted the interests of the church in this part of the then western country, having learned that some two or three Catholic families lived in Burlington made preparations at once to see that they were supplied with religious ministrations. For this

purpose he directed the Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli to take such steps as he deemed necessary for the spiritual welfare of those families in Burlington and for the upbuilding of the Catholic Church in that place. That he might have the better opportunities in the work intrusted to him he gave him an assistant in the Rev. Constantine Lee, at Galena, Ill. In November, 1839, Father Mazzuchelli started on his mission down the Mississippi River visiting the different places where he could find Catholic families. On his arrival at Davenport he stayed a few days with Father Pelamorgues, then proceeded to Burlington, a small village containing about ten or twelve hundred souls, of whom twenty-seven were Catholics. A German family by the name of Thollmann lived presumably in a log cabin in which were assembled on December 17, 1839, the Catholic population of the town, and at this time and place was celebrated the first Holy Mass ever offered in Burlington. The Rev. Father was unremitting in his labors for the church. He visited Burlington several times in 1840. In the same year he purchased from Mr. Postlewaite a lot on which in the same year was erected the first Catholic Church in Burlington. The Rev. Father was its architect, its dimensions were 30x55 feet, with a basement so arranged as to be suitable for school purposes. The building thus completed was blessed and dedicated in honor of St. Paul. From 1840 to 1843 Rev. J. A. M. Pelamorgues, Rev. J. G. Alleman and Rev. A. Godfret ministered at St. Paul's at different times. In October, 1843, Father Alleman resided in Burlington and had charge of St. Paul's. The first entry in the Burlington baptismal records is that of John Owen McCollin, on the 17th day of October, 1841, just one year and eleven months from the time the first mass was celebrated in the cabin of Mr. Thollmann, Father Alleman administering the same. In the summer of 1842 Rev. A. Godfret made several visits to Burlington and St. Paul's Church. Father Mazzuchelli kept his records in the register of St. Michael's Church, Galena, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire, so that much of the history of St. Paul's was lost. Bishop Lorcias made frequent visits to St. Paul's as shown by the baptismal records from May, 1842, to July, 1845. The Catholics in Burlington at this time were mostly Irish and German and it was but natural that in a short time segregation would take place between them. In August, 1843, Rev. John Healy, an easterner, took charge of this congregation. Reverend Healy ministered to the congregation until August, 1845, when Reverend Father Hugo was appointed and took charge until 1847. After the departure of Reverend Hugo, Bishop Lorcias stayed in Burlington for some time. When during these times St. Paul's was without a pastor the Reverend Father Alleman, of Lee County, looked after the flock. In September, 1848, Rev. George Riffle was installed as pastor. He made Burlington his home until 1857. Rev. P. M. McGinnis was sent to St. Paul's in April, 1857, and it seems he and Reverend Riffle had charge of St. Paul's Church for one year. It appears at this time a separation of the two congregations which worshipped at St. Paul's took place, for at this time St. John's Church was organized. Notwithstanding this separation Father Riffle ministered to both congregations from 1852 to 1854. Reverend Father Kinsella was appointed pastor of St. Paul's in February, 1854, and continued to minister to the church until May, 1855, when he was transferred to Allanakee County. He was succeeded by the Reverend Father Hammon who was its pastor for one year, when Father Kinsella was reinstalled and continued in its pastorate until October, 1861. Following Father Kinsella came Rev. J. B.

Donlan, who continued its pastor until in the fall of 1869. Of Father Donlan it can be truthfully said, no one could have been more faithful in the discharge of the duties which his pastorate cast upon him. He was not only an able expounder of the Word of God from the Catholic point of view, but one who never failed to visit the members of his flock, whether in sickness or health. In truth he was a "Good Shepherd" to those entrusted to his care: He departed this life on the 29th of January, 1871. Father Donlan was succeeded by Rev. Martin Lee in 1869. During the pastorate of Rev. Lee, St. Patrick's Church was organized, and on its organization Father Lee was transferred to it as its pastor. Following Father Lee came in the order as pastors of St. Paul's, Rev. J. R. Goffney, Rev. P. J. Morin, then from 1873 to 1880 Rev. Thomas Gunn, who was transferred to Cedar Rapids. His successor was Reverend Father Lowrey, who was succeeded by Rev. Bernard Mackin, who died in July, 1909. After his death, Rev. Thomas F. Galligan, the present pastor was appointed. The old church erected in 1840 had served its purpose for twenty years, when the building known as the Second Presbyterian Church was purchased and being put in repair continued to be the church home of the congregation until the completion of the beautiful structure situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and Columbia Streets.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

This church is an off-shoot from St. Paul's Church. As stated in our short history of St. Paul's Church, in 1852, for the benefit of the Germans connected with St. Paul's, St. John's Church was organized and soon after a church building was erected on South Hill on the north side of the public square. Father Riffle was its first pastor and continued to fill this office for the church until 1857, when he was transferred to another parish and Father Leutner came and remained one year. He was succeeded by Father Mathias Michaels, who retained the pastorate for three years. Father Michaels was followed by Rev. Charles Excel who held the pastorate for two years. Rev. Bernard Herdner was appointed pastor in September, 1863, and continued to fill the duties of that office until August, 1870, when Rev. John B. Fendrick was appointed to the pastorate. During his time a small addition to the church was built and also a sister's academy. St. John's congregation came in charge of the Jesuit Fathers in May, 1876, under the direction of William Becker, S. J. The Jesuit Fathers continued in charge of the church until in the early '70s, when the church and congregation came under the control of the Fathers of the Benedictine Order, who are in control at the present time. When the Jesuit Fathers had the administration of the offices of the church, under the direction of Rev. William Becker, S. J., a new cemetery grounds were purchased, and a commodious residence secured. When Rev. N. Greisch, S. J., had control a large Gothic church was erected. The Jesuit Fathers were instrumental in the organization of St. Frances' Hospital, the first hospital built in Burlington. Since the Fathers of the Benedictine Order have administered to the parish, the beautiful school building situated on the northeast corner of Division and Eighth streets has been erected. Rev. Thomas Burk, O. S. B., is pastor at the present time.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

This church came into existence from a division of territory of St. Paul's Church. It was organized in 1870 under the direction of Rev. Martin Lee, who ministered to its people for a short time only. His sickness compelled him to relinquish its pastorate. When Father Lee had charge, the congregation commenced to erect a church home on West Washington Street. Father Kinsella succeeded Father Lee. He finished the church and saw that a house for the priest had been built as well as a parish school building. Father Kinsella continued to be pastor of St. Patrick's Church until 1880, when in Holy Week, he was taken away from all earthly labors. Rev. M. Kirkpatrick succeeded Father Kinsella and held the office of pastor of the church until 1885 when he was succeeded by Rev. J. J. O'Brien, who ministered to the congregation until 1882, when Rev. W. J. McCormick was appointed pastor. Father McCormick was dearly loved by his parishioners. He ministered to them for seventeen years, when he was sent to Melrose, Iowa. He was succeeded by Rev. T. H. Brownrigg, the present pastor.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, WEST BURLINGTON

When the large shops of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company were constructed at West Burlington, the Jesuit Fathers of St. John's Church established a mission church at this place which they looked after. The congregation received a resident pastor in the person of Rev. Father Wilhelmi, who continued to minister to the congregation until 1888, when he was succeeded by Rev. Peter Hoffman, who continued in the pastorate until July, 1893. Reverend Hoffman was followed by Rev. George Gerlinger. At the present time the parish is in charge of Rev. Anthony B. Schoenig. The congregation have built a parochial school building which was first conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, St. John's Parish. The parish is in a flourishing condition.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church is among the oldest in Burlington, being organized February 2, 1840. It is the oldest Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Iowa. The first vestry was composed of the following named persons: Charles Mason, senior warden; V. P. Antwerp, junior warden; A. C. Dodge, George Partridge, Bernard Hener, Charles I. Starr, Charles Neally, James W. Grimes, William B. Remey, J. P. Bradstreet and Henry W. Moore. Rev. John Batchilder was its first rector. From 1840, the time of its organization, the church had no permanent home until 1850, when it purchased the lot at the southwest corner of Fifth and High Streets, on which it erected a church during the same year. In 1857 a tower was erected to the church and a chancel addition was made. Some time in later '50s the church purchased an organ which was used for many years. In the early '70s the church undertook to erect a new and more commodious building, and with that view purchased a lot north and fronting on the North Hill Public Square. Plans had been prepared and the foundation for the new church had been laid, but for some cause unknown to the writer the project was abandoned.

the lot sold and the present church building was soon after erected on the site of the original church building. Presiding officers of the church: S. H. Jones, senior warden; Dr. G. A. Chilgren, junior vestry; W. L. Cooper, treasurer; W. H. Davidson, Lyman D. Guest, clerk; John A. Gregg, H. C. Jordan, Jno. A. McCosh, A. L. Philips. Rev. John Kerrin is the present rector.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BURLINGTON

This church was organized April 1, 1849. Charter members: Rev. J. G. Johnson, William B. Ewing, William R. Hawley, Heinrich Chamberlain, Mary Kitchen, Ann Bridges, Kilsey Martin, Benjamin Gore, Kitty Gore, Aaron Chamberlain, Harriet Smith and Susau Holdridge. The church made a good beginning, for on the day of its organization there were baptized by immersion and taken in as members of the church, John M. Webbers, John Bridges, Mary Garrett and Anelle McGrue. The above named were baptized at the close of the morning services. At the close of the evening services of the same day there were baptized George Von Beek and his wife, Adeline, Rev. J. G. Johnson, the pastor, performing the rite of baptism. The first church erected by this congregation was built on the ground on which is now located the Young Women's Christian Association. It was a brick structure and one of the best in the city for the time. The church disposed of this property and constructed the beautiful church now occupied by it on the southwest corner of Sixth and Washington streets. Rev. Roy Barrett is its present pastor.

THE FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH

The German Baptists of this country, although not federated with the English speaking regular Baptists, hold principles in common with them.

The first German Baptist settling in Des Moines County was a certain Mr. Wilde, who arrived here about 1857. Not finding a German Baptist Church, he united with the First Baptist Church. Ten years later, about a dozen German Baptists arriving from the Fatherland, made Burlington their home. They were destined to lay the foundation of a church society that has been a power for good in the community.

The formal organization was effected October 27, 1868, with the following charter members: Henry Rieke and wife, Chr. Jordan and wife, F. Jordan, J. Henry Rieke, Elizabeth Brenneke, Mary Buerich, Minnie Wiesel, Mary Kohrs Meyer, Friederike Rieke.

A branch church was simultaneously established at Prairie Grove near Danville, Iowa, with the following members: D. Siefken and wife, D. Piepergerdes and wife, H. Henricks and wife and L. Hofenga and wife. The recognition services were held November 7, 1869. Prior to the calling of a regular pastor, Mr. H. Rieke, Sr., conducted the services.

From its inception to the present time, there has been gradual and normal development of all branches of the work.

The first edifice, erected 1870, was outgrown after twenty years, and replaced by the present structure, the equipment of which proves inadequate for the needs of today.

The following six pastors served the church during the forty-seven years of its history: Rev. John Khors, 1868-1877; Rev. Fr. Hoelzen, 1877-1889; Rev. R. Machholz, 1889-1895; Rev. Jacob Merkel, 1895-1900; Rev. Joseph Scholz, 1900-1910; Rev. O. E. Krueger, 1910-.

The church now has a membership of 450, forty of which form the branch church at Prairie Grove under the pastoral care of Rev. D. J. Siems.

The various organizations of the church are in a flourishing condition. The Sunday school, under the leadership of Mr. J. Gerdes, supported by a body of devoted officers and teachers, recently received the "Honor Roll," presented by the Iowa State Sunday School Association, for efficiency.

The Men's Bible Class is without doubt the largest in the city.

A recent membership campaign in the Young People's Society, of which Mr. G. H. Johnson is president, resulted in fifty-two new members.

The present Board of Deacons is composed of Messrs. H. Rieke, Sr., Chris. Kohrs, Sr., Wm. Kohrs, Hugo Moelzen, H. Rieke, Jr., O. Schwieger, and Fr. Lohmann.

For a long period of years Mr. Chris Kohrs, Sr., has been the faithful treasurer of the church, while Mr. E. H. Hoelzen has rendered efficient service as secretary.

From an educational point of view, it is to be regretted that the German language is losing ground. The church finds it necessary to adapt itself to the needs of the young people, and the children in the use of the English language. Thus the instruction in the Sunday school follows the line of necessity. On alternating Sundays the evening services are also given in English. It has become a matter of experience that the community can be better served by the use of both languages. The church is becoming more conscious of its opportunities and responsibilities in this part of the city.

DIVISION STREET M. E. CHURCH

This church was organized October, 1853. The first official board of the church was composed of Oliver Cock, D. S. Ebersol, Levi Hagar, H. C. Hawkins, W. C. Hunt, William E. Brown, William Johnson, Thomas Robertson, Adam Fordney. First Board of Trustees: Oliver Cock, W. E. Brown, H. C. Hawkins, Martin Heisey. The congregation held its meetings in the South Hill Schoolhouse which had just been completed. In the spring of 1854 it commenced to erect a church building at the northeast corner of Division and Fifth streets. The church name of the organization was "Ebenezer Church." Its first pastor was Rev. W. Flanders. This church continued in existence for many years and was for a time the leading M. E. Church in Burlington. Its people requested the ablest and best talent in the Conference be sent to Division Street Church. Among its pastors were Rev. H. W. Thomas, Rev. P. P. Ingalls, W. E. Waring, T. E. Corkhill and others who were considered among the ablest ministers in the Iowa Conference. A consolidation of Old Zion and Division Street Church was attempted and in a certain sense effected; but not without friction. Out of the contention which arose at the time, the First M. E. Church and Grace M. E. Church had their origin. The subject of the conten-

tion has no place in this book. The Division Street property subsequently passed to the Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church people and is now their place of worship.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church commenced as a mission in 1845 under the care of Rev. Sebastian Barth and was regularly organized July 8, 1848, by Rev. William Herminghaus. The charter members of the organization were Andrew Delle, Christina Delle, Rosina Fichtner, Barbara Klauberg. Present pastor Rev. Charles Guenther. In connection with the history of this church I will state that the Rev. John L. Walther ministered to the congregation of the church for ten years. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was appointed chaplain of an Illinois Infantry Regiment, and was killed on the first day of the fight (April 6, 1862) at the battle of Shiloh. He wanted to show the boys he could fight as well as preach.

THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH

In the year 1850 there were but 231 persons in Iowa of Swedish ancestry. There are now over seventy-five thousand. One of the early settlements of Swedes in Iowa was in Boone County. There is a Swede settlement, not far from Stratford, at what is called Swede Bend, in which lived a Mr. C. A. Bjork, who was an earnest Christian gentleman, and a man of considerable ability. He was the organizer of the first Swedish Mission Covenant in Iowa, which was the beginning of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America. The Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America has about thirty-five thousand communicants. The beginning of the work of the Swedish Evangelical Mission in Burlington was not commenced until about 1855, however a few of the brethren had met in their homes for song, Bible reading and prayer. During these times, Rev. John Wenstrand, then stationed at Keokuk, would come to Burlington and preach for the brethren. The people of this faith in Burlington and West Burlington acted jointly for a time, when in 1887 the church in West Burlington was organized. At this meeting, Mr. Gust Palmgren was chairman and Mr. Lindgren secretary. The organization purchased the German Lutheran Church building on the corner of Wheeler and Sumner streets, which building the congregation has since occupied. This church was incorporated under the laws of Iowa in 1889 and joined the Swedish Evangelical Mission in the year 1893.

THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH OF BURLINGTON

After the organization of the West Burlington Church, the friends and members who lived in Burlington first met at 600 Gertrude Street, May 29, 1887, and adopted a resolution that their mission society should thereafter be a congregation under the name of The Swedish Evangelical Mission Church of Burlington, Iowa. At a business meeting held at 312 Leebrick Street, Burlington, June 13, 1887, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. At this meeting

the Rev. K. Forsman was present, and took part in forming the organization. This congregation joined the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America September 1, 1890, and became incorporated under the laws of Iowa, February 10, 1891. This congregation for a number of years rented a hall at the corner of Marshall and Smith streets, where it held services until 1898. Then it purchased a lot on Central Avenue at the east end of Smith Street. On this lot was erected a church building in 1899, which was dedicated November 26, 1899. Rev. A. Nystrom was then pastor of the church. The churches at Burlington and West Burlington have always acted in unison, and help each other in their work.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

D. P. Henderson, Mr. Mattlock, Joshua and Arthur Millers and others, adherents to the faith and belief of the Christian Church in 1853 organized a church society for the benefit of the spiritual welfare and the propagation of the belief of the Christian Church. Through hard times and other matters this organization did not succeed as they had hoped. Mr. C. C. Miller, an ardent adherent to the faith and practice of that church, came to Burlington in 1870. He with others felt the need of a church organization. On October 11, 1870, at the residence of Anna Harris (Harris House) on North Main Street, aided by Elder S. T. Shartess of Vinton, Messrs. C. C. Miller, A. Abbott and Ranson Trobee were chosen elders, at the meeting for organization, and the following-named persons, at the same time, became members of the infant church: Ranson and Elizabeth Trobee, Alexander and Mary A. Abbott, George R. and Emeline M. Scott, Thomas Hickson, Thomas Barr, George Knesram, A. Muzzy, Mary E. Muzzy, James A. Duvall, Japhet Hand, Rachel E. Hand, L. F. Smith, Sarah Allen, Ann Harris, Elizabeth Harris, C. C. Miller, Charity A. Muzzy, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Sallie Ann Hand. At the next regular meeting, Mary Cornwell, L. Kate Edwards, Mrs. Lizzie Phillips, Mrs. Hinkson, Mrs. Catherine Miller and Mrs. Duvall were added to the society.

In the fall of 1870, the society went from the residence of Ann Harris to a small room in the old courthouse (Marion Hall), where they worshiped during the winter of 1870-71. They then occupied the Reformed German Church building on Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, until January, 1874, when they bought the Olivet Congregational Church property, on Boundary Street. This building was not centrally located for the church membership and it was sold and a large church edifice was erected on the corner of South and Thirteenth streets. This church has had a wonderful growth within the last ten years. Murrill C. Hutchinson, pastor.

SWEDISH M. E. CHURCH

This church had its origin as far back as 1857 when a class was organized among some Swedish people five miles west of Burlington by Rev. P. Norberg. The first members of the church were John Pearson and wife, C. P. Peterson and wife, J. P. Erickson and wife, Andrew Carlson and wife, and Mrs. Marjorie Staff. This society built a small church in 1861. The people

of this society were ministered to by various ministers of the church in connection with a Swedish M. E. Society in New Sweden, Jefferson County. Rev. Alfred Anderson in 1871 was appointed pastor of the charge west of Burlington and in that year organized a society in Burlington and built a church on West Hill at the northeast corner of Spray and Leebrick streets. Mr. Henry W. Starr donated to the society the ground on which this church stands. For a time the church had a hard struggle, but with energy and enthusiasm and personal sacrifice the church has prospered of late years. Present pastor, Rev. O. E. Olson.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. R. C. Hamilton of Morning Sun, Ohio, who was then supplying the pulpit of the United Presbyterian Church at Keokuk was sent to Burlington by Rev. Henry Wallace then superintendent of missions to look after the flock at Burlington. Mr. Hamilton preached his first sermon to the people of his faith in First Presbyterian Church August 15, 1875. He visited among the United Presbyterian people then here dwelling for a short time giving them encouragement as the apostles of old. They requested him to present to the presbytery their wish for a church organization. At the time there were thirteen persons who were united with the church. The presbytery considered the request and sent the Rev. E. D. Campbell of the Mansfield Presbytery to organize a church in Burlington. He arrived on the 14th of July, 1876, and entered on the work entrusted to his care. On July 15, 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M., he preached in the First Presbyterian Church his first sermon, having for his text "For I have much people in this city." On the 16th of the next month the United Presbyterian Church was organized in the basement room of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Henry Wallace of Morning Sun, and Ruling Elders Henry M. Cheltrin of Morning Sun and F. A. Duncan of Columbus City were the committee on organization. Rev. Wallace preached the sermon and Mr. Duncan was appointed clerk. Charter members—Robert W. Coulter, Mrs. Nancy D. Coulter, Wilson W. Blake, Mrs. Maria S. Blake, John Paisley, Mrs. Margaret McCosh, Mrs. Jane Dungan, Mrs. A. G. Swindler, Mrs. Nancy McLane, Mrs. Rosa Sponholtz, Robert G. Saunderson, William C. Stewart Mrs. W. C. Stewart.

Adherents—W. J. Donahue, Mrs. Lizzie G. Donahue, James W. Wright, Samuel A. Wright, William G. Wright, Miss Anna Wright, Calvin McConaughy, Mrs. Eliza McConaughy, Samuel McIntyre, W. J. Cunningham, Mrs. W. J. Cunningham.

The election of ruling elders resulted in the choice of Robert W. Coulter and Wilson W. Blake. They were ordained by Rev. James Brown, D. D., of Keokuk, June 9, 1876. The first communion was held June 11. This church within ten years from its organization commenced to erect a church edifice, a fine frame building on Valley Street, west of Central Avenue. It was of the Swiss style of architecture, and had a tasteful spire in height about ninety feet. The building was completed in 1879. The church prospered both in members and wealth. In the year 1905 it erected on the northwest corner of Gunnison and Division streets a beautiful church building, having all the modern conveniences of churches. Rev. A. L. Graham is its pastor at the present time.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH

On the 25th day of March, 1879, certain persons, members of the M. E. Church of Burlington (Old Zion), and Ebenezer Church, commonly called Division Street M. E. Church, became incorporated under the name of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Burlington, according to the Faith, Discipline, and practice of that church in the United States.

Evidently the purpose of the new organization was to merge the two congregations into one, which however, failed, the cause of which has no place in this work.

The result of the action taken, resulted in the building of two large and beautiful church structures in the city, the church building erected on the southeast corner of Washington and Fifth streets and what is known as Grace M. E. Church.

The trustees of the M. E. Church on March 25, 1881, for the consideration of \$9,000, conveyed to the Burlington Opera House Company, lot 375 and the north half of lot 374, Original City. The building (Old Zion), the picture of which is shown in this book, was soon after torn down and an elegant opera house erected where it stood.

The history of Old Zion is so largely connected with Methodism in Iowa it appears to the writer, that the name should be given to the M. E. Church which most nearly takes its place, and it should be called New Zion, which will call to memory "Old Zion," Church of God.

Since the organization of the First M. E. Church, it has made wonderful progress in all good works. Has the largest membership of any Protestant church in the city. Its house of worship constructed of granite, with its furnishing, cost in the neighborhood of sixty-five to seventy thousand dollars.

The present pastor, Rev. W. H. Heppe, is a man having a liberal education, original in his conception of the matters upon which he discourses to his people.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH

On November 19, 1871, Rev. W. G. Wilson met with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whitford, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mantor and Mrs. Elliot, in the West Boundary school building and organized the South Burlington Methodist Episcopal Church. Public services were held in the schoolhouse on the Sabbath and the mid-week prayer meeting at the home of Mrs. Elliot. A house of worship was talked of, money raised and a lot purchased at the corner of South and Thirteenth streets for \$450.00. In January following the work of building was commenced and progressed so rapidly that on March 24, 1872, the new church known for many years as "The Little White Church," was dedicated by Presiding Elder, I. P. Teter. At this time there was a membership of forty and a Sunday school of one hundred.

In 1889 under the leadership of W. N. Hall, pastor, articles of incorporation were filed by W. N. Hall, T. J. Myers, C. T. Patterson and I. N. Ripley changing the name of the church to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and naming as Trustees W. T. McLane, C. T. Patterson, W. Bucklew, H. L. Pennebacker, G. M. Hall, L. W. Dickinson, M. L. McLane, I. N. Ripley and

George Sweeny. A building site was secured at the corner of Central Avenue and Angular Street on which was erected the present convenient and substantial structure, the corner stone was laid in 1889, the dedication taking place on the 23d of November, 1890. The present membership is about four hundred. The church has been served by the following pastors (the year of appointment is given): W. G. Wilson, 1871; J. H. Power and P. J. Leonard, 1872; J. G. Barton, 1873; C. L. Stafford, 1876; Nelson Wells, 1877; G. W. Byrkit, 1878; U. B. Smith, 1881; T. J. Myers, 1883; A. V. Kendrick, 1884; W. N. Hall, 1887; W. R. Stryker, 1890; G. B. Swartz, 1893; W. H. Mahaffie, 1897; E. L. Schreiner, 1899; J. W. Hackley, 1900; C. L. Tennant, 1903; J. W. Lambert, 1908; J. W. Poole, 1911; W. A. Longnecker, 1914.

FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The above named church was organized in 1841 by Jacob Wilhelm, Seibert Magel, Conrad Pfeiff, Balthasar Schmitt, John Philip Kreichbaum, George Blickbahn, Louis Teuscher, Henry Fehling and Fred Funck. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Rieger, who came in 1841 and stayed till the spring of 1844. The first meeting-place was in the garret of a house on the corner of Main and Columbia streets. In 1844 Rev. H. A. Eppens became their pastor and remained until April, 1849. In or about the year 1847 their place of worship was changed to a room over what was Carpenter's Jewelry Store, corner of Third and Jefferson streets, where they continued to worship till 1850. In 1849 Rev. Theodore H. Dressel became pastor, and so continued until July, 1855. On the 19th of July, 1855, Rev. Frederick Fausel, from the Theological Seminary of Marthasville, Mo., became pastor.

In 1850 their present elegant and commodious house of worship, situated on the southwest corner of Columbia and Sixth streets, was begun. It is a brick structure, original size 40x60 feet, with stone basement, and with tastefully and beautifully finished interior. A semi-circular gallery runs around the east end of the audience-room, in which is a fine organ, and all the appointments of the house are such as becomes a temple devoted to the worship of the Almighty. In 1869 some additions were made to the edifice, including an extension of twelve feet to the main building, and the erection of a steeple ninety-two feet high. The house occupies a commanding position, overlooking a large part of the city, the river, etc.; will conveniently seat about seven hundred people, and cost \$12,000. It was dedicated April 6, 1851, Rev. Christopher Young, of Quincy, Ill., preaching the sermon from John, XXI, 1-5. Rev. M. Kroenlein, of Franklin Center, Iowa, Rev. Conrad Riess, of Muscatine, Rev. J. G. Shinn, of the Burlington Presbyterian Church, and Rev. William Salter, of the Burlington Congregational Church, assisted at the dedication, which was a joyful occasion to the faithful members and friends of the church. Rev. Karl Michels is its pastor at this time.

We wish to state in this connection that we would like to give a historical account of all the churches in the city and county, but under the circumstances this would impose on us a task entirely too burdensome. It is almost impossible to get correct church data from which to write. In the change of officers, records become lost or through carelessness are not preserved. I have been able to find

but one church (Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Pleasant Grove) which has a complete record from its organization in 1839.

ST. LUCAS' GERMAN CHURCH

This church, situated on Fourteenth Street, corner of South Street, of which Rev. Karl Scheib is pastor, is in a flourishing condition. Rev. Scheib has been its pastor for many years and is much loved by the members of his congregation.

ZION GERMAN CHURCH

This church, situate on North Fifth Street, Reverend Erdmann, pastor, is one of the German Lutheran churches in Burlington which had much to do in the awakening the spiritual life among its members and the German people of the city. The older residents of the city will remember Pastor Zimmerman, who ministered to the people for so many years. Rev. J. H. Erdman is its pastor at the present.

BETHANY CHURCH

The people composing this church purchased the building formerly known as Division Street M. E. Church, situated at the northwest corner of Division and Fifth Streets. This church has been one of the important factors in the religious life of its members. No organization could have been more fortunate in securing a pastor than this church in the Rev. Robert Neumann, a man of great scholarly attainments, and one who has the power of expressing his thoughts in the best of speech. In addition to the above he possesses a fine personal appearance. A man who is both loved and respected by the community at large.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated at 115 South Central Avenue. The building which this church owns and its people occupy was built by the Congregationalists and was known at the time as "Olivet Church." When the Olivet Church ceased to exist, it passed into the possession of, I think, the Christian Church people, and from them into the ownership of the Lutheran people. This church has been prosperous since its organization. Rev. S. M. Leshar is its present pastor.

MESSIAH EVANGELICAL

(Swedish)

We regret we cannot give a history of this church. The building situate at the corner of Smith and Adams streets is a beautiful structure after the Gothic style of architecture. It was among the first church organizations in the city. Has since its foundation had a wonderful growth and accomplished great good among the Swedish people of the city. It has been the pleasure of the writer to have been personally acquainted with many of its pastors. For learning, purity and devotion to the work, the pastors of this church have not been excelled.

CHAPTER XXXII

YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF BURLINGTON

A little more than a decade had passed from the time Iowa became a state when there was organized in Burlington its first Young Men's Christian Association. It appears to have been a voluntary association, as no record of its incorporation exists. It was organized in the year 1857. The following named persons were its officers: W. H. Backus was chosen president; H. H. Hawley, vice president; H. B. Spellman, corresponding secretary; W. E. Adams, recording secretary; Jacob Gartner Laumann, treasurer.

The board of directors was composed of: J. Morton, John McCray, W. F. Baird, Richard Spencer, C. H. Wright, A. T. Williams, P. H. Smythe and A. Merritt.

None of the above named are alive at this time. They were enterprising and of the highest character of men. Mr. Backus was a merchant and member of the firm of Backus, Miller and McKitterick, which was engaged in the wholesale and retail crockery trade. H. H. Hawley was engaged in the sale of pianos and musical instruments. H. B. Spellman was superintendent of the gas works. His daughter, who recently departed this life, was the wife of John D. Rockefeller. J. Morton was a hardware merchant. W. F. Baird, the pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. C. H. Wright, a merchant tailor. P. H. Smythe a young and rising attorney. J. G. Laumann, a merchant and subsequently won for himself an honored name as a soldier in the Civil war.

The rooms of the association were upstairs in Copp's Block, with entrance on Jefferson Street. This building is now known as Parsons Block, at the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

We do not know how long it continued to carry on its work.

The next Young Men's Christian Association formed in Burlington was a voluntary association, composed of fifteen or twenty young men, among whom was the writer, John Pierson, William Candy, Moses Dunn, Rev. Norton, Dr. R. C. Walker, Barney Scott and others whose names have passed out of memory. It was organized in 1867. It had its rooms in the second story of the building situate on the southeast corner of Main and Valley streets. It was largely a charitable association in that it did not devote its efforts to acquire a large membership for their own improvement and social welfare as appears to be the object of Young Men's Christian Associations at present. At that time no hospitals existed in Burlington and the stranger who came within its gates and became sick, and was without means, needed looking after. This association made it its duty to look out for such cases. At that time a young man by the name of Nor-

ton who was attending the Burlington University, and who subsequently became a Baptist minister, was its secretary. The members contributed so much monthly for his employment. He was a deserving young man and one of the grandest men I have ever known. Was a great worker, intelligent, and his sympathy for the suffering had no bounds. He lived in his life the fullest measure of Christian belief.

This association had donated to it the third floor of the building situate where is now located the Iowa State Savings Bank. The large room it fitted up temporarily for a hospital. At no time did it have more than three patients. Dr. R. C. Walker was the physician in charge. Mr. Norton was on the lookout for any who was sick and needed assistance. There was but one death in the hospital. A young brick layer had come to the city and by some mischance fell from a scaffold and was seriously hurt. Mr. Norton heard of the accident and had him brought to the hospital. When he found that he was a member of the Catholic Church he had Barney Scott go for Father Donlan. The young man lingered for many months, but finally passed away in presence of Mr. Norton, Barney Scott and Father Donlan who administered to him the last rites of the church.

The present Young Men's Christian Association was incorporated March 22, 1879. Its officers were: W. E. Blake, president; C. H. Whiting, corresponding secretary; W. J. McClure, recording secretary; J. L. Kelley, treasurer. Board of directors: W. J. Samson, H. J. Wakerly, Arthur Risser, J. H. Bremmerman, J. V. Bean, T. B. Snyder.

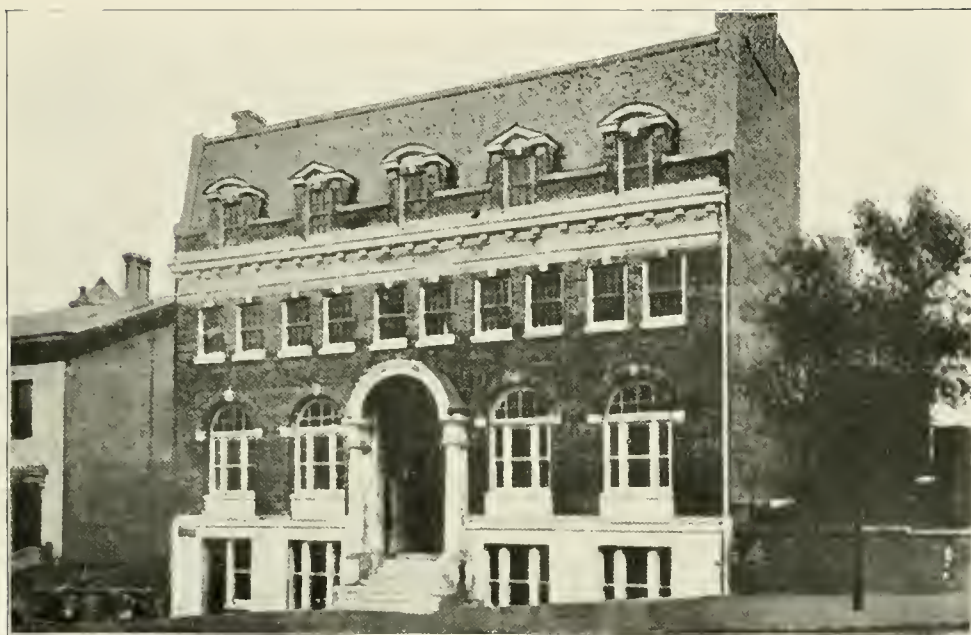
Its line of activity we understand is somewhat different from those which preceded it. The object of the present association is to induce young men to become members, furnishing them with a place where they can become acquainted and enjoy themselves in innocent amusements, where they can find a home, and their minds be taken away from the evils and snares which are laid to catch and lead astray young men.

In connection with it are held religious services to keep in tone the spiritual nature of its members. In other words, it is in the nature of a young men's moral and religious club.

We are given to understand its members do not consider it is one of their duties to visit the sick stranger who comes within the city's gates, that it is not altruistic in the sense "I am my brother's keeper in all instances." That its brotherhood is limited to its membership, and the greater the membership the greater its good and influence. Taking this view, it cannot be said that its object is all of Christianity.

The association is a part of Christian endeavor to elevate and keep pure the young men who become members, and to exert a moral influence throughout the community in which it exists.

The association soon after its incorporation held its meeting at 419 Jefferson Street. From this location they were moved to No. 111 Main Street, and being there several years, the association took up its abode at the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets. Hon. Horace Rand deeded to the association the ground on which the present building is located in 1895, the same being a donation to the association. Efforts were at once undertaken by its friends to raise the necessary sum of money with which to give it a permanent home. This was accomplished in a short time.



Y. W. C. A. BUILDING, BURLINGTON



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, BURLINGTON

The cost of building and its furnishing was \$85,000. The directory follows:

BASEMENT

Boiler room; swimming pool; locker rooms for boys, young men and business men, toilet room; bowling alley room; spectators' gallery to swimming pool; modern locker system room; separate showers—for boys, 5; young men, 7; business men, 4.

FIRST FLOOR

Administration offices—Men's, boys' and physical. Men's division—Lobby, game room, reading room, check room, correspondence room, pocket pool and billiard room, gymnasium, auxiliary gymnasium and hand ball court. Boys' division—Lobby, game room, reading room, check room, physical director's offices, gymnasium, fireplace.

SECOND FLOOR

Six dormitory rooms; class, club and assembly rooms; ladies' auxiliary room; kitchen, toilet rooms, storage and matron's rooms.

THIRD FLOOR

Twenty-two dormitory rooms; linen closets, toilet rooms.

MEMBERSHIP

Men	427
Boys	304
	—————
Total	731

PRESENT OFFICERS

D. E. Hertzler, president; Dr. J. N. Patterson, vice president; G. W. Slingluff, secretary; Milton A. Blaul, treasurer.

ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS

W. H. Debenham, general secretary; Alf Mellor, assistant secretary; Paul A. Lewis, physical director; W. G. Warr, boys' work director.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. E. Blake, Louis Blaul, Geo. C. Boesch, Geo. Bershee, Milton Blaul, N. L. McMullin, Jno. A. McCosh, W. W. Milligan, J. N. Patterson, E. G. Marquardt, D. W. Lunbeck, G. W. Slingluff, E. C. Noelke, Lee H. Morgan, A. J. Benner, D. E. Hertzler, R. W. Robinson, T. W. Riepe.

PRESIDENTS OF ASSOCIATION SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

W. E. Blake, 1879-82; Thos. McCosh, 1882-84; J. L. Kelley, 1884-89; G. A. Miller, 1889-92; Elmer Sikes, 1892-99; S. T. Huebner, 1899-1902; Lee H. Morgan, 1902-11; D. E. Hertzler, 1911-15.

SECRETARIES SINCE ORGANIZATION

Fuller, Diffenbaugh, Egge, Barrett and Debenham.

It can be said without any disparagement to others connected with the association, that through the active part taken by Mr. W. E. Blake, it received that impetus which has carried it to the success which it has attained.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

There is nothing in a state, nation or city, which more clearly indicates the culture, intelligence, and moral condition of its people than the institutions established by them. No greater contest can be found than that which is continually going on between these forces whose tendency is to uplift men and women and those to drag them down; the good and base in human nature.

On the 11th day of November, 1901, Emma C. Schenck, Elizabeth Cassidy, Sarah Newman Roney, Edith E. Jordan, Kate M. Boden, H. A. Blackmar, R. Lelia Penrose, Clara B. Saunderson, Miriam Carey, Eugenia Hackley, Letitia Waite, and Susan E. Jaggar, all the most excellent of women, became associated as a corporate body under the name of "Young Women's Christian Association of Burlington, Iowa." In the preamble to the articles of the association they declared they were actuated by a desire to stimulate interest in the religious development of young women of Burlington and vicinity, and to improve their intellectual, social and physical condition, and for this purpose became incorporated.

The articles of the association created four classes of membership, active, associate, sustaining and life.

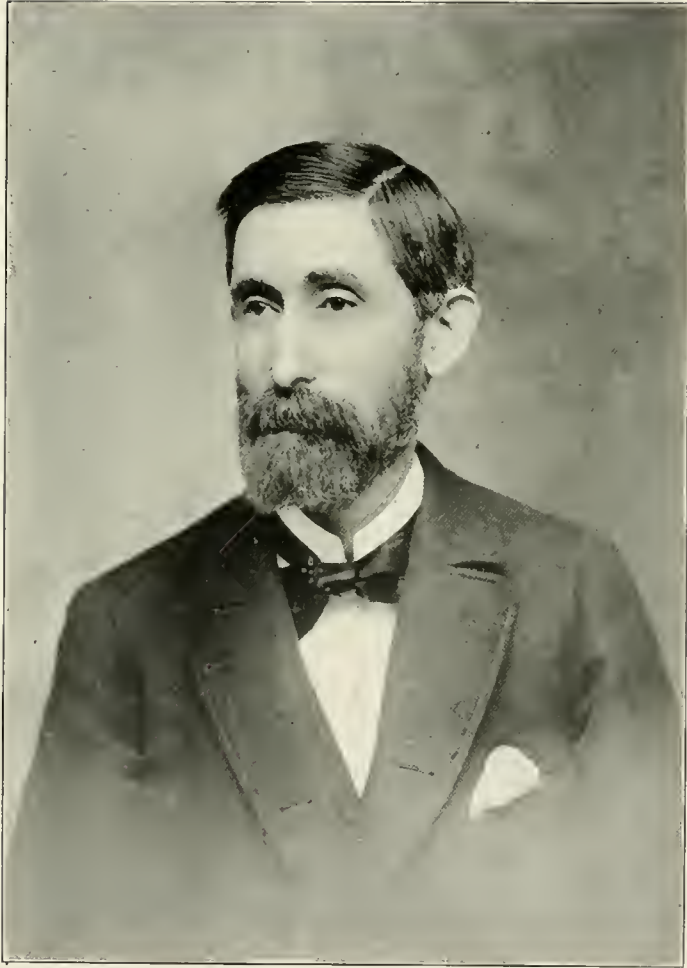
FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Emma C. Schenck, Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy, Sarah Roney, Elizabeth E. Jordan, Kate M. Boden, H. A. Blackmar, R. Lelia Penrose, Clara B. Saunderson, Miriam E. Carey, Eugenia Hackley and Letitia Waite.

FIRST OFFICERS

Emma C. Schenck, president; Elizabeth Cassidy, vice president; Sarah Roney, recording secretary; Elizabeth Jordan, corresponding secretary; Kate Boden, treasurer.

This association first occupied the building situate on the northwest corner of Fourth and Washington streets. The rooms of this building were furnished for the comfort and entertainment of the members of the organization and



HON. W. E. BLAKE

guests. Here it had its reading and rest rooms. For convenience, as well as a source of profit, the association in this same building carried on a cafeteria.

Several years after its organization it moved its location to the second story of what is known as the Grimes Building, situated at the northeast corner of Main and Valley streets. Its quarters at the latter place were larger and more commodious than in the first building occupied.

The ladies who first started the movement of this kind in Burlington deserve the greatest praise. The undertaking was a large one, and required great personal sacrifice on the part of those who first organized the association, and had it not been for the great moral force which they had, the desire to help young girls into a fuller and better life, they would not have undertaken this enterprise.

The organization which came into existence on the 11th of November, 1901, appears to have gone out of existence on March 5, 1913, because it was superseded by a larger and stronger organization.

At the date last named, according to the

PREAMBLE

"We, Mrs. George H. Higbee, Mrs. J. L. Smith, Mrs. J. L. Waite, Miss Sarah N. McCreery, Pearl Keehn, Anna Stewart, Flora M. Hood, Lucretia W. Bruen, Rachel Baldwin, Mrs. C. H. Suber, Mrs. Ella Schramm, Mrs. E. S. Phelps and Nelle Bomaster, actuated by a desire to stimulate interest in the religious development of young women in the city and vicinity, and to improve their intellectual, social and physical condition by means of an association of young women, the signers hereof; each being citizens of Burlington, Iowa, do hereby adopt the following articles of association," etc.

The articles adopted provided that the management of the affairs of the association be by a board of directors, consisting of fifteen members, and until they were elected by the members the following named persons constitute the board: Mrs. George H. Higbee, Mrs. J. L. Waite, Mrs. J. L. Smith, Miss Sarah McCreery, Miss Pearl Keehn, Miss Leslie Pollock, Miss R. Baldwin, Mrs. W. E. Blake, Mrs. George Stewart, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. R. G. Jones, Miss L. Bruen, Mrs. N. Cook, Mrs. N. R. Derby, Mrs. Bert Hood, Mrs. J. A. McCosh, Miss N. Bomaster, Mrs. W. G. Saunderson, Mrs. C. F. Schramm, Mrs. E. S. Phelps, Mrs. O. H. Denise, Mrs. Charles Suber, Mrs. E. C. Gould, Mrs. E. P. Eastman, Mrs. J. J. Seerley, Miss Lelia Penrose.

FIRST OFFICERS

President, Mrs. George H. Higbee; first vice president, Mrs. J. L. Smith; second vice president, Mrs. J. L. Waite; recording secretary, Miss Sarah McCreery; corresponding secretary, Miss Pearl Keehn; treasurer, Miss Leslie Pollock.

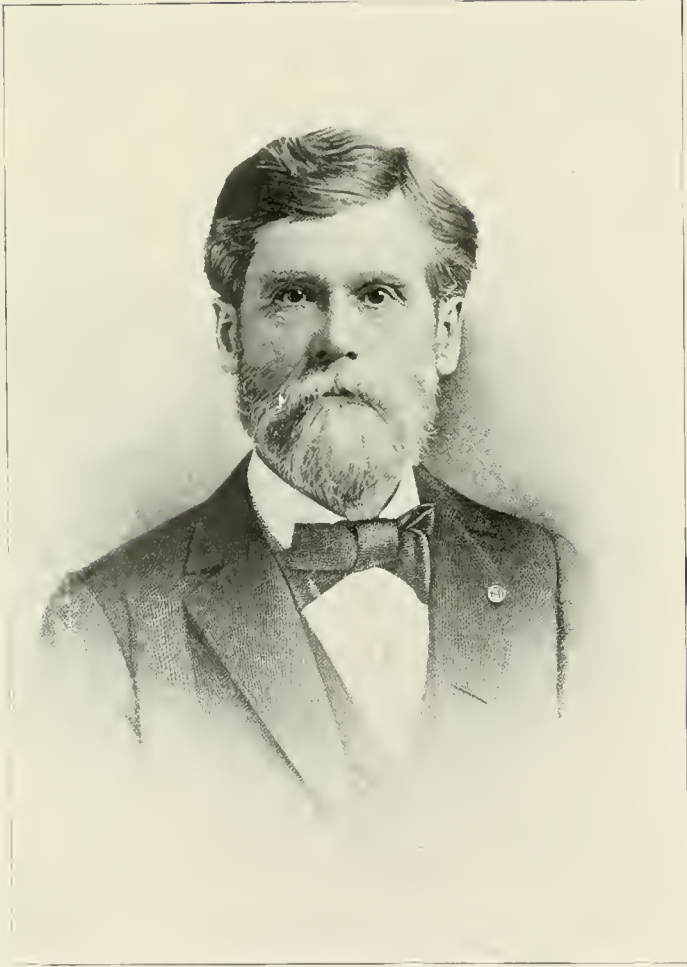
The first organization became merged into the later and larger organization.

The association now occupies the beautiful building situate on the west side of Fourth Street between Washington and Columbia streets. This magnificent structure is the gift of Col. and Mrs. George H. Higbee, to the association, for its sole use so long as it shall continue to exist. Mrs. Higbee has been the president of the association since its organization in 1913.

CHAPTER XXXIII

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF BURLINGTON

The foundation of the Public Library of Burlington was laid in the enlightened generosity of Senator Grimes. In the autumn of 1867 before his departure for Washington he told some of his friends that he hoped to assist in the founding of a free public library for Burlington people. January 20, 1868, he wrote to Hon. H. W. Starr (his former law partner) "If the citizens of Burlington will form a library association, by whatever name, or in whatever manner they choose, so that it shall practically be a free library, and give assurance that it will always be maintained as such, I will place in the hands of a gentleman competent for the task, the sum of \$5,000 with which to purchase such books as shall form a nucleus for a permanent library. I do not wish to designate the trustees, I only hope they will be worthy gentlemen who will take an interest." February 22, 1868, an association was formed of 300 citizens who each took stock amounting to \$10 for the support of the institution. March 6, 1868, Mr. Grimes wrote again to Mr. Starr: "Mr. Spofford, the librarian of Congress and a noted bibliopolist is making out for me a catalogue of books to cost \$5,000. Money from another source must be raised for the necessary furniture, etc., and to keep the property forever insured. If money can be raised to put Marion Hall in complete order I should be in favor of buying it." Mr. Grimes' original gift was \$5,204.25 expended in the purchase of 2,104 volumes mostly standard and of good editions, for that time. Subsequently he sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language. He also contributed 600 Congressional Records covering the time of his public career. On the 7th of March, 1868, was held the first meeting of the stockholders and the following gentlemen were chosen the first trustees: Chas. H. Phelps, John J. Owens, Philip Harvey for one year; James Putman, William Salter, John White for two years; W. B. Chamberlain, J. S. Schramm and Jas. Peasley for three years. Doctor Chamberlain was the first president of the board and Doctor Harvey the secretary. The first home of the library was in the second story of the "new Barhydt Block," corner of Main and Valley streets, now the Delano Hotel. Downstairs was located the postoffice. The room occupied by the library was 40 by 60 feet and without facilities for heating or lighting. For these somewhat narrow quarters the board paid \$400 per year and leased the same for five years. Dr. W. B. Chamberlain was the first librarian. His salary was fixed at the munificent sum of \$250 per year. The library opened in the autumn of 1868 and soon it was announced that subscribers of \$4 per year were welcomed to the privileges of library books and reading room. August 19, 1869, Doctor Chamberlain resigned and Mrs. A. M. Morgan



PHILIP M. CRAPO

(the widow of Captain Morgan of Morgan's Mounted Volunteers, mentioned elsewhere in this book) was elected librarian. At this meeting Rev. J. B. Fuller was elected a trustee and also secretary of the board. For several years this gentleman served in both capacities. A very great lover of books, conscientious as to the performance of duty, he was an ideal trustee. His records are models of neatness, so beautifully written it is a pleasure to read them. When very young he began preaching and attracted much attention for his pulpit oratory, for the finish of his sermons, and his fine English. He became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Burlington. A few years after dissensions arose in the church upon the subject of amusements. The congregation divided and Walnut Street Church was built by those who could not or would not dance. Mr. Fuller became its pastor. During this time he became a tower of strength for the struggling little library. Very soon began the familiar cry "What must we do for money?" Soon the trustees began to find that a library is an expensive luxury. Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding some of the stockholders refused to pay the tax on their stock. Subscribers did not materialize as the trustees hoped, and there began dark days even then and the secretary began talking of the "stringency of the times." November 8, 1869 the first catalogue was published, Doctor Salter and Mr. Fuller being the committee to prepare the same. Mrs. Morgan's report for 1869 shows 4,092 books on the shelves. But in 1872 there were 5,302 volumes and a circulation of 8,098, and the trustees congratulated themselves upon this increased prosperity and the widening influence of the new institution. During the month of October, 1873, the library was moved to the third floor of Parsons Block, south side of Jefferson Street, into apartments consisting of one room 60 by 20 feet with a small room adjoining overlooking Third Street. This must have been a "Saturday's flitting" for the "sitting" here was only two years. The librarian reports in 1874 only 5,340 volumes owned by the library, but an increased circulation. At the annual meeting in January, 1875, the board elected J. B. Fuller librarian, Mrs. Morgan having resigned. In 1875, total circulation was 8,509. In 1876 the library was removed to the Jones Building, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, occupying the whole of the second floor except a small room reserved by Mr. Jones for an office. These rooms are now occupied by Doctor Leipsiger. The secretary congratulated the board upon the beautiful and commodious quarters made possible by the gift from thirty-two public spirited citizens who subscribed \$625 per annum for five years, thus guaranteeing the rent, and giving a new lease on the life of the little library.

The librarian's report for 1876 shows a circulation of 8,844. The financial condition of the library, never flourishing, was going from bad to worse, "suffering the general depression of the times" to quote the secretary, yet during all these years of "storm and stress" for the little institution, the better people of Burlington were unswerving in their loyalty. Gifts of money and books, concerts and entertainments of various kinds were given for its benefit, but these were only postponing the inevitable hour of dissolution. At last the trustees decided to ask the help of the ladies in soliciting funds and appointed Mrs. C. E. Perkins, Mrs. B. J. Hall, Mrs. Delahaye, Mrs. William Garrett, Mrs. L. H. Dalhof as a committee. The secretary was instructed to send a copy of this action of the trustees to each of the above, endorsed by the president and

secretary. In the meanwhile Mr. Fuller had resigned his triple honors of trustee, secretary and librarian. The ladies came before the board and accepted the honors thrust upon them, provided Mr. Fuller could be induced to remain. All this would seem amusing were not the conditions so desperate. January 8, 1883, W. E. Burke was elected librarian and secretary. The question for discussion in the trustees' meetings seems for the next year to be "how can we raise money to buy books, to pay debts, to keep the library open?" Mr. Burke reports for the year 1883, 6,387 books, circulation 6,995 and the beginning of a juvenile department in June, 1883, by the purchase of a few books for the little ones. At the annual meeting in 1884, after careful consideration, failure seemed inevitable and the preliminary measures were taken to wind up the affairs of the library. The librarian was instructed to call in all outstanding books and to take no more subscriptions for a longer time than a few months. Mr. Baldwin proposed the following amendment to the constitution:

ARTICLE VI

Section 1. The trustees shall have authority to transfer the property of the association to the City of Burlington for use in a free public library provided said city by vote of the people at the municipal election in the year 1885 shall accept the benefit of the provisions of section 461 of the Code of Iowa. This resolution was adopted by all the stockholders, voting in the affirmative. The acting president of the trustee board, Mr. Lane, then appointed Doctor Salter, T. W. Barhydt and W. W. Baldwin a committee to present this action to the city council. But a debt of \$981 reported by the library treasurer would have wrecked the plan, had not at this time come forward a man whose name will forever be associated with the library of Burlington—P. M. Crapo. Mr. Crapo headed a subscription with a liberal contribution and by his own effort soon collected the sum and paid the debt. The people voted unanimously to accept the trust and Burlington at last had a free public library, such as Senator Grimes hoped for.

In looking over the list of trustees of long ago we find the names of many who were prominent in the affairs of the little town, many to whom we owe much for Burlington's prosperity today. They all fully answer to Mr. Grimes' first qualification for a library trustee. "Honorable gentlemen" they were. But alas! for the second qualification "those who will take an interest." We find very often in the annals of those years the very familiar "no quorum" of later times, and several times the exasperated faithful ones gave to the secretary the pleasant task of writing to the delinquent trustees that if business so interfered with their library duties their places could be filled with someone not so busy. During these years Doctor Chamberlain, J. S. Schramm, C. E. Perkins were the presidents, Philip Harvey, J. B. Fuller, R. M. Green, J. W. Blythe were secretaries, J. C. Peasley, Geo. Lauman were treasurers. The boards of trustees were composed of such men as Thomas Hedge, C. P. Squires, Wesley Jones, J. G. Foote, E. Hageman, William Salter, J. L. Remey, W. W. Baldwin, A. A. Perkins, T. W. Barhydt, L. H. Dalhof. Among these were two who surely "took an interest," Doctor Salter and Mr. Hageman. The latter a man of large interest, a busy man who always found time for board meetings and other

library duties. The former for almost forty years a trustee seldom absent from his place in the meetings. No day was cold or stormy enough to prevent his coming and when one might think that the weight of eighty years would urge him to remain in the quiet and comfort of his home on the hill, he was almost always in his accustomed seat in the trustees' room. The writer of this was associated with these gentlemen for many years in library work and knows the truth of what she writes.

The trustees appointed to take charge of the library under the new name and the new conditions were Wm. Salter, P. M. Crapo, Charles Wachsmuth, W. W. Baldwin, A. A. Perkins, Carl Vogt. Mr. Hageman, then a member of the city council, acting for Mayor Adams, administered the oath.

The first meeting of the new directory was held June 8, 1885. Doctor Salter was made president; Carl Vogt, secretary; A. A. Perkins, treasurer.

At the second meeting, June 22, 1885, Miss Mabel Gordon (now Mrs. F. A. Millard), was elected librarian.

In the meanwhile, the property of the library had been removed to Marion Hall, now the city hall. Among these belongings we find "6,087 books in very good repair."

In 1886 the trustees made liberal purchases of books, among these a large list of juvenile works.

In 1887, Miss Gordon resigned and Miss Clara Smith (now Mrs. James Wilson) was elected librarian.

Very soon the trustees were agitating the question of a permanent home for the library. Committees were appointed to write for the public press upon the subject showing how necessary this movement was becoming, owing to the then inconvenient, narrow and unsafe quarters.

In 1891 a committee was appointed to look after a suitable location.

In 1892, Mr. Crapo was authorized to purchase the ground upon which the library building now stands, later the lot across the alley on the west was acquired by purchase and after a year or two, ten feet on the north were added, being a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Crapo.

The original plot of ground cost \$4,500, and was purchased from Mrs. M. A. Robertson. This purchase was made possible by a legacy of \$2,000 from Mr. F. B. Jaggard.

In 1893, the last of the debt upon the ground was paid, and the board was discussing plans for a new building.

In 1894, the trustees were, Doctor Salter, Chas. Wachsmuth, W. C. McArthur, Carl Vogt, Ludwig Holmes, W. G. Mercer, P. M. Crapo, W. B. Southwell, W. W. Baldwin.

In January, 1895, the custodians, C. M. Levy and Dr. J. J. Ransom, of \$3,204 collected for a proposed monument for T. J. Potter, appeared before the board with the offer of this fund, the interest of which should be used for the purchase of books relating to railroad transportation, electricity, and kindred topics. After some legal preliminaries, the board accepted the trust and the income derived from this, supports the T. J. Potter memorial.

During this year, 1895, the trustees invited the submission of plans for the new library and offered \$100 as a prize for the most satisfactory one.

February 8, 1895, Burlington and the library sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. Chas. Wachsmuth, known among scientists the world over for his learning. One of the original stockholders, he was appointed a member of the first free public library board, and served ten years, Mr. Hageman was appointed to this vacant place.

At the meeting held June 10, 1895, Mr. Crapo announced to the board that he intended to make a personal contribution of \$20,000 to aid in erection of the new building. This was but the beginning of Mr. Crapo's gifts to this institution, consisting of beautiful and costly furnishings, books, statuary, pictures, etc.

On June 29, 1898, the beautiful new home of the library was dedicated and the citizens came in throngs to inspect their newly acquired possessions.

The new building was erected at a cost of over sixty-five thousand dollars (this did not include furnishings), according to plans submitted by L. S. Hoyt, of Boston. These plans were somewhat modified by the supervising architect, J. C. Sunderland.

At the time of the opening, it was generally conceded to be the finest building of the kind in Iowa. It stands "dedicated to learning," an outward sign of intellectual progress, an evidence of the grand results when the large hearted munificence of a private citizen joins advanced public interest.

In 1900, Miss Miriam Carey was engaged to catalogue and classify the books according to modern methods (Dewey), and in 1900 the board, seeing the necessity of a trained librarian for the head of the institution, elected Miss Carey as librarian and secretary.

In 1902, the efforts of Mr. Crapo and the Federation of Women's Clubs made possible an innovation in the election of a woman to the board of trustees. In her report of the meeting, April 29, 1902, Miss Carey says: "This being the first occasion of Mrs. Antrobus' presence at a meeting of the library board, felicitations were expressed and a hearty welcome was extended to the first lady member."

On the 20th of September, 1903, occurred the death of President P. M. Crapo. Those who were intimately associated with him in library work felt keenly the loss they and that institution had sustained in his passing away. For they knew better than others, how largely his guiding and helping hand had contributed to its advancement. How his lofty public spirit, his love for books, his taste for art and beauty had enriched it. The man who had done more for Burlington than any other citizen, the man who was maligned while living and for whom when dead, we hung the flags at half mast and closed the business houses during the funeral.

September, 1904, Mr. Southwell resigned to become manager of the Register and Leader of Des Moines. Mrs. Weinstein was appointed to the vacancy and it is the boast of the two lady members of the board, that for the next six years they were never absent from board meetings.

It had been the dream of Miss Carey and Mrs. Antrobus that some time a juvenile department might be established, but the indifference of one or two trustees, and the opposition of a few others, had delayed its fulfilment.

In 1905, Mrs. Antrobus, Mr. Hagemann and Mr. Mercer, were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a children's room,

where the little ones might be guided in the selection of good literature and where books, their very own, might be placed. The committee reported favorably and this department, the most valuable and interesting in the whole institution, was the result.

After almost five years of intelligent, efficient service as librarian, Miss Carey presented her resignation to accept the position as librarian of state institutions under the Board of Control. Miss Daisy B. Sabin of Chicago, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

During Miss Sabin's administration, there was a wonderful growth in the influence of the library. A growth not only in the circulation, but in the use of the reference books, not by the students and study clubs in the city alone, but by out of town residents as well. An effort was made as never before to establish closer relations between the library and the public schools by teaching large classes of children how to find material for themselves while duplicate book lists were sent to the schools.

In 1908, Doctor Salter resigned from the board after forty years of faithful service as a trustee and officer. Mr. Baldwin was elected president in his place.

In 1910, the board was composed of the following: W. W. Baldwin, J. J. Fleming, F. S. Churchill, Mrs. Loui Weinstein, Mrs. Arpin Antrobus, Rev. Robt. Neumann, Dr. H. A. Liepziger, W. E. Blake, G. H. Higbee.

In March, 1910, the people of the city voted to adopt the commission form of government. The law at that time contained the following provisions for the government of libraries: "The council shall at their first meeting, elect by a majority vote three library trustees." The effect of this was to terminate the duties of the above board and devolve these duties upon the three whom the council might select. Dr. N. McKitterick, Rev. R. Neumann, and Mrs. A. M. Antrobus were made trustees for the coming two years.

In 1911, Miss Sabin resigned, and Miss Miriam Wharton of New York City was made librarian. Miss Wharton came to us enthusiastic as to the work and what the library should be in the life of the community, the place it should occupy in the educational system of our little town, and she has ever striven to realize these ideals. The institution is growing each year in popularity and influence. The people are more and more realizing that the library is the only real democratic institution we possess because before the loan desk all are upon an equality.

The council in 1912 elected the following trustees for the coming two years: Rev. Robt. Neumann, J. J. Fleming, Mrs. A. M. Antrobus.

There had been different interpretations as to the number of trustees which the law provided, and to quiet the controversy, the Legislature in 1912, decided that the number hereafter should be five.

In 1914, the above board was succeeded by: J. J. Fleming, Rev. Naboth Osborne, Miss Rachel Baldwin, John Zuraski, Mrs. Loui Weinstein.

CHAPTER XXXIV

CRAPO AND OTHER PARKS OF BURLINGTON

A more beautiful and picturesque place cannot be found than the one called Crapo Park. It lies on the southern boundary of Burlington, its eastern boundary being the Mississippi River. It consists of a plateau of about ninety acres of land, which has an elevation of at least one hundred and sixty feet above the waters of the Mississippi. At its eastern boundary is a limestone bluff, which for a short distance from its base slopes at an angle of about forty-five degrees until it reaches within twenty-five or thirty feet of the top of the plateau. At this point the rock above juts outward some five feet, forming a roof, over what is called "Lovers' Lane." At the northeast corner of the park a ravine extends to the Mississippi, through which rippling water flows, first over a cascade nearly twenty feet in height, thence onward to the river. On the plateau just south of the northeast corner of the park Lieutenant Pike unfolded the Stars and Stripes August 28, 1805. It is at this point the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, erected the granite boulder, of which we have spoken in another chapter. From this place the view east is magnificent. Immediately at the foot of the bluff the great river sparkling in the sunlight flows onward to the gulf. On the east is Big Island, covered with stately trees, whose foliage glistens when disturbed by the breeze, while far beyond lie the grassy plains of Illinois extending to the high bluffs, here and there appearing peaceful farms and villages. On the south side of the park is a ravine, which comes from the west for a short distance. This ravine is covered with a dense growth of vine and shrubs, intermingled with the sumac and red haw. Near the mouth of this ravine is located Black Hawk Springs, which are the springs spoken of by Lieutenant Pike in his report to the secretary of war, in which he says, "It will furnish sufficient water for a regiment of cavalry." At the southwest corner of the park are some six or seven acres of land covered with a beautiful growth of native trees, such as the hickory, ash, maple, elm. A curious topography exists where these trees grow. The ground is depressed in the shape of an inverted cone in many places. The under stratum of rock comes almost to the surface at the bottom of these depressions. The water from the surrounding surface ground finds its way into these depressions, from which it flows through underground passages and comes out at Black Hawk Springs. On the plate of the plateau has been constructed an artificial lake called "Lake Starker," after one of the first park commissioners. All we can do is to give a general outline of the park. The park has that which few parks possess, a beautiful location. There can be seen in this park a variety of tree growths, vines, rugged bluffs, with outcroppings of rock such as they existed in the long



CORSE MONUMENT, CRAFO PARK

past, and will always be beautiful and grand, if some fool landscape artist will let them alone. Here on this level plateau is room for the real landscape artist to beautify and adorn so as to attract and give pleasure. The city caused a deep well to be sunk at a depth of over two thousand feet to supply water for Lake Starker. A full account of this well is given in these pages in the Chapter on the Geology of Des Moines County. The people of Burlington felt the necessity of having a park of sufficient size for its population. For many years it had been the talk of many of the citizens; but no active steps had been taken until Hon. Phillip M. Crapo took the matter in hand. In such public enterprises as that of establishing a free library for the public, and procuring a park, he knew how to go about the work. With him to secure them was not a matter of words, but of the pocketbook. He first contributed largely of his own means, to such an extent, if the city did not come to his assistance as well as those who were able to contribute, they would be charged with parsimony. Mr. Crapo contributed largely of his own funds, and worked with energy and zeal, until the money had been raised with which to purchase the ground necessary for park purposes. The first park commissioners were P. M. Crapo, Charles Starker and E. Hagemann. More able, self-sacrificing men for the public good could not be found. Mr. Starker was a landscape artist of the highest order. Mr. Hagemann was eminently qualified for the discharge of duties of the office in every respect, and never failed in performing any work which he undertook for the public. These three men, who had charge, entered on the work in a methodical way. They employed to assist them a gentleman who had long experience as a landscape artist. They continued to hold the offices of park commissioners up to the year 1898. The city council on the 28th day of February, 1899, passed an ordinance naming the different parks of the city, which provided: The strip of ground laid out on the bluff east and north of Franklin Street shall be known as "North Park." The park located between Fourth and Fifth and Court and High streets shall be known as Burlington Park. The tract situated between Maiden Lane and Elm Street and Sixth and Seventh streets shall be known as "Central Park." That portion situated between Madison Street and the river on South Hill shall be known as "Crapo Park." At another place in these pages we have given the latitude and longitude of Central Park from Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER XXXV

POSTOFFICE AND POSTMASTERS AT BURLINGTON

The first mail delivered at Burlington was in 1834 through the instrumentality of Dr. William R. Ross, without any Government aid. A mail route had been established from Rock Island running south through the towns on the east side of the river. There was a postoffice at Reddings, some nine miles southeast of Burlington, and one at Sho-ko-kon, on the east bank of the river, five miles south of Burlington. The mail was carried in saddle bags on horseback from these places to Burlington.

A postoffice was not established in Burlington until 1835, of which Dr. William Ross was appointed postmaster. Sullifand S. Ross had a store on the corner of Water and Court streets, where the office was kept. Soon afterwards the office was moved to a log cabin which fronted east and situate on the lot on which stood the store of Sullifand S. Ross. The mail was put in a dry goods box on the top of which stood a desk as a place for directing letters.

In spring and summer time the mail was brought from Sho-ko-kon by skiff.

In addition to the mail route south from Rock Island, a route was established between Peoria and Sho-ko-kon and intermediate points.

In the early part of 1836 the routes were changed so that East Burlington was made a point for the arrival and departure of the mails for the several routes named. About this time a route was established extending from Burlington to St. Louis through St. Francisville, a town on the Des Moines River, a short distance west of Keokuk.

In these early times means of transportation were slow and burdensome compared with the present. On the principal routes of travel the mail was carried by stage coach, while off such routes it was carried on horseback. Envelopes were then unknown, and the paper was folded so as to leave an unwritten place for its direction, while on the opposite side the ends of the letter were so folded as to permit being sealed with sealing wax. The postage was 25 cents for each letter. If the postage was not prepaid, then the postmaster refused to deliver unless on payment of the postage.

The second postmaster in Burlington was Dr. Enos Lowe, who was quite a prominent man in Des Moines County. He was president of the constitutional convention which framed the constitution under which Iowa was admitted as a state into the Union. During his administration the office was located on Main Street. Doctor Lowe continued to hold the office during Van Buren's administration.

Maj. George Temple was the third postmaster. Mr. Temple moved the office to the east side of Main Street into a small frame building.

Mr. Temple's successor was Levi Hagar, who was appointed by President John Tyler. Mr. Hagar moved the office to a frame building situate on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Third streets, where is now located the Iowa State Savings Bank Building.

Oliver Cock succeeded Levi Hagar. On his appointment he removed the office to the northwest corner of Jefferson and Third streets. Mr. Cock held the office until the incoming of the administration of Franklin Pierce, when Mr. Tizzard, who had been editor of the Gazette, was appointed. Mr. Tizzard moved the office to the northwest corner of Washington and Third streets, where is now located the Elks Building. The office remained at this place only a short time when he removed it to the northeast corner of Washington and Third streets.

Mr. Tizzard was succeeded by J. Fox Abrahams, who was appointed when the republican party came into power under Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Abrahams held the office up to the time of the administration of Andrew Johnson, when Thomas French was appointed. The Senate refused to confirm the appointment of Mr. French, when Mr. Clark Dunham was appointed. Mr. Dunham in 1868 removed the office to a building which had been erected by Mr. Barhydt at the southeast corner of Main and Valley streets. This building is now occupied by the New Delano Hotel.

Mr. Dunham held the office until 1870, when President Grant appointed Hon. N. P. Sunderland to fill the office. Mr. Sunderland held the office for three terms. During his administration the office was removed to the southeast corner of Washington and Third streets into a building owned by Mr. Bodeman. While in this building Doctor Nassau constructed a building on the northwest corner of Washington and Third streets, the lower part of which was especially adapted to postoffice purposes, and to this place it was removed. The office remained at this place until the completion of the present building by the Government. When Mr. Sunderland had charge of the office the free city carrier system was established. This was in 1873, and the following named persons were the first mail carriers in Burlington: C. W. Lemberger, J. S. Abercrombie, M. T. Ischope, B. F. Ayers, G. B. Pierson and C. H. Gardner.

Frank Hatton succeeded Mr. Sunderland. He was assistant postmaster-general for a time, when on the 14th of May, 1884, he was appointed postmaster-general and held that office until March 2, 1885.

Mr. Graeser was acting postmaster for a time, when Hon. J. L. Waite succeeded Mr. Hatton. Mr. Waite held the office until the coming in of Mr. Cleveland's first administration, when he was relieved from the duties of the office by Hon. A. C. Hutchinson.

Maj. James N. Martin succeeded Mr. Hutchinson at the close of the Cleveland administration.

Hon. John Curran succeeded Mr. Martin and held the office during Mr. Cleveland's second administration.

Hon. J. L. Waite succeeded Mr. Curran and continued to hold the office until the incoming of the administration of President Taft, when Hon. W. W. Copeland was appointed.

Hon. John H. Pettibone was appointed by the present administration and is now in possession of the office.

The whole of Des Moines County was ruralized with free delivery under Mr. Waite's administration of the office.

The parcel post system was established and put into operation in 1913.

POSTMASTERS

First postmaster, Dr. William R. Ross; second postmaster, Dr. Enos Lowe; third postmaster, Maj. George Temple; fourth postmaster, Hon. Levi Hagar; fifth postmaster, Hon. Oliver Cock; sixth postmaster, Hon. James Tizzard; seventh postmaster, Hon. J. Fox Abrahams; eighth postmaster, Hon. Clark Dunham; ninth postmaster, Hon. N. P. Sunderland; tenth postmaster, Hon. J. L. Waite; eleventh postmaster, Hon. A. C. Hutchinson; twelfth postmaster, Maj. James N. Martin; thirteenth postmaster, Hon. John Curran; fourteenth postmaster, Hon. J. L. Waite; fifteenth postmaster, Hon. W. W. Copeland; sixteenth postmaster, Hon. John H. Pettibone.

CHAPTER XXXVI

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE

The first organization whose purpose was the advancement of the material interest of Burlington was the Burlington Board of Trade, incorporated on December 18, 1855. At that date J. P. Sunderland, Thomas Hedge, John S. David, A. J. Borroughs, Moses Foote and others became incorporated. The articles of incorporation states the general nature of the business to be transacted by the company is to "facilitate, extend and protect the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city of Burlington." The men thus incorporated and those associated with them were enterprising business men of the city. This institution continued to exist for many years and added greatly to the advancement of the material interests of the city. During the last thirty years other organizations came into existence and took the place of the Board of Trade, established in 1855. At no time in the history of the city of Burlington has there existed so powerful an organization to aid in the advancement of the interests of the city as the Commercial Exchange, which had its beginning in 1899. On the 6th of March of that year N. R. Derby, Carl H. Schlapp, B. F. Kuhen, Charles Arnkneht and J. S. Edwards became incorporated under the name of Commercial Exchange. The articles of the corporation state: "the nature and purpose of the corporation shall be to promote the business interests of Burlington and to adopt such means as will best secure this result. The association shall be composed of persons engaged in professional and business pursuits in Burlington, the officers of the association to consist of a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, its officers to be managed by a board of five directors." The association has had a wonderful growth since its organization. Its membership at the present time is over two hundred of the most active business and professional men of the city. Through its influence many enterprises have been established and many worthy causes assisted.

CHAPTER XXXVII

BURLINGTON, AUGUSTA, UNION, BENTON, FLINT RIVER, JACKSON, TAMA AND CONCORDIA TOWNSHIPS

The board of commissioners of Des Moines County at a meeting held April 3, 1838, present Francis Redding, Alvin Hacklemon and James Davidson, caused to be entered of record the following order: "Ordered that Des Moines County, Iowa, be and is hereby divided into the following precincts, to-wit: Townships Sixty-nine and Seventy north; Range Two west, 5 P. M., shall constitute the First or Burlington Precinct, and that the place of holding elections in said precinct shall be at Burlington, and Henry Moore, Barrett D. Pollock and Daniel Strang are hereby appointed judges of election for said precinct." For some reason the county commissioners on January 7, 1841, caused to be made of record the following order: "Ordered that fractional Townships Sixty-nine and Seventy north, Range Two west, including the city of Burlington, be and are hereby organized into one township under the name of Burlington Township, and that an election be held on the first Monday of April, next, in said Burlington Township, for the election of township officers, in the clerk's office in the city of Burlington." Prior to the township organization the county was the governmental unit. All justices of the peace were appointed by the governor of the territory and their jurisdiction was coextensive with the county. All roads were established by acts of the territorial legislature. The several townships of the county with one exception were settled as early as that of Burlington. Judge Mason, the Piersons, Smiths, the Lefflers, Harrison H. Shaw, Royal and Oliver Cottle, Joab Hinson, William and Jonathan Morgan, Alexander Hilleary, Jesse Hunt, Thornton Baylis and others settled in Burlington Township beyond the limits of Burlington. Enoch Wade laid out what is called Wade's Subdivision to Burlington. He built and occupied as a home the building which he subsequently sold the United States for a marine hospital. John Curts purchased the same from the Government and lived in it until the time of his death. Among the prominent men of this township was John Patterson, who came to Iowa in 1840. Mr. Patterson represented the county in the State Senate during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies. No man in the county was more highly respected than Hon. John Patterson. He was a just man and loved mercy. Was fair in all his dealings. Was ready at all times to help those who were entitled to it. Was the owner of nearly one thousand acres of the best land in the county. He took an active interest in all those things whose tendency was to the betterment of his fellow men. One particular trait of his character was his generosity. Whether rich or poor, all received the same consideration if entitled to it. Solomon Sherfey settled north of Burlington on the road to

Black Hawk in Louisa County. Few, if any, of the pioneers deserve greater praise for true moral worth, and the activities for the upbuilding of the community in every way, than Mr. Sherfey. The city of Burlington being situated in this township, its history comprises, we might say, the history of the township. This is especially the case since the organization of the townships in 1838 and their reorganization in 1841. Before January 19, 1838, when Burlington received its charter from the Wisconsin Legislature, Burlington had no organized or political existence. It was an unincorporated town, and as such was recognized by Congress in receiving grants of certain rights. The people who lived within the surveyed limits, made by White and Doolittle and the Government, constituted the town, although they had no power to elect a mayor or board of aldermen, or the power to enact laws or ordinances. As the history of Burlington is practically the history of Burlington Township in all things except its schools, since Burlington became an independent school district, for the history of the township the reader's attention is called to the history of Burlington.

SCHOOLS OF BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP

The public schools in the city of Burlington prior to the adoption of the act of the board of education of December 24, 1858, was a part of the Burlington Township schools. When the city of Burlington became an independent school district there are not any records to show. Doubtless legal action was taken for this purpose; probably after December 24, 1858. We have no means of ascertaining what school districts were set off by the school inspectors under the law of 1840. We know, however, that one public schoolhouse was in existence prior to 1858. It was made of stone and located in a hollow west of the Pierson homestead just west of the small creek which is crossed by Division Street. When the city limits were extended so as to include the ground on which it stood, its territory became incorporated into the Burlington Independent School District. The school inspectors had set off a district whose territorial limits were partly in Burlington and partly in Union Township. It was known as sub-district No. 3, Burlington Township. The first school building in this district was a log schoolhouse which stood on grounds west of John S. David's homestead on West Avenue. Subsequently a frame school building was erected in this district on West Avenue. When the city limits were extended to the line separating Burlington and Union townships this school district by action of the board of directors of the Burlington Independent School District and of said subdistrict became incorporated with the Burlington Independent School District. October 25, 1882, Independent School District No. 1 of Burlington Township relinquished to the Independent School District of Burlington all of the territory of that district which was in the corporate limits of the city of Burlington. On April 9, 1878, the board of directors of Independent School District No. 6, Burlington Township, by a vote of the electors of said district abandoned their organization and became attached to the Independent School District of Burlington. On the first day of May, 1878, the board of directors of the Burlington Independent School District took action incorporating said district into the Burlington Independent School District. Burlington Independent

School District No. 10 originally included northwest one-fourth section 2, sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and northwest one-fourth of section 10, township 70, north range 2 west. On May 1, 1882, the west half of section 8 of said district became attached to the Independent School District of Burlington.

Sunnyside Independent School District became attached to the Independent School District of Burlington September 18, 1882. By virtue of the extension of the city limits, so as to include the territory on which the machine shops of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company are located and other territory in Fairview Independent School District, Franklin Township, a part of the same became incorporated in the limits of the Independent School District of Burlington. Independent School District No. 5, Burlington Township, joins District No. 10 on the east, its northern boundary line being on the south line of Benton Township, its eastern boundary line the Mississippi River, and its southern boundary the north line of the Independent School District of Burlington. Up to 1873, what was called Burlington Independent School District No. 1 included all that territory in Burlington Township north of the east and west lines of the township lines, dividing Burlington and Union townships and coinciding with the south line of Crapo Park to the Mississippi River. School District No. 8 included the south one-half of sections 21 and 22, the north half of sections 27 and 28 and the west half of sections 20 and 29. Sunnyside Independent School District included the south one-half of section 19 and southwest one-fourth of section 20. School District No. 5 included the west one-half of section 17, the northeast one-fourth of section 20, the north half of section 21, section 16 and 15 and the northwest one-fourth of section 22, the south one-half of section 10, the northeast one-fourth of section 10, the south half of section 11, the southwest one-fourth of section 11, the south one-half of section 21, the northeast one-fourth of section 2 and all of section 1 in Burlington Township. Subdistrict No. 9 included sections 6, 7 and 18, west one-half of section 17, the west one-half of section 19 and northwest one-fourth of section 20, Burlington Township.

AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP

On the 3d of April, 1838, the board of commissioners of Des Moines County caused to be entered of record the following order: "Ordered that townships 69 and 70 north and range 4 west be and are hereby constituted election precinct No. 2, or Augusta Precinct, and that the election for said precinct be held at Augusta, and that Levi Moffit, Isaac Bailey and Edward Pedigo be and are appointed judges of election for said precinct." On January 7, 1841, the board of county commissioners caused to be entered of record this order: "Ordered that the fractional parts of townships 69 north range 4 west and of 69 north range 5 west be constituted a township under the name of Augusta Township, and the election be held at the 'Iowa Inn' in Augusta on the first Monday of April, next." After these two attempts Augusta Township was born on April 4, 1838. The Patriot, printed at Fort Madison, contained the following: "Many of the immigrants are making a large settlement on Skunk River, a beautiful stream deserving a better name, a few miles from this place. A considerable town by the name of Augusta, containing quite a number of houses already

appears on its banks." The first settler in Augusta Township was John Whittaker, born March 21, 1795, in Washington County, Virginia. When a boy, he moved with his parents to Tennessee. When but eighteen years old he enlisted in the army to fight the British in the War of 1812. Soon after the termination of the war he married. Moved to Indiana in 1827. In 1829 went to Illinois, from which state in 1832 he came to Michigan Territory, landing at Flint Hills. He was among the settlers whom Lieutenant Gardner drove away, and took refuge on Big Island. In the spring of 1833 he came back with those driven away and went to where the village of Augusta now stands and erected a log cabin. That which induced him to settle where he did was that Skunk River at this point was a good location for a mill site. Having set up his lares and penates in his log cabin, the next thing he did was to go into the mercantile business. In 1833 he built a log storehouse about one mile west of his home, into which he placed a stock of dry goods and groceries, and commenced to barter with the Indians, exchanging his goods for pelts and furs. That mill site was an enticement to the settlement of this place. Levi Moffit, born in Oppenheim, Montgomery County, New York, May 10, 1800, when a young man possessed with the spirit of adventure, found his way to the place where Augusta now stands. Mr. Moffit was really the founder and builder of the town as well as one of the prominent men in the town and county. On his arrival west he worked in the construction of a dam near La Harpe, Ill. Then he went to Orangeville, Penn., expecting to return to Illinois, bringing with him a colony, there to locate and go into the milling business. He purchased a flatboat which was loaded with furniture, mill machinery, tools and provisions, and among these a considerable quantity of wet goods, which had a ready sale at that time among the natives, among whom he expected to live. Those who came with him and their families were George Colston, Mr. Drake, Z. Lotos Moffit, Jesse Willson, Lot Moffit, Peter Barb, Mr. Gideons and a Mr. Hosford. There were among this number Robert Chestnut, a carpenter, Fred Kessler, a wheelwright, and Doctor Farresworth. With all aboard a flatboat Mr. Moffit started down the Beaver River in the spring of 1835, their destination being near La Harpe, Ill. At the mouth of the Cumberland River in Kentucky, when attempting to land, the boat sprung a leak on account of which they had to unload almost the entire cargo. The goods and emigrants were transferred to a steamboat going to St. Louis. The carpenter and wheelwright remained with the flatboat to put it in repair, which they did, and brought it to the mouth of the Ohio River. At this place what goods there were on the old flatboat were transferred to a steamboat, Chestnut and Kessler taking passage on it for St. Louis, leaving the flatboat a prey to the winds and waves of the Ohio River. At St. Louis Mr. Moffit succeeded in getting his colony together once more, from which place they went by boat to Warsaw, Ill. Most of those composing his colony settled near La Harpe. For some reason, the dam he had built before he left Illinois to bring his colony and the place, was not to his notion, and he determined to look further. Reports came to him of Skunk River and with Kessler he started to Augusta. He found John Whittaker and his mill site claim. This he bought of Whittaker, including a fractional quarter section of land. This was in 1835. William Smith of La Harpe was his partner in the mill site. Within a few days after the purchase Mr. Moffit and Kessler brought their families from La Harpe

to their new location, William Smith going with them. On May 12, 1835, work was commenced to build a dam and sawmill which was soon in running order. In one corner of this mill a set of stone burrs was placed to grind corn and wheat. This was the first mill erected and operated in the state of Iowa. One of the burrs of this mill which ground the meal from which our grandmothers baked "johnny cake" on a planed oak board placed before a pile of coals of a mud-stick chimney fireplace, can be found in Crapo Park, just west of the Coliseum Building, laying flat on the ground. It deserves a better place, and it is hoped some enterprising citizen will have it lifted up and placed on a substantial rock foundation, on which letters will be cut telling its history, making itself say, "I am the stone which ground the corn and wheat that made the bread which nourished the pioneers, their wives and children, think of them and let me alone." In 1837 Mr. Levi Moffit purchased from William Smith his interest in the mill and claim, for which he paid \$4,000. In 1844 he and a Mr. Jones bought a small steamboat with which to navigate Skunk River and thence to Burlington. Augusta was his home up to the time of his death, which occurred March 31, 1857. Among the early settlers of this township was Warren Dee, who came in 1838; Henry Nau, a German boy, came in 1853. A. P. Unterkircher, a German, came to the United States in 1850. His trade was that of a tanner. He came to Augusta in 1856 and started a tannery, which business he carried on for many years.

SCHOOLS

The Council and House of Representatives of Iowa Territory on the 29th of January, 1839, passed an act, section 5: "Be it further enacted that there shall be established in the town of Augusta, in Des Moines County, Iowa, a seminary of learning, for the youths of both sexes, and John Whittaker, Levi Moffit, William Smith, Benjamin G. Wells, Joseph Edwards, George Hepner, G. L. Hughes, Frances Redding, Joshua Hanond, Isaac Basey, Daniel Harty, William Buchannon, John O. Smith and their associates, etc., are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic in law and fact, by the name and style of the 'Augusta Academy.'" At this time no law had been passed establishing public schools. The above named persons established the first school in Augusta. The work thus commenced was sufficient till the establishment of the common school system. The first school taught in the township was by Alexander Hilleary in a log schoolhouse built on section 13 in 1836. Augusta Academy was the successor of this school. There are four public schools in the township, when in fact they should be consolidated.

CHURCHES

The first church was built by the people of the Methodist faith at the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of section No. 4. The first sermon preached in Augusta Township was in the house of Levi Moffit in Augusta. The first death of a white person, that of Mrs. Randall Smith. The first marriage was that of May Whittaker, a daughter of the first settler, to William Sawtelle, who came to Danville Township in 1834.

Assessed value of real and personal property of Augusta Township for the year 1914:

Real estate	\$659,372
Personal property	68,528
Moneys and credits	10,496

Total	\$738,396

UNION TOWNSHIP

On the 7th of January, 1841, the board of county commissioners of Des Moines County caused to be entered of record: "Ordered that township 69 north, range 3 west, and fractional parts of township 68 north, range 3 west, be constituted and organized a township under the name of 'Union Township,' and an election be held on the first Monday of April, next, at the Union schoolhouse in said township." This township contained as much, if not more, timber land than any other township in the county. Skunk River constitutes its southern boundary into which empties Long Creek, which extends in a northwestern direction in the western portion of the township. Brush Creek extends from the southwestern corner of the township and runs in a northwestern direction through the township almost to its northwest corner. Spring Creek runs through section 25 and extends in a northeastern direction, having its source in section 4. These three creeks with their tributaries afford drainage for the surrounding lands. On each side of them in the early days were growths of large timber consisting of oak, maple, walnut and all the hardwood species of this latitude. Between the timber lands were the richest and best of prairie lands. In the settlement of a new country, and of Iowa especially, the pioneers wanted to be near the timber. They came from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and other eastern and southern parts of the United States where there were no prairies, and were not inclined to venture out on the flat prairies. They did not like to be too far away from the timber, and were afraid of being drowned out on the flat land. It is a fact that the first settlers of Iowa, wherever found, had settled on the poorest land, and the vast expanse of prairie land between the rivers and creeks were the last to be settled and placed in cultivation. The first person who settled in Union Township was Isaac Canterbury, who came in 1833. Mr. William Walters, John Moore and James Hilleary came in the same year, Samuel Hunt, Sr., came in 1833, Jesse Hunt in December, 1834, Alexander Hilleary in October, 1833, James L. Hilleary in 1838, B. F. Murphy in 1837, Joab Comstock in 1839, James Q. Walker in 1839, H. W. Cartwright in 1839, William Lamme in 1835, Benjamin Van Dyke in 1839, Stephen Gearhart in July, 1836, Seibert Magel in October, 1835. I cannot pass by the name of Hon. George Chandler, a long resident of Union Township. I knew him personally and admired him greatly for his qualities of heart and mind. His honesty, integrity, good sense, and good heart caused him to be loved and respected by all who knew him, and they were many. He was born February 1, 1810, in Freyburg, Maine. Was a student in Phillips Exeter Academy in 1827 and 1828 and a pupil of Daniel Webster, who was a teacher in the academy at that time. Came to Des Moines

County in 1840, where for a time he followed his trade, that of a carpenter, which he abandoned and went to farming. His home was on the land he owned, the west half of southeast quarter section 25 and the east half of section 36, Union Township. Here was his home till the time of his death, May 6, 1895. Here he was buried by the side of his wife on his Spring Creek farm. I cannot recall the names of all the old settlers of this township. Among the early settlers of the township was Franklin Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox was a native of Vermont, but came west at an early day, first coming to Warsaw, Ill. At this place he kept a store. Was well acquainted with Joseph and Hiram Smith, the Mormon prophets. Had frequently visited Black Hawk at his lodge; sat at Black Hawk's table and partook of meals prepared by "Mrs. Black Hawk." One of the most prominent and public-spirited men of the township was Henry Avery. Mr. Avery was of English descent, and came with his father and settled in Union Township in 1836. He was born in Green County, Illinois, in November, 1821. Mr. Avery was a horticulturist, and took great pride in growing the best of fruits. His father, Robert Avery, was born in Massachusetts February 20, 1796, his parents coming from Bristol, England, prior to the Revolution. Both father and son were ardently anti-slavery in sentiments. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Henry was an abolitionist until the organization of the republican party, when he became one of its active members.

Joab Comstock settled in Union Township in 1839. He was a man of sterling character, had the courage of his convictions and dared at all times to do what he thought was right. Was a strong anti-slavery man and fearlessly spoke his sentiments on that question and at times when it was most unpopular. His son J. C. was of the same stuff as his father. Was a member of Company G, Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. One of the remarkable men of the township was Mr. E. N. Delashmutt, a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1800. He came to Des Moines County and Union Township in 1834. Was a very successful farmer as well as an intense patriot. When over sixty years of age he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry, volunteers in the Civil war. While in the army he lost his eyesight. Was strongly opposed to slavery, and an anti-slavery man before the organization of the republican party. John G. Davidson came with his parents to the township in 1840. Was a member of Company E, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was a staunch republican.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in Union Township was built of logs on section 27 in 1837. A. M. Quarles was its first teacher. On July 23, 1839, the Council and House of Representatives among other things passed the following, Section 4 "Be it further enacted, that there shall be established in township 69, range 3 west, in Des Moines County, a seminary of learning for youths of both sexes, and that William Morgan, Stephen Gearhart, Solomon Perkins, Isaac Robinson, Henry Walker, John Baney, David R. Chance and their associates are hereby declared a body politic and corporate in law, by the name and style of 'The Union Academy of Des Moines County.'" We do not know, but

it is probable that the builders of the log schoolhouse on section 27 by this act became incorporated. That by being incorporated they would be enabled to build a larger and better building so as to supply the needs of the settlers who were at this time coming into the township. Those settlers realized the necessity of giving their children an education, which prompted them to act at the very beginning of settlement, and the Territorial Legislature which met in 1840 saw the necessity of helping the people in the matter and to this end passed the law of 1840 establishing common schools. This law was the best that could be done at the time, taking into consideration conditions then existing.

Prior to 1882 Union Township was divided into nine school districts. In 1882 the electors of the township voted to abandon the sub-district system and to organize as separate independent school districts, each sub-district to become an independent school district. Under this organization Sub-District No. 1 became Buena Vista Independent District No. 1. Sub-District No. 7 became Union Independent District No. 7. Sub-District No. 2 became Winnebago Independent District No. 2. Sub-District No. 8 became Spring Creek Independent District No. 8. Sub-District No. 4 became Independent District No. 4. Sub-District No. 3 became Hawkeye Independent District No. 3. Sub-District No. 6, Eureka Independent District No. 6. Sub-District No. 5 became Sandridge Independent District No. 5.

Assessed value of real and personal property in Union Township for 1914:

Real property	\$1,904,736.00
Personal property	129,200.00
Moneys and credits	86,579.00
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Total	\$2,120,515.00

BENTON TOWNSHIP

The Board of County Commissioners on the 3d day of April, 1838, caused to be entered on record "Ordered townships 71 and 72 north, range 2 west including fractional parts of townships 71 and 72 north, range 1 west, be and are constituted Round Prairie Precinct, and the election be held for said precinct at the house of David E. Blair, and that David E. Blair, John Salladay and Ezekiel Blanchard are appointed judges of election for said precinct." From the above order it will be seen that the present Benton Township, Jackson and Huron townships composed Round Prairie Township. On the 7th day of January, 1841, the Board of County Commissioners caused to be made of record an order which reads: "Also ordered township 71 north, range 2 west, including fractional township 71 north, range 1 west, be established under the name of Tama Township, and that the election be held therein on the first Monday of April next at the house of Mathew Latty. According to this order the present Benton and Jackson townships constituted one township. The records in the recorder's office of the county show, that on the 10th day of July, 1855, John Penny, Alvin Todd, M. H. Jackson, John T. Rodgers, John Busch, J. Scremore, Eben Hill and Robert Turner became incorporators of a church which they gave the name of Pisgah Baptist Church of Benton Township, Des

Moines County, Iowa. The Pisgah Church as a society existed long prior to this time, but not as a legal body within the meaning of the law. Benton Township consisted largely of timber lands in the early days. In the southern part of the township was Tama Town Prairie, so called because the Indian Chief Tama, "the man who makes the rocks tremble," had a village of wigwams on the margin of this prairie. Round Prairie extended in a southeasterly direction into the northern portion of the township. The eastern border of the township extends to the bluff in many places which marks the dividing line between the high and low lands which border on the Mississippi River. Along the bluffs are immense beds of good limestone. One peculiarity connected with this township is that in the past centuries there flowed from the northwest through it, near Latty's Station, a stream which emptied into the Mississippi River. The bed of this stream has been definitely located by borings and because such stream once existed artesian wells can be had at comparatively shallow depths. The first settler in Benton Township was Mathew Latty. Mr. Latty came from Kentucky to Old Des Moines County, April 17, 1834, which was six months after the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands included in the Black Hawk Purchase. Mr. Latty was born in the State of Maryland in 1794, only five years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He died in the year 1877. He lived under the administration of many Presidents of the United States, including the second term of that of George Washington, to and including that of General Grant. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Latty took up his claim and entered the northwest quarter of section 29, and in addition to this acquired other lands. He was the father of five children born in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa territories. (His son, John A. was born June 11, 1835, and was the first white child born in the now Benton Township.) The first grand jury that was ever convened in Old Des Moines County was called in session on the 13th day of April, 1835. There were present William Morgan and George L. Hughes, justices. Mathew W. Latty was a member of the jury, and it was during the time of its being empaneled that a Mr. Toopes and a man by the name of Waters engaged in a fight in the court room. Toopes seems to have been the aggressor, and was fined \$3.00 by the court, but not having the cash with which to pay it, gave the clerk his note for the amount. Mr. Latty was the father of three sons, John, James and Warren, of two daughters, May and Sarah. His son James was a soldier in the Civil war and died in 1872. Mr. Warren Latty lived on the farm on which he was born until the month of March, 1915, when he departed this life. The elder Mathew Latty and sons were republicans. One of the prominent men of Benton Township was Myron H. Jackson. Mr. Jackson was born in Vermont in 1828. When a boy his father moved from Vermont to Western New York and undertook to make a farm in a wilderness. He did not make New York his home many years, but came west, and settled in Illinois near Quincy, from which place he came to Old Des Moines County in 1835 and took up a claim afterwards surveyed as the northwest quarter of section 19. Here young Jackson was brought up according to the notions of his father, who was a Baptist, and of the strictest kind. Mr. Jackson married Sarah Penny in 1855. He was the father of seven children. He was a man who devoted his energies to the advancement of all those things which make for the public

good. He believed in having good schools, the establishment of churches. Was a faithful member of the Baptist Church, and liberally contributed to its support. Filled the office of justice of the peace for his township. He was unflinchingly stubborn in maintaining what he thought was right. Was an anti-slavery man when it required courage to be such. Was a republican in politics. W. R. Loper, a native of Indiana, came to Des Moines County in 1837. Was eleven years old on his arrival. The following named persons were claim makers in the township: Gaeter S. Barns, Jacob Rexroat, James T. Kaster, Alexander W. Gordon, John Walker, Joseph Walker, Nemiah H. Jackson, Ignatius Howard, John Salladay, David Loper, John Burkhardt, Martin Walker. At a later date came John Penny, Miller Lynch, W. G. Miller, K. Long, Robert Getty, J. F. Foster, John Burkholder. During the darkest days for the democrats of Des Moines County, there was one township whose election returns cheered their hearts, and that was Benton. It has one town within its limits which is situated on section 1. The town was named Kings-town, after its founder one, W. King. This village has not had much encouragement for growth until within the last three years, when there was constructed the M. N. & S. R. R., which runs near the town and makes it a shipping point. At the organization of the First Baptist Association of Iowa at the Long Creek Church, September 5 and 6, 1839, the Pisgah Church was represented by Elder H. Johnson and J. Todd. How long before this time it had existed as a voluntary association I have been unable to find out; but it can be presumed to have existed not long after the organization of the Long Creek Church. The Todds, Jacksons, Scremores, Barnes and other Baptists in this neighborhood came at an early day. The Pisgah Church building was constructed about the time the people comprising the congregation became incorporated under the law. It can be said, in every community there are some men and women who are the salt of the earth, those who conceive what is best for the happiness and prosperity of the community. Among that class in Benton Township can be mentioned John Penny, who represented his county in the House of the Second General Assembly of the state, as well as his son, John S. Penny, who represented Des Moines County in the House of the Twenty-first General Assembly. The township is divided into six school districts, Sub-District No. 1, Sub-District No. 2, Kingston Independent District No. 2, Sub-District No. 3, Rock Point District and Latty Independent District. Diamond Independent District lies partly in Franklin Township, section 17, and 18 and the north halves of sections 19 and 20 being in Benton Township.

Assessed value of real and personal property in Benton Township:

Real estate	\$1,121,548.00
Personal property	115,902.00
Moneys and credits	151,215.00
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Total	\$1,388,665.00

FLINT RIVER TOWNSHIP

The Board of County Commissioners on the 17th day of January, 1841, caused to be entered of record this order: "Also ordered that township 70 north,

range 3 west, be constituted and organized under the name of Flint River Township, and that an election be held on the first Monday of April next at the house of Jonathan Morgan."

This township received its name because Flint Creek ran from the north-west almost through the township. At an early day it was called a river, and had sufficient water to furnish the power for saw mills. It had several tributary streams within the township.

This township in early times contained more timber land than any other township in the county.

No township in the county furnished a better quality of limestone than this.

The bottom lands along Flint Creek are of the best quality. As the years came, a large number of German people settled on the lands bordering on Flint Creek. It seems to be characteristic of German people to make their homes on the border of rivers and creeks, whereby they are enabled to cultivate both the bottom and hilly lands.

When the pioneer came into the county this township was his paradise for hunting, for here could be found in abundance the deer and wild turkey.

Jonathan Morgan, at whose house the first township election was held, was one of the prominent men of the county at the time. William Leffler, a member of the Leffler family which took an active part in the county and territorial affairs, settled in this township in 1836. Was a government surveyor for several years.

David Leonard came in 1842 and settled west and near where is now located the Town of West Burlington. He was a horticulturist and to him the old settlers were largely indebted for their orchards. In the early days the Leonards, Comstocks, Averys and Nealleys were the horticulturists of the county.

The Bolicks, Amos and David, were among the first settlers in the township, coming here in 1836.

L. D. Ballard settled on section 1 in 1836. Joseph Barton came in 1846. James O. Graham came with his parents to this township in 1837. The Delashmutts came at an early date. Peter Hull, an Englishman, settled in the township in 1835. John Jackson settled in 1834. Mr. Jackson was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He died in 1864.

David Pierson came to the county and settled in Flint River Township in 1835. The McMaken family, J. J. and J. L., settled in the township in 1838 and 1839 respectively.

John Inghram settled in the township in 1837.

The men whose names we have mentioned were men of sterling characters; men who took an active part in the establishment of schools, churches, and in all the activities whose tendencies are to make good citizenship. Themselves obedient to law, they made it their duty to see that the law was enforced.

The people of this township were not behind those of other townships in organizing school districts under the School Law of 1840. As time passed, and a change for the better took place, in the school laws, they were taken advantage of by the people of this township. The old sub-district system was abandoned and independent school districts established throughout the township, No. 1, Excelsior; No. 2, Flint River; No. 6, Prairie Grove; No. 5, Sherman; No. 3, Hawkeye; No. 4, Fairview.

WEST BURLINGTON

The Village of West Burlington in this township was incorporated in 1884, and has a population of 1,260 people. It has almost all the advantages of the City of Burlington. It is connected with the later city by two electric railways. Has electric light service, water works, and has a good system of drainage. Possesses an excellent graded school. Its school building has all the modern conveniences. The school population is 359. Has one bank which is in a very prosperous condition. The West Burlington Savings Bank was organized in 1907 with a capital stock of \$25,000. Its total deposits for the year preceding the 19th of April, 1915, at the close of business on that day were \$246,966.56. The bank is under the management and control of the most worthy of men.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon. George H. Higbee, E. E. Kirkendall, C. H. Wuellner, A. A. Bosch, P. B. Smith, George W. Scholes, F. J. Riling, J. B. Graham, C. H. Walsh.

OFFICERS

E. E. Kirkendall, president; V. A. Johnson, cashier. The affairs of the city are managed by a mayor and board of five trustees.

CITY OFFICERS

G. C. Scholes, mayor. Trustees, Emil Pierson, Edward Rehemschmidt, C. J. Ervall, P. F. Bloomberg, O. T. Giese; William Gieselman, city clerk; J. G. Feldman, city treasurer. The affairs of the West Burlington Independent School District are controlled by a board of directors composed of the following named persons: P. C. Bloom, president; J. G. Feldman, C. W. Rhode, Albert G. Scholes, E. L. Swartz, V. A. Johnson, secretary; Charles Rousch, treasurer.

West Burlington has one butcher shop; one drug store; one hardware store; one jewelry and confectionary store; one lumber yard; one knitting factory which gives employment to forty or fifty people; has two hotels and three grocery stores. The machine shops of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company give employment to many of the people of the town.

Assessed value of real and personal property:

Real property	\$1,586,312
Personal property	157,580
Moneys and credits	151,550
Total	<u>\$1,895,442</u>

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Township 71, N. R. 1 West 5 P. M.

The territory which at present comprises Jackson Township was once a part of Benton Township. On the 8th of April, 1850, Stephen Tallman and

sixty others petitioned the board of commissioners to set off all that part of the township within range 1 west 5 P. M., under the name of Jackson Township. Having considered the petition this entry was made of record: "Wherefore it is ordered, that township number 71 north, range 1 west, be and the same is hereby set off from the township heretofore known as Benton Township, and that said portion of territory set off shall from this date form a separate township and district and known as Jackson Township."

B. W. CLARK,
LEVI HAGAR,
CHARLES MASON,
Commissioners.

This township lies almost entirely within the drainage district and embraces about seventeen sections of land. The overflow of the water from the Mississippi has prevented the settlement of this township except on what is called Sand Ridge. Since the establishment of the drainage system, this township has rapidly increased both in population and wealth. Among the early settlers in the township were Samuel and Henry Smith, who owned large tracts of land. J. C. Wright, F. A. Bailey, William Fischthorn, W. A. Simmons and A. Kellogg were among the early settlers who made their homes in the township.

Assessed value of real and personal property:

Real property	\$332,984
Personal property	43,204
Moneys and credits	300
	<hr/>
Total	\$376,488

TAMA AND CONCORDIA TOWNSHIPS

The Board of Supervisors of the county under date of June 10, 1910, took action on the petition of Saint Vaughn and others who asked that Burlington Township be divided. It caused to be entered of record an order as follows: "Therefore be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors that the territory heretofore known as Burlington Township be and the same is hereby divided into two parts, one of which shall include the City of Burlington according to the corporate limits thereof to be known as Burlington Township, and the other shall include all the balance of said territory formerly belonging to said Burlington Township to be hereafter known as Tama Township." In connection with the above order on same page appears the following: "Whereas on the 30th day of June, 1910, the Board of Supervisors of Des Moines County divided what was heretofore known as Burlington Township in said county into two townships, one comprising the City of Burlington and the other all the territory in said former Burlington Township lying outside of said city, naming the same Tama Township, and whereas it is now deemed advisable to again divide that portion known as Tama Township into two townships, etc. Therefore be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Des Moines County, Iowa, that the said Tama Township be and the same is hereby divided into two townships, one to be known as Tama Township to comprise all that was formerly known as Burlington

Township lying north of Burlington, and the other be known as Concordia Township and to comprise all that portion of what was formerly Burlington Township and lying south of the City of Burlington.”

Signed July 5, 1910.

We will have to call on the board to find in what township the City of Burlington is located. To possess a township home it will have to go back to Flint Hills Township in which it was situated in 1834.

Assessed value of real and personal property:

TAMA TOWNSHIP

Real property	\$560,400
Personal property	54,368
Moneys and credits	23,700
	<hr/>
Total	\$638,468

CONCORDIA TOWNSHIP

Real property	\$473,416
Personal property	37,500
Moneys and credits	41,150
	<hr/>
Total	\$552,066

CHAPTER XXXVIII

YELLOW SPRINGS AND HURON TOWNSHIPS

On April 3, 1838, the Board of County Commissioners for Des Moines County caused to be entered the following record, "Ordered townships 71 and 72 north, range 2 west, including fractional parts of sections 71 and 72 north, range 1 west, be and are constituted Round Prairie Precinct, and that the election be held for said precinct at the house of David E. Blair, and David E. Blair, John Salladay and Ezekiel Blanchard are appointed judges of election for said precinct." It will be seen from this order, all of the present townships of Benton, Jackson, Huron and a part of Yellow Springs east of the extensions of the west boundary line of Benton Township composed one township under the above name. On January 7, 1841, the same board caused to be entered of record the following order, "Ordered that township 72 north, range 3 west, and township 72 north, range 2 west, including the fractional township 72 north, range 1 west, be constituted under the name of Yellow Springs Township, and that an election be had at the house of L. C. Hutchinson in the Village of Yellow Springs on the first Monday of April next." It is also further ordered, that the order heretofore made and entered by this board establishing and organizing townships are hereby repealed and suspended by the foregoing established and organized township, described, named, and bounded as aforesaid."

JONATHAN MORGAN,
GEORGE W. HIGHT,
LEVI SCOTT,

Commissioners.

By this order, Yellow Springs Township included what is now known as Huron Township. In April, 1848, the township was divided by the first section line east of the range line separating ranges 2 and 3, all east of said section line to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River constituting Huron Township. Yellow Springs Township received its name from a spring situated in the southeast quarter of section 36, township 72 north, range 3 west. By the terms of the treaty made with the Sac and Fox Indians in 1832 granting the lands known as the Black Hawk Purchase, a reservation was created, of which we have written. A part of this reservation extended into Yellow Springs Township. The right of the Indians to occupy this reservation did not expire till the year 1836. For this reason, a part of Yellow Springs Township was not open to preemption until 1836. That part of the reservation in Yellow Springs Township, was in the shape of the letter V, the southeastern boundary line entering the township near the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 6, township 72 north, range 3 west, and extending in a southeastern

direction to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 33, same township and range, thence running in a northeastern direction passing out of the township in section 6 north, range 2 west. There has been so much dispute as to the boundaries of this reservation I do not vouch for the correctness of the above statement. I give it as set forth by Mr. Merrill in his history of Yellow Springs and Huron Townships; but that it did extend into Yellow Springs Township there is no doubt. The Indians were here at the first settlement of the township, and the lands within the boundaries of this V shaped tract were not occupied by any of the first settlers until the expiration of the Indian's right of occupancy. But as there were no land surveys at the time, it is impossible to locate definitely that part of the reservation in Yellow Springs Township. The great majority of the first settlers of this township were preeminently men of character, men who left their impress on the times in which they lived, so much so, that this township can boast, that no other is its superior in all these things which exalt a people. The greater portion of the township consists of rich prairie land. Hawkeye Creek has its source in the township and runs in a northeasterly direction through it. A branch of Flint Creek has its source in the southwestern portion of the township, and runs in a southwesterly direction, emptying into the main creek. Being well drained, and having sufficient timber lands and rich plateaus of the best of rich prairie lands, this section lured the first comers into the county for its occupancy. An Indian trail from Flint Hills, passed through Tamatown prairie in Benton Township where Chief Tama had a village of wickiups, thence north near the Yellow Springs and Kossuth Springs, then in a northeasterly direction near the mouth of the Iowa River, where was located the principal village of the Sac and Fox Indians. The first white people who settled in the territory embraced within Yellow Springs Township were Thomas and David E. Blair, both natives of Pennsylvania. Before coming to Michigan Territory they lived in Illinois. In the fall of 1834, they determined to seek a location in the Black Hawk Purchase near the Mississippi River and then came and took up a claim, a portion of which was in section 31, township 72 north, range 3 west. This was west of the Indian reservation, and without doubt the first claim to lands made in Yellow Springs Township. Having made their claim, by marking the boundaries, and trusting their rights to be properly guarded by a settler in Franklin Township named Spence, who had a cabin near where the Hard-Shell Baptist stone church now stands, they went to their homes in Illinois, expecting to return in the early spring to commence work in the improvement of their land. But when they returned, to their astonishment, they found their claim had been jumped by others. The Blairs always believed Mr. Spence, whom they had entrusted to guard their rights, was privy to what was done, from the fact, the Spences sold to Hezekiah Archer, who built his house on this land and there lived till the time of his death. But the Blairs were not the kind to be discouraged. Thomas determined to explore the county further west, and went as far as where is now located the City of Mount Pleasant, where he found a solitary log cabin. David crossed the Indian reservation and came to Round Prairie, and soon after Thomas followed him. At Yellow Springs, Jacob Westfall and Allen Elliott had made claims and built a cabin. They had arrived in the winter of 1834. Their cabin was the first white habitation erected in Yellow Springs

Township. In this cabin was born a short time after its erection Jacob Westfall, Jr., the first white child born in the township. The Blairs settled in Round Prairie, Thomas on sections 20 and 29, and David on section 30. Thomas represented Des Moines County in the first Wisconsin Legislature and in the first Iowa Territorial Legislature. David represented the county in the Iowa Territorial Legislature for the years 1841 and 1842; was also a member of the first Iowa State Legislature. Their father, William Blair, soon followed his sons to Iowa Territory and died in 1840 at the age of eighty-two years. William Blair was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. David Blair died in 1874 aged eighty-two years. Thomas died in 1875 aged eighty-six years. The Blairs were men of strong personality, were Presbyterians and faithful attendants and contributed to that church. In this connection, it is necessary to speak of Morris W. Blair, son of David E. Blair, who came with his father when he settled in the township. Almost his whole life was spent here among his neighbors and friends. His was a jovial disposition. He saw the bright side of everything. Was a great reader, and generally informed on all subjects. He seemed to know everybody, and had a good greeting for all he met. Was fond of the society of ladies, but never was married. Was devoted to all good works. A few years ago he passed to his reward loved and esteemed by all who knew him. Among the first settlers of the township was the Carter family. They took possession of almost all of Round Prairie, and claimed it as their own by right of occupancy, whether or not they had marked out their domain. It is said they were a rough, intemperate set of men. How many there were of them is not known. One called Little Job claimed where is now located the Town of Kossuth, Josh had a claim further north. Big Joe had his claim west of Little Job's. Tom Carter, a brother of Little Job and Big Joe, occupied a claim west of Big Joe's claim. Suffice it to say the Carters did not last long. Their society was not appreciated by their neighbors. They sold their claims and moved away to more congenial places. Benjamin W. Clark with his family located a claim (afterwards) the northwest quarter and east half of southeast quarter of section 36. Mr. Clark's father-in-law, Isham Edwards, who was a minister of the Christian Church, came with him, and located on land near his son. A. M. Edwards came about the time Clark came. He had three sons, Josiah, Talbott and John, who located near their father. They soon moved away further west. Josiah Edwards married Pamela Westfall in the spring of 1835, which was the first wedding in the township. The coming of Jacob Westfall was in 1834. Following him in the spring of 1836 came his father, Reuben Westfall, with all his relatives; the Andersons, Kings, Proctors, Swanks, Rouses, Holts, Gobeus and Bains, almost enough to claim a township of land. John and Levi Anderson settled south and west next to David E. Blair. The Andersons went west in the early '50s, presumably to Kansas, for we find Jeremiah G. Anderson was with John Brown fighting for "Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men" in Kansas. Followed him in all his adventures, was with him in the Harpers Ferry fight, in which he was killed. The Rankins were among the first settlers of the township. Judge David Rankin, a native of Pennsylvania, in religious belief was a Presbyterian. He came with his family of sons and daughters in the year 1836 and entered the southwest quarter of section 28. No man stood higher in the community than Mr. Rankin. His children were of the same stuff as that



OLD AMITY SCHOOLHOUSE, HURON TOWNSHIP

As it appeared in 1914. It was erected about 1840 and attended by many prominent men and women of Des Moines County

of the father. William entered land in section 22 near his father's. D. C., a son, entered the northeast quarter and west half of the northwest quarter of section 33; David H. entered the quarter section next and west of that of his father. Among the first settlers was Hon. James Bruce, who when a young man came to Wisconsin Territory in 1837 and settled in the now Yellow Springs Township. He entered the northeast quarter of section 19, just north of the quarter entered by his mother, Mrs. Anne (Job) Bruce, who was a sister of Mrs. T. and D. E. Blair. He built a log cabin on the land he claimed and afterwards entered. Having prepared a house, he proceeded at once to find some one to keep it. This he did, when in 1839 he married Mary H. Rankin. Mr. Bruce was a tanner by trade, and for a time had a tannery on his place and sold leather to his neighbors. He represented Des Moines County in the House of the Tenth General Assembly of the state. Was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His son, Lawrence, was a member of Company K, Fourteenth Iowa Regiment Volunteers and died of wounds at Jefferson Barracks September 14, 1864.

DR. SAMUEL FULLENWEIDER

Dr. Samuel Fullenweider was a native of Kentucky. When thirty-three years of age he came to Yellow Springs Township and settled at Yellow Springs Village, where he opened a store in the year 1837. He not only sold dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines, but engaged in the practice of medicine. Few people lived in this section at the time, and those who did, were young and healthy, so he had ample time to look after his store. His stay in the mercantile business was but short. He purchased from the Carters some of their claims and became quite an extensive land owner. The writer was personally acquainted with the doctor. He then lived at the Town of Kossuth and was engaged in the practice of his profession. Was a strong man mentally as well as physically. His energies were devoted to the betterment of the community in which he lived. He took great interest in the establishment of schools and churches. Had four sons and one daughter. Two of his sons, Houston and Samuel, were soldiers in Company K, Fourteenth Infantry Volunteers in the Civil war. His daughter Kate married Judge J. W. McDill, who became a United States Senator from Iowa. Dr. Fullenweider represented Des Moines County in the Senate of the First Legislative Assembly of the state. John Bandy was among the first settlers of the township. He entered the southeast quarter of section 31. Was the father of a large family, all of whom were like their father, having all the qualities which make good citizens. Of the Waddle families, William, James and John, William came in 1837, James and John in 1838. In 1839 they were followed by the father, John Waddle. The Swank families, Joshua and Wesley. Joshua came in 1835 and was the first settler in the now Huron Township. Among the lands he entered and on which he made his home is southwest quarter of section 11, township 72 north, range 2 west. At his place at an early time was established a postoffice, of which he was the first postmaster. This office was called "Hawkeye Postoffice." Wesley Swank, brother of Joshua, came to Burlington in 1835. While in Burlington he met and fell in love with Miss Henrietta Hilleary whom he married. Their wedding trip was north of

Burlington to his claim near where his brother Joshua lived. He died in 1850, leaving a widow. He raised quite a large family of children. His two oldest sons, Orville and William F., volunteered to fight for the preservation of the Union, and died while in the service of the country. The Blake family, Francis and Luther. Francis came from Vermont in 1836, and traded with the Indians, then having their village near the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1837 he moved down near where his brother Luther lived in what is now Huron Township. His family consisted of a wife, two sons and three daughters. His son, Charles S., volunteered as a soldier in the Civil war, and died while in the service. Luther Blake came from Vermont in 1837. He lived on land adjoining his brother Francis. William McClure came in 1839 and took possession of and afterwards entered the southwest quarter of section 8, township 72 north, range 2 west. William was soon followed by his father, John McClure, who entered a large tract of land near the now Town of Northfield. This land was at one time within the Indian Reservation and Mr. McClure was among the first to invade this territory. They were most worthy citizens. Were Presbyterians in religious belief and republicans in politics. Among the first settlers of the now Huron Township was Joash Hedges. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1808, and was raised on a farm. When twenty-two years of age he married Miss Eliza Staige and soon after his marriage came and settled on the southeast quarter of section 14 in now Huron Township. Perhaps no one in the township was better known than Mr. Hedges. His home was noted far and wide for its hospitality. It can be said of him, "he was a lover of his fellow men." His church was the Church of Kindness and Goodness." It can be said of him, no one, worthy, ever knocked at his door and was denied an admittance. No one ever asked of him a drink of water, but it was furnished. No one was hungry, and asked for food, but it was supplied, and of the best the country offered. No one was ever tired and worn out and asked for a place in which to sleep but he gave him a good bed. He was good alike to the stranger as well as to those he knew. Was honest in his dealings with his fellow men. Was a just man, and loved mercy. His family consisted of his wife, sons, Richard, Joshua, Jerome and Benjamin F., who was a soldier, a member of Company C, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry and was killed at Arkansas Post, and a daughter, Sara E., who married Dr. B. Antrobus and now lives at Beloit, Kansas. Mr. Hedges died December 31, 1875. His wife followed him soon afterwards. David Russell was among the pioneers of the now Huron Township. He came in 1836 and made his home on the land he had claimed and afterwards entered. W. W. King came to Iowa in 1835. He did not stay long, because he wanted a wife. He returned to Indiana, whence he came, and in the fall of 1835 married Harriett Proctor. In 1837 he came back and located in now Huron Township. He had a large family of children, among them Charles P., who enlisted in the Union Army and was a lieutenant in Company K, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry. His son, Webster, entered the army and died of wounds received in battle. Perhaps the widest known man throughout the county, who lived in the now Huron Township, was J. Wilson Williams, who was a native of Vermont and a civil engineer. He came west in 1836, first stopping in Chicago. The next year he had no permanent abode but traveled through Wisconsin and Illinois. About this time he received a commission as a deputy United States Surveyor, and at the same time was elected

county surveyor of Hancock County, Illinois. Here he made surveys for the Government, especially of the bottom lands along the Mississippi River. He came to Huron Township in 1838 and entered a large tract of land. He was employed to complete the boundary survey made by Sullivan in 1817 between Iowa and Missouri. Mr. Williams was a republican in politics. He represented Des Moines County in the House of the Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Eleventh and Eighteenth, and in the Senate at the Fifteenth General Assemblies of Iowa. He died in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

WILLIAM PHINNEY

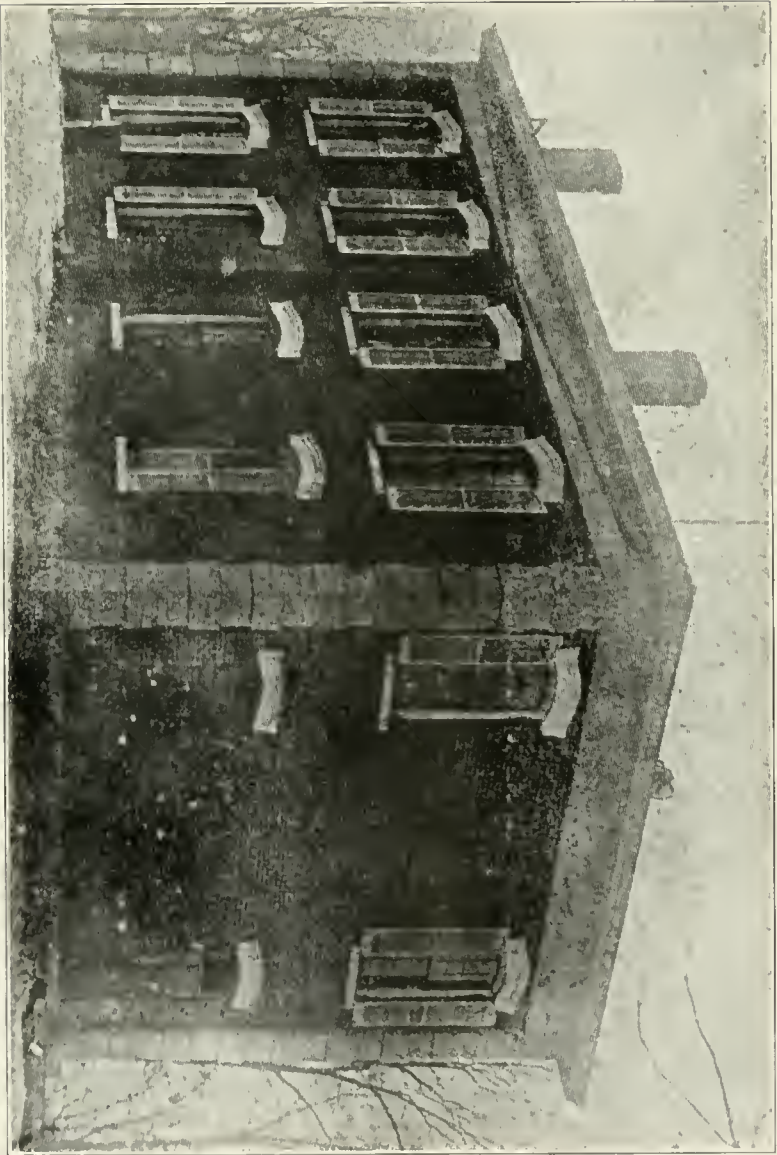
Mr. Phinney was a native of Connecticut. Was born May 12, 1796. Came to Iowa in 1835 and in 1837 brought his family to then Yellow Springs Township. James M. Kerr moved from Ohio in 1838 and settled near Northfield. Angello Driskell came to now Huron Township in 1835 and settled in Round Prairie. Silas G. Belknap, a native of New York, came in 1839. He entered the southwest quarter of section 6 and southwest quarter of section 5, which is known as the Belknap farm. Eber Bradly was among the first settlers of Huron Township. He had nine sons of whom four served their enlistment in the Union Army. Cornelius A. Haight came with his family in 1837. He bought a part of the claim from John Carter, being the east half of southwest quarter of section 30. Thomas Sheridan came at an early date and entered 320 acres in sections 2 and 3. Among the list of names of those who entered lands in Des Moines County, no name is found more frequently than the name "Godfrey Scarborough." I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Merrill, late of Mediapolis, for all the knowledge I have of this man. Mr. Merrill in his history of Yellow Springs and Huron townships thus speaks of him: "In the northeast part of the Kossuth Cemetery is a marble slab on which is carved the name of Godfrey Scarborough. Only a few people living understand the relation of this man to the early settlement of these townships. He was not a claim maker, but his life among the pioneers was such as to place his name among those who gave material assistance in the early development of the county. He was a grave, quiet gentleman, well along in the middle years of life. He had a finished education, and had been a teacher in Kentucky, from whence he came to Iowa. He arrived here in the year 1838, and having considerable money, he soon found use for it in assisting settlers to enter their claims at the sales in November of that year. He purchased parts of several claims and made some improvements. Among these were the Stephens and Roger farms. He built a mill on the creek near Hawkeye school-house which he afterwards sold to James Latta. In this way, and many others, he assisted the settlers to bridge the way over their hard times. It was known he was a native of Connecticut, but never talked of his parents or relatives, and was supposed to be a bachelor. After his death, it was ascertained that he had left a wife and two daughters in Connecticut. He had been well off, but lost on investments, and had but a few hundred dollars left after his estate was settled. This was paid by William Garrett of Burlington to his two daughters. They were old maids, and had not seen their father since he left them fifty years before. The cause of this domestic tragedy no one knew. He was a proud man, and possessed of that dignified bearing which no one could approach beyond

the limit of invitation. He died away from his kindred, but the kindly hands of those who had known him long, laid him where repose so many of those with whom he had associated during the later years of his life." It will be seen that the name of Godfrey Scarborough frequently appears among those purchasing land at the land sales.

The persons named are those who came to Huron and Yellow Springs townships prior to 1840. About 1840 settlers came in swarms as it were. We can give the names of only a few of them, A. C. Wycoff, Ben Lukenbill, Dr. R. W. Hall, the Heizer family, Frederick, Nathaniel and Joshua. The Harpers, consisting of William, Joab, John and Robert J. The Wares came in 1843. Frederick Ware came in 1843, when he was eighty years old. He had two sons, John and Mathias. John came one year before his father, Mathias with his father. All the old settlers remember the tavern kept by "Matty Ware" on the Wapello Road. Foster Carneau came from Ohio in 1842. Charles Q. Stathem in 1844. Andrew Hemphill came in 1843. Henry Coonrod came in 1841 and settled on the bottom next to the bluff. The Dolbees, John S. and Peter, came in the early '50s and settled near the creek which is known as Dolbee Creek. John R. Jones came in 1841. Was a Welshman, and built the first stone house erected in the township. Robert and Samuel McElhinney, Scotch Covenanters, came in 1841. Joseph Chapman came in 1849. Mr. Chapman was a man of intelligence and possessed a firmness of purpose. Was a Presbyterian and practiced in his daily life the high ideals of Christian precepts. Served his township for many years as justice of the peace. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters. Thomas P., who was a captain in the First California Infantry during the War of the Rebellion. James P., who was treasurer of Des Moines County; William P. and John W., John W. held the office of United States marshal for four years. His son Joseph was a member of Company G, Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteers. Samuel K. was a member of Company K, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers. He moved to Nebraska after the war. Was admitted to the practice of the law, was elected to the State Senate of Nebraska, then was elected judge of the District Court of Nebraska. He made his home at Plattsmouth. Mr. Chapman's eldest daughter, Jennie, married Rev. Hugh A. Barclay. Mary H., Daniel Matson. It would be a great pleasure to continue the list of names given, but I cannot. I am largely indebted to the history of Yellow Springs and Huron townships by Mr. Merrill for those given. Mr. Merrill in his history gives a short sketch of the settlers of these townships, from the first settlement up to 1860 and all I can do is to refer the readers to this well written book.

TOWNS AND POSTOFFICES

The order of the board of commissioners organizing the township named Yellow Springs, "provided that the election be held at the house of L. C. Hutchinson in the Village of Yellow Springs." Jacob Westfall, who came to Yellow Springs Township in 1834, was the first cabin builder as well as the first town platter in the township. The Yellow Springs, from which the township took its name was within his claim. Before he acquired title to the land, like White and Doolittle, he determined to take time by the forelock, lay out a town and sell lots to any one whom he could persuade to purchase. He platted and



YELLOW SPRINGS COLLEGE
Erected at Kossuth in 1832

staked out a town which he named Columbus, the surname of the great Christopher. How many lots he sold, we have no means of knowing, but that he sold 9 in block 11 to David E. Blair for \$40 on the 31st of December, 1836, and agreed to give him a warranty deed for the same when he recorded a patent for the land on which the town was located is a historical fact. Columbus had but a temporary existence. All that is now known about Columbus is that Doctor Fullenwider located there at an early date, kept a store and practiced medicine. That one Elijah Wood kept a hotel and attended the store in the absence of the doctor and was the postmaster. The Town of Kossuth took the place of Columbus because it had the better location. The records show that in April, 1856, A. McMichael surveyed and platted for Jacob Bridges certain town lots. They also show that in 1858 J. K. Scott, county surveyor, surveyed and platted certain lots. Prior to the above named times a town existed at this place which had not been platted. In 1855 Olive and Vost built a flour mill at Kossuth, which they operated for a short time when they sold to Sweeney and Harper. Mr. Frederick Heizer succeeded Harper and Sweeney. Finally it passed into the hands of Hutchcroft and Geldard, who operated it for some time when it was abandoned. The neighborhood surrounding Kossuth was largely Presbyterians which led to the establishment of an academy, first known as Jefferson Academy, afterwards as Yellow Springs College. The mill, the college and the building of churches of the different religious sects gave Kossuth for a time practically all the life it had.

NORTHFIELD

This town is situate in the northeast part of the township in sections 5 and 6. It was first known as Hickory Point. Nothing in particular gave existence to this town except the excellent surrounding country, and the Methodists who lived thereabouts, who built a church, and the woolen mill which had its beginning in a carding establishment built and first operated by William McMillan in 1851. Soon after he had commenced his enterprise, he sold out to W. F. Robinson and Thomas Davis, both experienced men in the manufacture of woolen goods. They started in good earnest to do an extensive business, built quite a large factory building, in which they placed imported machinery. In 1855 they commenced the manufacture of cloths and woolen blankets. This mill was known throughout the southeast section of the state as the "Robinson Woolen Mills." In those days farmers' wives did the spinning with the old spinning wheel and weaving on the old fashioned hand loom. When the Robinsons started their mill, the direction of labor in that regard began to change to a certain extent when they could barter the wool for cloth. Wool had a market value, so had blankets, thus a "swap" could be made of wool for blankets and cloth. Then the old spinning wheel ceased to hum. Mr. R. T. Robinson afterwards came in possession of the mill and continued to operate the same. W. F. Robinson was the first postmaster of Northfield. David Austin was the first shoemaker in the town, Colby and Hiatt the first merchants. This was in 1853. In 1855 Joshua Donner kept a store and was succeeded by Charles Robinson.

HURON

In 1847 some adventurous and speculative settlers took the notion in their heads that a town on the Mississippi River was needed in Huron Township and there was money to be made out of the enterprise. At that time Huron Chute was navigable for steamboats, and the island between it and the river was called Huron Island. The land on this island was higher than that of the surrounding country. It was a kind of Manhattan enterprise, to start with, but doomed to failure. One James Hemphill, an old settler, came here in 1847 and opened a store. John Hector started a blacksmith shop and in conjunction with his shop had a store. In 1850, a man by the name of Alexander Adams brought from Keithsburg a stock of goods and opened a store. A man by the name of Joseph Gray started a steam mill for grinding wheat and corn; Obed Eames built a sawmill. Another store was opened by a man named J. A. Swezey. A frame schoolhouse was erected. A man by the name of Alexander Hamilton was engaged in the mercantile business from the foundation of the town. To supply the needs of the surrounding country a warehouse was built, and steamboats going up and down the river made Huron a regular stopping place to take on and unload merchandise, wheat and corn. Everything went well until the high water in 1851, which washed the Town of Huron from the earth. In the past sixty-three years the river has not been so high as in 1851.

MEDIAPOLIS

The construction of the Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad gave rise to the Town of Mediapolis. What caused it to be given this name I do not know. The railroad was built through this part of the county in 1869. When the road was projected it was thought it would go near to Kossuth, but to pass Kossuth at its western limits, would be to deflect it further east than a direct line to Wapello and Cedar Rapids would justify. The building of the road caused the permanent decay of Kossuth. As the mountain would not go to Mohammed, Mohammed went to the mountain. So it was with Kossuth and the railroad, it would not go to Kossuth, so Kossuth went to the railroad. W. H. Cartwright, one of the leading men of Kossuth, then engaged in the mercantile business, saw his opportunity, and purchased the farm of Isaac N. Ware and at once commenced to lay out a town east of the railroad track. W. W. King bought the land west of the track and proceeded at once to do what Cartwright had done. The two in laying off the land into lots, streets and alleys made them correspond and in this way was platted the original Town of Mediapolis. Subsequently additions were laid out and platted. Soon all the storekeepers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, candlemakers, wagonmakers, and doctors of Kossuth picked up all their movables and commenced to go a mile west to Cartwright and King's staked-out town. The owners of the old flour mill removed its machinery to the new town. Cartwright and King and the lot owners of the new town were "Boosters" for those times. The result was, soon nothing was left in Kossuth but its churches and the Yellow Springs College. It takes time to build churches and colleges, and for a time, the denizens of the new town went on Sundays to Kossuth to pray and carried on business in Mediapolis on



MAIN STREET, MEDIAPOLIS



RESIDENCE VIEW, MEDIAPOLIS

week days. As soon as the people of the new town got a fair start, they commenced to build churches and schoolhouses. Mediapolis is the best and most thriving town in the county outside of Burlington. Has a number of banking institutions. Has a good flour mill, elevators, hotels, boarding houses, a large number of stores, a large tile factory and other industries which support a large population. One thing it does not have and will not have and that is saloons.

CHURCHES

August 24, 1914, was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of Kossuth Presbyterian Church, which was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. It is difficult to write the history of this church, because of the many changes which have taken place within the last three-quarters of a century. We could not do it, but for what has been left on record by Morris W. Blair, son of David E. Blair and Elder William Harper. No apter words can describe the beginning of this church than those of Mr. Morris W. Blair at the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of this church, because, it had its beginning in the heart and soul of Thomas Blair, who settled in the township in 1835. Mr. Blair says: "It may not be my place to tell of Thomas Blair and of all his worth and all his work, as the father, humanely speaking, of the Presbyterianism we celebrate today, but our talk would be incomplete without mention of his life and labors, for the history of his life is the story of the beginning of the church. Because he was here Judge Rankin came and settled in 1836. Then there followed the Waddles, the Woods and Houstons, the McClures, the Nichols, the Bandy, the Vanices, and later the Harpers, the Bradens, the Heizers and the Wares. His influence was great in the early history of Presbyterianism and was felt among the Methodists, for, with his family, he was a constant and helpful attendant, encouraging and assisting at their Thursday 10 o'clock service at Westfalls and Blanchards. In his home was the "church in the household" and he its priest, who never failed or faltered in offering the morning and evening sacrifices, however pressed by business or worry, whether alone with his family, or had as guests the dusky aborigines, or the lawyers and judges of the territory, on their way to the courts. As early as 1836 he gathered together the children of the neighborhood for religious instruction, and in April, 1837, a Sunday school, which has continued without any vacation till this day." There was built, when the Town of Kossuth located in the year 1838, a house which was used for school and religious purposes. It was made of logs; had a clapboard roof and puncheon floor; had four windows, two on the west side and two on the north, each with a single sash with 8 by 10-inch lights. Was 18 by 16 feet. This was the first home of the Blair's Sunday school, which before this time was held in the cabins of the neighbors or in a "deserted hut which had been previously used for a schoolhouse." Rev. L. G. Bell, a Presbyterian minister of whom we will later write, came to Round Prairie. In this schoolhouse he preached the first sermon by any Presbyterian minister in Yellow Springs Township. On the request of some of the scattered members of the church in this region he was asked to take measures looking to the organization of the Presbyterian Church. He was directed by the Presbytery of

Schuyler (Old School) to organize a church at this place. On the 24th day of August, 1839, the Reverend Bell and Rev. A. Ewing from Illinois organized the Round Prairie church in the log schoolhouse where Thomas Blair held his Sunday school. Here and at this time became associated together for worship, in accordance with the rules and doctrines of the Presbyterian Church (Old School), David Rankin and daughters Elizabeth and Martha Sweeny, John Waddle, his mother Mary and daughter Isabella, his son William and wife Sarah, William McClure and wife Cynthia A., and Sarah Blair, and James H. Kerr and wife Elizabeth. In speaking of this church, Mr. Morris W. Blair says, "The schoolhouse soon became too strait for the older organization. Their few dead had consecrated a spot two miles northeast of this, and there, in the spring of 1841, a meeting house was built—the first in this part of the county devoted to the worship of the Most High. It was built of logs, 25 feet by 25 feet, its roof of lap-shingle. Nicholas' sawmill furnished the plank for the rough floor. Later it was plastered overhead. There were two windows on each side and a door in each end. An aisle ran down from door to door and a cross one from the scaffold between the south windows, by courtesy called a pulpit, to the west one. On the north side facing the minister sat the women, the men in the blocks on each side the stand; the elders and deacons on the front seats on the cross aisle. At first the seats were made of slabs with legs driven in, but later each man was expected to furnish his own seat. So each man made his seat according to his own fancy, etc. As soon as the floor was laid the church took possession, etc. In going to church, two horses comfortably accommodated seven. The mother in the saddle carried the infant; the oldest son rode behind her, holding the next to the youngest; behind them the father managed to take care of the other two, one in front, the other behind the saddle. The young men carried their 'best girls' behind them to church on Sabbath evenings; and the belle of our neighborhood rode this way to meeting one Sunday morning to be married. Oxen sometimes hauled families to church, but they were slower and would not 'stand hitched.'" The first meeting of the Presbytery of Iowa with the Round Prairie church was held November 12, 1841. At this meeting Rev. A. L. Leonard was ordained and installed. This was the first beginning of the first Presbyterian pastorate in Iowa. This presbytery consisted of the following members: Rev. Soloman Cowles, John Mark Fulton and Lancelot Graham Bell, ministers; elders, Doctor Robertson of Burlington and John Waddle. Church services were held in this log church until February 11, 1853, when at a church meeting it was determined to build a house of worship at Kossuth. In less than a year the new church building was completed at a cost of \$1,300. Henry Clay Dean once said: "The rebellion of 1860 was brought about by the split in the Methodist Church on account of the slavery question." How much truth there was in this declaration we do not know, but the question was one which stirred the hearts of many in all Christian denominations. The Presbyterian Church split in 1839 because of this question. The Bandys, the Vanices, Thomas Blair and Doctor Fullenweider, and others of Round Prairie church felt deeply about this matter. They would not belong to any church which permitted any of its members to be the owners of slaves. With them it was a matter of conscience, and no arguments could convince them that under the circumstances it was their duty to retain connection with the "old church," the church of their fathers.



Baptist Church

Swedish Lutheran Church
Free Mission Church

Public School
Presbyterian Church

SCHOOL AND CHURCHES OF MEDIAPOLIS

YELLOW SPRINGS CHURCH

This church was organized by Rev. James A. Carnahan of Logansport Presbytery, Indiana, September 12, 1840. The members composing this church when organized were John Bandy and wife, Mary and his daughter Rachel, Cornelius and Susan Vanice, Mrs. Juliana Wood, Mrs. Clarissa Brown, Thomas and Margaret Blair, his wife, and Dr. Samuel Fullenwider and wife Jane. Bandy, Blair and Fullenwider were chosen elders. E. Wood, S. D. Houston and Catherine Blair were admitted to membership. This church grew rapidly from the time of its organization. They were of the same faith as those of the Round Prairie church, sang the same hymns, had the same form of church government, and were in all respects Presbyterians; but the time came when many members of the churches in the free states deemed it necessary to have no connection with any church that did not openly condemn the institution of slavery. The Methodists north were almost solid against it. The halls of the Congress of the United States rang with protests against it. On account of it the Union was threatened to be dissolved. The blaze which had been kindled by it was not made by that of things which for a moment flared up, then died down, but a steady blaze that mounted higher and higher with each coming year. It was under such conditions the Yellow Springs church came into existence. When the war closed a thousand battlefields had drunk the blood of their slain. The prophecy had been fulfilled, "that every drop of blood drawn by the lash should be repaid by one drawn by the sword," and we had learned "that the judgments of the Lord are sure and righteous altogether;" then it was the hearts of the people composing the different denominations of the Presbyterian Church united and became a band of Christian brotherhood. The General Assemblies of the old school and new school Presbyterian churches convened at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 10th of November, 1869, and adopted a basis by which these two branches of Presbyterianism might be reunited. In the manner provided for by these assemblies the Round Prairie church and Yellow Springs church became united and known as "the First Presbyterian Church of Kossuth." The first minister to preach to the church so united was Rev. W. F. Baird of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Burlington.

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church was organized in the spring of 1855 by the Rev. Thomas Merrill. The Rev. Stephen Kane was its first minister who preached for this congregation for about two years. He was succeeded by Reverend Gilmer and supplied the pulpit until Rev. W. G. Kephart commenced his labors in 1859. Reverend Kephart supplied the pulpit until December, 1862, when he was commissioned chaplain of the Tenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers. He was the last minister of this church. The following named persons were pastors of the Round Prairie church from its organization until the time of the union in 1869. Rev. L. G. Bell occasionally supplied the pulpit from the time of its organization until April 1, 1840. Rev. A. L. Leonard, pastor from April 1, 1840, to April 1, 1846; Rev. James Gallatin from April, 1846, to June, 1848. From June, 1848, to April, 1850, the church was without a regular pastor. Rev. Joseph Rogers from April, 1850, to October,

1850. This church was without a regular pastor from October, 1850, until 1854. Rev. M. Thomas supplied the pulpit for two months from January, 1854. Rev. Joseph Kerr from April 2, 1854, to April 1, 1855. After Reverend Kerr the church was vacant except with an occasional supply. In the fall of 1855 Reverend Bloomfield Wall was called and filled the pulpit until October, 1864. From October, 1864, the church was vacant until December, 1865. Rev. A. H. Barclay from December, 1865, to May, 1868. The church was without a regular pastor from May, 1868, until November, 1869. In the meantime the Rev. M. Adams, Rev. J. Barclay, Rev. J. M. Stone and Rev. T. D. Campbell ministered to the church on communion occasions. The last communion service of the Round Prairie church was held on the 6th of November, 1869, by the Rev. T. D. Campbell of Morning Sun.

PASTORS YELLOW SPRINGS CHURCH

(To the Time of the Union)

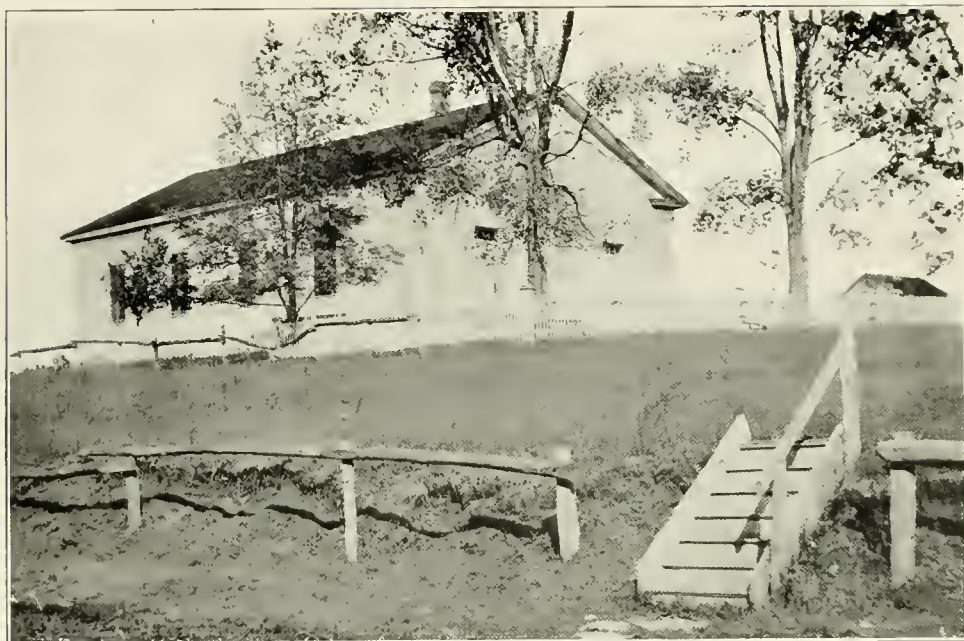
Rev. W. C. Rankin of Indiana, from June, 1841, to the fall of 1842; Rev. Samuel Paine, from December, 1842, for one and a half years; Reverend Bennett, from the time of Reverend Paine until the fall of 1847; Rev. Martin Whittsley succeeded Reverend Roberts for six months; Reverend Mr. Eastman succeeded Reverend Whittsley for six months. Rev. W. A. B. McCurstison succeeded Reverend Eastman and was installed as pastor and filled the pulpit until March, 1851. He passed from his earthly labors May 8, 1851, when but twenty-seven years of age. Rev. G. W. Spaulding, from June, 1851, to March, 1852; Rev. James Phillips, from May, 1852, to November 11, 1854; Rev. William Ottinger, from November 11, 1854, to March, 1855; Rev. E. J. Gillett, from November, 1854, to the spring of 1860; Rev. T. H. Canfield, from October 24, 1860, until October, 1862. Rev. Henry Bell of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church supplied the pulpit for a time. Rev. H. H. Hayes supplied the pulpit until April 12, 1865; Rev. W. T. Kephart, from October 1, 1865, until October, 1869.

PASTORS OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KOSSUTH

Rev. Alexander Scott, from October 1, 1870, to May 11, 1880. Rev. T. L. Sexton succeeded Reverend Scott, who was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Lumbard, who was followed by Rev. A. S. Leonard. Reverend Leonard was followed by Rev. E. G. Miner, who was pastor until September, 1887. Following Reverend Miner came Rev. G. W. McKinny, and after him Reverends McGaughy, Lepeltak and Salterenshaw. Rev. Phillip Palmer came next; then came Rev. Frank Sonsdale, who came October 12, 1913; then came Rev. D. W. Cassitt, who is its pastor at this time.

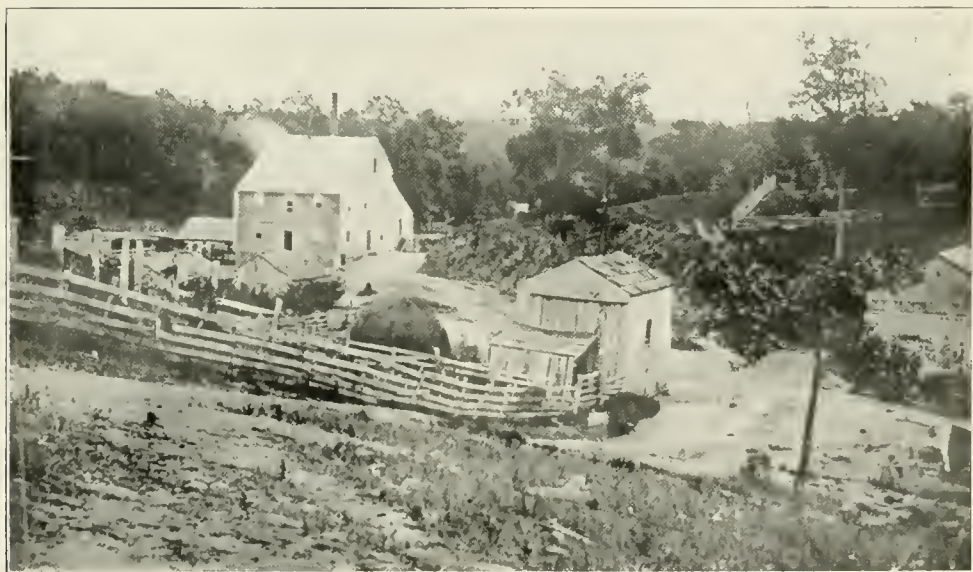
METHODISTS IN YELLOW SPRINGS TOWNSHIP

The Methodists were first on the ground in this township. Jacob Westfall and Allen Elliott, a brother of Mrs. Westfall, built their cabin in November, 1834, at Yellow Springs. Both were Methodists, and in that cabin, in the early



ROUND PRAIRIE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KOSSUTH

Built in 1853



KOSSUTH MILLS

Erected in 1855

part of 1835, Rev. L. B. Staetler preached the first sermon delivered in Yellow Springs Township. Here he gathered together what Methodists he could find and organized a class. Rev. J. H. Ruble was on the Iowa circuit at this time and preached at Westfall's and organized the first Methodist Church in the township. At Yellow Springs (Columbus) they erected a log church, in which services were held for a number of years. In 1846 it was taken away and rebuilt about two miles east of its first location and was known as Wesley Chapel. The following named persons occupied the pulpit at Wesley Chapel for two years: Rev. D. Crawford, 1846; James Jamison, 1847; J. B. Hardy and Father Coleman in 1848; Thomas Kirkpatrick and N. King, 1849; Joseph McDowell and Joseph Cameron, 1850; H. N. Wilkin and D. Dickenson, 1851; E. Lathop, 1852; M. See and N. Wells, 1853; T. G. Thompson, 1854; J. Haynes, 1855. The place of preaching in 1855 was removed to Northfield, where had been built a more commodious church. At the time Rev. J. H. Ruble ministered at the Yellow Springs church, Rev. Peter Cartwright was the presiding elder of the district, including Southern Illinois and Iowa. The Rev. Daniel G. Cartwright was appointed by the Rev. Peter Cartwright to succeed Reverend Ruble on the work and was the first pioneer Methodist minister in Iowa. When he came to Iowa in 1835 he settled on a farm in Union Township, which his wife and sons managed while he traveled the circuit. He afterwards moved to Yellow Springs Township, where he had purchased a farm. He had a family of eight children: W. H., James R., Clarissa, Hiram, Daniel, C. Nelson, R. Catherine and Jane. Rev. Asa West followed Reverend Cartwright in the work in 1837; Rev. Wilson Pitner in 1838; Rev. Asa McMerty in 1839. Iowa was made a district in 1839. Henry Summers was its presiding elder. Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick came in 1840; Moses Shinn in 1841, and Joel Arington in 1842. Doubtless, during these times the above-named persons preached and held communion services at Westfall's log cabin church at Yellow Springs. The Methodist Church, by reason of its superior organization, was enabled to carry on its work better than any of the Protestant churches in a new country. The church at large was an organized unit, and made it its business that preaching should be had and a church organized where Methodists could be found.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Where we find churches we find schools. Thomas Blair organized the first Sunday school, and his daughter, Mary A. Blair, taught the first day school in the township. Her father's house was her schoolhouse where she taught her father's family and the children of the neighborhood. This was in 1836. The principal visitors to her school were the Indians, who came from their nearby reservation and looked in and heard the children recite their lessons. Indian boys and girls engaged in the sports on the playground, such as running races and jumping. In these days the girls were as fleet of foot as boys. In the fall of 1836 a Methodist preacher taught school in a deserted claim cabin whose chinks were filled with clay. The ground was banked around the house. The seats were made of slabs with wooden pins driven in them for legs. The floor was the dry hard ground. Miss Blair followed the preacher-teacher in the summer of 1837. The first schoolhouse built in the township was on land donated

by Job Carter. It stood near the north side of the lot on which the old academy stood. William B. Gilliland was its first teacher. After Mr. Gilliland Miss Blair taught this school in the summer time until the founding of Jefferson Academy. She was assistant teacher in the academy until her marriage with Doctor Fullenwider in 1846. It will not be out of place to say a word concerning Mary Ann Blair, the first school teacher in the township. She was born in Indiana and came with her parents to Wisconsin Territory in 1835. Commenced teaching school in her father's home as a schoolhouse. Taught as recited above until she became the wife of Dr. S. Fullenwider in 1846. Died at Kossuth in 1856. She had two sons, Dr. Austin Lyne Fullenwider of Spangle, Wash., and Samuel Blair Fullenwider. Mrs. Fullenwider in a sense was heroic, possessed great natural strength of mind, which was improved by study. In characteristics she resembled her father. She was just such a woman whose children make for all that is good in a community. P. Westfall commenced teaching in 1839 and taught for a short time. He was followed by a Mr. Case and George H. Housley. After Housley Yellow Springs Township was divided into school districts (1841), for which provision was made in the law of 1840, establishing the common school system. We have been unable to find into how many districts the township was divided. William Rankin, township clerk, gave notice to the electors of School District No. 2 to meet at the schoolhouse at Kossuth on June 19, 1841, to organize in the manner provided by law. The notice defined the boundaries of the districts as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of sections 21, 72 and 2 west, thence west five miles, thence south three miles, thence east five miles, thence north to place of beginning. This district embraced fifteen sections and extended west of where Mediapolis is located and south to the township line. The following are the names of the school teachers in Yellow Springs and Huron townships: Miss Becky McGinty, on the bottom at a schoolhouse near the swamps. A school was taught in a deserted cabin near Rocky Point by one Clinton C. Smith. James Bell succeeded Smith. A. N. Bancroft taught at Hawk Eye. Afterwards Catherine Blair, daughter of Thomas Blair, taught there. She married A. N. Bancroft and became the mother of E. A. Bancroft, attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad, and of Frederick Bancroft, LL. D., Washington, D. C. Mr. Stone, John Latta, Miss Margaret Gibson and James P. Chapman also taught this school in the early times. In what was known as the Limestone District a log schoolhouse was built near Mr. Coonrod's residence. Lizzie Ripley taught there in the first years between 1840 and 1850. M. W. Blair taught this school in 1852. The following persons taught at North Prairie District, McKinny, William Harper, Joseph Ryker, William Shephard. North Prairie District was divided into two districts about the year 1850. The southern district was known as "Bunkum." There was a schoolhouse known as the old "Border Ruffian" school situated east of Northfield. The following are the names of some of the earlier school teachers at the "Border Ruffian": Miss Lydia Gray taught in 1853 and 1854; Worthington Blake followed Miss Gray; then came D. H. Shepard, Bryington Kerr, L. B. Pierce and Robert Downer. In 1862 the house was moved to Northfield, where in 1863-64 M. J. Seeds taught the school. Among the first school teachers of the then Yellow Springs Township were Mrs. Atwood, Laurissa Hill, William Hill, John Mathews, Miss Ludnell, Miss Southworth, J. C. Ray and Mr. Taylor.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

Mr. Fales, chief clerk of the House of Representatives of Iowa Territory, at 2 o'clock P. M., February 2, 1844, reported to the president of the Council that the House had passed No. 120 H. R. File, a bill to incorporate the "Jefferson Academy."

The question will be asked at this time, why establish an institution of learning in a thinly populated section of the county at an out-of-way place like Kosuth? Were not the chances it would not last any length of time? In answer to the first question, doubtless the men who organized Jefferson Academy, were they alive, would say, we had to do it for the development of the best within our children. It was a necessity. We had land, but were without money. The country was new and rapidly filling up with young men and women, families were large, the cost of living cheap, and by the establishment of such an institution at Kosuth, where prevailed the highest and best type of morality, the young men and women would be under Christian influence, where there were no dens of vice or places where intoxicating liquors were sold. These things would induce parents to send their children to such a place to receive a higher and better education than that offered by the common schools of the day. In answer to the second question they would say, we did not expect it would last long, but that it would subserve the purpose for which it was organized. After seventy years have passed away can it be said the organization of Jefferson Academy in 1844 has proven a failure? A force once exerted never ceases. Even a pebble thrown in the ocean affects the whole of the "mighty deep." The thought of the establishment of this school originated with Rev. Samuel Paine, then pastor of Yellow Springs church. An academy, or any institution of learning, does not consist of brick and mortar, but of teachers and pupils. John Hopkins said, "A boy sitting on one end of a log and a teacher with brains on the other, who was imparting instruction to the boy, would constitute a college?" The upper room of a brick building, 18 by 30 feet, completed in 1845, with Rev. Barrett Roberts' as principal and his daughter, Miss Louise, as his assistant, the room crowded with pupils anxious to learn, first constituted Jefferson Academy. Milton L. Comstock, son of Joab Comstock, who came to Des Moines County in 1839 and settled in Union Township, with Mary A. Blair as his assistant, had charge of the school in 1846. Milton Comstock and Mary A. Blair were school teachers without any modern frills and nonsense. Under their supervision the pupil was taught to reason and think, to know the why of things. J. H. Blair had charge in 1847, then A. B. McChristey took charge, and later R. J. Harper. Simeon P. Smith followed Harper. Smith had been a steamboat deckhand, but he had in him the power to do better things than to roll pork barrels and carry sacks of corn and made a successful teacher. He had the ability to create an enthusiasm for the better in education. Under his supervision the school so increased in numbers that larger accommodations became necessary. He had charge up to 1852. Up to 1852 the academy was run to a certain extent in connection with the common school of the district. The district assisted in furnishing the building and occupied it part of the time, and it is presumed Smith had charge of both schools. A reorganization of Jefferson Academy took place in 1852. William Harper was made president of its board

of trustees, Hiram Leonard, secretary and S. S. McBride, treasurer. Rev. James M. Phillips at this time had charge as principal with Mrs. M. E. Phillips, his assistant. N. R. Leonard was employed as teacher of mathematics. Smith had charge of the common school and was assisted by Mr. Leonard. James W. McDill in 1853 was employed as a teacher at a salary of \$350 per annum. The institution had grown to such an extent that the 18 by 30 room would not accommodate its pupils, when it was determined to erect a large building. The new building was commenced in 1854 and completed and ready for occupancy in 1855. It was a two-story brick, 54 by 30 feet. The faculty consisted of Dr. E. J. Gillet, president; Rev. William Ottinger, professor of languages, and N. R. Leonard, professor of mathematics. The name was changed to "Yellow Springs College" in 1855. The faculty consisted of the following persons in 1856: Dr. E. J. Gillet, president; Edwin Pierce, professor of languages; M. L. Comstock, professor of mathematics. Martin E. Gillet had charge of the preparatory department; Miss Emma Atwood was assistant in 1857. N. R. Leonard, M. E. Gillet graduated in 1857; Hiram Hill, J. Thompson Ware and William Campbell in 1858; Archibald Crawford in 1859. Miss Mary Ritchie taught as the assistant in 1859. The institution continued under Doctor Gillet, with Rev. G. P. Kimball and Mrs. Van Stavern assisting, until 1861. At the breaking out of the Civil war almost all the students capable of carrying arms enlisted. Thirteen of the older students, who would soon have completed the course of study, enlisted in the First Iowa Infantry. They were followed by twenty who enlisted in the Fourteenth Infantry. The graduates of 1861 were William P. Leonard, Alexander Heizer and Isaac Reed. Doctor Gillet resigned in 1863 and was followed by Professor Pierce. The institution then ceased to be a college. From 1863 it continued its existence for many years under different managements as a graded school in which were taught the branches necessary to fit one for entrance to college. Yellow Springs College performed its part in the progress of human events at a time when there was a necessity for its existence. The community surrounding it and the world was far better off by reason of its establishment. Dr. Samuel Fullenwider, one of its founders, in the last years of his life says, in writing to Daniel Matson: "But before I close I ought to say something about the college. Doubtless it is a great marvel to many that a few individuals away on the verge of civilization should undertake to found and run a college. It must suffice to say, in the beginning it was only intended to be an academy. Some of us had children growing up and wanted to give them a little better education than they could get at the district school. We thought it cheaper to found an academy than send them abroad and to pay board."

MEDIAPOLIS SCHOOL

The district in which Mediapolis is situated became an independent school district about 1872. The town was rapidly growing in population and with its growth came the necessity for larger and better school facilities. The first school taught in the infant town was by Miss Etta Barr in a small frame building which stood on the corner of Main and Harrison streets. The Masons erected a hall in 1873, the first floor of which was devoted to school purposes. The district erected its first schoolhouse in 1877, which soon became too small

to accommodate the children of this young and prosperous town, and purchased the United Presbyterian Church, which was used for the primary department of which Mrs. Ella Walker had charge. Fires are very often bad things, but sometimes they are beneficial. The Mediapolis schoolhouse was consumed by fire in 1884 and the district was compelled to build one more suitable for its wants. It built a commodious one on the old site and sold the church building. It seems the only way for Mediapolis to get a new school building was to have the old one burn. The building erected in 1884 took fire one morning in later years and was entirely consumed. But Mediapolis district was not discouraged. It started at once to make preparations to build one better than the one destroyed, one which was fireproof. To this end a meeting of the electors was called who voted to bond the district to furnish the means with which to build. Everything was ready to go ahead with the building, the contract let, when a squabble arose as to its location. Some wanted it located west of the railroad track on what was called the "Kelly Site," others on the "Old Site." Appeals were taken from the action of the school board in reference to its location to the county superintendent, and from the county superintendent to the state superintendent. The matter got into the District Court of this county by proceedings in equity, and from there to the Supreme Court. Lawyers who never before knew anything of the school laws of the state became profoundly versed in them. They could show where a comma placed where it was rendered the meaning of the law so and so. When the board placed it on the Kelly site, that its decision was final, unimpeachable and irrevocable, and all the Westenders had to do was to "stand pat," and if it undertook to place it on the "Old Site" to get out an injunction claiming not only had the board located it on the "Kelly Site," which action was irrevocable, but had in fact directed the contractor to build on this site, and he had staked off the place on which it was to be erected and had "broke ground." After about two years or more of litigation the "Old Site" people won, and the commodious building, the cut of which is in these pages, was erected at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars or more, not counting lawyers' fees, court costs, etc.

Huron Island lies between Huron Slough and the Mississippi River. In the earlier days Huron Slough was navigable for steamboats and on this account the ancient Town of Huron was built on its eastern bank. It composes parts of several sections of land. Miss Agnes Fox, a young girl a little over fifteen years of age, whose parents lived on the island, was the founder and first teacher of a school on this island. Her father located on the island in the fall of 1889. At this time there were many settlers here with families of children. They were growing up wild, it may be said, in a certain sense. No one seemed to care for their educational wants. The good in the heart of this young girl prompted her to do something for them in the matter of schooling. She had no schoolhouse or the means with which to build one. A big elm tree grew near her home and under the shade of its leaves in the summer of 1890, having gathered together all the young children of the island capable of receiving instruction, she opened her school. She furnished all of them with the necessary books and, without compensation, taught them during the summer. The seeds thus sown commenced to yield its fruit. The next year a schoolhouse was furnished and the school founded by Miss Fox continues to exist. It is a

part of the district west of the slough, and receives its proportion of the school funds of the district. In the early settlement of the country, families were much larger than at present and the attendance in the country districts much larger. In 1859 David Darlington took the school census of Yellow Springs Township, showing the number of children in each district of school age.

District No. 1, McElhinney.....	60
District No. 2, Big Slough.....	37
District No. 3, Lind Grove.....	64
District No. 4, Clarks.....	81
District No. 5, Excelsior.....	52
District No. 6, Center.....	46
District No. 7, Hazel Grove.....	65
District No. 8, Northfield.....	51
District No. 9, Bunkum.....	43
District No. 10, Kossuth.....	152
<hr/>	
Total	651

Assessed value of real and personal property of Yellow Springs Township for 1914:

Real property	\$2,329,570
Personal property	331,792
Money and credits.....	68,434
<hr/>	
Total	\$2,729,796

Huron Township:

Real property	\$1,346,084
Personal property	180,968
Money and credits.....	24,900
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,550,952

CHAPTER XXXIX

DANVILLE, PLEASANT GROVE, FRANKLIN AND WASHINGTON TOWNSHIPS

On the 7th of January, 1841, the county board of commissioners caused to be entered of record the following: "Ordered that Township Seventy north, Range Four west, be constituted and organized a township under the name of Danville Township, and that an election be held at the house of Hiram Messenger on the first Monday of April, next, to elect township officers." Danville Township contains but a small portion of what is called rough land. Cedar Creek extends north through the western portion of the township. A small creek extends north almost through the center of the township, having its source in section 15. Taken as a whole, no township in the county for agricultural and horticultural purposes excels Danville Township. The first settlers of the township came from different sections of the country. There were more settlers from the New England states and the Western Reserve than in any other township in the county. The first settlers came in 1834. Among them are Noble Hously, Enoch Cyrus and Elihu Chandler. During the first fall Mr. Cyrus built a double-rail house in which he lived with his family during the winter of 1834 and 1835. In November, 1834, Azariah Gregg and William Sawtelle came and purchased the claims of Hously and Cyrus.

William Sawtelle married Mary Whittaker, daughter of the first settler in Augusta Township. Among the early settlers of this township was Edwin Cady, who was born in Windham, Conn., April 18, 1799. He started west in June, 1837, his family at the time consisting of four sons, George, Charles, Ebenezer and Edwin C. He and family secured deck passage at Norwich, Conn., for New York. From New York he secured second-class passage to Philadelphia. From Philadelphia second-class to Pittsburg. From Pittsburg he came by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Quincy, Ill. From Quincy he went to Payson, Ill., where he stopped for a while to make inquiries and determine where he could settle and make a home. Came to Burlington on horseback, and then rode to the home of Mr. Samuel Jagggar, who lived two miles west of Danville Center. While at Mr. Jagggar's he bought a claim from a preacher by the name of Tally. Samuel B. Jagggar, F. B. Jagggar and H. B. Jagggar settled in the township in 1837 about two miles west of Danville Center. Mathew W. Neally came in 1833. Wolcott Seymour settled near the center of the township in July, 1838. Mr. Seymour was one of the most enterprising men of the township. Was respected and honored by the people of the county, so much so that he was elected to represent the county in the Fourth and Seventeenth General Assemblies of the state. He held the office of justice of the

peace in this township for many successive years. John Hitchcock and John C. Hitchcock were among the first settlers of the township. John Hitchcock entered the southeast quarter of section 5. Was a blacksmith and had his shop near the southwest corner of that quarter section, where the road running north and south crosses the Burlington and Mount Pleasant road. When the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was built to this place in 1853 a sidetrack was placed here and a small station house erected on the west side of the road leading north, and on the north side of the railroad track. A man by the name of James Duke lived just across the road west from Mr. Hitchcock's residence. The people in the surrounding country gave this crossing place the name of "Jim Town" from the first name of Mr. Duke. Mr. Hitchcock's daughter Rachel was a tailoress. Her shop was located some twenty or thirty feet west of her father's residence. It was a small one-story frame building painted white. For years Miss Hitchcock measured the country lads of the surrounding neighborhood and cut their coats, pants and vests of jeans woven by their mothers. They were made and fitted by her, or taken home when cut, to be made by their mothers. Sherwood and Timothy S. Boney came and settled in the neighborhood about the same time of the Hitchcocks. William and Simeon L. Parriott came from Virginia, William settling on the southwest quarter of section 5, and "Lawson," as he was generally called, in section 6. Lawson was the father of two beautiful girls, one of whom married James P. Sater, the other William H. Dodds. John McDonald was one of the first settlers in this neighborhood, making his home on the northwest quarter of section 6. We have no recollection of the elder McDonald, but knew his sons, particularly Oliver. Henry Ritner, Joseph Booth and Hon. Thomas L. Sargent were among the first settlers of the northern part of the township. Jason Burnett, James Snow, John Anderson, Hiram Messenger, William Mathis, James L. Harrison, John Porter, Christian Esslinger, Nathan Masters, Isaac Canterbury, Carlisle Canterbury, Ezra Higley, Jonathan Cable, George Dee, Francis Ridlin, Joseph Edwards and John Hodgen were among the pioneers of this township, all of whom were men of great personality, men who stood for law and order and for decency and morality. What we find in Danville Township at this time is but the outgrowth from what in the beginning they did; has come from their ideals of social life. It would give us pleasure to mention the names of many more, but this we cannot do.

SCHOOLS

Schools and churches are inseparable. Where one is wanting the other cannot be found. The first schoolhouse built in Danville Township was built in the Jaggar neighborhood in 1837. It was a log house covered with clapboards. The first teacher of this school was Miss Cordelia Terril. Into what number of school districts the township was divided by the school inspector I am unable to discover, but it is safe to say it was divided into four subdistricts, as this was the rule usually followed. In 1897 it was divided into nine districts, including Danville Independent District. Schoolhouse No. 1 was located on the east half of northwest quarter of section 2. No. 2 on the northeast quarter of section 8, and is known as the Plank Road school. No. 3 is situated on the southwest quarter of section 6 and known as the Bell school. No. 4 is situated on the

northeast quarter of section 20 and is known as the Centerville school. It was in this district the first schoolhouse was built in 1837. No. 5 is the Danville Independent School District. No. 6, the schoolhouse is located on the north edge of the northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 23, and is known as the Tornado school. No. 7 is situated on the northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 28, and has not a name. No. 8 is situated in the southeast quarter of section 30, and is known by its number. No. 9 is a joint school district. Middleton has its school. Some changes have been made in the boundaries of these districts, but in the main they are the same as in 1897 with the exception of Danville Independent School District. In the early '50s there existed an academy at Danville Center. It was the first building north of the Congregational Church.

CHURCHES

On October 20, 1834, was organized what is called the Long Creek Baptist Church. The Baptist people seemed to be ahead of the other religious denominations in the township at this time in the organization of churches. At this time there did not exist in the county any church organization except Old Zion in Burlington. The Baptist people who organized the Long Creek church lived a good many miles apart. Some of them on lands bordering on Skunk River in Danville and Union townships, and some on Flint Creek in Pleasant Grove Township. Although thus separated and at a time when there were but few roads (nothing but wagon tracks across the prairies and through the timber), such was their religious fervor, they determined to meet, have religious services and organize themselves into a church of their faith. They invited Elder Logan of McDonough County, Illinois, to come over to "Macedon," west of the Mississippi, and preach to them. Mr. Logan and Gorden Bartlett heard their cry, came over and stopped at the cabin of Noble Hously, where, on the 19th of October, 1834, Elder John Logan preached the first sermon in Danville Township, and the first in Des Moines County except the one delivered in the cabin church of Dr. William Ross in 1834 by Daniel G. Cartwright. On the 20th of October, 1834, these Baptist people met and organized themselves into a church and adopted as articles of their faith, those of the Brush Creek Baptist Church of Green County, Kentucky. The names of this small band of Christian people are as follows: Enoch Cyras, Rebecca Cyras, Anna Cyras, Frank Cyras, Rachel Dickens, Mary Ann Dickens, Noble Hously, Naomi Hously, William Manly, Hephisba Manly and Jane Hawk. William Manly lived in the same neighborhood as the writer. Although sixty-five years have gone, yet we now see, as then, the cabin of Mr. Manly surrounded by a picket fence made of split boards, the gravel walk leading to the cabin door on each side of which the coxcomb, the forget-met-not, the pink and hollyhock and other homely flowers grew. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Edwin Cady, he and others joined this church, among them William Mathis. At that time, because of the small number of each congregation, and the distances they lived apart, and the scarcity of money, it was impossible to maintain regular stated ministerial service. The Long Creek Church was not an exception to the rule. It had to depend on being supplied at irregular intervals. Reverend Logan would occasionally come over from

Illinois and minister to this little band of Christian people whom he had organized into a church. Notwithstanding all it had to contend against, it continued to grow.

THE FIRST IOWA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

The First Iowa Baptist Association met at Long Creek Church on the 5th and 6th days of September, 1839. The minutes of that meeting have been lost, but the writer in his search discovered the following, published in the Hawkeye and Patriot, 1839:

MINUTES

Of the first meeting of the First Iowa Baptist Association held at Long Creek Church, Des Moines County, Iowa, on the 5th and 6th days of September, 1839, Friday, 12 o'clock. Sermon by Elder H. Johnson. Adjourned till 4 o'clock. Met pursuant to adjournment, and a sermon by Elder Johnson. The letters from the different churches were read.

Churches	Messengers' Names
Long Creek, Des Moines County.....	E. Cady, W. Mathews, C. I. Chandler
Rochester, Van Buren County.....	William Stannard
Union, Des Moines County.....	Edward A. Evans, Pastor, A. G. Doom,
.....	J. Hilleary, D. Arnold and J. M. Forrest
Virginia Grove, Louisa County..	E. Morgan, A. Chamberlain and J. Chamberlain
Pisgah, Des Moines County.....	Elder H. Johnson and J. Todd
Long Creek Church, twenty-eight members.	Dead, none. Excluded, none.
Restored, none. Dismissed by letter, one.	Received by letter, fifteen. Baptized, nine.

Rochester Church, number of members, twelve. Dead, none. Excluded, none. Dismissed by letter, two. Baptized, none.

Union Church, number of members, twenty-one. Dead, none. Excluded, none. Restored, none. Dismissed by letter, three. Received by letter, six. Baptized, nine.

Virginia Grove Church, number of members, six. Dead, none. Excluded, none. Restored, none. Received by letter, none. Baptized, none.

Pisgah Church, number of members, five. Dead, none. Excluded, none. Restored, none. Dismissed by letter, none. Received by letter, none.

Total number of church members in the association, seventy-one. The association was organized by choosing Elder H. Johnson, moderator, and A. Evans, clerk. A committee consisting of Elder H. Johnson, A. Evans, J. Todd, A. G. Doom and A. Chandler to draft a constitution and declarations of faith and rules of decorum and report tomorrow. On motion resolved that the committee arrange the business for tomorrow. On motion adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow. Prayer by A. G. Doom. Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M., met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Bro. Cady. The report of the committees called for and the following constitution and declaration of faith was read and adopted.

CONSTITUTION

1st. "This body shall be called the First Iowa Baptist Association."

2d. "Its object shall be to diffuse the light of the Gospel, to build up churches and to promote moral reform; and as its means and circumstances will permit."

3d. "It shall be composed of delegates of Baptist Churches who are friendly to its object."

4th. "No person shall be a delegate to this body who is not a member of the church from which he received his appointment."

5th. "Every church comprising this association shall be entitled to three delegates."

6th. "The officers of this body shall be a moderator, clerk and treasurer, and shall hold their offices, performing all the duties assigned them, until their successors are elected."

7th. "This association shall neither be an advisory council, nor an ecclesiastical court. It shall in no wise interfere with the independence of the churches, or with the administration of church discipline." We refrain from setting forth the Declaration of Faith. It can be found set out in full in the *Hawkeye and Patriot* of October 17, 1839. The Reverend Evans was called to the pastorate of the Long Creek Church in 1840. In 1841 he received another call and continued to fill the pastorate till 1843, when he resigned. We have no means of knowing who were the first deacons. The first deacons shown by the church records were Israel Conne, and Jonathan Philpott. The first church clerk mentioned in the minutes of the church proceedings was William Mathis. In this connection I will state, that the minutes of the organization of the First Iowa Baptist Association set forth, which contains the name of "William Mathews" as one of the messengers from Long Creek Church must be a mistake, and should be "William Mathis." Mr. Mathis was a prominent man in the church and held the office of church clerk until 1845. In 1849 the Long Creek congregation took steps to erect a suitable building for church purposes, and became incorporated under the name of the Long Creek Baptist Church, in Danville, Des Moines County, Iowa. Edwin Cady, William Mathis and Jonathan Philpott were elected trustees. They commenced to build in May, 1850, and had the house ready for occupancy in August of the same year and in which the association met on the third Saturday of August, and on the following Sabbath it was dedicated to Divine Service, Rev. Father Seamans preaching the sermon. It is not the purpose of the author to criticize, but, why the original name given the association has not been retained we do not know. The association was organized in Des Moines County. Three out of the five churches composing the association were in this county, and it seems under those circumstances, as a tribute to the memories of those pious men and women, who, with an unflinching trust in the goodness of God and his protection, organized an association for the advancement of his kingdom among men, gave it a name, that that name ought to have been handed down to those who follow them in carrying on the work which they began.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Organization

"Sabbath, June 30, 1839, at Danville.—Spent the forenoon on Saturday visiting people of that settlement, and in the afternoon preached from the words, 'Come out from among them.' Several then presented their letters, and were organized into a church. On Sabbath Brother Turner (of Denmark) came to assist me, and at noon the organization was completed and we sat down for the first time in our infant territory at the table of our Blessed Lord."—From the "Life of the Rev. Reuben Gaylord," page 101.

CHARTER MEMBERS

Samuel B. Jaggar and wife; Cordelia Terril; Harriett C. Hall; Mary Corning; Anna Messenger; Amanda Higley; Reuben Gaylord and wife, Mary W.; Heman Seymour and wife; Thomas K. Hulburt; Betsey Mathews; Lucinda A. Moore; Ebenezer O. Messenger and daughter; Fanny and Mary A. Messenger; Peter More; Lydia Humphrey; John C. Hitchcock and wife; Madison Miner and wife; Rachel, Irene and Clark Hitchcock; John Hitchcock and wife. The church was without a regular pastor until March, 1844, when Reverend Gaylord received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the church. On the 2d of April he wrote to the brethren: "I have just returned an affirmative answer to an invitation from our people to settle over them, and become their installed pastor." He was installed May 20, 1844, at which time six members were added to the church.

PASTORS

Reuben Gaylord, 1844 to 1855; Aaron Leonard, 1859 to 1865; D. B. Davidson, 1865 to 1867; E. P. Smith, 1868 to 1878; J. D. Baker, 1878 to 1882; Sawers, 1882 to 1883; L. T. Rowley, 1884 to 1896; C. R. Shatto, 1896 to 1899; G. D. Tangman, 1899 to 1904; C. E. Drew, 1904 to 1906; Charles Sheldon, 1906 to 1909; W. H. Bickers, 1910 to 1914; A. H. Linder, 1914 to —

Sixtieth Anniversary Exercises

June 25, 1899

11 A. M.—Doxology. Lord's Prayer. Hymn. Scripture Reading. Anthem. Prayer. Thank-Offering. Anthem.
Reminiscences—The late Mrs. Renben Gaylord.
Greetings from Rev. A. L. Leonard, Iona, N. J., and Rev. L. T. Rowley, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
Hymn.
Sermon, Dr. Wm. Salter, Burlington. Anthem. Benediction.
8 P. M.—Praise Service. Anthem. Scripture Lesson and Prayer.
Vocal Solo, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say".....Mr. Ray Mix

Poem, "An Old Lady's Soliloquy.....The late Mrs. Fannie Laycock
 Lecture (with stereopticon), "Pioneers of Congregationalism in Iowa".....
Rev. B. St. John, Des Moines
 "Give Me Thy Hand".....Male Quartette

Benediction

From the above it appears that there was a vacancy in the pastorate of the church from 1855 to 1859. Mrs. Gaylord in the life of her husband, page 177, writes (speaking of Nebraska Territory): "Toward this then unexplored region in the beginning of the winter of 1855-6, Mr. Gaylord, taking his little household, four in number, turned his willing footsteps. Though oppressed with a feeling of sadness, and his heart filled with tender memories, he did not allow himself to cast any lingering look behind, and there was no shrinking from any path of duty or hardship which might lie before him."

The Rev. Reuben Gaylord as well as the Rev. Asa Turner, were remarkable men for their times, and would be for any time. No class of men contributed more to the welfare of society than the pioneer preachers. They have always been in the van of civilization. Have been the organizers of men and women into corporate bodies for the intellectual and moral advancement of the people who came into a wilderness, to subdue and make it subservient to their wants. Their work went to the betterment of man's inward being, the moral and spiritual, without which man in a sense is a savage. As said by Rev. Henry Clay Dean, "twelve barefooted pioneers, without money, or family, or influence, or any powers among governors or rulers;" who were called "the filth and offscouring of the earth," commenced their mission, with no other conquering weapon than a universal law which might be written on the margin of a silver dollar, "Whatsoever ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so unto them." With these simple words, uttered almost two thousand years ago in Palestine, the thought so expressed has gone around the world, conquering the hearts of men. The Puritans came to the New World carrying with them the motto, "A church without a bishop, and a government without a king." It was the development of this thought, from which sprung the Revolution and finally the independence of the United Colonies, and a Nation, "a government of the people and by the people." John Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a Presbyterian minister and one of the first presidents of Princeton College; John Hart, another signer, was a Baptist deacon. Richard Henry Lee, an Episcopalian. Charles Carrol, of Carrolton, a Catholic. John Adams, a Unitarian, and others, signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose names could be mentioned, were men of deep religious feelings.

Congregationalism in Iowa had its advance guard in Rev. Asa Turner, Reuben Gaylord, Rev. William Salter and the Iowa band of which Doctor Salter was a member. They came to a new country to gather together a widely scattered people who lived in the cabins near the timber line of the prairies to preach to them and organize them into church societies. No minister of the Congregational Church did more for the advancement and welfare of the Congregational Church in Iowa and Nebraska, than Rev. Gaylord, the first pastor of the Congregational Church at Danville.

DANVILLE

This town was platted in 1854 by Alonson and Miss Harriett Messenger, son and daughter of Hiram Messenger, who came to Danville Township in 1839. Mr. Messenger kept what was called the Messenger House which was a frame house situate on the north side of the public highway where now stands a large two-story frame house erected by Mr. Smith. The Messenger House in the early '50s was a kind of double house, its south gable fronting the highway. In the pioneer days hotels were located at many places along the public highway between Burlington, Mount Pleasant and Fairfield, as well as on the highway leading north from Burlington to Wapello.

LONG CREEK AND DANVILLE M. E. CHURCHES

One day there came along the trail out through the Black Hawk Purchase, one Daniel G. Cartwright, of Illinois. He came to the home of Mrs. Rachael Moore, a widow, who lived where her grandson, Mr. George Moore, near Long Creek Church, now lives, and was invited to hold services on the following Sabbath.

For some time in the spring of the year Mrs. Moore had been holding prayer meeting services at her home calling them "Methodist meetings."

This was in the month of February, 1839. According to appointment the minister was there, and divine service was conducted in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One incident connected with this service was the fact that after the invitation was given, Mrs. Moore was at a loss how to accommodate with seating those who might come, there being no men folks to prepare seats. A blacksmith, one of the neighbors had an appointment to come over and shoe a horse; when he came he was told about the meeting announcement, and securing some help they went into the timber near by, felled some trees and soon had them split into slabs, which upon being hauled to the barn and holes bored into the ends, pegs were inserted and flat side up, resting on the pegs, with quilts and sheep skins thrown over these a fairly comfortable seat was had even for the hour and one-half of the sermon. Since that time the Methodist class as a people have had worship at or near Long Creek Church. For the first few years the worship was held in the homes. Some of the ministers were regular in their visits coming three, four or five times a year. One of the first to be recalled was Rev. George Teas, following him was Rev. J. Rathburn, then Rev. Jamison, and in the year 1846 Reverend Crawford was appointed, he was there less than a year when Rev. Michael Hare was appointed, and the circuit was made a part of Mount Pleasant circuit. In 1847 it was made a part of New London circuit and Rev. Wm. Hurlburt was appointed pastor. In the fall of that year he appointed Warren Dee, Francis Moore, Azariah Gregg, Wm. Blakeway and John M. Gregg trustees to proceed to erect a suitable church. The land was deeded by Wm. Moore, and a contract was let to Mark Creswell, Jno. Brakeman and Jno. Moyer of Burlington, Iowa, for a brick house to be 40x28 with three windows each side and door in center end; whole building to cost \$900.75. First quarterly meeting was held December 11-12, 1847, A.



NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, DANVILLE

Coleman in the chair. The building was approved and formally dedicated on July 23, 1848.

The services prior to the erection of the house of worship, were held in the Hanna schoolhouse near the home of Caswell Hanna, where his widow still resides with Ross Hanna. Here in the little log schoolhouse Mrs. Sarah Jester was converted. She was little Sarah A. Moore then, a girl only ten years old, so for sixty-nine years she has been a member of the same community church. It is from her that our facts are largely corroborated in this article. The record of ministers serving Long Creek class are as follows:

Those noted above prior to 1847; then 1847-8-9, Wm. Hurlburt. Then in 1850 the circuit was changed to Middletown circuit and the record shows: Thos. Corkhill, 1850-1851; Henry Clay Dean, 1852; Jas. McDónald, 1853; J. Guylee, 1854; J. J. Henderson, 1855; I. M. McClauskey, 1856; in this year it was changed to Augusta circuit and E. L. Briggs, 1857; David Worthington, 1858; Jas. G. Thompson, pastor, with M. B. Wayman, junior preacher, 1859; Jas. G. Thompson, pastor, with C. G. Milnes, junior preacher, 1860; in this year it was changed from Augusta circuit to Burlington circuit, and John H. Power, pastor in charge, with Dennis Murphy as junior preacher, in 1861; John H. Power, pastor in charge, with B. F. Tallman as junior preacher, in 1862; Nelson Wells, pastor in charge, with B. F. Tallman as junior preacher, in 1863; O. C. Shelton, 1864; Michael See, 1865; Jesse Craig, 1866; L. T. Rowley, 1867-68; Anthony Robinson, 1869; Anthony Robinson, pastor, C. L. Stafford, junior preacher, 1870; A. B. Morrison, pastor, C. L. Stafford, junior preacher; now changed to Danville circuit; M. B. Causey, four months, 1872; W. C. Shippen, four months, 1872. In the fall of this year G. W. Byrkit came on the work but on February 15, 1872, the following men were appointed to act as building committee for a new church at Long Creek: J. W. Moore, J. M. Gregg, J. L. Hanna, C. Hanna, I. M. Bishop, W. R. Moore, and J. H. Palmer. G. W. Byrkit, 1872-75. It was during the pastorate of Reverend Byrkit that the present building was erected, being dedicated on August 9, 1874. I. B. Teeter, 1876; I. N. Busby, 1877-79; J. G. Thompson, 1880; T. J. Meyers, 1881-83; U. B. Smith, 1884-85; W. R. Stryker, 1886-87; Geo. M. Tuttle, 1888-90; P. J. Henness, 1891-93; George Filmer, 1894-97; B. M. Boydston; 1898-01; Lewis A. Crull, 1902-03; R. P. Carson, 1904; A. M. Mahaffie, 1905-07. It was during this pastorate that Long Creek Church was reopened after a complete remodelling and changing of the inside entrance and seating. W. N. Potter, 1908; R. L. Patterson, 1909; W. A. Longnecker, 1910-11; J. W. Lambert, 1912-14; Lloyd Tennant, 1915-.

A BRIEF OF THE DANVILLE CHURCH

In the year 1857, during the pastorate of E. L. Briggs, who was the preacher in charge of Augusta circuit, and preached at Long Creek, Shiloh, Augusta, Sand Ridge, Buena Vista, Middletown, Winnebago, Center, that a number of members at Danville Center as it was then called were united in a class and purchased a lot just east of the four corners and in February of 1857 contracted for a building to be used as a church to cost, completed, \$1,000. The following were the building committee and board of trustees: Joseph Farrell,

J. A. Stewart, N. C. Wright, Jas. McCormick, G. W. Hunter and Savannah Dowler.

This was completed and dedicated in 1858 and known as Danville Center on the Augusta circuit. The second pastor of Danville was David Worthington, who was here in 1858; then Jas. G. Thompson, pastor, M. B. Wayman, junior preacher during 1859. The year 1860 C. G. Milnes was junior preacher with J. G. Thompson; John H. Power and Dennis Murphy, 1861; John H. Power and B. F. Tallman, 1862; Nelson Wells and B. F. Tallman, 1863; it was now a part of the Burlington circuit. In order next came O. C. Shelton, 1864; Michael See, 1865; Jesse Craig, 1866; L. T. Rowley, 1867-68; Anthony Robinson, 1869; Anthony Robinson and C. L. Stafford, 1870; A. B. Morrison and C. L. Stafford, 1871; it was during this year that it was changed from Burlington circuit to be called Danville circuit and at the annual meeting of the conference W. C. Shippen was sent as pastor. After about four months he was succeeded by M. B. Causey, who served in 1872; then came G. W. Byrkit, 1872-75; I. P. Teeter, 1876; I. N. Busby, 1877-79; J. G. Thompson, 1880; T. J. Meyers, 1881-83. On December 31, 1882, the present church was dedicated. It cost \$5,500; the old church, which is the building now in use by Troy Kelley as a barn, was sold for \$500. The following names appear as trustees and ordering the sale: J. H. Palmer, W. R. Moore, B. W. Sheppard, R. Lynn, J. T. Parriott, S. Swan, G. W. Hunter, G. F. Sawtell and A. W. McElhany. After Reverend Meyers came U. B. Smith, 1884-85; W. R. Stryker, 1886-87; G. M. Tuttle, 1888-90; P. J. Henness, 1891-93; Geo. Filmer, 1894-97; B. M. Boydston, 1898-1901; Lewis A. Crull, 1902-03; R. P. Carson, 1904; A. M. Mahaffie, 1905-07; W. N. Potter, 1908; R. L. Patterson, 1909; W. A. Longnecker, 1910-11; J. W. Lambert, 1912-14; Lloyd Tennant, 1915-.

MIDDLETOWN

James Cammins entered the land on which Middletown is located. Josiah I. Smith was the first settler, who came from Ohio and settled on the land now occupied by this village. Mr. Smith has the credit of starting the town by laying off a portion of the land into town lots. Mr. T. L. Sargent was the surveyor. Other lots were surveyed and staked off by John D. Wright. At a meeting of settlers, John Sharp, a Pennsylvanian, proposed the name "Middletown," which was adopted. Mr. T. L. Sargent who owned a farm adjoining the village seems to have been the principal man of the community. He was the first store keeper, having erected a brick building in 1851. In 1848 Mr. Sargent had built a sawmill in the town. This mill was afterwards sold and moved away. Theodore Folsenbe built the first house, which was a log cabin. He was the first postmaster of the town. Middletown has one bank which is in a prosperous condition.

It is well supplied with stores and other facilities for the satisfaction of the wants of the community. The United Presbyterians in 1857 built a church. This church organized was disbanded many years ago, when the church building was sold to the Methodist people. The First Presbyterian Church of Middletown was organized December 29, 1851, by Rev. J. C. Sharon and Rev. F. B. Dunsmere, constituting a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Iowa for that purpose. The charter members of the church were Samuel B. Jaggar,

ruling elder, Mrs. Ann McClelland, Mrs. Pamela Jaggar, Miss Cordelia Terril, J. G. M. Robinson, Mrs. Hester Long, Miss Elizabeth Long, M. W. Robinson, Mrs. Martha Robinson, John Baird, John M. Clark, Mrs. Hannah Huntington and Mrs. Hannah Jaggar. Samuel B. Jaggar and Miss Terril were among those who organized the Congregational Church at Danville. This church has prospered since its organization. Its influence on the young people of the town and surrounding country has been of great value. Its first pastor was the Rev. Robert McGuigan, a Scotchman and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. The pastors who have ministered to the church since the time of its first pastor are Rev. E. L. Belden, J. H. Cunningham, W. J. Bollman, T. L. Sexton, E. H. Goners, E. C. Haskell, David McEwan, W. H. Scofield, A. G. C. Brown, Joseph Markham, J. L. Sawyer, E. M. Snook, L. V. Nash. The church building first erected not being adequate, in the year 1895 a new building was erected at a cost of \$5,800.

PLEASANT GROVE TOWNSHIP

The Board of Commissioners on the 7th of January, 1841, caused to be entered of record the following: "Ordered that township 71 north, range 4 west, and township 72 north, range 4 west, be constructed and organized hereafter under the name of Pleasant Grove Township, and that an election be held for township officers on the first Monday of April, next, at the house of John Newland." From this order it will be seen that Pleasant Grove Township originally included the territory now within Washington Township. The territory comprising the township contains thirty-six sections, which are well drained. Flint Creek, which has its source in section 18, flows in a southeasterly direction, passing from the township in the northeast quarter of section 36. This creek has several branches, one commencing in the southwest part of the township and running in a northeasterly direction, and forms a junction with the main creek in section 21. Another branch extends almost directly north from the main stem in section 21. Another branch has its source north of the Town of Pleasant Grove and connects with the main stem in section 23.

The land bordering on Flint Creek was heavily wooded, the timber consisting of the different kinds of oak and hickory, while on the bottoms, grew black and white walnut, hard maple, sycamore, cottonwood and linden trees. North and south of Flint Creek beyond the woodland lay the richest prairie land, that on the south being the prairie plateau between Flint Creek on the north and Skunk River on the south; that on the north between Flint Creek and the Iowa River. This township having the best of soil and timber, caused it to be settled as early as any of the townships of the county. Claims had been taken and settlements made several years before the organization of the township.

Among the first settlers was William D. Dodds, who came in 1835 and made a claim on land situate in section 23. Mr. Dodds was the father of a large family. One of his sons, W. H., volunteered and was a member of Company A, of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

Lewis A. Laughlin came in April, 1836, and purchased a claim, the southwest quarter of section 29, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter

of the same section. He then returned to Illinois and farmed that season, and came to Iowa with his family in February, 1837. Mr. Laughlin was a native of South Carolina, and came to Kentucky in an early day and from there to Illinois. Was an honest and upright man, and devoted to all things which tended to the betterment of the people and community in which he lived. Was a whig in politics until the disruption of that party, when he joined the republican party, and was one of its charter members. Was a member of the Shinar Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It is with great pleasure we write of him and family. It was our good fortune to have known Mr. Laughlin from boyhood. He was the father of a family of five children, William, John T., Mary Ann, James and Elizabeth. All of whom are living at the present time. John T. was a member of Company K, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry in the Civil war, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

William Manley came from Kentucky to Old Des Moines County, Michigan Territory, in 1834. Mr. Manley and wife Hepsiba were among the charter members of the Long Creek Baptist Church which was organized at the cabin of Noble Housley on the 20th of October, 1834. The church there organized, adopted for their guidance the articles of faith of the Brush Creek Baptist Church of Green County, Kentucky, which Mrs. Manley brought with her to the then Des Moines County.

Michael Ramsey came and settled on the southeast quarter of section 20 in 1837. Mr. Ramsey was a native of the State of Maryland. Was an enterprising citizen and did his full share in helping to build up the things which pertained to the public good. Was the father of four sons and two daughters. His sons, George and Upton, were members of the First Iowa Cavalry during the Civil war. Mr. Ramsey was a whig until the disruption of that party, when he became a republican.

James Mathis and his brother, Jose, came about the time of William Manley, it may be the next year.

Charles Wright and his brother, John Dunham, came before 1840. John Richey and William Beams came before 1840.

Dunham Wright, as he was called, was a surveyor.

Edwin Carter was a Virginian by birth and came to Des Moines County in 1848. Was postmaster for twenty-five years of what was called South Flint Postoffice.

Ervin Doolittle came to the county at an early date, I think in the early '50s. He was a native of the State of New York. He lived on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 32. Was a remarkable man in many respects. He established a wool carding factory. The power for running the same was by means of a yoke of oxen tramping on a large wheel elevated at an angle of about twenty degrees. He was the father of a large family of children. Two of his sons, Jones and Columbus, volunteered in the Union Service, Company E, Fifteenth Infantry Volunteers. Jones died June 10, 1862, while in the army.

James Martin was one of the early settlers. He had one son in the Union Army, Samuel, a member of Company K, Twenty-fifth Infantry Volunteers.

Thomas H. Antrobus, a native of Kentucky, when a young man, moved with his parents to Decatur County, Indiana, where he was married to Elizabeth E. Donnell. He came to Iowa in 1847, and settled on lands in section 32. He was

the father of eleven children, Bolivar, Merrill, Augustine M., Lafayette, John C., Thomas, James H., Isabella, Janett, Alice and Elizabeth. Bolivar, Merrill, Lafayette and John C. enlisted in the Union Army of the Civil war. Lafayette Antrobus was taken prisoner near Woodville, Alabama, and was taken to Belle Isle, where he was kept for a time, then taken to Andersonville Prison, where he died on the 26th day of September, 1864, and was buried in the National Cemetery, Andersonville, the number of his grave is 8974.

Andrew Snyder came to Iowa Territory in 1844. Mr. Snyder came from Virginia to Des Moines County. He settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 26. Was the father of nine children, Rachel, James, Elizabeth, Caroline, Sarah E., William, Lou, Theodore B., and Wilber. Was a member of the M. E. Church, and a republican in politics.

Thomas Sater, in the early '50s settled on the east half of section 31. Came from Ohio. His son, William H., now owns the land.

The persons named above lived south of Flint Creek.

North of Flint Creek, one of the earliest settlers was William Miller, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Miller came to Des Moines County, Michigan Territory, in 1834, and was the first settler in the township. He took up a claim situate in sections 4 and 5. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Was married twice, his first wife died in 1874. Mr. Miller had five children by his first wife, Hezekiah, Marion, Sarah J., William L., and Mary L., who was the first white child born in the township. One son, John, died while in the army. He was a member of Shinar Congregation of the C. P. Church and a democrat in politics.

D. L. Portlock was a Hoosier by birth. Came to Pleasant Grove Township in 1842, came to Burlington in 1836, where he followed his trade, that of carpenter. He married Miss Elizabeth Flenor, in 1850. Was a member of the Christian Church, and a democrat.

Mr. A. J. Smith, a native of Virginia, removed with his parents to Clarke County, Indiana, in 1817. Came to Des Moines County in 1843, and settled in Pleasant Grove Township. Mr. Smith became the owner of a large tract of land in the township. Mr. Smith was the father of a large family. His son Fred N., represented Des Moines County in the Senate of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Legislatures. He took an active part in all matters which tended to the advancement of the community, county and state, in which he lived. He has the utmost faith in the democratic party.

We cannot refrain from mentioning Justus Clark, who was one of the prominent men of the township and represented the county in the House of the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Legislatures. Mr. Clark afterwards became associated with the land department of the B. M. R. R. Co., and took an active part in looking after the interests of that company in these matters.

Among those who came at an early date, before the '40s, were the Flenors, the Hankses, the Wassons and Priests. They were all good citizens and good democrats. There were the two Zions, Jacob and John, a son of the latter was a soldier in the Civil war.

One of the most prosperous of the early settlers was Conrad Beck, commonly called "Coon Beck." He commenced by entering the northeast quarter of sec-

tion 15, and kept adding to it until he became one of the largest land owners in the township.

We cannot omit the name of F. A. Tiedemann, a native of Bremen, Germany, who came to the county in 1852, and located near the Village of Pleasant Grove. Mr. Tiedemann was not only a prosperous farmer, but a man of public spirit. He served his township as justice of the peace for several years and was elected member of the board of supervisors of the county, and filled the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. Was the father of a large family of children. His daughter, Theresa, is now county superintendent of schools, which office she is eminently qualified to fill, and discharges the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the people.

In addition to the names of those already given we call to mind the following named persons, who came to Pleasant Grove Township during the territorial times: Benn Carr, Mason Tucker, Samuel Tucker, George Tucker, Bernard Carter, Robert Grimes, William Sargent, Zebedee Sargent, Samuel McKinney, Gid McKinney, Adam Smith, George Mains, J. D. Jones, John Shepherd, Henry Shepherd, Thomas Hayes, Thomas Brown, Strawtha Eads, Peter Husted, Thomas Husted, Abram Smith, Joseph Smith, Esquire Houston, Thomas Allen, George Geise, D. L. Davis, Thompson Fleenor, Hiram Fleenor, Perry Fleenor, Isaac Fleenor, Warren Portlock, Abner Hackelman, Elloah Zion, John Gannaway, Ben Wasson, Hiram Wasson, A. J. Wasson, Gardner Hale, Barnett Hale, James Linder, James Bridges, Samuel Bridges, A. J. Hanks, David Brown, George Brown, Joshua Wilkenson, Thomas Ratliff, Captain English, John Riggs and Silas Riggs.

The great majority of those named were democrats to the core, and made it their business to regularly go to the elections and vote the straight democratic ticket. I never knew the whigs to carry the township on a county or state ticket. Sometimes they would elect a justice of the peace.

Soon after the law of 1840 went into operation, the board of school inspectors divided the township into three school districts, known as School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and notice was given as required by law, for the organization by the voters of said districts into corporate bodies. The result was, that Pleasant Grove Township had a regular organized system of common schools before Burlington, as the records will show. There was a log cabin schoolhouse in School District No. 3, before 1847, and had been for several years.

We do not know who taught the first school in this cabin, but school was taught in it prior to 1847 by one Mary Ann Soles. This log schoolhouse stood on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 29. Afterwards a hewn log schoolhouse was built near the center of section 29, on the west side of the road. This school some years afterwards became known as "Brush College," deriving its name from the fact, it was almost surrounded by hazel brush.

When this district was first organized, it contained nine sections, and the schoolhouse was located as near the center of the district as could be done.

The first school taught in the hewn log schoolhouse was by a man named Robert Mickey, the same Robert Mickey who sat on the jury which found Stephen and William Hodges guilty of the murder of Miller and Lisey. Mr. Mickey was a kind hearted man; but a terror to the unregenerated boys who played bull pen and crack the whip.

Among the other teachers, who followed Mickey, was a Miss Mary Johnson, John Husted, and A. J. Dillon, who taught school five days in the week in the winter time, practiced law before justices of the peace on Saturdays and slept on Sundays.

A man by the name of Turner, a son of Rev. Asa Turner, taught at Brush College. Mr. Turner was a graduate of Yale.

Among other teachers of the early days was John Ballard, a graduate of the Iowa Wesleyan University. Some time after Mr. Ballard, J. M. Mansfield taught one term.

The above are the names of some of the teachers who taught this school more than fifty years ago. We are unable to give the names of teachers in the other school districts, for the reason no records have been kept by any of the districts. The names we have given are from memory of the teachers of the school which we attended when a boy. Each school at these early times contained from thirty-five to forty pupils. Subsequently it became necessary to increase the number of districts to give relief to the overcrowded condition of the schools. This was done by carving out of the districts two additional districts running north from the southern boundary of the township through its center. These districts were numbered 5 and 6.

At these times, the pupils attended school almost for the full period between five and twenty-one for the boys, and five and eighteen for the girls.

It was but a short time when there were but three months school in the year.

Soon after the school system had been established, summer schools were taught by some farmer's daughter or a roving pedagogue, who was too lazy to work on a farm.

As a general rule, discipline was enforced by the use of the rod. It was the instrument of the law, and when applied, brought obedience in accord with law, not only to those chastised, but as a terror to others. In those times there were some boys who thought they would not be considered as amounting to much, unless they had received one or two whippings during a term of school. A practice was in vogue at these schools, known as turning out the teacher during the Christmas time. This was for the purpose of making him treat. The teacher expected it, and always made preparations to treat the pupils. He would usually make it convenient to be absent from the school room at noon hour. Then the larger boys and girls would bar the door and fasten down all windows and await his coming. On his return, he would attempt to get in, but could not, when suddenly, the door would open, and the larger of the boys would attempt to seize him. When this was done, he would seek safety in flight, the boys after him, while the younger set with the girls would watch the chase. When the teacher thought his pursuers were about exhausted, he would permit himself to be taken, and in triumph brought back to the school room. He usually had hid under the floor or in some other hiding place a sack of apples, candy and nuts, which he produced. Having called to order the pupils, these were distributed equally among them.

Then came the spelling contest. Two boys, or generally a boy and a girl, would throw up the master's rod as a choosing stick, in order to gain the right of having the first choice in selecting the best speller in the school. Those using the stick, measured its length with their hands, the one whose hand came

to the top of the stick had the first choice. When sides had been selected, then began the contest of "spelling down" as it was called. The side spelled down was the vanquished, the other the victor. These spelling contests created an ambition to spell correctly, and the result was, that the old fashioned schools furnished the best of spellers.

The curriculum of these early schools consisted of spelling, reading, writing, geography, English grammar and arithmetic. The thought of these old school teachers was to create an enthusiasm among the pupils to excel in study and work.

SHINAR CONGREGATION OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

"And the whole east was of one speech. And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there." Genesis XI, 1-2.

So it was, the persons composing the members of this church in Pleasant Grove Township came from the east, crossed the Mississippi, and found a place in which to dwell, and called it Shinar, and there organized a church or congregation, for the worship of the Most High, and gave the congregation the name of "Shinar."

George Gallaher came to Wisconsin Territory and located in Pleasant Grove Township near where is now located the Village of Pleasant Grove. On the 30th day of June, 1839, at his house, assembled a number of devout people to hear preaching from the word of God, by the Rev. John Crawford. After preaching, an opportunity was given for membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The following named persons then and there organized themselves into a church of that denomination: Joseph T. Hall, Mary L. Hall, John W. Talley, Christiana Talley, George A. Talley, George Gallaher, Levina Gallaher, George Smith and Mary A. Woods. The organization was not fully completed until the 10th of August, 1839, when the congregation met at the place of its organization. The Rev. Crawford presided at this meeting, when the following named persons were elected elders of the church: George Gallaher, George Smith, and Joseph T. Hall. "Shinar" was then proposed as the name of the congregation, and the same was adopted.

This church, organized at this early date, has had a remarkable history, such a history as is seldom equalled for the amount of good accomplished. To measure its usefulness, what it has done to make better men and women, we must take into account the time and place of its organization. In a farming community, it was founded by farmers. It came in touch with few persons compared with churches in a growing city. Its work is to be judged by its opportunities. This church, for the advancement of the Kingdom of God organized, and annually, for many years, held camp meetings at Pleasant Grove Village. These camp meetings were a necessity for the times. There were then but few church buildings. Preaching was generally held in the log school-houses. The only place where large concourses of people could assemble for the purpose of worship was at a camp ground, where the fathers of families could bring their wives and children, and amidst the groves, "God's first temples," worship. The camp meeting was about the only place where the pioneers



SHINAR CONGREGATION OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PLEASANT GROVE

and their families could become acquainted. The camp meeting at Pleasant Grove was not only the building up of the church under whose auspices it was started, but led to the building up of other churches. It was a source from which spiritual blessing came, and refreshed all churches in the surrounding neighborhood.

Up to the present, there have been taken into the membership of this church, located in a rural community, over seven hundred members. It is the only church, which I have been able to find, which has a complete record of its doings since its organization.

The following is a list of the names of its pastors since its organization: John Crawford, B. B. Bonham, J. M. Cameron, Reverend Bell, Rev. W. F. Baird, Reverend Wanning, Reverend Lynn, Rev. G. W. Blackwell, Reverend Laramer, Rev. Samuel Rishard, Rev. Levi Henshaw, Rev. Anson Skinner, Rev. H. W. Bryant, Rev. J. W. Russell, Rev. A. T. Fuller, Rev. E. H. Albright, Rev. F. M. Johnson, Rev. C. Steward, Rev. H. B. Rose, Rev. Collins, Rev. R. L. Layman. Rev. B. F. Guinn is its pastor at the present time. The church has always retained its denominational title "Cumberland Presbyterian."

For several years prior to 1856, the good people of this township who adhered to the faith and tenets of the Christian Church had organized and held church services at different places among the brethren.

On the 25th of July, the church became incorporated under the name of the Christian Church of Pleasant Grove. The incorporators being Samuel Tibbets, G. B. Shidler, and O. M. Newhouse, trustees. One of the prominent pastors of this church, of the early times, was Rev. Onias Shortridge.

In the northwestern part of the township were a number of the pioneers who were Baptists, calling themselves Separate Baptists. Some of them were among the first settlers of the township. They had organized and held church services for many years before they became incorporated as a religious organization under the law. On the 16th of October, 1858, A. J. Hanks, Joseph Clemons and Thomas Douglass, on behalf of the church became incorporated. This church was ministered to at its beginning by Reverend Gilmore and Zion.

Assessed value of the real and personal property of Pleasant Grove Township for the year 1914:

Real estate	\$1,291,064
Personal property	136,636
Moneys and credits.....	314,198
Total	<u>\$1,741,898</u>

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

The Board of County Commissioners on the 7th of January, 1841, caused to be made of record the following order:

"Ordered that township 71 north, range 3 west, be constituted and organized under the name of Franklin Township, and that an election be held for the election of township officers on the first Monday of April, next, at the house of John Lorton."

Flint Creek runs through the southern part of the township and has several branches which extend in a northwesterly direction through the township between which were prairie lands.

This township had an abundance of the best of timber as well as prairie lands. Along Flint Creek, are quarries of valuable limestone.

Among the first settlers of the township was William Pence, who came as early as 1835, and afterwards entered the northwest quarter of section 10. John Babb was one of the early settlers. Tillman Smith, Levi Larkin, Aaron Lines, Bolin Ping, Gaiter S. Barnes, Jonathan Zion, Charles Snelson and John McDonald, were among the settlers who came before the land sales. Oliver Hall came to Des Moines County in 1838 and first settled in Franklin Township on section 8. William Clark settled in the township in 1839.

Among the prominent men of the township were Robert Allen, who was the county's representative in the Twelfth General Assembly. Hon. J. M. Kopp was one of the prominent citizens of the county, and represented the county in the Seventeenth General Assembly. Mr. Kopp enlisted in the Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

William Sommerville came to Des Moines County in 1847. He was a native of West Virginia. No one was more highly respected than Mr. Sommerville. His generous nature and hospitality won for him a host of friends. He held the office of justice of the peace for several years.

We mention the name of Fritz Schnittger, a native of Germany, who came to Des Moines County in 1849, and settled in Franklin Township. At the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers. Was mustered out in 1862, when he reenlisted in the Eighth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry. He was proud of his adopted country, and gloried in the part he had taken in its preservation.

Isaac and Frederick Buhrmaster came to Burlington in 1838. Soon after their arrival they moved to Franklin Township. At the time the people of the neighborhood had to go a long distance to mill. There was no grist mill nearer than Moffits Mill on Skunk River at Augusta. They conceived the idea of building a wind mill, such as was constructed in the old country from which they came. They commenced its construction in 1840. The work was slow, because they were farmers and could not devote their whole time to its building. It was constructed of stone, the walls of which were thirty feet in height. The sails of the mill were thirty-five feet long and six feet in width. The mill was operated for several years in grinding wheat and corn. However, it could not compete with water power, and its operation was abandoned. It appeared like a phantom away out on the prairie, its long and wide wings swinging in the air. We here produce a picture of the walls of the old mill, its sails gone.

This township has a larger German population than any other township in the county, with the exception of Flint River.

Nathan and George Huston were early settlers in this township.

John Lorton was the founder of the Town of Dodgeville, named after Gen. A. C. Dodge, one of the leaders of the democracy of the county and of the territory. Mr. Lorton came to the county in 1836 and bought over three hundred acres south of the town of which he was founder. Mr. Lorton has the honor of being the first store keeper in the town.



OLD WINDMILL, FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Mr. Naudy, an Irishman, came in 1836 and laid claim to over thirteen hundred acres. This was more than he could enter under the law, although he had its boundaries marked. A part of his claim was jumped by Levi and Elias Larkin.

James L. Gilmore was among the early pioneers who settled in this township.

The oldest church organization in the township is the Separate Baptist. Their house of worship is commonly known as the "Old Stone Church." The Rev. James L. Gilmore was the minister who organized this church, and was its first minister. He continued to minister to its congregation almost to the time of his decease, in 1865.

Within the enclosure of the church grounds is a beautiful cemetery, in which repose the bodies of many of the pioneers and old settlers, among whom are that of the Rev. James L. Gilmore and his beloved wife.

John Burkhart was the first postmaster in the township. His house was the postoffice, a double log cabin, at what was called Burkhart's Point.

John Thompson was the first school teacher. He taught in a log house which had been rented for that purpose.

The first white child born in the township was W. H. Smith, a son of Tillman Smith.

The first mill was the wind mill built by the Buhmaster Brothers.

SPERRY

The construction of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad materially affected Dodgeville, so much so, that it has ceased to be the town it was before the construction of the railroad. What Dodgeville lost, Sperry gained.

John M. Sperry, an enterprising farmer, located a town on the line of the railroad on sections 12 and 13, and called it Sperry. The town has grown since its foundation and is the most important village in the township. Has several churches, a good hall, and sufficient stores to satisfy the demands of the surrounding neighborhood.

A postoffice once existed at what was called Franklin Mills. A flouring mill had been erected at this place. It supplied the wants of the people for many years; but when other and better mills had been erected near by, this mill fell into decay and was finally consumed by fire.

The assessed value of the property of the township for the year 1914 was as follows:

Real estate	\$1,509,676
Personal property	180,156
Moneys and credits	147,319
Total	<u>\$1,837,161</u>

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Township 72, Range IV, West

On the petition of certain citizens to the county judge for this township, an order was made establishing this township in 1852.

It has more tillable land than any other township in the county. The whole township consisted of prairie land at the time when the first settlers came.

The first Government sale of lands in this township took place in 1852.

Among the first settlers were Bernard Hall, who came to Des Moines County in 1837, and located on a farm in the township in 1857. Oliver Hall came to Des Moines County in 1838 and settled in Washington Township in 1854. R. M. Peckham came to the township in 1855.

The following named persons are among the first settlers of the township: Eden Lotspeich, J. R. Lines, John Oberman, Henry Starker, Isaac Redfern, John Morrison.

The first postoffice in the township was called La Vega (flat land).

Yarmouth is the principal village in this township and contains all the stores usually found in country towns.

This township was the last to be settled. The value of its property, as shown by the assessment lists, is almost equal to the best of the older settled townships.

Assessment value of property of Washington Township for the year 1914:

Land and lots	\$1,999,168
Personal property	230,136
Moneys and credits	86,579
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,315,883

