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HISTORY
OF
JEFFERSON COUNTY
IOWA

A Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress
and Achievement

Local history is the ultimate substance of national
history—Wilson

By
CHARLES J. FULTON

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HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, IOWA

CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Although the Spaniards under De Soto, in 1541, came upon and crossed the Mississippi River, little importance was attached to the event. The fact to them was a passing incident scarcely worthy to be remembered, for their minds were full of the mythical El Dorado of the New World of which they were in search.

More than a century later, tales of a wonderful river to the westward were brought to the French Jesuits, who had established missions among the Indians about the Great Lakes. None of the talebearers had looked upon its waters, but they called it "Mississippi" and described it as rising in the north and flowing southward through a region of mystery and terror.

In 1673, Joliet, a fur trader, and Marquette, a priest, were sent by Count Frontenac, then governor of New France, to find this river and to learn whither it ran. They were eager to obey his commands, the first with an eye to future business, the second for the glory and advancement of his religion.

Their preparations were simple. For their party they secured five men; for food, a small supply of smoked meat and Indian corn; for transportation, two birch canoes. On the 17th of May, from Point St. Ignace on the north side of the Strait of Michilimacinae connecting Lake Michigan with Lake Huron, they set out on their adventure. They skirted the shore of Lake Michigan westward to a Jesuit mission at the head of Green Bay; then following up Fox River, on the 7th of June, they arrived at the chief town of the Mascoutins, Miamis and Kickapoos. A council was called. Joliet in a speech informed the Indians that his party were sent to discover new countries and asked for guides to show the way to the Wisconsin River. The request was granted. Provided with two guides, on the 10th of June, they set forward, still proceeding up Fox River. Through a maze of lakes and marshes choked with wild rice, the channel twisted its devious way, but at length brought them to the portage. For a mile and a half they carried their boats and supplies over the divide and set them afloat, this time on the Wisconsin River down which they were to pass into the unknown West.

On the seventh day after their departure from the Town of the Mascoutins, —it was the 17th of June, 1673— they saw with joy the stream they sought. They steered into it and traveled with the current, but proceeded with caution not

knowing what dangers might surround them. The high bluffs were wrapped in forests. On the prairies grazed herds of buffalo. For a fortnight they met no human being and saw no sign or trace of human habitation. Then, on the 25th of June, in the mud of the western bank, they noticed footprints and a well-trodden path.

Leaving their men to rest during their absence, Joliet and Marquette followed the path to find, if they could, the people whose travel back and forth had left this evidence of their presence. They had walked for five miles or more through forests and across prairies when there came in view an Indian village on the bank of the river. Perhaps a mile away were two other villages. They shouted to attract attention.

The sudden appearance and the call of the travelers, who up to this moment had not been noticed, excited a commotion among the residents of the village. Presently there came toward them four of the chief men, two of whom held up peacepipes decorated with feathers as a token of amity. Marquette was relieved to note they wore French cloth which indicated trading and friendliness.

his question, who they were, they answered they were "Illinois." After the pipes were smoked as evidence of goodwill, the two whites were conducted to a large wigwam where they were received with much formality.

he conclusion of this ceremony, the Frenchmen were invited to visit the great chief of all the Illinois who dwelt in one of the other villages. An invitation so agreeable to their desires could but be accepted. Quite in modern fashion their arrival there was made an occasion for the delivery of an address of welcome. Marquette in response announced himself as a messenger from God who had made them and whom they should recognize and obey. The great chief seems to have been versed in the art of compliment. Again speaking, he assured his visitors that their presence added flavor to his tobacco, made the river more calm, the sky more serene, and the earth more beautiful.

To show due honor and proper hospitality after their fashion to these unexpected visitors, the Indians gave a feast. It was served in four courses. First, a wooden bowl containing cornmeal boiled with grease was set before them. Out of this they in turn were fed its contents with a single large wooden spoon. Then was brought in a platter of fish. The master of ceremonies, picking out the bones with his fingers and blowing on the morsels to cool them, placed these directly in the mouths of the guests. Boiled dog which had been prepared as a special delicacy was next offered them. They record what may readily be believed, that it did not tempt their appetites to hearty eating. The final dish was fat buffalo-meat, which proved more palatable and satisfied their hunger.

On Marquette's map of this journey, these villages are placed near the mouth of a river and given the name "Peouarea." Some distance up the river is located another village, which is given the name "Moingouena." From the latter is undoubtedly derived the name "Des Moines," which the river itself now bears.

Down the Mississippi the explorers drifted, seeing its current swelled by the waters of the Illinois, of the turbid Missouri and of the Ohio. Coming at length to the mouth of the Arkansas, opposite to which was an Indian village, they landed and debated their situation. Alarmed at the hostility they were led to believe confronted their further advance, and now feeling certain

the river emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, they resolved to **return** to Canada and report what they had seen.

It was the 17th of July, just thirty days after they caught **the first** glimpse of the object of their quest, when the party turned their faces homeward. The return was slow and toilsome. When they came to the Illinois, they turned up that river, passing from its headwaters to Lake Michigan and at the end of September arriving at Green Bay after an absence of about four months, during which they had paddled their canoes somewhat more than twenty-five hundred miles.

The first men of white race, of whom there is any account, to set foot in Iowa and enjoy its hospitality, were Joliet and Marquette on this expedition.

CHAPTER II

THE NAMING OF LOUISIANA

There came to Canada, in 1666, one Robert Cavelier, better known as La Salle. A young man of twenty-three, he was perhaps as eager to test his spirit as to improve his fortunes. He established a settlement some eight miles above Montreal on the St. Lawrence. From Indians who visited him there, he heard of a noble river to the southwest. It was but natural that his quick imaginative mind should connect their story with the still lingering popular belief in the existence of a western passage to China. The fever of exploration seized upon him. He planned to seek this passage, which he reasoned was to be found by way of the unknown river. He won the approval of Courcelle, the governor of New France, to his design, but received from that official no aid more substantial than governmental permission to engage in the enterprise. To secure means he sold his property. On the 6th of July, 1669, the expedition started from La Chine as his place was called in derision of his magnificent schemes of discovery. His travels and the adventures that befell him in the next two years are veiled in obscurity. That he visited the Illinois River is probable; that he reached the Ohio River is certain.

Returning to France in 1674 for a brief period, La Salle, on account of his public services, was able to obtain from the King the rank of an untitled nobleman and a valuable grant of land in the colony. He prospered, acquiring both position and wealth, but he cared for these things only that they might be the means to greater ends. His own discoveries and the discoveries of Joliet and Marquette had fired his imagination. He was not content with these achievements. They were incentive and inspiring. The wonderful country brought to view should be the seat of a new empire. So he continued to dream, to plan and to prepare for his part in its development, for in his visions he saw it occupied, fortified and settled.

The propitious time and opportunity for which La Salle was hoping at length arrived. In 1677, he sailed for France to present a memorial to the King praying for authority to execute his plans. In this proposal he described in glowing terms the country he had seen and to which he was calling attention. "It is nearly all so beautiful," he wrote, "and so fertile; so free from forests and so full of meadows, brooks and rivers; so abounding in fish, game and venison, that one can find there in plenty and with little trouble, all that is needful for the support of flourishing colonies." In contrast with the northern possessions of the French, it was an attractive prospect. He met with a favorable reception. On the 12th of May, 1678, he was commissioned by Louis XIV to labor at the discovery of the western parts of New France, and to build forts

and enjoy the possession thereof. By October he was back in the colony assembling goods for trading, provisions and whatever seemed necessary for the enterprise.

It was to be a difficult undertaking, how difficult to be revealed only with the progress of the days. Time was to show that both extreme personal enmity and the unyielding forces of impassive Nature were to be overcome. La Salle's force, his strength of character, his success in trading, the magnitude of his purpose, had raised up active enemies. The big fur traders were envious or feared him. The Jesuits distrusted him. He was ridiculed as visionary and declared to be fit only for a madhouse. He was charged with immorality. His creditors attacked his property. His followers were enticed from his service. Often his trust was abused. Poison was secreted in his food. The Indians were incited to hostility against him. Storms, rain, snow, cold, all assailed him. When one obstacle passed or was subdued, another of forbidding aspect loomed large and terrifying. Suffering, discontent, disaster, danger pressed from every side. For three years it was an unceasing struggle against the opposition of man and the elements. Only a soul of unconquerable fortitude could have endured it. La Salle's courage never faltered.

Then Fortune smiled. On the 6th of February, 1682, with a party of fifty-four persons, twenty-three being Frenchmen and thirty-one being Indians, of whom ten were squaws and three were children, La Salle's canoes passed from the Illinois River to the broad bosom of the Mississippi. The way to his heart's desire was at last open. The days that followed, as they swiftly drifted toward unknown destinies through everchanging scenes, promised a successful issue to their long and hazardous effort.

On the 6th of April, they found the river parting into three branches. They separated into three companies to follow the different channels. On reaching the Gulf they reunited and finally landed on a spot of dry ground a short distance above the mouth of the river. With solemn ceremonies La Salle laid claim to the great valley they had in part traversed and to all lands draining into it. A column bearing the arms of France and the inscription "LOUIS LE GRAND, ROY DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE; LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682." was set up. Then in formal proclamation La Salle announced in a loud voice that in virtue of his commission he took possession of this country of Louisiana in the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, and of his successors to the crown, on this ninth day of April, one thousand, six hundred and eighty-two, upon the assurance of the natives that they were the first Europeans who had ascended or descended the Mississippi River. A cross symbolizing the Christian religion was erected beside the column. Near by was buried a leaden plate, it too bearing the arms of France and the Latin sentence, "Ludovicus Magnus regnat." At intervals they fired volleys of musketry, shouted "Vive le Roi" in unison, and chanted sonorous Latin hymns. The Indians of the party looked on in silent wonderment, unconscious that in the scene enacted before them their white leader and his companions were asserting lordship and dominion.

In this place and in this manner did La Salle bestow the name of "Louisiana" upon the vast territory drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. His

dream failed of realization. Forces not then manifest determined the future of these fertile valleys and placed them under the control of an alien race. But as is fitting the name he gave is proudly borne by that state of the Union within whose boundaries occurred the drama of its bestowal.

CHAPTER III

THE DIVIDING OF LOUISIANA

For parts of the territory embraced in the Louisiana of La Salle there arose various claimants. In general the claims rested upon no substantial foundation. That they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can, was the law of suzerainty, or ownership and authority. A long struggle between France and England for supremacy in America finally terminated in favor of England. In 1762, France relinquished to England all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi from its source as far south as Iberville, a military post about one hundred miles north of New Orleans. This was the western boundary of the English colonies when later they became the United States. At the same time the part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain. It retained the name of the original province. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 confirmed these transfers.

The new and restricted Louisiana remained in the possession of Spain until 1800, when it was secretly traded to the Republic of France. The Treaty of Madrid in 1801 established the conveyance.

In 1803, the Republic of France being in serious difficulties, Napoleon, First Consul, offered to sell Louisiana, and Jefferson, President of the United States agreed to buy Louisiana. It was a strange transaction. Nevertheless the sale and purchase were duly ratified and in October became an accomplished fact. It was a memorable event in the expansion, growth and development of the United States.

Of that portion of Jefferson's purchase stretching from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, little was known. Save for the small settlement of St. Louis with a motley population of a few hundred souls, no impression had been made upon its primeval state. It was only a great hunting-ground for savages and for an occasional white man who had wandered far beyond the frontier. Its latent possibilities for cultivated fields, for homes, for cities and for commerce filled no statesman's vision. None foresaw the marvellous transformation shortly to be wrought by brave and sturdy pioneers whose advance was a triumphant progress in spite of the privations, hardships and dangers with which they had to suffer and contend.

At Jefferson's instance the Lewis and Clark expedition was organized to explore the Missouri River to its source, cross the mountains and attain the Pacific Ocean. The long and famous voyage began on the fourteenth of May, 1804, with St. Louis as the starting-point. The expedition followed the Missouri River upward until the seventeenth of August, 1805, having travelled on its waters more than three thousand miles. It crossed the great divide and

late in November reached the Pacific, having accomplished its main purpose. It arrived again at St. Louis on the twenty-third of September, 1806, with the loss of but two members of the party, one by death and one by desertion.

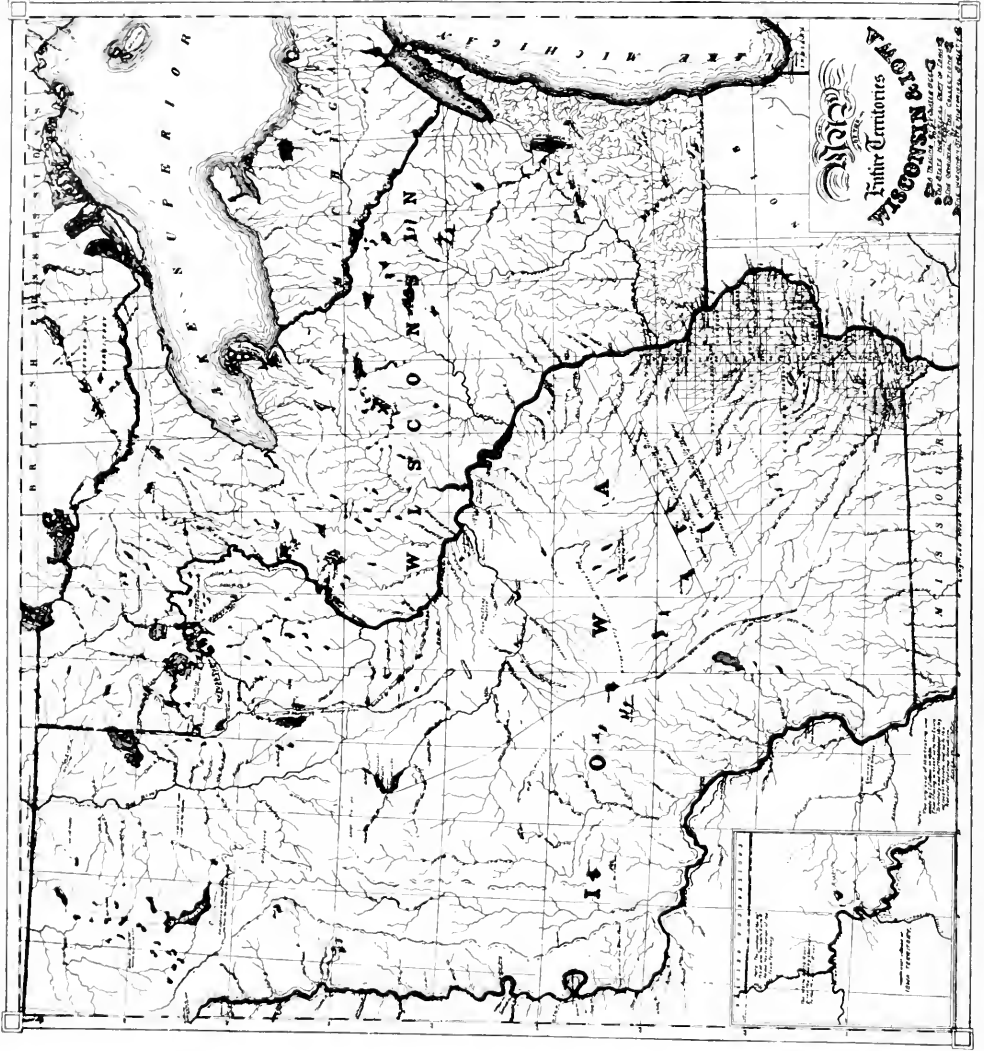
By Act of Congress in 1804 the thirty-third parallel of north latitude was made a line to divide the newly acquired country into the Territory of Orleans, lying south of it, and the District of Louisiana, lying north of it. For judicial and administrative purposes the District of Louisiana was attached to the Territory of Indiana; but one year later its importance had so increased that this connection was dissolved and it was erected into the Territory of Louisiana. The change of designation meant a government more closely in touch with the needs of its people.

In 1812, the Territory of Orleans was admitted into the Union as the State of Louisiana. To prevent confusion, the Territory of Louisiana was given the name of its principal river and made the Territory of Missouri.

In 1819, the portion of the Territory of Missouri lying south of the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north was detached and organized as Arkansas Territory. This action was preliminary to the erection of a state north of that parallel.

After a bitter struggle lasting for three years over the question of slavery, a portion of the Territory of Missouri, in 1821, by the Compromise Act of Henry Clay, became the State of Missouri. The remaining portion of the territory received no attention and was left for thirteen years without any form of government.

In this "No Man's Land" stretched the fertile and beautiful plateau drained on the east by the Mississippi, on the west by the Missouri, and now included within the State of Iowa.



IOWA TERRITORY, 1838—JUDSON MAP

CHAPTER IV

THE TERRITORY OF IOWA

The Blackhawk war, an event of 1832, ended in the disastrous and complete defeat of the Indians. The direct result was that the Indians were required to cede to the United States a strip of country extending about one hundred and eighty miles in length from the boundary of Missouri north along the west side of the Mississippi River, with an average width of fifty miles. On the first day of June, 1833, it was opened to settlement. This cession was termed the Blackhawk Purchase.

The presence of a considerable population and the absence of lawful authority were sharply brought to the attention of Congress by a murder committed in May, 1834, at Dubuque. One Patrick O'Connor, a miner, apparently without provocation and without cause, shot and killed George O'Keaf, another miner. It was found no court had jurisdiction. The people of Dubuque then acted for themselves. O'Connor was tried in legal form with counsel and jury and was convicted. At the appointed time he was hanged.

Such administration of justice was too uncertain and too liable to abuse. Congress acted with promptitude and in June of the same year for governmental purposes attached the region between the State of Missouri on the south and the boundary of the United States on the north, and between the Mississippi River on the east and the Missouri River and the White Earth River on the west to the Territory of Michigan.

This district the Legislative Council of Michigan at a special session organized as two counties and two townships. The division was made by a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island. The northern county was named Dubuque, the township, Julien; the southern county was named Demoine, the township, Flint Hill. County courts were provided for them. The existing law was extended over them. For judicial processes they were joined with a county already organized and bearing the name "Iowa." Owing to this association they came usually to be referred to as the Iowa District.

In 1836, the Territory of Michigan was divided. The western part was established as the Territory of Wisconsin. General Henry Dodge, an officer of the regular army, was appointed its governor. He designated Belmont as the temporary capital.

The Territorial Legislature convened in October. One of its acts was to divide Demoine County and establish the additional counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa, Musquitine and Cook. Henry County lay between Demoine County on the east and the Indian country on the west. Why the name "Henry" was given it has become a matter of conjecture. The most probable

supposition is that it was to honor, not Gov. Henry Dodge as is frequently stated, but Gen. James Dougherty Henry, who was a prominent figure in the Blackhawk war.

Owing to the poor accommodations at Belmont and the discomforts of the lawmakers, another act of this Legislature temporarily removed the seat of government to Burlington, Demoine County. The political effect of its passage was unforeseen. At once it set in motion new activities which led to important consequences.

When it was learned in the Iowa District that Burlington was for a time to be the capital of the Territory of Wisconsin, it aroused and stimulated the interest of the settlers in public affairs. There began a serious agitation for the establishment of a territory west of the Mississippi. The distinction and prestige it would give were quickly and fully recognized. To develop and strengthen the popular sentiment for it, public meetings were held in the several counties. Washington, Jefferson and Iowa were names suggested and considered for the proposed territory. A delegate convention of citizens was called to meet at Burlington on the sixth of November, 1837, to give formal expression to their views on the subject. This was the date set for the assembling of the Legislature and was selected no doubt for the purpose of influencing the members of that body.

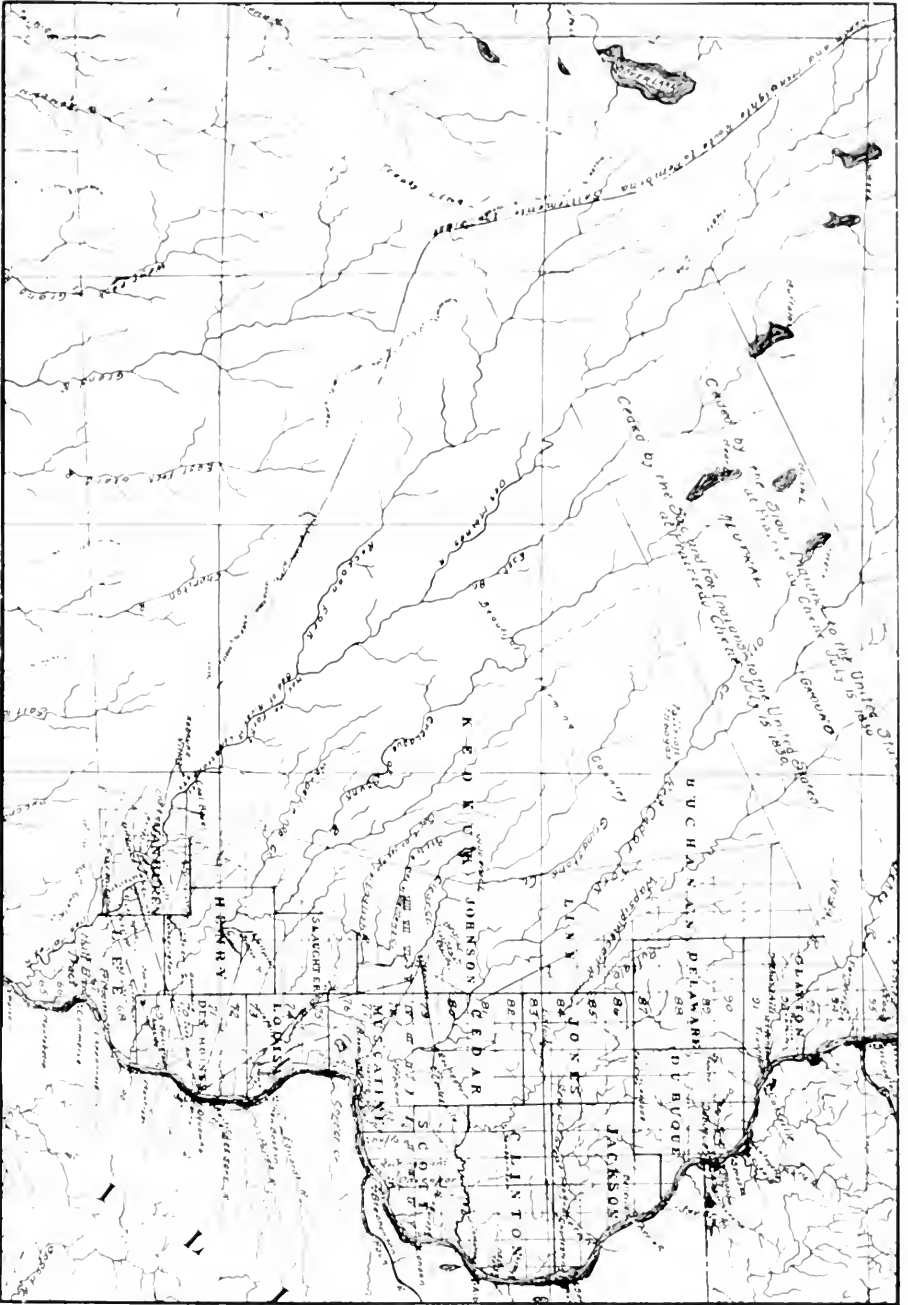
Both bodies met at the appointed time; and both adopted a memorial to Congress, praying for the organization of a separate territory to bear the name of Iowa.

A census taken in May, 1838, gave the Iowa District a population of 21,859 souls, indicating a rapid growth, and a necessity for a local government.

In response to the memorial, a bill to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa was introduced in Congress. There was some opposition to the proposal. The advocates of slavery and especially John C. Calhoun, senator from South Carolina, were antagonistic. The friends of the measure urged that the settlers themselves were largely from the South and would not be hostile to the Southern institution. While Calhoun admitted this might be true for the moment, he was not misled as to the ultimate consequences and continued his opposition. Fortunately, George W. Jones, the territorial representative, was a man of tact and influence, and taking advantage of an opportune absence of Calhoun, secured the passage of the act. On the twelfth day of June, 1838, it was approved by President Van Buren and on the fourth day of July following took effect.

The Territory of Iowa was born.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA TERRITORIES—JEDSON MAP



CHAPTER V

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

To the governorship of the Territory of Iowa President Van Buren appointed Robert Lucas of Ohio.

Robert Lucas was not unknown. Already an eventful life had crowned him with distinction. He was born on the first day of April, 1781, in Shepherdstown, Virginia. He removed to Ohio in early manhood. Its settlements were still on the frontier. In the development of this state he was an active force. In the War of 1812 he took an energetic part. To encourage enlistments he became a private in a company of volunteers, although he was at the time a captain in the United States Army and a brigadier general in the militia. He was a member of the Legislature many years, serving both in the House and in the Senate. Twice he was elected governor. At the first National Convention of the Democratic party, held in Baltimore in May, 1832, he had the honor to be selected as both its temporary and its permanent presiding officer. This convention adopted the famous rule requiring a two-thirds vote for the choice of a candidate, nominated General Jackson for president for a second term and Martin Van Buren for vice president. With such training for preparation, he brought a ripe experience in public service to the duties and responsibilities of his position.

On the twenty-fifth day of July, 1838, Governor Lucas began the journey to the distant field which was to be the scene of his future labors. The fifty-eighth year of his life was opening before him, but he possessed still the intrepid spirit of the frontiersman. After a few days' delay in Cincinnati, he started on the first day of August on the steamboat *Tempest* on the long and tedious voyage down the Ohio and up the Mississippi. Much of the time was spent in reading and study. On the morning of the fifteenth day of August he arrived at Burlington. A crowd of citizens came to the wharf to greet and bid him welcome.

The governor wasted no time in getting to work. Laws were to be enacted for local government. Officers were required to put them into effect. He issued at once a proclamation dividing the nineteen counties of the territory into eight representative districts and calling an election to choose members of the Legislature and a delegate to Congress.

The interval between the issuance of the call and the date of the election was but twenty-five days. There was little division into parties. Issues to give them form and substance had not arisen. Under existing conditions the time was too short for much concerted action, or for making any particular effort in that direction. There were no conventions and no nominations by organiza-

tions. Candidates were numerous because there was no selective process. They offered their names to the electors on the stump and through the newspapers where these were available. The subjects discussed related to the immediate needs of the people of the territory. Local interests as ferries, bridges, roads, milldams, boundaries of counties and the locations of county-seats, were the potent influences in determining the vote of each community.

By a census taken in May, Henry County was shown to have a population of 3,058 persons. On this enumeration it was assigned two members of the Council and three members of the House of Representatives. Although its legal boundary on the west was along the line of the Blackhawk Purchase, its jurisdiction had been extended in 1838 across the adjacent Second Purchase to the Indian country. The settlers in this section desired the establishment of a new county in order to secure a government interested in their local needs. Their close neighbors in Henry County joined in this desire. On this issue William G. Coop, a resident in the extreme western part of Henry County, appears to have made his canvass as a candidate for the House.

The announcements of two of the aspirants to the House have been preserved in the files of *The Fort Madison Patriot*. Henry Richey advocated the location of the county seat on the bank of Skunk River, the maintenance of the existing county boundaries and the making of all offices elective. He put his opinions tersely. "When a navigable stream runs through the center of a county as Skunk does through Henry, let common sense determine the location of the county seat. * * * I am opposed to a change of the county lines, or any curtailing of them. * * * I am also in favor of the people electing all or most of their officers." James F. Rice was less positive and willing to subserve the wishes of the public. "I am in favor," he wrote, "of sustaining the present boundary lines of this county; on this subject, however, should any portion of the county set forth their grievance by a memorial to the Legislature, asking for an alteration of the county line, and such memorial having a greater number of signers than any opposing one, I should certainly be in favor of such alteration. This I believe would be right, and this I believe is the best way to settle the county boundaries, as the people are the best judges of their wants. I am in favor of organizing a new county west of Henry. There is territory sufficient to form a county as large as the present boundaries of Henry, without taking off the three miles from the west side of it that is spoken of. As to that I would be governed by the memorial as I have stated." When the loss was sustained it proved to be greater than was proposed or Rice anticipated: six miles were taken instead of three.

Doubtless to aid Coop's candidacy and to commit the other candidates for the Legislature to the cause of the proposed county, a grand barbecue to which they were all invited was held at Lockridge. The important attractions were the feast and the speeches. A fiddle in skillful hands added to the entertainment. A stag dance increased the enjoyment. In the hilarity of the moment it was resolved that they would vote for no man who did not take part in the dance. This was hard on Jesse D. Payne, a Methodist preacher, who aspired to the Council. Out of respect for his clerical obligations it was finally decided to relieve him from the requirement. L. B. Hughes, another aspirant for the Council, having made the excuse that he could not dance, was snubbed and ignored

till an opportunity offering he proposed that some one pat Juba and let him try a Virginia jig. At this he so pleased the crowd by his antics that he was called out again and again. It is stated that he received every vote cast in the precinct.

The election was held on the second Monday in September, the tenth day of the month. Coop was successful, leading all candidates for the House of Representatives. According to the official returns, he received 293 votes. Fourteen votes were returned for William Tillford, also resident in the western part of Henry County, which suggests they may have been cast as a protest against Coop and his purpose.

William Green Coop was born on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1805, in Greene County, Virginia. His parents were of migratory habits. Between and including the years 1809 and 1830, the family passed through the states of Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Indiana, residing for times of variable length in each, and in the last year indicated moving to Macoupin County, Illinois. In 1829, he was married to Nancy F. Harris of Lexington County, Kentucky. His first public employment was to deliver under a government contract a drove of cattle to the soldiers stationed at Green Bay, Wisconsin. It was a difficult undertaking, but successfully accomplished. On his return from this expedition, he was elected captain of a company of volunteers. He was soon after made colonel of a regiment called out to serve in the Blackhawk war. On the twenty-eighth day of January, 1832, Governor Reynolds commissioned him a major general in the Illinois Militia. For six consecutive terms he was elected sheriff of Macoupin County. Then the spirit of unrest and a desire to better his condition seized him and brought him to the Blackhawk Purchase to make his future home. On the sixth day of June, 1836, with his wife and three children, he settled on a claim near the western line of Des Moines County. The claim was in the part a little later set off as Henry County. These were the salient events in his life when chosen a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The Legislature consisted of a Council with thirteen members and a House of Representatives with twenty-six members. Of the thirty-nine men in this body but one might be termed old; the others were young or in their lusty prime. They were natives of twelve states: nine of Virginia, eight of Kentucky, two of North Carolina, one of Maryland, one of Tennessee, four of New York, four of Pennsylvania, four of Ohio, two of New Hampshire, two of Vermont, one of Connecticut, and one of Illinois. Their occupations were varied. There were twenty-three farmers, four lawyers, four merchants, two physicians, one surveyor, one miner, one gunsmith, two whose specific calling is not known, and one who, till a short time previous, was an officer in the United States Dragoons stationed at Camp Des Moines.

Three of the lawyers in after life rose to high distinction. Stephen Hempstead became the second governor of the State of Iowa. Serranus Clinton Hastings became a representative in Congress, a chief justice of Iowa and a chief justice of California. James W. Grimes became the third governor of Iowa and a United States senator from Iowa.

The Legislature convened at Burlington on the twelfth day of November. The sessions were held in "Old Zion," a Methodist church. The Council met in the basement; the representatives, on the main floor. William H. Wallace,

of Henry County, was speaker of the House; Jesse B. Browne of Lee County, president of the Council.

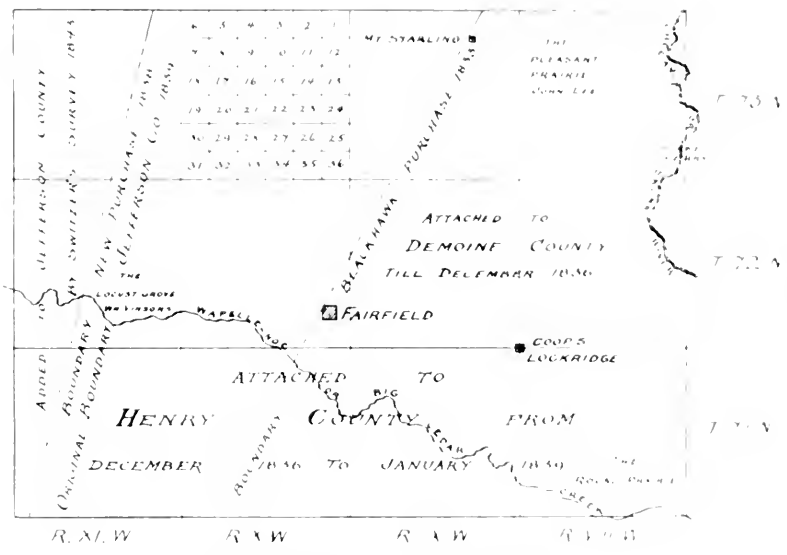
The governor in his message to the Legislature voiced his deepest convictions. It expressed the sober judgment of his experience in public affairs. Treating of a country in the beginning of its formative stage, it necessarily dealt with a multiplicity of subjects. He placed most stress on the need of township organization as the proper basis of action, but he called attention in positive terms to the need of schools, of courts, of roads, of a criminal code, of militia, and of a permanent seat of government.

"The subject of providing by law," he wrote, "for the organization of townships, the election of township officers, and defining their powers and duties, I consider to be of the first importance and almost indispensable in the local organization of the Government. Without proper township regulations it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to establish a regular school system. In most of the states where a common school system has been established by law, the trustees of townships are important agents in executing the provisions of the laws. To them are entrusted the care and superintendence of the school lands of their respective townships, the division of townships into school districts, and various other duties relating to building schoolhouses, the organization of school districts, and the support of schools in their respective townships."

"There is no subject," he wrote again, "to which I wish to call your attention more emphatically, than the subject of establishing, at the commencement of our political existence, a well digested system of common schools; and as a preparatory step towards effecting that important object, as well as the consideration of numerous other advantages that must flow from the measure, I urge upon your consideration the necessity of providing by law for the organization of townships."

Upon another subject which was to occupy a prominent place in the labors of the lawmakers he wrote strongly. "When we take into consideration the local excitements that frequently arise in neighborhoods, on the subject of division of counties, the alteration of county lines, and the location of county seats, I am satisfied that much benefit would result to the community, were the whole of the surveyed part of the territory laid out into counties of a uniform size, and so bounded as to preclude any subsequent subdivision, or alteration of the boundaries; and the seats of justice established in each (where such seats of justice have not already been established by law) by disinterested commissioners to be appointed for the purpose."

To these opinions the governor adhered with vigorous tenacity. His earnestness in these matters was not at first fully appreciated. William L. Toole of Louisa County planned to add to his county the northern half of the adjacent townships in Des Moines County. Hawkins Taylor of Lee County proposed to make the channel of Skunk River the line to separate the counties of Lee and Des Moines. Each introduced a bill to accomplish his purpose. They joined forces and made the passage of their bills a common cause. Together they called upon the governor for the purpose of persuading him not to exercise a veto should their bills pass. Toole in his smoothest manner led the conversation up to the object of their visit. The governor's stiff hair, so the incident is recorded, seemed to be stiffer than usual as he responded, "No, sir; I will not



JEFFERSON COUNTY

The Townships were divided into sections as shown on
 Township - 73 North Range - 10 West
 The voting places were at the town of Lockridge of
 John Lee's in the Pleasant Prairie, and at
 Wm Vinson's in the Locust Grove

sign any bill that divides townships." The Hawkins Bill was on his hook. Pointing to that, he continued, "There is a bill I will veto if it passes. Township organization and public schools are the life and protection of a free people. Of all things, public schools are the most important to the people and they can only be properly organized by townships. No, sir, I will allow no townships to be divided."

Early in the session Representative Coop introduced a bill to accomplish the purpose for which he was elected. His proposal was "That all that tract of country lying west and attached to the County of Henry, viz.: beginning at the southeast corner of section thirty-three, township number seventy-one north, range eight west, thence north on said line until said line strikes Skunk River, thence up the main channel of said river until said line strikes the line dividing townships number seventy-four and seventy-five, thence west on said line until said line strikes the line dividing ranges twelve and thirteen, thence south on said line until said line strikes Des Moines River, thence down the main channel of said river until said line strikes the township line dividing townships number seventy and seventy-one, thence east to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a separate county to be called Jefferson."

It will be noticed that this proposal seriously and directly violated the canons set up by Governor Lucas. Despite this patent fact, as Coop was considered a good fellow, he readily secured a favorable vote in both houses. But like Toole and Hawkins he had not taken proper measure of the governor's attitude. On the last day of the year the bill was returned to the House of Representatives where it had originated. "My objections to the bill in its present form," the governor's message reads, "are, 1st, that it extends into the Indian country, 2d, that it divides surveyed townships, which I think ought in all cases to be avoided. I would therefore recommend a modification of the boundaries so as to bound it by township lines and the Indian boundary line. With these modifications the bill will meet my cordial approval."

The bill was altered to conform to these suggestions. After some strange vicissitudes, it again passed both houses and on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1839, was signed by the governor. The act went into immediate effect. For judicial purposes, however, it remained attached to the County of Henry until its officers could be appointed and elected and the county organized in the manner prescribed by law.

CHAPTER VI

JEFFERSON COUNTY: THE LAND

Jefferson County lies thirty-six miles west of the Mississippi River and twenty miles north of the State of Missouri. In the beginning it was bounded on the north by unorganized territory, on the east by Henry County, on the south by Van Buren County, and on the west by the Indian Country. In place of the unorganized territory on the north are now the counties of Keokuk and Washington; and in place of the Indian Country on the west is now Wapello County.

According to its recognized boundaries, the county is rectangular in shape, the shorter side extending eighteen miles from south to north, the longer side extending twenty-four miles from east to west. Its total area is 432 square miles, of which 216 square miles were part of the Blackhawk Purchase and were taken from Henry County, 166 square miles were part of the Second Purchase and fifty square miles were part of the New Purchase. The whole is regularly divided into twelve government townships each six miles square. In the terms of the survey, these are all of townships number seventy-one, seventy-two, and seventy-three north, ranges eight, nine, ten and eleven west of the fifth principal meridian.

The legal boundaries of the county are thus set out: "Beginning at the southeast corner of township number seventy-one north, range eight west, thence north with said line to the line dividing townships seventy-three and seventy-four, thence west with said line to the Indian boundary line, thence south with said line to the line dividing townships seventy and seventy-one, thence east with said line to the place of beginning."

This original description has not been altered by any subsequent enactment. In precise terms it makes the Indian boundary the western boundary of the county. A later event shows these terms were not noted or were misunderstood.

When the County of Wapello was established in 1843, its boundaries were thus defined: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Jefferson County, range eleven and twelve west, thence west on township line seventy-three and seventy-four to range line dividing ranges fifteen and sixteen; thence south on said line, to the northwest corner of Davis County; thence east, to the southwest corner of Jefferson County; thence north, on range line dividing ranges eleven and twelve to the place of beginning."

It is plain that this definition of Wapello County assumes that range eleven west is the western boundary of Jefferson County. To make this a correct

assumption, range eleven west and the Indian boundary must be identical. As a matter of fact they did not anywhere coincide. The Indian boundary ran, not due north and south, but somewhat east of north, meeting township number seventy about one-half mile east of the southwest corner of township number seventy-one, range eleven west, and meeting township number seventy-four about one mile west of the northwest corner of township number seventy-three, range ten west. This error left a strip almost triangular, its base at the north, between the two counties and legally belonging to neither. Since it was opened for settlement, however, it has been treated as an integral part of Jefferson County, whose authority over it as yet remains unquestioned.

The physical contour of the county shows a pleasing variety of surface without sharp or violent contrasts. It drains well. Checaque, to employ the Indian name, or Skunk River, to use the accepted translation, enters it near the northeast corner, flows southward some nine miles, crossing and recrossing the eastern boundary before it finally passes out not to return. The Des Moines River misses its southwest corner by barely a mile. Diagonally through its center from southeast to northwest stretches a divide. North of this the waters find their way eastward into the Skunk through Walnut Creek and its branches in the north, through Burr Oak Creek in the northeast, and through Turkey Creek and Brush Creek in the east. South of the divide meanders the Wapello-noc of the Indians, or Big Cedar Creek into which empty Wolf Creek and Rock Creek in the southeast, Crow Creek in the south, and Competine Creek with its two branches in the west. Lick Creek and Black Creek in the southwest seek the Des Moines.

The names these streams have acquired refer to noticeable characteristics or to local associations. Wolf Creek was named because of the numerous wolves which made their dens in its secluded ravines; Crow Creek on account of the crows which flocked along its course; Black Creek for an early settler; Competine Creek for an Indian whose wigwam stood upon its bank. - Other appellations were applied to, some of them, but their use was limited and temporary.

At a late geologic period this county was a portion of a great plain with a gradual slope to the south and east. Slowly but effectively erosion deepened the rivers and the creek and cut tributaries into them; it deepened the tributaries and repeated the process. In time, along the larger streams, the land became broken and hilly, but mainly its slopes were gentle and rolling. Here and there the clays suitable for brick were disclosed, the sandstone and limestone bared, and the coal measures brought to view. It was the work of ages.

Beside the main water courses forests rooted and spread. Trees of oak, elm, hickory, hackberry, walnut, cherry, linn, ironwood, buckeye, maple, aspen, birch, cottonwood and willow grew and thrived. There were thickets of hazel, hawthornes, crabs and wild plums. The low bottom lands nourished rank and noxious weeds. On the uplands were the prairies where the wild grasses flourished in luxuriance. In the spring they were bright with flowers. In the summer the blue-stem waved its feathery plumes higher than a man's head and the rugged compass-plant stiffly exalted its yellow disks. The grasses and the flowers have vanished, or if any remain it is to linger only in some neglected and undisturbed corner or on a railroad right of way. Their beauty has

passed and another beauty glows on billowy fields of ripening grain and the serried ranks of tasseling corn.

In 1835 this land lay open and untouched. Nature working through her agencies of heat, cold, fire, water, growth and decay, could claim it as her particular product.

CHAPTER VII

THE INDIANS

What people first dwelt within the bounds of Jefferson County is a mystery locked and sealed by time. On the ridges along the larger streams are mounds in some of which, when opened, were revealed charcoal, pieces of broken pottery, fragments of bones and an occasional stone implement, all bearing mute witness to the presence of a prehistoric race, of whom there is no other visible trace. If there was any connection between the builders of these mounds and the Indians of whom there is record, it was in a remote past. The particular tribes in possession of the country when the whites appeared were late comers.

It is stated that the first settlers found in the western part of the county an iron cross fastened high up on a perpendicular sandstone cliff overlooking Cedar Creek and a wide stretch of lowland opposite. They quarried stone from the accessible face of the cliff until its upper part fell into the stream below. The cross was then removed and carried away. The length of its shaft was three feet, the length of its horizontal bar eighteen inches. The small bar became the property of Judge Charles Negus, who records that he long used it upon his desk as a paper-weight. There was nothing to indicate at what time, or by whose hands, or for what purpose the cross was fixed in that curious location. The most likely supposition makes it the work of some wandering Jesuit, whose adventurous and enthusiastic spirit led him to carry the message of his religion into the depths of the wilderness. It stands an isolated fact awaiting an adequate explanation.

It has already been noted that Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, visited the Illinois near the mouth of the Des Moines River. In a message to Congress after the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803, President Jefferson states, "On the River Moingona or *Rivière de Moine* are the Ajoues, a nation originally from the Missouri." In the period between these two incidents other tribes appeared and disappeared leaving only their names in uncertain tradition and the doubtful tales of travellers.

"Ajoues" is an old way of spelling "Iowas." Although the two forms differ in appearance, they represent the same combination of sounds and take the same pronunciation.

An Italian of distinction, by name Bertrami, in 1823, made a trip up the Mississippi River. Of this trip he published a verbose account. He refers to the River Le Moine as navigable for three hundred miles into the interior and places on its banks "the Yawohas, a strange people who have been almost destroyed by the Sioux." In this same year or a little later their destruction was completed by the Saes and Foxes who, under their head chief Pashepaho, attacked

the principal village of the Iowas without warning. The unsuspecting Iowas were engaged in racing their horses and in other sports and were not prepared to make defence. Notwithstanding the surprise they fought bravely. It was a scene of slaughter. In this battle Black Hawk proved his ability to command and earned his right to chieftainship. The battle-ground was on the Des Moines River bottom a few miles below the present Town of Eldon and near the southwest corner of Jefferson County, across whose prairies the victors had made their stealthy march and on whose wooded bluffs they lay concealed when an unexpected opportunity for a favorable engagement was presented. The Sacs and Foxes held the land until the pioneers came to meet and mingle with them for a brief time and then to crowd them out of it. Their departure was not long to be delayed.

Bertrami thus describes a camp of the Saukis as the Sacs were called. "Their huts are covered with mats or skins. The Canadians call them lodges. They are elliptical. Each generally contains a family; they sleep in a circle upon skins, mats or dried grass. Fire is made in the center; the smoke passes through the round opening in the roof. A copper or tin boiler, which they get from the traders, supported by a wooden fork stuck in the ground, pieces of wood hollowed into spoons, bits of the bark of trees formed into plates and dishes, the horns of buffaloes cut into cups, constitute their table service. A stake supplies the place of a spit, fingers serve for forks, the earth for a table, a skin on the carpet of nature for a table-cloth. They sit indiscriminately around the food with which Providence and their guns supply them. Neither kings nor courtiers are treated with any distinction. In this perfect republic equality is not less the privilege of animals than men. The dogs, although illegitimate and descended from wolves, are seated at the same table with the savages, and at the same divan; they partake of the same dishes and sleep in the same beds. I have seen young bears treated as a part of the community."

"The men and women," Bertrami continues, "daub their faces with red, yellow, white or blue. When in mourning, they paint the whole face black, and even the body, during a year; the second year they paint only one-half; and at last merely streak themselves with it in various patterns. Both men and women wear ornaments on the neck and arms; some wear small glass beads the traders sell them; others, the teeth or claws of wild beasts."

It was the custom of the Indians to assemble and live during the spring and summer under the direct control of a head chief. This gathering together made their permanent village. Near it were grown their fields of beans, melons and corn, if this expression may be properly applied to the little patches of ground they cultivated. The work of planting, tending and harvesting was done by the squaws. Their methods, like their implements, were extremely primitive and crude. Only a fertile soil and a favorable climate assured their crops. At other seasons of the year, the separate families wandered about their favorite hunting grounds, living the true nomadic life, and pitching their rudely constructed wickiups where for the moment fish and game were plenty. In the early spring they made sugar in the groves of hard maples; in the winter they sought the denser woods to secure the protection they afforded against the fury of the elements.



BLACK HAWK

There is no record of any village of the permanent type located within Jefferson County, but there were several such without it at no great distance. A trail connecting a village on the Iowa River with the Iowa Village on the Des Moines River ran a mile west of Fairfield. "A trail," says Henry B. Mitchell, "never crossed a swamp or a stream, except where there was a hard bottom."

Three companies of United States Dragoons marched, in 1853, from Camp Des Moines, which was located on the Mississippi River, along the divide between the Skunk and Des Moines rivers as far north as Lake Albert Lea. Their route both going and returning took them across the southwestern part of Jefferson County. An unknown dragoon kept a journal of the expedition. On their return, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of August, he writes, "This day we came twenty miles passed Opponuse or Iway town. This village is situated on the right bank of the Des moines on a handsome Prairie & for an Indian town is very handsome and appears to be increasing in wealth and population." South Ottumwa occupies the site of this village. The next day the dragoon recorded further, "Crossed the Des Moines & encamped near Keokirks Village I have been much pleased with the neatness & apparent comfort of these Indians & the more I become acquainted with their mode of life the better the opinion I form of them They are the most decent in their manner of living of any Indians I have seen."

It was near "Keokirks Village" that General Joseph M. Street, in 1838, as a central and convenient point located the Agency of the Sacs and Foxes, now the Town of Agency in Wapello County. Here of necessity chiefs, braves and untitled tribesmen, all visited. It was but a few miles east to Jefferson County across which led the direct route to Burlington, the seat of the territorial government. Without doubt their parties frequently traversed the county as they passed to and from the Agency, from one village to another and to the settlements near the border. It is equally certain that they established temporary camps beside its streams. William H. Sullivan recalls that in his boyhood days there was a camp of this character on Cedar Creek near Smith's Ford. E. F. Lucas, who surveyed in 1837 what is now Walnut Township in his field notes mentions as near the southeast corner of section twenty-three "a beautiful sugar camp, interspersed with many wigwams where the Indians from an appearance have made quantities of sugar." Many of the first settlers must have met Keokuk, Appanoose, Wapello, Hard Fish and Powesheik; and to few of them indeed could the sight of Indians following the trail in their own peculiar fashion, that is, in single file after the leader, have been either uncommon or strange.

In the fall of 1837, at the instance of the Government, a party of the leading Sacs and Foxes were taken east by General Street. It is related that at Washington, Pennsylvania, a number of these Indians were in a stage-coach going down a steep hill. There was no brake on the coach, for the brake was not yet invented. Frequently a driver, disliking the annoyance and delay of stopping to fasten and unfasten the chain which was used to lock a rear wheel so that it would drag and not turn, would trust to his skill, the weight of his horses and the strength of the harness, to make a descent in safety. Such trust the driver displayed on this occasion. The result did not confirm the excellence of his judgment. He tried to cramp the wheels, when he discovered the danger.

The effort came too late. The coach upset, throwing driver and passengers to the ground. "This breaks the treaty," one of them exclaimed as he scrambled to his feet. "This breaks the treaty." The speaker was Black Hawk. An eyewitness of the accident was Joseph Alison McKemey a young man, who not long after came West and making a home in Jefferson County largely aided in its development.

Black Hawk was a notable man. He was a sturdy fighter, the kind of fighter beloved of a virile world. The consequences of his illfated war he accepted with outward stoicism. Contrary to the custom prevailing among Indian chiefs of his rank and influence, he had but one wife. His last years were spent on the banks of the Des Moines River near the scene of his greatest victory. He died in the autumn of 1838 and was buried as he requested to be, where he sat in the council with the Iowas after their defeat. The turbulence and excitement of his life did not earn him repose after death. His body was stolen and taken first to St. Louis and then to Illinois. It was recovered by Governor Lucas and in 1840 brought to Burlington. It was the intention of his family to carry the body with them to the reservation set apart for the tribe in Kansas, but before the time arrived for their departure it was consumed by a fire which destroyed the building containing it.

From the beginning of his activities in tribal affairs Keokuk, the Watchful Fox, was Black Hawk's rival for supremacy in the councils of their nation. These two were the central figures about whom the Sacs and Foxes divided in the contest with the whites who were seeking an opportunity to enter upon their lands. Events moved rapidly in Keokuk's interest. Believing war with the whites futile and fatal to his people, he strongly advocated peace. His immediate followers were preparing their warpaint when he boldly offered to lead them on the single condition that they would first put to death their women and children. This appeal convinced them of the desperate nature of Black Hawk's proposals and was effective. They submitted to Keokuk's authority and took no part in the conflict. In the negotiations which followed the defeat and destruction of Black Hawk's forces, the Government, recognizing the ability, and friendly disposition of Keokuk, lent him the weight of its influence. This strengthened and assured his position among his people. "Keokuk, or he who has been everywhere," was the first Indian name signed to the treaty of peace. This agreement opened Iowa to settlement.

Keokuk's appearance is described as imposing, his manner as graceful and dignified. At all times he wore a necklace of bear's claws which was his only ornament. He was fond of ceremony and display and used them with great effect in accomplishing his purposes. On formal visits to other chiefs he was attended by his several wives and a number of favorite braves. He was eloquent, quick of wit and shrewd at a bargain. Hard Fish, who led the opposition to him after Black Hawk's death, accused him of dishonesty in distributing the funds received from the Government. On account of this charge it was proposed to pay the money yet due direct to the heads of families. This intention coming to the ear of Keokuk, he visited Governor Lucas at Burlington and objected to the plan. "I have some of my braves with me," he said, "and they want all their money paid to the chief as before, and not scattered like the fallen leaves of the trees in autumn." To his credit it must be said that the change in



KEOKUK

Sac Indian Chief



the manner of payment had been incited by irresponsible traders. He shared the failings common on the frontier to white men and red. He had a passion for fast horses and for gambling; and he drank whisky to excess. He died in Kansas in 1848 from poisoning.

When the Territorial Legislature of 1843 established eleven new counties, it named eight of them in honor of Indians well known to its members either personally or by reputation. These Indians were Black Hawk, Keokuk, Appanoose, Wapello, Kishekosh, Powesheik, Tama, and Mahaska. This deliberate action by lawmakers of an alien race proves they were possessed of qualities to be admired and emulated and shows how high they were held in public esteem. It ought to be remembered, when their faults are reviewed, that distinction of this kind is not bought and sold, and is not bestowed where there are no virtues.

It is true that the personal habits of the Indians were not pleasing to their more fastidious neighbors. They had little antipathy to dirt and were not choice in the selection and preparation of their food. They kept both dogs and skunks in numbers about them, esteeming the meat of these animals a delicacy. In respect to property they were scrupulously honest. They prized corn but would not take an overlooked ear from a field that had been husked without first getting permission from the owner. They were styled beggars because like children they freely asked for anything that struck their fancy. Mrs. John W. Sullivan, the wife of the first treasurer of Jefferson County, one day had just taken some fresh cornbread from the Dutch oven, when two Indians chanced to stop at the house. She gave each of them a portion. They liked it so well that to her surprise they returned the next day with a large company and a sack of meal and requested her to bake them some cornbread like her own. They meant no imposition and were at fault only in their ignorance of the niceties of a social life more complex than their own.

The relations of the Indians with the settlers of Jefferson County were always friendly. No act on the part of one called for retaliation on the part of the other. In large measure this condition was due to the careful oversight, prudence and personal influence of General Street and of Major Beech, who succeeded him as agent. The Indians found these officers of the Government worthy of trust and willingly accepted and acted upon their wise counsels. For General Street in particular they had a warm affection. On his death in 1840 they asked that he be buried in their country; and when they sold their lands they reserved for Mrs. Street the section on which his grave is located. These acts evidence their respect and love. Near this man who was his best friend, Wapello, who died on the fifteenth day of March, 1842, was buried at his express desire. Side by side they are taking their long last sleep.

On the eleventh day of October, 1842, at Agency City, John Chambers, governor of the Territory of Iowa, concluded a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States forever all the lands west of the Mississippi River to which they held any title or claim, or in which they had any interest whatever. This acquisition was popularly termed the New Purchase. In anticipation of its opening settlers thronged along the border. At midnight of the thirtieth day of April, 1843, the barrier of soldiers which had prevented

their advance was removed. When the hour struck the impatient watchers to the noise of guns and by the light of flaming bonfires, on foot, on horseback, and in such vehicles as they could command, pushed westward to found new homes. When the dawn broke, Jefferson County had ceased to be the frontier. The Indians were gone.

CHAPTER VIII

THE FIRST SETTLERS

Curious visitants to the Blackhawk Purchase spread abroad glowing accounts of its attractiveness. Its alluring fame attracted settlers in constantly increasing numbers. They located first along the Mississippi River, then along its chief tributaries, because these are the natural highways. Gradually they pushed into the interior and likewise away from the larger streams.

In 1835, the trading house of William McPherson some distance up Skunk River was an advance outpost. From this place, in August of that year, a company of six men set out to explore the nearby but still unknown country to the westward. One of them was John Huff, a bee hunter. His primary object was to locate bee trees which then were valuable as their honey made a welcome addition to the limited table fare of the frontier and enjoyed a ready sale when taken to market. A number of bee trees were found and marked, as the custom was, by cutting in the bark the initials of the finder's name to indicate ownership. It was a rule of honor among those practicing the calling to respect a prior claim thus established. In wandering about the party came upon an expanse of open land so beautiful and attractive that all its members at once selected and staked out claims. With five of them the impulse was but a dream of the moment not to be fulfilled as they never came back; but with Huff it grew into a resolution to which the remembrance of a young woman living in Illinois gave life and purpose. This place was afterward known and described as "the round prairie."

On returning to McPherson's Huff busied himself in making three large linwood casks. Taking Levi Johnson, a boy of the vicinity, with him as an associate, he put the completed casks in a canoe and paddled up the river to the mouth of Brush Creek. There the two made their camp. In a few weeks they secured enough honey to fill two casks and partially to fill the third one. The chill air of November at length gave warning of the near approach of winter. Deeming it time to seek more comfortable quarters, they cut and fashioned a large log into a dugout to carry the casks of honey, the camp outfit and other articles. They had not been long afloat when their cumbersome vessel fouled on a sawyer and was capsized, throwing the cargo into fifteen feet of water. Huff, having removed his shoes, lost them in the accident.

Serious as the disaster was, Huff did not lose heart. He possessed that readiness of action in an emergency which characterizes men trained to dependence upon their own resources. The thought of the young woman in Illinois lent incentive and encouragement. The partly empty cask, proving buoyant, was floating away, but was caught, brought ashore and stored in a thicket for safe-keeping. The property resting on the bottom of the river represented a sum-

mer's work and was of sufficient value to warrant an extreme effort for its recovery. To regain it was a problem too difficult for hands without tools. Johnson returned to his home in the eastern part of Henry County. Huff set out for Burlington, the nearest point where he could procure the grappling hooks they needed. The way led alternately through dense timber and through the tangled grasses of the prairie. It was no primrose path to be trodden with bare feet. He overtook an oxteam bound for the same destination. There was no comfort in riding on a wagon jolting with slow and tedious progress over tufts and hummocks. He continued to walk, finding in the exercise relief from the cold. He travelled so that at night he could camp with the driver of the oxteam. In the mornings he would linger by the campfire until the sun removed the frost. Arrived at Burlington, he told of his loss and of his plans in such simple, straightforward and convincing manner that he won the confidence of Sulifand S. Ross, a general merchant, who supplied him with grappling hooks, shoes and a small sum of money.

After an absence of eleven days Huff and Johnson were again at the scene of their mishap. There were Indians all about, but they had respected the right of the absent owner and had not disturbed the honey left in the thicket. Huff offered one of them a dollar to bring out the rifle and the camp utensils. The Indian dived for them but failed to get the gun. While he was warming and preparing for another attempt, the gun was pulled out with the grappling hooks. Although tendered full payment, he would accept but half a dollar for his effort. The casks in the water were recovered in good condition.

Again they embarked. It is likely their experience led them to be more careful in loading their canoes and to be more watchful for the remainder of the voyage. No more serious trouble befel them. They reached Carthage, Illinois, safely and disposed of their honey at fifty cents a gallon. The sale netted them a tidy sum. Out of the proceeds, Ross, whose kindness Huff always recalled with expressions of gratitude, was repaid his loan.

On the third day of March, 1836, John Huff and Sarah Woodard of Hancock County, Illinois, were married. Apparently the honeymoon of the young couple was spent in a leisurely journey toward the little prairie where in the last late summer Huff with his mind's eye had seen their future home. They visited with friends and relatives along the way, unconscious that disappointment lurked in their delay. Huff at last leaving his wife behind went on ahead to prepare for her coming. When he arrived at his original claim, a cabin already stood upon it. Another homeseeker chancing upon the spot likewise had been pleased with it, and seeing no sign of an earlier claimant by prompt action now had become possessed of a substantial right to it under the rules in force among the settlers.

Huff accepted the result of his negligence in a proper spirit and selected a new claim some miles to the west. Here on the seventeenth day of June, he brought his wife and her brother David A. Woodard, just a small boy. They came on horseback carrying all their worldly belongings which were neither burdensome nor troublesome. Trees were their only shelter until a roof could be made of bark laid on crosspoles carried in forks on the upper ends of supporting posts. Then logs were cut for a more substantial structure. With the willing help of fellow settlers a rude cabin was raised. It was placed in a beauti-

ful grove of young hickories. To Huff and his wife life never brought a happier or prouder moment than the one in which they entered this little cabin and christened it "home."

John Huff and his wife lost by a few months the honor of being the first actual settlers within the limits of Jefferson County. Several families preceded them. The distinction belongs equally to Thomas Lambirth and his wife and to Samuel Scott Walker, his wife and children. It might be considered to belong to James Tilford also, although it was not till the year 1840 that he brought his family from Illinois.

In February, 1836, Tilford, Lambirth and Walker, all of Morgan County, Illinois, were in the Blackhawk Purchase looking for a desirable location to establish new homes. The three men were related by marriage, Lambirth having married a daughter of Tilford and Walker a niece. Chance led them to the spot whose charm had appealed so strongly to John Huff and his associates. They viewed it with admiration, made choice of claims, built cabins and returned to Illinois. Within three months they finished their preparations and were on the way to the new country. Tilford had with him his son Joseph, a boy of ten; Lambirth his wife; and Walker his wife and two little girls, Elizabeth of six and Mary Francis of four. With them were seven unmarried men hoping to better their fortunes. At Cedar Creek it was necessary to cut down the steep banks in order to effect a crossing with the big oxdrawn wagons. It fell to Mrs. Lambirth's lot to be lifted to a seat on the wagon in the lead and so to be the first white woman to cross the stream. On the sixteenth day of May they reached their claims and cabins. Tilford, Lambirth and Walker proceeded to break sod and to prepare ground for planting. The single men evidently were not pleased with the prospect. Either not finding the country to their liking or preferring more society than it afforded, after a few days they took their departure.

William G. Coop arrived on the sixth day of June with his family. A few others perhaps preceded the Huffs; a number followed close after. The dates of the various arrivals have not been preserved. By the close of the year the permanent residents included, it is believed, Amos Lemon, his wife and five children; James Lanman, his wife and six children; Alfred Wright, his wife and one child; George Stout, his wife and three children; Samuel T. Harris, his wife and eight children; David Coop, his wife and two children; George W. Troy, his wife and two children; John Mitchell and wife; Isaac Blakely, Frederick F. Lyon, Lambeth Morgan, Isaac Bush, Sexton Mount, Harmon J. Aikes, Harrison Aikes and Alfred Aikes.

These were the forerunning pioneers. Before their coming all was wildness. They felled trees and built houses; they broke the sod and gathered crops. Their touch was the beginning of a marvelous transformation.

CHAPTER IX

IN THE BEGINNING

In these days of comfort and plenty it is difficult to conceive what the life of the early settlers was like, so few their conveniences, so many their trials and hardships. No less strong and high purposes than to acquire land they might call their own and to build homes for themselves, their children, and their children's children, could have carried them through that trying period of struggle and privation. It was a time and place only for brave, resolute hearts and a hardy conquering race.

There were no roads. Indian trails ran here and there, which could be followed on foot and on horseback, but not always with wagons. Travellers came and went at will, but with difficulty, across the open country, often hindered and turned aside from a direct course by natural obstacles. The upland swamps, or "prairie sloughs" as they were called, needed to be avoided and were particularly dangerous in the spring and in rainy seasons. There were no bridges. Streams had to be forded, swum over or crossed on improvised rafts; occasionally the big wagon-box was used for a boat. It was with slow and toilsome progress, relieved it may be by new scenes and adventurous incidents, that the settlers moved into this land of promise.

The first task of a settler was to provide a dwelling-place. A cabin of one small room answered for this and cramped as their quarters must often have been it contented him and his family. Fourteen feet square was the common size. It was of simple construction. No nails were used for the good and sufficient reason that none were to be had. Round straight logs with bark on, not too heavy to be lifted by two or three men, were laid up alternately to make the ends and sides of the building. Notches were cut where the ends crossed so that the logs would lie snugly together, the entire length. The chinks were filled, then daubed and closed with a mortar of clay. A doorway was left or cut out on one side. The door itself was clapboards pegged to a frame swung on wooden hinges. A peg stuck in an auger-hole fastened it shut. In general there was no window; otherwise it was a mere opening sometimes closed with greased paper. One end of the room, or a large part of it, was taken up by a fireplace, the chimney to which was outside the wall and built up of sticks and clay. The floor was the bare earth, or split and dressed puncheons. The roof was strips of bark or clapboards supported by poles extending from gable to gable and held in place by other poles laid upon them.

A settler's outfit contained but little household furniture. With ax and auger all pressing wants in this line were easily and quickly supplied. Stools and benches served to sit upon. A table was but a larger and higher bench. The

bedstead was contrived in one corner of the room, the two walls making an end and a side of its frame. Poles laid at right angles from each wall to a forked post of proper height set in the floor for a support at a point to give suitable length and breadth, made its other end and side. A few crosspieces completed and fitted it for the bedding. There was no stove. The fireplace furnished light and heat and was the cooking-place. Potatoes were roasted in the ashes; meat was broiled upon a bed of live coals. Corn dodgers were baked in skillets. Mush and hominy were boiled in iron pots swung over the fire on a crane. It was simple cooking. The modern manner doubtless is more convenient and presents more variety, but has not improved upon the savor of the dishes.

Settlers brought with them what flour, bacon and staple provisions they could. It was a limited amount and saved for special occasions. For food they were obliged to depend mainly upon the native fruits and the fish and game they could secure. It was fortunate that in their season strawberries reddened the prairies, that blackberries grew in abundance, that luscious plums hung heavy on the plum-trees in every thicket. Honey was to be had for the cutting of the bee trees. There were fish in all the streams. Deer, turkeys, and prairie-chickens abounded. Ducks during the migratory periods frequented the numerous ponds. But all these things at best provided an uncertain subsistence. Especially was this true in the cold and dreary wintertime when food is most needed.

To meet this want was a serious problem and of deep concern. No sooner did a settler provide a shelter and care for immediate necessities than he prepared and planted, if not too late in the season, a field of corn. His principal implement was an immense plow. It was so big it required three or four yoke of oxen to draw it through the tough sod. It turned over strips of turf three or four inches thick and from eighteen to twenty-four inches wide so they would lie edge to edge in the furrows. The soil it threw up to air, light and warmth was held in the tenacious grasp of compact grass roots. It did not pulverize. The seed was dropped along the edge of every fourth strip or in slits cut with an ax at proper intervals and then pressed together with the foot. There was no attempt at cultivation for that would have encouraged the growth anew of the wild vegetation. The yield was seldom large or of good quality. "Sod corn," as the first crop was termed, was usually cut for fodder and fed to stock. By the end of the season the fibrous texture of the roots was decayed and broken. After a winter's freezing the soil crumbled and was light and friable. It was not uncommon the second season to raise from fifty to one hundred bushels of corn an acre.

Corn was the settler's chief reliance. A little ingenuity overcame the lack of a mill for grinding it. It was converted into meal by grating it, a method, however, which had to be employed before it became dry enough to shell. The grater was a piece of tin or sheetiron punched full of holes and fastened with the rough side out in curved form to a block or board. It was sometimes ground in small quantities in a coffee-mill, certainly a tedious process. The meal was coarse but it served for mush, dodgers, pones and Johnny cakes. Hominy was another dish, wholesome and palatable. It was prepared by boiling shelled corn in weak lye to remove the hulls. This was then washed clean, boiled



A PIONEER LOG CABIN

again to soften and seasoned to suit the taste, after which as needed it was fried and served warm. It was occasionally prepared on hominy-blocks. This was a short log set upright, with its upper end burned out or cut out to make a large bowl. This was filled with corn over which hot water was poured. It was then pounded with a heavy pestle which loosened the hulls and crushed the grains. When washed, it was ready for cooking.

The stock fared better than the human animal. There was grass on the prairies for cattle and horses from the opening of spring till the falling of snow. Hay was obtained for the cutting and stacking. Hogs thrived on the mast of the timber. Feeding was necessary only during the inclemencies of winter.

There was scant production the first year of settlement west of Skunk River and north of Big Cedar Creek. Tillford succeeded in raising thirteen acres of corn which made twelve bushels per acre. Lambirth, Walker, Huff, the Coops and perhaps some others grew small crops of corn, turnips and potatoes. William G. Coop sowed a few acres to fall wheat, which required another season to ripen. All told there was little food supply produced. Most of the settlers arrived too late in the summer to break the sod, fence it and plant it with any hope of raising anything the year of their coming. For general supplies it was necessary to go to Fort Madison. Few had money with which to make purchases. It is no cause for surprise that some during that winter were reduced to severe straits. The Lemon family is said to have lived for some time on slippery elm bark before their necessities became known to their neighbors. The mother's anxiety for the hungry children caused a partial lapse of reason from which she was months in recovering. When Mrs. Lambirth learned their condition, she gave the sufferers half the breadstuff she had treasured and reserving the other half for her husband that he might have strength to work she herself lived on potatoes. Such was the need; such was the selfdenial. An act like this exemplifies the charity that suffers long and is kind.

There was plenty for the settlers to do to improve their comfort and cheer. There was little opportunity for the pleasures of society. To the nearest neighbor might be several miles. There was no doctor within calling distance. In sickness dependence was placed on household remedies. There were no schools. Children, if taught to read and write and figure, were taught at home. There were no papers to keep them informed on current happenings. Knowledge of important events was brought by chance wayfarers and carried from house to house. There were no churches. Religious services, however, were not long lacking. The first service was held in the fall of 1836 in the home of James Lanman. The preacher was Samuel Hutton, a Baptist, who came over from Mount Pleasant. He came many more times among the settlers and preached in many homes. It was a fiery gospel, including infant damnation, he brought them. Other itinerant ministers visited them and received a cordial welcome. They were essentially a religious people. These meetings were the social centers. All in the vicinity attended them. They came on foot, on horseback, and behind slow oxtams. The women carried their shoes on the way, but wore them during the services. All brought their bits of news and all added their characteristic comments. They compared their experiences and their prospects. By the exhortations of the preachers, by their contact with one

another, by the freshness and originality of their ideas, their minds were stimulated, their courage revived and their hopes strengthened.

The jurisdiction of Des Moines County lasted less than a year after settlement began. In this period the first native white child of Jefferson County was born. A doubt has arisen whether this child was William Henry Coop or Cyrus Walker. That precedence rightfully belongs to Coop seems not to admit of question. The thirteenth day of July, 1836, is fixed by the family as the date of his birth. That it occurred in July or early in August is the recorded recollection of John Huff who lived near by. Mrs. Alfred Wright who was present on the occasion agrees with Huff. This distinction was current and accorded to Coop prior to 1857, for in that year it was published as a fact and not contradicted. That Walker was born as late as October is the testimony of Mrs. Sarah A. Lambirth, a relative.

It was on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1836, that "Isaac Blakely and Eleanor Lammon" secured a marriage license from Wm. R. Ross, clerk of Des Moines County, Wisconsin Territory. The wedding took place on the first day of December "at the home of the bride's parents." Far and wide a lively interest was taken in the event. The good housewives who lent their assistance found there were no preserves for the wedding-feast. Considering this deficiency a reproach to their skill, they soon converted some wild crabapples the only fruit available, into the desired sweets to grace the table and the occasion. "William Bradley, M. G." so he signed the official return, solemnized the rites. The validity of the ceremony was later called in question. The Blakelys, to cure the defect, if any really existed, took out the second license to marry issued under the jurisdiction of Jefferson County. It bears date of March 16, 1839, and runs "for Isaac Blakely of legal age to Miss Elen Landman by consent of parents." The different spellings of the bride's name should be noticed. The next day their second marriage was consummated. "Benjamin F. Chasteen, a minister of the gospel" as he styled himself in the return officiated. The legality of this union was in turn subject to doubt. The difficulty in each instance probably was that neither minister had secured the civil license authorizing him to act in this particular capacity. That Chasteen had not is certain from a subsequent entry made by John A. Pitzer, then clerk of the district court of Jefferson County, Iowa Territory. "This is to certify to all whom it may concern that we a Presbytery of Ministers of the gospel of the separate Baptist order being legally authorized have by and with the consent of the church to which Brother Benjamin F. Chasteen is a member having examined into his Views of the Gospel his qualifications to preach the same do hereby certify that in conformity to the Gospel we have laid our hands on him and legally ordained him to preach and administer the ordinances of the Gospell agreeable to the separate baptist order in testimony whereof we have set our hands this 7th day November 1839. Thomas Skaggs. Aaron Bleakmore." There was ground for uneasiness for obviously Chasteen had acted without proper legal sanction. So numerous were cases of this kind that in 1842 the Legislature enacted that all marriages previously solemnized by any regularly ordained or licensed minister of the gospel in this territory should be in all respects as valid in law as though solemnized by a minister licensed as required by the statute. The Blakelys afterward removed to Davis County, where Isaac Blakely rose to high esteem

and was chosen to represent that county in the House of the Fourteenth General Assembly.

On the seventh day of December, 1836, Henry County was set off from Des Moines County. On February 14th, 1837, Thomas Lambert's was established as an election precinct.

Three weddings occurred under the authority of Henry County in its western settlement. On July 28, 1838, David Smith and Mary Stanly were united in marriage by W. G. Coop, justice of the peace. On November 8, 1838, Frederick Lyon and Rachel Harris were united in marriage by James Gilmer, justice of the peace. On March 10, 1839, at the house of G. W. Patterson, William D. Brown and Martha Patterson were united in marriage by Joel Arrington, minister of the gospel.

On the fifteenth day of October, 1837, the first native white girl was born. She was Mary Francis, daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Lambirth.

Death followed slowly in the steps of the pioneers. In the spring of 1837 the dread and unwelcome visitor appeared. With his coming began the sowing of tears in the new land. The first to die was a child of Alfred Wright. The second to die was David Coop, taken in the fall of the same year in the strength of his maturity. He left in adverse circumstances a wife and two children. John R. Parsons and other handy men of the community split out of logs the boards with which to make his rude coffin. His will was the first to be recorded and probated in Henry County. It was signed with a mark and contained this notable provision: "It is further my will and desire that each of my infant heirs receive a common country education." Henry Rowe died a year later. In his will, it too signed with a mark, occurs a similar expression: "It is my desire that my beloved wife should keep my children together in raising them and that they should have a common English education." What could show the spirit and the hopes of these men better than do these solemn instruments?

On the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D., 1837, before Samuel Nelson, justice of the peace in and for Henry County, Wisconsin Territory, personally appeared H. B. Notson, one of the proprietors of the Town of Lockridge, and acknowledged his signature and the signature of W. G. Coop his "pardner" to the plat. The town was laid out on the customary plan. There were twenty-five regular blocks, five in the row. A block was three hundred feet east and west and two hundred seventy-six north and south. The central block was "the square." The streets were sixty-six feet wide; the alleys twelve feet. The alleys ran only east and west. The lots fronting the square on the east and west were forty-four feet wide and one hundred feet deep. All other lots fronted the streets running east and west. They were fifty feet wide and one hundred thirty-two feet deep. The name was descriptive of the site. The Government survey disclosed that its location placed it across the lines dividing townships number seventy-one and number seventy-two north and ranges eight and nine west, and therefore was in four townships. A number of lots were sold, how many is not known. Coop opened a store and put on sale a stock of merchandise which he had obtained in exchange for property in Illinois. Miles Driscoll, Samuel Moore and John Ratliff put up a building and operated a general store. John Huff split out the boards for the shelving. For the small necessities of the growing community Lockridge was a convenient center. Prices were

high. Salt was sold at \$7.00 a bushel; corn-meal at \$1.25 a bushel. Like values were placed on other articles. As economy was a practical virtue of the country and the times, purchases were small.

In the map of the sectional survey of township number seventy-two north, range eight west, made in September, 1837, by E. F. Lucas, there is shown about the center of section one the Village of New Haven. The reference to this section in the field notes names John A. Cochran as a settler, but does not give him or any one as "the proprietor of the town site." This is the only evidence remaining of its existence.

In 1838 Henry Rowe erected a treadmill for grinding corn. Customers put their own animals in the tread and gave a small toll for the use of the mill. Prior to this flour and meal were hauled from Rall's mill in Hancock County, Illinois, a hundred miles distant. To go and return meant a tiresome journey of four weeks or more. Joseph M. Parker served as millboy for the settlement and made the round trip several times.

The number of immigrants soon made desirable and profitable the establishment of ferries over streams where fording was dangerous or impossible. Their proper operation was so important that it was carefully guarded by law. "To keep a ferry" was a licensed occupation. The authority to license and to fix the legal fees was vested in the court of commissioners of the county. The authorized "list of the rate of ferriages" was furnished by the clerk of this court and was posted up at the door of the ferry-house or at some conspicuous and convenient place. The court of Henry County in April, 1837, granted both to Little Hughes and to James Gibson licenses to operate ferries over Skunk River. The rates fixed were these: Man, 12½ cents; man and horse, 25 cents; wagon and two horses, 75 cents; wagon and yoke of oxen, 75 cents; additional horse or yoke of oxen, 12½ cents, loose cattle, 12½ cents; hogs, sheep, etc., 6¼ cents. Making a crossing at these figures was expensive.

Roads developed in a perfectly natural way. They were products neither of chance nor foresight. They were not commanded. At first travel sought the Indian trails because these ran on the dryest ground and crossed streams at fordable places. Then it found convenient and definite lines between settlements, between settlements and mills, between settlements and trading points. These lines in time were made territorial roads by action of the Legislature and county roads by action of the court of commissioners. The official action was taken largely to secure bridges. The ordinary procedure in establishing a local road was to file a petition and to deposit the fee fixed to apply on the preliminary expense. In Henry County this fee was \$5. Three viewers were then appointed by the court. These "blazed the timber and staked the prairies." The pay of a viewer was \$1.50 a day.

On the thirteenth day of February, 1837, the court of commissioners of Henry County ordered a road "to commence at Thomas La(m)bert's in the Round Prairie thence to Lewis Watson's mill-seat thence to intersect the Mount Pleasant road at the near edge of the prairie a little north of east of said mill-seat thence the nearest and best route to the county line of Henry county in a direction to fourt Madison." If this description lacks definiteness, let it be remembered that there had been no survey to run lines and to determine points from which to measure distances. Watson's mill-seat was on Big Cedar three miles

from its junction with the Skunk. Four days after the order for the road was made, and probably as a result of it, Watson asked the court for leave to build a mill. Leave was granted. Fort Madison was the chief trading point for the settlers of that locality. This road is of particular interest as it was the first to be established by law within the limits of Jefferson County.

There is but brief record in this period of the acts of the court of commissioners in reference to other roads. In May, 1837, John H. Randolph petitioning and J. D. Payne securing the money, David Coop, William B. Lusk and Rodham Bonnifield were appointed viewers of a road "from Lockridge to Gibson's ferry on Skunk River." In March, 1838, it was ordered that a road be viewed "leading from Mt. Pleasant by way of Wamsley's and Ristine's mill to the county line in a direction for Esqr. Gilmore's in the round prairie on the nearest and best route." The viewers were Barnet Ristine, George P. Smith and Jobe C. Sweet. A full year passed before a favorable report was returned and the road opened. In April, 1838, Henry Greer, Roman Bonnifield and Henry Shepherd were appointed viewers of a road "from Rome to Lockridge;" and John Boyer, Scott Walker and John Lee viewers of a road "from Salem to Lockridge and to Mt. Sterling."

Roads to be passable require constant care and maintenance. The duty of oversight and the responsibility for their condition must be chargeable to some authority. To this end road districts were defined and overseers assigned them. Overseers were "required to work all roads and to call on all hands required to work on the roads." The court of commissioners of Henry County in May, 1837, "ordered that the country included in the following limits be and is hereby declared a Road District known as No. 5: to wit, commencing on the south side of Skunk river at the mouth of Big Cedar and up said river to the Indian boundary and with said line south to the county line and with said line east to where it crosses Big Cedar and with said creek to its junction with Skunk river and that Thomas Lambert be and is hereby appointed overseer said district." Although his district comprised several hundred square miles of territory, Lambert could not have found his position onerous for the reason that there were but few miles of road under his supervision.

In April, 1838, the court of commissioners, for convenience and efficiency, made the government township the road district. Township and district bore the same number. Township, number seventy-one north, range eight west (Round Prairie) was District No. 12. John H. Gillam was appointed overseer. Township number seventy-two north, range eight west (Lockridge) was District No. 5. John Parsons was appointed overseer. Township number seventy-three, range eight west (Walnut) was District No. 4. John D. Wood was appointed overseer.

It appears that this symmetrical arrangement of districts for some reason was not altogether satisfactory or was partially impracticable. At the July session of the court, on motion of William Tilford, a road district was defined "on the south by Brush Creek on the north by the county line on the east by Skunk River on the west by the boundary line," and known as No. 16. Jonathan Turner was appointed overseer.

Among the officials of Henry County were several whose claims were in the part soon to be set off in the new county. On March 17, 1838, quoting from

the entry, "William Tilford appeared with his certificate of election and was duly sworn in as county commissioner for the term of two years." For the others the clerk was less specific. James Gilmore was qualified on the same date, but for what office is nowhere stated. Inferentially it was for the office of assessor since he was afterward authorized by the commissioners "to assess that part of the county lying south and west of Skunk River." Later Isaac Blakely and Alexander Kirk were also qualified for unnamed positions. John Parsons served as coroner. The panel of the first grand jury which met in October, 1838, included Samuel Scott Walker and Amos Lemmons; of the first petit jury, Daniel Sears and Barnet Ristine.

The opening of the Second Purchase in 1838 attracted many settlers. Before the close of that year there was a large increase in population. A considerable acreage was under cultivation. There was a surplus of corn for which there was no market. There was relief from the pressure of exposure and hunger, but there began to be felt the lack of roads and of schools. These were objects to be obtained by combined efforts. Conflicting interests were arising and calling for resident officials to determine rights and apply the law. The election in September of William Green Coop to the Territorial Legislature set in motion the legal machinery to provide the desired local government.

CHAPTER X

THE LAND SURVEY

The first settlers came to an open country where each as he arrived selected a place that pleased his fancy. If his tract adjoined the claim of another, it conformed to that. Beyond this there was no regularity of bounds and no certainty of acreage. There could be none until the lands were surveyed and points and lines established. No title could be acquired until this was done. In the meantime the settlers were but "squatters" whose rights of possession were acknowledged and protected under rules imposed and enforced by themselves.

A moment's reflection will suggest the importance of the governmental survey in permanent settlement and development. It underlies the ownership of land by fixing its exact location. Upon its divisions rests largely the machinery of local government.

The survey of Jefferson County, as of the larger part of Iowa, proceeds westwardly from the fifth principal meridian, a line extending due north from the mouth of the Arkansas River, and northwardly from a line extending due west from the mouth of the St. Francis River in Arkansas. Parallel to these two lines are run others at regular intervals of six miles. Those running east and west are known as township lines and beginning with the base line are numbered consecutively to the north. Those running north and south are known as range lines and beginning with the fifth principal meridian are numbered consecutively to the west. In this symmetrical arrangement of squares the lands enclosed between the intersecting lines make townships. The first square formed in the process is township number one north, range one west; the square north of it is township number two north, range one west; the square west of it is township number one north, range two west; and the square which corners with it is township number two north, range two west. The specific description of a township is the numbers of its base and range lines and their directions.

On April 12, 1837, was run under governmental authority the first township line related to Jefferson County. It was number seventy-one north for range ten west and lies between the present Township of Liberty and the County of Van Buren. It was established by Hervey Parke, a deputy surveyor, under a contract dated October 1, 1836, covering the states of Ohio and Indiana and the Territory of Michigan, which then included Iowa. More than six years were to pass before the township survey of the county was completed. The last township line run was number seventy-four north for range eleven west. It separates the present Township of Polk from Keokuk County. It was estab-

lished on June 25, 1843, by Alvin Burt, a deputy surveyor, under a contract dated May 8th in the same year.

In 1837 four townships of the county were defined. They were then in Henry County. The surveyor was Hervey Parke. It was the rule to run and to mark one line a day. The first township to have its boundaries determined was number seventy-one north, range eight west. This is Round Prairie. On April 20th its eastern line was established; on April 21st, its southern line; On April 23d, its western line; on May 2d, its northern line. Townships number seventy-one north, range nine west, and numbers seventy-two and seventy-three north, range eight west, followed in quick succession. On May 14th, line number seventy-four north for range eight west was run completing this survey. These townships are respectively Cedar, Lockridge and Walnut. They were in the Blackhawk Purchase, and between them and the Indian Boundary remained only fractional townships.

In December, 1840, five additional townships were defined. The surveyor was Uriah Biggs. These were number seventy-one north, range ten west, and numbers seventy-two and seventy-three north, ranges nine and ten west. These were in part from the Blackhawk Purchase and in part from the Second Purchase. They are respectively Liberty, Buchanan, Center including Fairfield, Penn and Blackhawk.

In June, 1843, the three remaining townships were defined. The surveyor was Alvin Burt. These were numbers seventy-one, seventy-two and seventy-three north, range eleven west. A little more than half their lands came from the Second Purchase, the remainder from the New Purchase. These townships are respectively Des Moines, Locust Grove and Polk.

After the boundaries of a township are established, there is made a sectional survey. This divides it in thirty-six blocks each a mile square. These blocks are called sections and are regularly numbered, beginning with the one in the northeast corner, proceeding consecutively to the range line on the west, then back and forth alternately and ending with the one in the southeast corner.

A section contains 640 acres. It is divided into halves of 320 acres by a north and south line, and into quarters of 160 acres by an east and west line. A quarter section is subdivided by similar lines into halves and quarters. The Government's surveyor's ran only the section lines, but they marked on these the terminal points of the lines making the halves and quarters.

The sectional survey starts on the township line at the corner of Sections 35 and 36. From this point the section line is run north and parallel to the range line a distance of eighty chains, one mile. This gives the section corner, from which a line at right angles to the section line is run eastward to the range line. This is technically termed the "random." The direction and distance of the intersection of the random and range lines from the post marking the section corner is noted. The true line is then run from the section corner westward to the starting point. The lines of the sections to the north are found in the same manner until the township line is reached and intersected. Beginning again at the base or township line on the south with the next section corner to the west, a second row of sections is defined. This process is repeated until in running the fifth section line north randoms and true lines are also run to and from the

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Dates of Township Surveys

	June 25, 1843	December 31, 1847	December 20, 1840	May 14, 1837.
June 24, 1843 (59)	(59) 73-11	(42) 73-10	(42) 73-9	(18) 73-8
June 19, 1843 (59)	(59) 73-11	(41) 72-10	(41) 72-9	(18) 72-8
June 18, 1843 (59)	(59) 73-11	(41) 72-10	(41) 72-9	(18) 72-8
June 13, 1843 (58)	(58) 71-11	(41) 71-10	(16) 71-9	(18) 71-8
June 4, 1843 (57)	(57) 71-11	(15) 71-10	(15) 71-9	(15) 71-8

Range 11

Range 10

Range 9

Range 8

Book No. 41. Contract dated October 16, 1840, covering territories of Wisconsin and Iowa; book certified December 20, 1840, by Uriah Biggs, Dep. Sur., also as follows: Hugh George, Aaron D. Hurley, chainmen; Ira Clafin, marker.

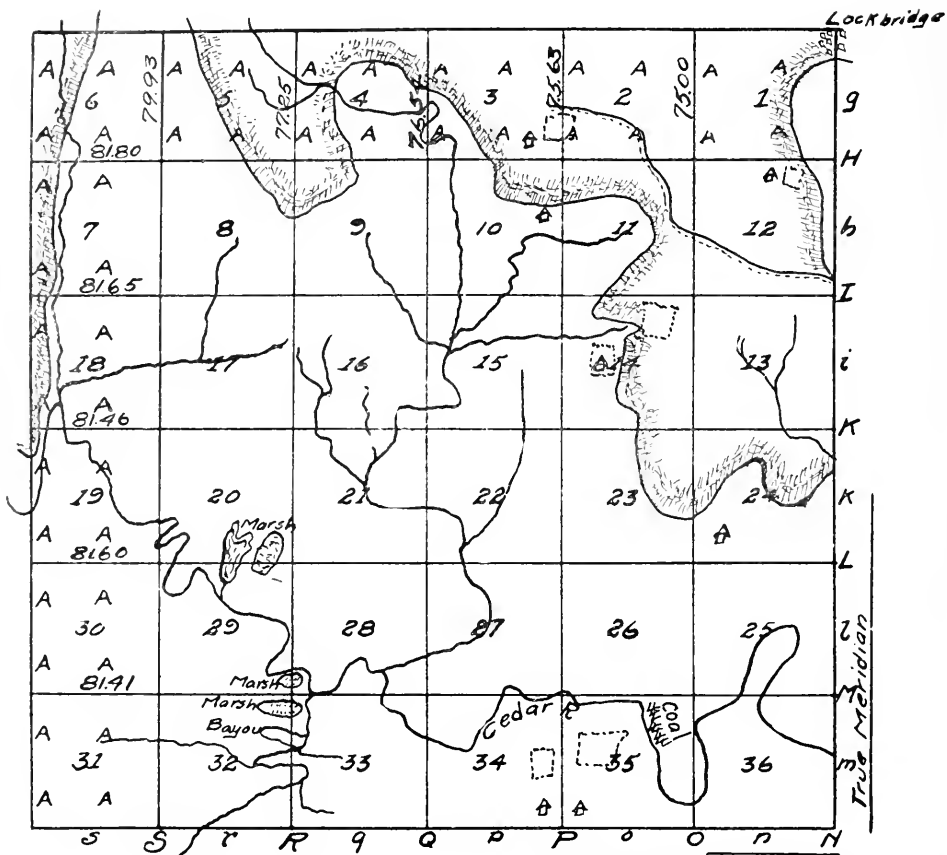
Book No. 42. Contract same as above; certified December 30, 1840; by Uriah Biggs, Dep. Sur., and also signed same as No. 41 by chainmen and marker.

Book No. 57. Contract dated May 8, 1843; book certified June 16, 1843, by Alvin Burt, Dep. Sur., and signed also as follows: John S. Byrnes, Elijah Eaton, Isaac H. Vanderburgh, Alvin Fairbrother. Titles not given; probably chainmen and markers.

Book No. 58. Contract same as No. 57; certified same date, and signed by same persons.

Book No. 59. Contract same as No. 57; certified July 31, 1843, and signed by same persons as No. 57 and 58.

Twp. No. 71 Range No. 9 W. 5. P. Mer.



Surveyed in 1837 by C. H. Lucas Scale 80 chains to 1 inch. D.S.

CHAPTER XI

CEDAR TOWNSHIP

Field Notes of Township No. 71, North of Range No. 9, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Wisconsin Territory. Surveyed by E. F. Lucas, commenced August 8, 1837, and completed August 18, 1837.

North	Between sections 35 and 36 V 10° 25'	West	Corrected between sections 25 & 36 Va 9° 50'. 3.69 White Oak 9 inches diameter. 59.95½ Set quarter section post. Bearings: Bur Oak 22 N 45° E 39. Bur Oak 14 S 37° W 55.
11.39	Hickory 14 inches diameter.	79.91	Section Corner. August 8, 1837.
14.16	Lynn 18 inches diameter.	North	Between sections 25 and 26 Var 10 25'
14.50	Leave high land & enter bottom.	3.87	Hickory 18 inches diameter.
29.17	Hackberry 12 inches diameter.	15.52	W. Oak 15 inches diameter.
35.60	Cedar Creek 170 links Wide, North East.	40.00	Set quarter section posts. Bearings: Hickory 20 N 89 W 21. Bur Oak 18 S 65 E 48.
40.00	Set quarter section post. Bearings: Hickory 14 N 24° W 12. Lynn 10 S 45° E 44.	70.97	Bur Oak 30 inches diameter.
47.99	Buckeye 10 inches diameter.	80.00	Set post corner section 23 24 25, 26. Bearings: Bur Oak 12 S 14 W 108. Blk Oak 14 N 30 W 42.
50.12	Bur Oak 30 inches diameter.	North 34° East of the post 10 chains stands a house occupied as a settler, Benjamin Mount.	Land—Its appearance is most beautiful, but yet it is 2nd rate. Scattering timber, gently rolling.
59.00	Touched head of Cedar.	No undergrowth, tall grass covers the face of the country.	
65.00	Leave bottom and enter Barrens.	East	Random between sections 24 & 25 V 10°
80.00	Set post Cr. section 25 26 35 and 36. Bearings: W Oak 18 S 55° E 8. W Oak 12 S 24° W 31. Land—else than the bottom 2nd rate. W. Oak, Hickory, Bottom 1st rate, Lynn, Bur Oak, Buckeye, Walnut & Nettles.	80.20	Intersect Range line 70 Links North of post. Land very hilly, 3rd rate. W. Oak, Blk Oak, Red Oak, Hickory, etc.
East	Random between sections 25 and 36 V 10°.	West	Corrected between sections 24 and 25 Var 9° 30'.
45.25	Cedar 180 lk s wide North, bold current, bluff banks.		
58.58	Cedar 150 lk s wide, South Bluff banks, dull current.		
79.91	Intersect Range line 22 links North of post. Land 2nd rate, Barrens, thinly timbered. W. Oak, Bur Oak, Black Oak, & Undergrowth Hazel Briers Vines. Along the creek grows Birch.		

4.20	Blk Oak 14 diameter.	West	Corrected between sections 12 and 13.
8.58	White 12 in diameter.		
40.10	Set quarter section post. Bearings: W. Oak 14 N 48 W 99. W Oak 20 S 34 E 24.	40.18½	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie Pit 4 links East.
49.43	W. Oak 10 inches diameter.	80.37	Section Corner.
80.20	Section corner.		August 9, 1837.
North	Between sections 23 and 24 V 10°.	38.41	Trail from S E to N W.
24.00	Leave timber and enter the Round prairie.	40.00	Set quarter section post in mound, prairie Pit 4 links East.
40.00	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie, Pit 4 links, East, East of this line about the center of section 24 is a large cornfield, but no house, claimed by John Mounts.	80.00	Set post corner for sections 1, 2, 11, 12. Land—first rate, level prairie. Rosin weed, small wire grass, etc.
80.00	Set post corners for sections 13, 14 23 24. Land gently rolling, 1st rate, all fit for cultivation. Some Hazel in the timber and Rosin weed, and milk weed in prairie.	East	Random between sections 1 & 12 V 9°.
East	Random between sections 13 and 24.	52.25	House 4 ch South. John Huff a settler—small improvement.
52.30	Creek & Links wide, South.	53.00	Leave prairie and enter scattering timber.
80.90	Intersect Range line 40 links north of post. Land gently rolling, first rate, prairie. Vegetation same.	80.50	Intersect Range line 20 links South of post. Land first half, first rate, rolling prairie—last rolling gently, 2nd rate, thinly timbered, with Jack Oak, Blk Oak, Bur Oak etc. Hazel Briers.
West	Corrected between sections 13 and 24.	West	Corrected between sections 1 and 12 V 9° 10'.
40.45	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie pit 4 links East.	40.25	Set qr. post in mound in prairie Pit 4 links East.
80.90	Section corner.	80.50	Section corner.
North	Between section 13 and 14 V 9 20'.	North	Between sections 1 and 2 V 9 40'.
40.00	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie. Pit 4 links, East.	40.00	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie pit 4 links East.
80.00	Set post in mound in prairie Pit 4 links South. Corner for sections 11, 12, 13, 14. Land first rate, level, prairie, Rosin weed. Milk weed, etc.	75.00	Intersect North boundary of Township 38 links West of post—set post made mound in prairie Pit 4 links south, cor. for sections 1 and 2. Land 2nd rate, rolling prairie, Red root, Rosin weed, Mineral weed, small grass, etc. Same spots of small hazel, etc. William G. Coop a settler on the N. E. qr of section one.
East	Random between sections 12 & 13 V 90° 12'.	North	Between sections 34 and 35 V 10 20'.
80.37	Intersect Range line 26 links North of post. Land same as on the last north line. South on both sides of the range line is a large field. No house or claimant. (21 ch.)	00.08	Lynn 8 inches diameter.
		40.00	Set quarter section post. Bearings: Hickory 12 S 88 E 3.16. Lynn 9 N 81 E 2.84.
		79.40	Cedar East & W.

<p>80.00 Corner for section 26 27 34 35. Samuel Comas is a settler on the S W qr. of sec 35 his improvements is on the N W qr of same. Jacob Wiley a settler on the S E qr of section 34, his improvement on N. E. qr. of same. On the N E qr of section 35 is a stone quarry on the N bank of Creek, at same place is a good mill site, also a coal Bank, supposed to be valuable. Land 1st rate, Timber scattering.</p>	<p>East 94.41 80.26</p>	<p>Random between sections 26 & 35 V 9° 55'. Leave Cedar. Brook 4 links wide S. Brook 6 links wide S. Ascend high Barrens. Intersect N & S line 4 links South of post. Land—first 40 ch. is bottom, covered with Plum Haw Thorns Hazel, Briers Vines nettles, etc. Last 35 chains Barrens or thinly timbered, 2nd rate, land. W. Oak, Bur Oak, Blk Oak, Hickory etc.</p>	<p>the creek has high bluff banks, which will not admit of changing the channel.</p>
<p>East 1.60 5.80 37.60 42.00 80.34</p>	<p>West 17.20 27.31 40.03 40.71 45.53 80.20</p>	<p>Random between sections 26 & 35 V 9° 55'. Leave Cedar. Brook 4 links wide S. Brook 6 links wide S. Ascend high Barrens. Intersect N & S line 4 links South of post. Land—first 40 ch. is bottom, covered with Plum Haw Thorns Hazel, Briers Vines nettles, etc. Last 35 chains Barrens or thinly timbered, 2nd rate, land. W. Oak, Bur Oak, Blk Oak, Hickory etc.</p>	<p>Random between sections 23 and 24 V 9 55'. Brook 4 links wide North. Intersect North and South line 44 links North of post. Land 2nd rate, open woods. W. Oak, Red Hickory, Bur Oak etc. no undergrowth. In places the timber is standing thick, there is no scattering, that is hard to distinguish between timber and prairie.</p>
<p>West 4.30 40.17 80.34</p>	<p>North 13.63 16.40 40.00 68.88 80.00</p>	<p>Corrected between sections 26 & 35 V 9° 50'. Burr Oak 12 inches diameter. Set quarter section posts. Bearings: Hickory 6 S 78 E 25. J Oak 4 N 27½ W 24. Section corner.</p>	<p>Corrected between sections 23 & 26 V 9 35'. Bur Oak 10 inches diameter. Red Oak 16 inches diameter. Set quarter section post. Bearings: W. Oak 14 N 55 W 24. W Oak 15 S 6½ W 22. Hickory 8 inches diameter. Hickory 6 inches diameter. Section corner.</p>
<p>North 00.48 2.50 5.50 7.50 40.00 54.15 18.48 80.00</p>	<p>East 6.33 41.00 79.77</p>	<p>Between sections 26 and 27 Va 10° 10'. Leave Cedar creek and rise bluff banks. Descend bluff. Brook 4 links Wide E. Ascend hills to Barrens. Set quarter section posts. Bearings: Blk Oak 10 N 58° W 43. Blk Oak 8 S 58 E 50. Blk Oak 15 inches diameter. W. Oak 18 inches diameter. Set post Cor. sections 22, 23, 26, 27. Bearings: W. Oak 14 N 44½ W 67. W Oak 12 S 6½ E 34. Land 2nd rate, open barrens, W. Oak Blk Oak, Red Oak. Hazel Briers, etc. P. S. There were no bearings taken at the S end of this line,</p>	<p>Between sections 22 and 23 Va 9° 50'. White Oak 15 inches diameter. Brook 5 L. Wide, West. Set quarter section post. Bearings: Bur Oak 18 S 9 E 35. Hickory 15 N 83 W 85. Brook 5 links wide, West. Set post corner for sections 14, 15 22, 23. Bearings: Bur Oak 12 S 71 W 2.26. Bur Oak 14 N 89 E 10.40. Land 2nd rate, rolling land, thinly timbered with W. Oak, Blk Oak, Bur Oak and Hickory, some Hazel. This land is most beautiful in appearance, it is very alluring to the sight, but upon close inspection does not fill the expectation.</p>
<p>East 41.00 79.77</p>	<p>East 6.33 41.00 79.77</p>	<p>Random between sections 14 & 23 V 9° 30'. Brook 4 L Wide N & S. Enter prairie. Intersect North & South line 8 links North of post. Land first 40 ch rolling, 2nd rate, Bur Oak, W. Oak.</p>	<p>Random between sections 14 & 23 V 9° 30'. Brook 4 L Wide N & S. Enter prairie. Intersect North & South line 8 links North of post. Land first 40 ch rolling, 2nd rate, Bur Oak, W. Oak.</p>

	Last 39, first rate prairie—here it is a hard matter to distinguish prairie from timber.	41.94 43.00	Bur Oak 8 in diameter. Leave scattering timber and enter rolling prairie.
West	Corrected between sections 14 and 23 V 9° 25'.	47.00	House 4 ch. 50 lks West occupied by William Williams a settler.
39.88	Set quarter section post. Bearings Blk Oak 14 N 81 W 169. Bur Oak 9 S 59 W 1.16.	80.00	Set post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks South, corner sections 2, 3, 10, 11.
79.79	Section corner. August 10th, 1837.		Land rolling, 2nd rate, South half timber Blk Oak, Hickory, Bur Oak, Hazel, Brier, Vine, North,—prairie Rosin weed, red root.
North	Between sections 14 & 15 Va 9° 50'.	East	Random between section 2 and 11 V 9° 25'.
21.35	Bur Oak 6 inches diameter.	27.82	Trail S E & N W.
26.83	Bur Oak 12 inches diameter.	79.70	Intersect North and South, line 15 links N of post.
40.00	Set quarter section post. Bearings: Bur Oak 10 N 77½ E 26. W. Oak 12 S 33 W 47.		Land first rate, rolling prairie, Rosin weed, small wire grass, etc.
42.30	Hickory 8 inches diameter.	West	Corrected between sections 2 and 11 V 9° 20'.
50.90	Brook 4 links wide, West.	39.85	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie Pit 4 links East.
61.25	Bur Oak 8 inches diameter.	79.70	Section corner.
80.00	Set post corner sections 10, 11, 14, 15. Bearings: Bur Oak 12 N 50 E 43. Bur Oak 14 S 30½ W 52.	North	Between section 2 and 3 V 9° 53'.
	Land South half level, 2nd rate, Barrens, W. Oak, Blk Oak, Bur Oak. North half, gently rolling, 2nd rate, timber same.	3.90	Trail E and West.
		4.25	Cornfield owned and claimed by George W. Troy, a settler on the S E qr. df section 3.
East	Random between section 11 and 14 V. 9° 30'.	23.80	Leave field.
15.50	Leave scattering timber and enter prairie.	40.00	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie Pit 4 links East.
79.58	Intersect North & South line 28 lks N of post. Land first 30 chains 2nd rate, last 50 chains first rate, rolling prairie.	75.63	Intersect North Bdy. of Township 14 links West of post in mound, corner sections 2, 3. Pit 4 lks South. Land first rate, prairie, fit for cultivation.
West	Corrected between sections 11 & 14.	North	Between section 33 and 34 V 10° 10'.
39.79	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie, Pit 4 lks East. 6 chains South is a large cornfield, claimed by Elizabeth Parker a settler on N E qr of sec 14 and Samuel Bomafield a young man who boards with him—but a settler.	2.12	W. Oak 14 inches diameter.
		14.47	W. Oak 10 inches diameter.
		40.00	Set quarter section post. Bearings: W. Oak 20 N 21 E 23. W. Oak 18 S 80 W 33.
		42.90	Brook 4 links wide, East.
		44.50	East 40 links is a coal Bank, front appearance good.
		51.55	White Oak 20 inches diameter.
		52.00	Descend hill into bottom.
79.58	Section corner.	58.35	Cedar Cr. 93 links wide bold current—East.
North	Between sections 10 and 11 Va 9° 50'.	73.97	W. Oak 22 inches diameter.
5.93	Blk Oak 12 inches diameter.	80.00	Set post corner sections 27 28 33 & 34.
33.12	Brook 4 links wide West.		Bearings: Bur Oak 15 N 56 W 182. W. Oak 20 S 75½ E 78.
40.00	Set quarter section post. Bearings: Bur Oak 10 N 62 W 89. Bur do 8 North 194 lks.		Land South of Creek, 3rd rate and hilly. W. Oak, Blk Oak, & North

	of creek 2nd rate, level, bur Oak, Hickory, etc	3.05 40.62½	W. Do 8 inches diameter. Set qr. section post.
East	Random between section 27 and 34 V 9° 55'.		Bearings: Red Oak 22 N 17 E 53. W. Oak 10 S 77 W 54.
63.50	Cedar bluff banks bold current, 115 links wide N E.	43.59 49.27	W. Oak 14 inches diameter. Red Oak 18 inches diameter.
78.73	Cedar course East.	81.25	Section corner.
80.30	Intersect North and S line 20 links South of post.	North	Between sections 21 and 22 V 9° 30'.
	Land first rate, level. Bur Oak, Red Oak, Blk Oak, Hickory, Elm, etc. Hazel, Peavine, Ironweed.	14.00 19.50 23.84	Descend from high land. Reach bottom. Lynn 12 inches diameter.
West	Corrected between sections 27 and 34 V 10° 05'.	30.43 31.61	Branch or creek 12 lks wide E. W. Oak 12 inches diameter.
28.64	Bur Oak 22 inches diameter. Set quarter section post at over-aged distance. Bearings: Hickory 12 S 20 W 16. Bur Oak 18 N 10 E 24.	32.00 40.00	Ascend sloping lands. Set quarter section post. W. Oak 16 S 85½ W 72. No other tree appears on the opposite of the line of a suitable size from the scarcity of timber on the line.
66.60	White Oak 24 inches diameter.		
80.30	Section corner.		
North	Between section 27 and 28 V 10°.	80.00	Set post corner sections 15, 16, 21, 22.
7.50	Leave level land and enter gently rolling.		Bearings: Red Oak 12 N 14½ E 40. W. Oak 14 S 82 W 30.
15.78	W. Oak 8 inches diameter.		
20.22	W. Oak 24 inches diameter.		
25.00	Leave rolling land and enter bottom.		Land 2nd rate, rolling, except 10 chain in the creek bottom first rate, thinly timbered. W. Oak, Blk Oak, Hickory, Hazel, Briers, Blk Jack, Hickory, etc. Vines.
25.32	Blk Walnut 20 inches diameter.		
29.22	Small creek 15 links wide W.		
32.89	Elm 30 inches diameter.		
40.00	Set quarter section post. Bearings: Elm 15 N 35½ W 73. Elm 24 N 8 E 74.	East 71.21 81.00	Random between section 15 & 22 V 9° 50'. Brook 4 links wide S. Intersect N & South line 14 links South of post.
42.00	Leave bottom, thence gently rolling land.		
38.00	Set post corner sections 21 22 27 28. W. Oak 24 N 56° W 425. W. do 20 N 76° E 363.		Land 2nd rate, same as on the last East and North line.
	Land 8½ first rate, Bur Oak, Hickory, Elm, Lynn, Walnut N ½ gently sloping, 2nd rate, thinly timbered, W. Oak, Hickory, etc.	West 12.31 40.50	Corrected between sections 15 & 22 V 9° 55'. Red Oak 8 inches diameter. Set quarter section post. Bearings: W. Oak 24 S 86 E 18. W. Oak 8 N 16 W 12.
East	Random between sections 22 & 27 V 10.		No other station trees appears on this line from the scarcity of timber.
17.00	Leave high land and descend into bottom.		
30.00	Small creek 15 links South, thence ascend high rolling land.	81.00	Section corner. August 11, 1837.
81.25	Intersect North and South line 9 links South of post. Land 2nd rate, except a small skirt of bottom. W. Oak, Bur Oak, some hickory, it would be called an Oak opening.	North 14.31 39.44 40.00	Between sections 15 and 16 V 9. White Oak 10 inches diameter. Brook 10 links wide S of W. Set quarter section post. Bearings: Maple 10 N 88 E 53. Elm 9 N 62 W 39.
West	Corrected between sections 22 & 27 V 10° 5'.	42.22 44.50 64.34	Red Oak 24 inches diameter. Bur Oak 36 inches diameter. Red Oak 11 in diameter.
1.14	W. Oak 14 inches diameter.	78.67	Brook 5 South of E.

80.00	Set post corner sections 9, 10, 15, 16. Land South $\frac{1}{2}$ 3rd rate, broken. W. Oak, Red Oak, etc. North $\frac{1}{2}$ gently sloping, 2nd rate, fit for cultivation. Bur Oak, Elm, Hickory, Red Oak, etc. Peavine & Nettles. Bearings: Willow 6 S 6° W 44. Bur Oak 12 N 38° E 41.	39.95	Set quarter section post. Burr Oak 18 S 68 W 80. Bur Oak 12 N 70 W 43. Section corner. Between sections 3 & 4 V 9°. White Oak 10 inches diameter. Brook 5 lks wide E. Brook 5 lks Do West. Brook 5 lks Do East. Leave timber and enter prairie. Set quarter section post in mound in prairie, Pit 4 lks East.
East	Random between sections 10 & 15 V 9° 50'.	32.00 40.00	Intersect North boundary of town- ship 7 lks E of post. Set post in mound in prairie corner, sections 3, 4, Pit 4 links South. Land 2nd rate, W. Oak, Red Oak, Blk Oak. Hazel, Briers, and on prairie, rosin weed, red root.
31.00	Descend hill to brook.		August 12, 1837.
31.22	Brook 10 links wide S. E.	76.58	Between sections 32 & 33 V 9 40'.
37.00	Ascend hill.		Hickory 8 inches diameter.
45.00	Descend hill.		Black Oak 24 inches diameter.
49.20	Brook 8 links wide S.		W. Oak 10 inches diameter.
52.00	Ascend gently rising ground.		Leave level land and enter hilly or broken.
80.60	Intersect N & S line 19 lks South of post.		W. Oak 13 inches diameter.
West	Corrected between section 10 and 15 V 10°.		Descend hill to brook.
00.70	Bur Oak 7 inches diameter.	North	Coal Bank.
2.40	Bur Oak 8 inches diameter.	5.02	Brook 4 lks wide N.
10.72	W. Oak 14 inches diameter.	7.35	Set quarter section post.
40.30	Set quarter section post. Bearings: W. Oak 12 N 72 E 17. W. Oak 22 S 27 E 57.	19.87 22.50	Bearings: Elm 30 S 72 E 22. Red Oak 24 S 70 W 31.
80.60	Section corner. Land hilly, 2nd rate, Unfit for cul- tivation. W. Oak, Red Oak, etc. Hazel.	27.50 31.00 36.50 38.00 40.00	Lynn 12 in diameter. Small creek 25 links N of E. Lynn 8 inches diameter. Small creek 15 links West. Small creek 20 lks E. Bayou 30 lks E and W. Bayou 40 lks E & West. Enter marsh. Leave marsh.
North	Between sections 9 and 10 V 9°.		Set post corner sections 28, 29, 32 & 33. Bearings: Birch 20 S 54° E 14. Elm 11 S 42 W 27.
7.30	Bur Oak 10 inches diameter.		Land first 20 chains level, 2nd rate, thence hilly to the creek, thence low bottom, unfit for cultivation, only in spots, timber on upland. W. Oak, Hickory, Red Oak, in bottom, Lynn, Walnut, Buckeye, Elm, Birch, Maple, Bur Oak, Thorns, Crabapples, etc., nettles, peavine.
40.00	Set quarter section post. Bearings: Hickory 14 N 55 W 24. Br. Oak 9 N 62½ E 53.	40.58 46.78 50.29 53.90 55.69 64.96 68.25 71.30 77.00 80.00	
58.10	Blk Oak 12 inches diameter.		
71.39	Blk Oak 15 inches diameter.		
80.00	Set post corner section 3, 4, 9, 10. Bearings: Red Oak 15 N 26 E 27. Red Oak 10 N 19 W 33.		
East	Land 2nd rate, rolling, thinly tim- bered W. Oak Red Oak, Hickory. Hazel, Peavine, etc.		
East	Random between sections 3 & 10 V 9° 35'.		
10.05	Brook 14 links wide S.		
56.00	Leave timber and enter high prairie.		
79.90	Intersect North & South line 35 lks South of Post. Land to the prairie 2nd rate, roll- ing, thinly timbered, but fit for cultivation. W. Oak, Bur Oak, Blk Oak, Hick- ory, Hazel, Plum Thorn, Briers, etc.		
West	Corrected between sections 3 and 10 V 9 50'.	East	Random between sections 28 & 33 V 9 55'.

20.18	Bayou 40 lks wide N & S.	79.60	Section corner.
29.38	Small creek 40 lks East.		August 13, 1837.
30.20	Cedar bend E. thence down the creek.	North	Between sections 20 and 21 V 9 30'.
		3.40	Elm 8 inches diameter.
33.60	Leave Creek on North.	27.60	Black Oak 12 in diameter.
46.50	Rise Bluff.	40.00	Set quarter section post.
61.29	Cedar bold current, bluff banks 160 links South West.		Bearings: Bur Oak 8 S 18 W 1.79. Bur Oak 14 S 41 E 1.31.
79.97	Intersect N & S line 70 links North of post.	80.00	Set post corner sections 16, 17, 20 21.
	Land first 40 ch. bottom, Lynn, Huckey, Walnut, Paw Paw, Maple, Birch, etc., Nettles, Peavine, Last 34 chain 2d rate, W. Oak, Blk Oak, Hickory, undergrowth Hazel, Briers, Vines, etc.	East	Land 2nd rate, and perfectly open or thinly timbered with Hickory, Bur Oak, & undergrowth Hazel, Briers, Vines & Intermixed with peavine, hops, etc.
West	Corrected between sections 28 and 33 V 9° 25'.	20.54	Random between Section 16 & 21 V 9 50'.
12.83	W. Oak 22 inches diameter.	46.58	Brook 3 lks S of E.
13.34	Hickory 8 inches diameter.	52.00	Brook 4 lks wide S E.
39.98½	Set quarter section post.	59.21	Descend from highland.
	Bearings: Red Oak 15 S 34 E 41. Hickory 10 N 48 E 6.	62.00	Small creek 12 lks wide S.
		80.04	Leave bottom & Rise hills.
43.59	Bur Oak 18 inches diameter.		Intersect N & South line 40 lks North of post.
79.97	Section corner.		Land 2nd rate, rolling, west of the creek—Bottom first rate, Walnut, Buckeye & Bal. W. Oak, Bur Oak, Red Oak, Hickory, Peavine.
North	Between sections 28 and 29 V 9° 30'.	West	Corrected between section 16 & 21 Var 9° 30'.
3.22	Elm 30 inches diameter.	5.63	Red Oak 22 inches diameter.
7.70	Hickory 15 inches diameter.	40.02	Set quarter section post.
12.00	Enter marsh.		Bearings: W. Oak 20 South 127 lks. W Do 18 N 47 E 184.
15.40	Leave marsh.	58.70	Red Oak 18 inches diameter.
19.50	Red Oak 25 inches diameter.	80.04	Section corner.
20.13	Cedar 70 links wide East.	North	Between section 16 & 17 V 9° 30'.
21.78	Maple 14 inches diameter.	40.00	Set quarter section post.
29.80	Enter bend of cedar.		Bearings: Bur Oak 12 S 9° E 532. Bur Oak 20 N 5.22 lks.
31.00	Leave Cedar high banks.	45.22	Bur Oak 20 inches diameter.
40.00	Set quarter section post.	61.30	Brook 3 lks West.
	Bearings: Elm 5 N 68 W 6. Bur Oak 16 S 44 E 4.	80.00	Set post corner section 8, 9, 16 17.
42.00	Leave bottom & enter gently ascending Barrens.		Bearings: Br. Oak 12 N 14 E 3.18. Br. Do. 15 N 72 W 7.50.
80.00	Set post corner section 20, 21, 28 29.		Land 2nd rate, high and rolling, such is the fact it cannot properly be called either timber or prairie, the surface is too uneven for prairie, and the vegetation too mixed for timber. Take the whole country together there appears to be a sufficiency of timber Hazel, red wood, etc.
	Bearings: Hickory 14 S 31 W 48. W. Oak 20 N 58 E 54.	East	Random between sections 9 & 16 V 9° 30'.
East	Land S ½ botom N ½ barrens.	53.00	Leave open barren and enter thick timber.
	Random between sections 21 & 28 V 9 30.		
79.60	Intersect North and South line 49 links South of post.		
	Land 2nd rate fit for cultivation. Open barren, some W. & Br Oak & Hickory, beautiful to look at tall grass & Peavine.		
West	Corrected between sections 21 and 28 V 9° 10'.		
6.16	Hickory 12 inches diameter.		
39.85	Set quarter section post.		
	Bearings: Bur Oak 12 S 84 E 822. Bur Oak 15 N 88 E 797.		

78.55	Brooks 4 lks wide South.	40.00	Set quarter sect on post.
80.76	Intersect North and south line 48 links North of post, Land gently rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Red Oak, Hickory, Hazel briers, Vines, Red Wood, peavine, etc.	42.10	Bearings: W. Oak 18 S 14 W 10.
		80.00	Bur Oak 15 N 76 E 79.
West	Corrected between sections 9 and 16 V 9 10'.		Brook 4 links S E.
3.28	W. Oak 7 in diameter.		Set post corner for section 29 30 31 32.
10.62	W. Oak 6 inches diameter.		Bearings: W. Oak 20 S 14 W 624.
40.08	Set quarter section post.		J Oak 10 S 88 E 79.
	Bur Oak 9 N 28 E 51.		Land south half 3rd rate, rolling, Hickory, Jack Oak, W. Oak, undergrowth Hazel, Hickory, Blk Oak, Red root, Briers, vines, etc.
	Bur Oak 10 S 22 E 69.		North ½ Barrens or thinly timbered, gently rolling. Bur Oak, Hickory, Hazel, Red root.
80.16	Section corners.		
North	Between section 8 and 9 Var 9° 30'.	East	Random between 29 and 32 V 9 35'.
40.00	Set quarter section post.	60.50	Descend hill to bottom.
	Bearings: Jack Oak 4 S 6 W 7.60.	66.00	Enter bottom.
	Jack Oak 6 N 5 E 572.	80.34	Intersect North & South line 22 links South of post.
52.00	Leave scattering timber and enter prairie.		Land first ½ level, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Blk Oak, Hickory, etc. East half to the bottom, hilly, 3rd rate.
80.00	Set post in mound in prairie Pit 4 links South.		Timber same, thence first rate, Walnut, Elm, Lynn, Buckeye, Nettles, etc.
	Corner sections 4, 5, 8, 9.	West	Corrected between sections 29 and 32 V 9° 45'.
	Land first 50 chains 2nd rate, scattering timber. Hazel, Briers, Red root, Willow, Vines.	22.88	W. Oak 10 inches diameter.
	Last 30 chains first rate, Prairie, Wire grass, Rosin Weed, Rattle snake's master, etc.	24.21	W. Oak 8 inches diameter.
East	Random between 4 and 9 V 9° 30'.	40.17	Set qr. section post.
37.50	Leave prairie and enter timber.		W. Oak 10 S 62° E 8.
80.63	Intersect north & South line 43 links North of post.		W Oak 12 N 33 E 40.
	Land—prairie first rate, level, fit for cultivation.	45.32	Blk Oak 16 in diameter.
	Timber 2nd rate, Red Oak, W. Oak, Hickory, some Hazel Briers, Vines, etc.	80.34	Section corner.
West	Corrected between sections 4 and 9 V 9° 10'.	West	Random between sections 30 & 31 V 9 50'.
.98	Hickory 10 inches diameter.	51.00	Leave barrens & enter prairie.
3.69	Blk Oak 18 inches diameter.	65.50	Leave prairie and enter scattering timber and Hazel brush.
40.31½	Set quarter section post.	81.41	Intersect West Boundary of Township 49 links South of post. Took bearings marked Nos sections 30 and 31.
	Quaker Asp 6 N 19 E 11.		Bearings: J. Oak 6 N 6 E 70.
	Elm 5 S 42 E 21.		Hickory 16 S 20 E 14.
80.63	Section corner.		Land 2nd rate, except the Prairie gently sloping.
North	Between section 4 & 5 V 9° 30'.		Prairie first rate, Hazel, plum, Cherry, vines.
40.00	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie, Pit 4 links East.	East	Corrected between sections 30 and 31 V 9° 30'.
51.88	Brook 3 lks Wide. S. E.	41.41	Set quarter section post.
67.54	Brook 6 lks S. E.		Bur Oak 22 S 59 E 112 lks.
77.25	Intersect North Boundary of Township 11 links East of post. Set post in mound corner for sections 4, 5.		No other tree near.
North	Between sections 31 and 32 V 9 30'.	81.41	Section corner.
18.02	Burr Oak 21 inches diameter.	North	Between section 29 and 30 V 9° 30'.
31.69	Bur Oak 14 inches diameter.		

40.00	Set quarter section post. Bearings: W. Oak 20 N 40° W 44. W Oak 44 S 86 E 42.	North 4.45 6.55	Between sections 19 and 20 V 9° 30'. Hickory 10 inches diameter. Cedar 10° links wide East.
41.00	Leave level land and enter hilly.	7.83	Cottonwood 24 inches diameter.
41.84	W. Oak 24 inches diameter.	16.43	Cedar Cr. 80 links S. W.
54.63	B. Walnut 18 inches diameter.		Low banks, dull current.
39.00	Descend hill.	23.38	Birch 24 inches diameter.
76.75	Enter bend of cedar Cr.	30.98	Cedar 70 links S. E.
78.62	Leave Cedar.		Banks high on North.
80.00	Set post corner sections, 19, 20, 29, 30. Bearings: Birch 24 S 7 E 19. Hackberry 8 S 65 W 39.	40.00 42.24	Set quarter section post. Bearings: Elm 8 S 31 W 13. Bur Oak 10 N 50° E 51.
	Land S ½ level 2nd rate, W. Oak B. Oak, etc., Hazel, N ½ hilly, 3rd rate, W. Oak, Blk Oak, Hazel Briers, Vines, etc.	80.00	Bur Oak 20 inches diameter. Set post corner for sections 17, 18 19 20. Bearings: Bur Oak 18 S 77 E 107. Elm 10 N 9 W 77.
East	Random between sections 20 & 29 V 9 30'.		Land first 30 chains low and wet. Maple, Elm, Buckeye, Cottonwood, etc., thence commences gently rolling land 2nd rate.
7.27	Cedar 60 lks South.		
17.30	Enter Marsh N & S.		
19.50	Leave marsh.	East	Random between 17 and 20 V 9° 50'.
31.00	Enter pond clear water.	80.38	Intersect N & South line 36 links South of post.
54.20	Leave pond and ascend high land.		Land 2nd rate, gently rolling, tall grass and peavine, and what is most remarkable is undergrowth.
80.22	Intersect North and South line 33 links South of post. Land first 54 chains is unfit for cultivation, low and wet. Last 26 chains first rate, soil. Bur Oak, Hickory, etc.	West	Corrected between sections 17 and 20 V 10° 05'.
		6.30	Bur Oak 14 inches diameter.
West	Corrected between sections 20 & 29 V 40'.	26.41	Hickory 8 inches diameter.
9.25	Hickory 10 inches diameter.	40.19	Set quarter section post.
12.88	Bur Oak 12 inches diameter.		Red Oak 18 S 54½ E 126.
40.11	Set quarter post in pond, no trees near.	46.08	Red Oak 16 N 40 W 92.
		48.15	Red Oak 10 inches diameter.
80.22	Corner section.	80.38	Hickory 4 inches diameter.
West	Random between sections 1 & 30 V 10° 30'.	West	Section corner. Random between sections 18 & 19 V.
13.80	Leave bottom and ascend rolling land.	46.75	Cedar 65 lks wide dull current and low banks S.
81.60	Intersect West Boundary of town- ship 77 links South of post. Land 2nd rate, rolling. W. Oak, Red Oak, Hickory, Hazel, etc. Took Bearings and marked no's for sections 19 and 30. Bearings: Hickory 18 S 82 E 195. Bur Oak 20 N 88 E 621.	50.37 64.05 65.60	Cedar 60 lks North. Enter Marsh N & S. Leave marsh and rise high ground and prairie at that.
		81.46	Intersect West Boundary of town- ship 38 links S of post. Marked No's for sections 18 & 19. No trees are near enough on the East of the line to take bearings. Land to the creek first rate. Wal- nut, Buckeye, Lynn, Elm, Maple, Birch, West of creek no timber of any consequence.
East	Corrected between sections 19 & 30 V 11°.		
7.31	Bur Oak 11 inches diameter.		
12.69	Hickory 6 inches diameter.		
41.60	Set qr. section post. W. Oak 18 N 32 E 16. W. Oak 21 S 7 W 103.	East	Corrected sections 18 and 19 V 8° 30'.
49.52	W. Oak 24 inches diameter.	41.46	Set quarter section post.
81.60	Section corner.		Bearings: Maple 36 N 32 W 10. Elm 40 S 44 E 46.

44.74	Lynn 20 inches diameter.	41.65	Set quarter section post.
47.28	Buckeye 10 inches diameter.		W. Oak 8 S 39 E 21.
81.46	Section corner.		W. Oak 15 N 40 W 61.
North	Between sections 17 and 18 V 9.	48.65	W. Oak 6 inches diameter.
7.14	Hickory 14 inches diameter.	49.54	W. Oak 12 inches diameter.
27.47	W. Oak 12 inches diameter.	81.65	Section corner.
36.19	Brook 8 lks wide West.		P. S. All this line as well as on the
40.00	Set quarter section post.		last North & East line is of a
	Bearings: W Oak 10 S 78½ W 25.		small growth.
	W Oak 12 S 56 E 19.		August 17, 1837.
53.96	Hickory 6 inches diameter.	North	Between sections 7 and 8 V 9.
60.58	Red Oak 20 inches diameter.	3.36	Blk Oak 13 inches diameter.
68.69	W. Oak 18 inches diameter.	9.92	Red Oak 12 inches diameter.
80.00	Set post corner section 7, 8 17, 18.	15.41	Blk Oak 18 inches diameter.
	Bearings: Blk Oak 10 S 63 E 30.	40.00	Set quarter section post.
	Blk Oak 22 S 56½ W 25.		Bearings: W Oak 10 S 19 W 20.
	Land 2nd rate, gently sloping, W.		W Oak 9 S 35 E 21.
	Oak, Blk Oak, Hickory, Red Oak,	67.48	W. Oak 18 inches diameter.
	etc. Tall grass.	69.53	Red Oak 16 inches diameter.
East	Random between section 17 & 18 V	80.00	Set post corner section 5, 6, 7, 8.
	10°.		W. Oak 15 S 42 W. 13.
43.10	Brook 3 lks Wide S.		B. Oak 18 N 19 E 34.
80.54	Intersect North & South line 22		Land rolling 2nd rate, W. Oak, Blk
	links South of post.		Oak, Red Oak, hickory, etc.
	Land 2nd rate, rolling, W. Oak,	East	Random between sections 5 and 8
	Bur Oak, Blk Oak, on the W ½.		V 10° 05'.
	E½ no timber of consequence.	53.00	Leave scattering timber and enter
West	Corrected between sections 17 and		prairie.
	18 Var 10° 10'.	79.93	Intersect north and south line 18
40.27	Set quarter post.		links south of post.
	Bearings: W. Oak 18 S 3° E 27.		Land first 50 chains 2nd rate, gently
	Hickory 8 N 9 E 36.		rolling, scattering timber W. Oak,
47.41	Hickory 6 inches diameter.		B. Oak, Prairie, 1st rate, rosin
49.72	Hickory 8 inches diameter.		weed, Milk weed, wire grass, etc.
80.54	Section corner.	West	Corrected between sections 5 and 8
West	Random between sections 7 and 18		V 10° 15'.
	V 8° 30'.		Set quarter post at average distance.
55.00	Leave upland and enter bottom.		Blk Oak 18 N 23 W 111.
59.68	Bayou 50 lks wide N & S.		Bur Oak 12 S 18 E 199.
63.98	Creek 30 lks wide S.	79.93	Section corner.
66.20	Rise bluff on the high land.	West	Random between section 6 & 7 V
81.65	Intersect West boundary of town-		8° 55'.
	ship 29 lks North of post. Took	17.50	Descend from highland into bottom.
	bearings marked No's fr 7 and 18.	27.50	Enter bottom.
	Bearings: Bur Oak N 46 E 84.	44.20	Small creek 15 lks S E.
	Bur Oak 13 S 4 E 155.	45.40	Leave bottom and ascend bluff on
	Land first 55 chains 2nd rate,		to highland.
	gently or inclined.	61.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.
	W. Oak, Hickory, 7 chains is bot-	81.80	Intersect West boundary of town-
	tom, first rate.		ship 44 links N of post.
	Lynn, Walnut, Buckeye, thence to		Mark No's for sections 6 and 7 on
	the line, barrens, or nearly ap-		post.
	proaching prairie, 2nd rate.		Land first 27 chains 2nd rate,
East	Corrected between sections 7 and 18		gently rolling, W. Oak, Red Oak,
	V.		Blk Oak, next 14 ch first rate,
23.82	Red Oak 14 inches diameter.		soil. Elm, Lynn, Walnut, Last 35
24.30	Bur Oak 12 inches diameter.		ch. 3rd rate, hilly, the prairie and
34.45	W. Oak 10 inches diameter.		it is 3rd rate.

East Corrected between sections 6 and 7
 V 9° 15'.
 29.99 W. Oak 20 inches diameter.
 35.11 W. Oak 15 inches diameter.
 41.80 Set quarter section post.
 Birch 6 N 30 W 31.
 Maple 12 S 52 E 53.
 44.27 Elm 6 inches diameter.
 71.73 W. Oak 20 inches diameter.
 79.60 W. Oak 20 inches diameter.
 81.80 Section corner.
 North Between section 5 and 6 V 9°.
 00.49 W. Oak 15 inches diameter.
 11.63 Brook 4 lks wide S. W.
 30.65 W. Oak 12 inches diameter.
 32.74 W. Oak 14 inches diameter.
 40.70 Set quarter section post.
 W. Oak 12 S 25½ W 56.
 Br. Oak 20 N 27 E 43.
 57.67 W. Oak 6 inches diameter.
 79.93 Intersect north boundary of town-
 ship 61 lks East of post. set post
 corner section 5 and 6.
 Bur Oak 20 S 46 W 46.
 Hickory 12 S 14 E 55.
 Land 2nd rate, rolling W. Oak, Blk
 Oak, Hickory, Small grass.
 August 18, 1837.

Of this may be said:
 That it embraces a large portion of good

soil, well adapted to the uses and purposes
 of cultivation.

The prairie is fine,—the surrounding tim-
 ber somewhat scattering or thinly inter-
 spersed over the surface.

Cedar Creek passes through the whole
 south boundary and other small creeks that
 afford a sufficiency of water.

I hereby certify that in pursuance of a
 contract with Robt. T. Lytle, Surveyor Gen-
 eral of the United States for the states of
 Ohio and Indiana and Michigan and the ter-
 ritory of Wisconsin, bearing date the 23rd
 day of May, 1837, and in strict conformity
 to the laws of the United States and the
 instructions of said Surveyor General. I
 have surveyed and subdivided into sections
 Township No. 71, Range No. 9 in the Ter-
 ritory of Wisconsin. And I do further cer-
 tify that the foregoing are the true and
Original Field notes of the said Survey and
 subdivision executed as aforesaid.

Certified this 18 of August, 1837.

E. F. LUCAS,

Deputy Surveyor.

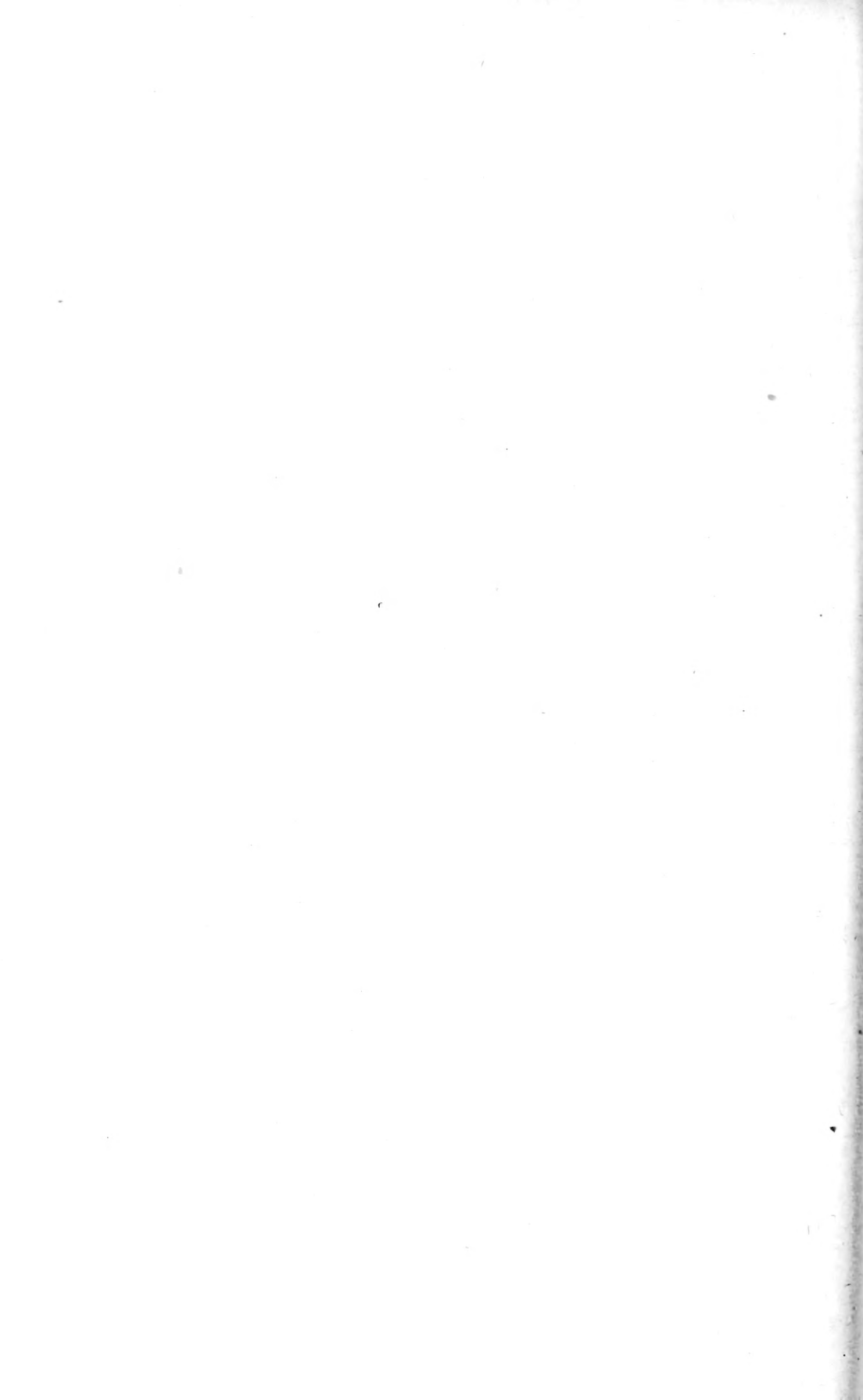
JACKSON PURJUE,

W. H. COOK,

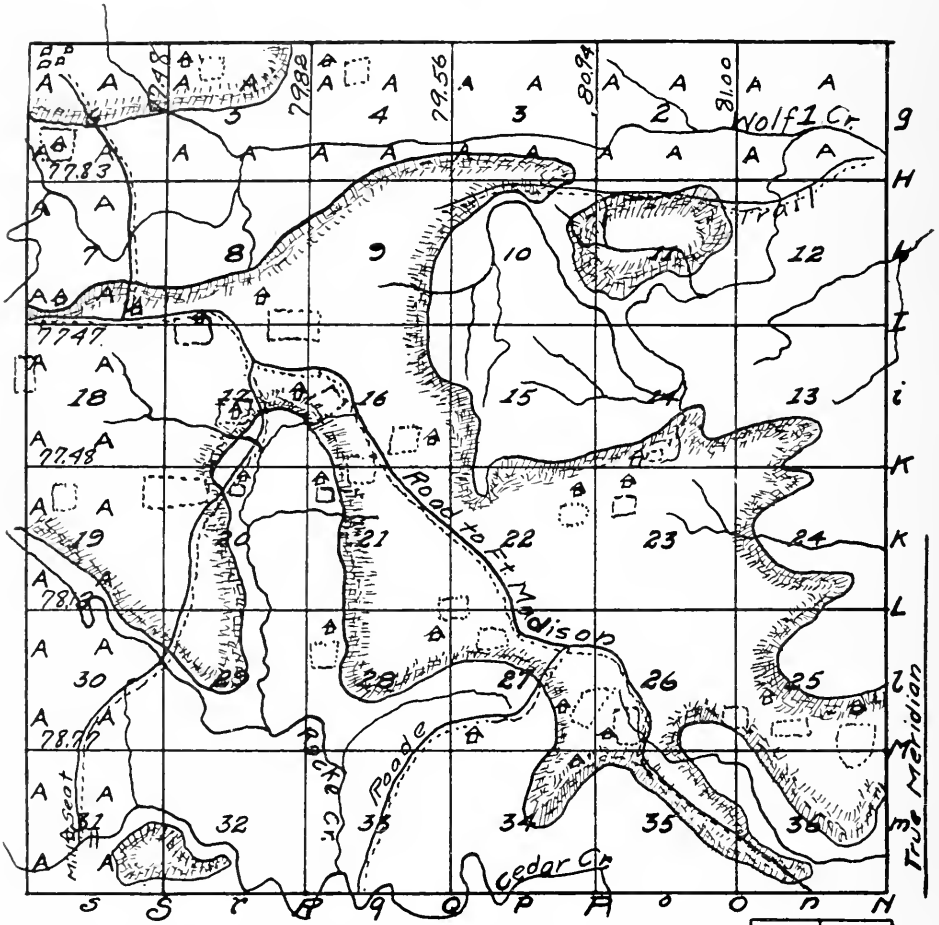
Chairmen.

REUBEN W. DODD,

Marker.



Twp. No. 71 Range No. 8 W. 5 P. Mer.



Surveyed in 1837 by C. F. Lucas Scale 80 chains to 1 inch. D.S.

CHAPTER XII

ROUND PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

Field notes of Township No. 71, North of Range 8, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Wisconsin Territory, surveyed by E. I. Lucas, commenced August 19, 1837, completed August 31, 1837.

<p>North 2.56 40.00 50.50 53.70 62.50 79.90 80.00</p>	<p>Between Sect. 35 & 36. Hickory 6 in. Diameter. Set quarter Sect. post. Bearings,— Bur Oak 18 S 64 W 157 W. Oak 20 N 4 E 875. Level timber and enter high rolling prairie. Wagon roads to Madison, South E & N W. Level prairie and enter small timber & hazel. Brook 8 lks wide S of E. Set post corner sect. 25, 26 35 & 36. Bearings: Quaking Asp 8 S 10 W 38. Elm 4 S 29 E 44. Land 8½ Hilly 2nd rate W Oak, Hickory & N ½ 2nd rate rolling small timber, Blk Jack, Elm, Bur Oak, Hazel, plumb thorn etc.</p>	<p>North 1.40 13.47 24.57 40.00 80.00</p>	<p>Between sect. 25 & 26. Leave timber and enter prairie. Enter cornfields E & W. Chained by James H. Walker a settler upon S W qr sec. 25. Leave field. Set qr. Sect post in mound in prairie Pit S 8° E 30 lks. Set post in mound in prairie—Pit 4 lks S 23, 24, 25 & 26. Land high and rolling, first rate prairie. Rosin weeds, small grass etc. Some spots of hazel. August 19, 1837.</p>
<p>East 5.80 40.00 75.60 79.52 80.34</p>	<p>Random between sect. 25 & 36. Level timber and enter prairie. N. 8 chain is a corn field E & W. Enter cornfield N & E chained by Thomas Lambirth a settler on the S E Qr. of Sect. 25. Leave fields. Intersect Range line 19 lks W of post. Land first rate prairie, rosin weed, wire grass, etc.</p>	<p>East 38.00 80.18</p>	<p>Random between Sect. 24 & 25. Var 9° 15'. Leave prairie and enter timber scattering and hazel. Intersect Range line 163 lks S of post. Land W½ high rolling prairie, Rosin weed, small grass & E½ 20 chs barren or Hazel glade last 20 chs Thick Timber, W. Oak Blk Oak etc.</p>
<p>West 40.17 80.34</p>	<p>Corrected between Sect. 25 & 36 Var 9° 15'. Set qr. Sect post in mound in prairie—pit 4 lks E. Section Corner.</p>	<p>West 3.38 40.24 80.48</p>	<p>Corrected between Sect. 24 & 25 Var 10° 25'. W. Oak 18 in dia. Set qr. Sect post. B. Oak 20 N 21½ E 181. No other tree near of a suitable size. Sec. Cor.</p>
		<p>North 40.00</p>	<p>Between Sect. 23 & 24. Set qr. Sect post in mound in prairie Pit 4 lks East.</p>

50.34	Brook 6 lks S of E. Some trees and Hazel grow along the margin of this brook.		No other tree on the opposite of the line of a suitable size.
80.00	Set post in Mound in prairie. Pit N 70 E 64 lks. Cor. for sect 13, 14, 23 & 24. Land rolling 2nd rate a quantity of Hazel, Red Root, etc.	80.20	Section Corner.
East 22.00	Random between sect. 13 & 24. Leave prairie and enter timber or barrens.	North 7.00	Between Sect 11 & 12. Descend hill to creek.
80.40	Intersect range line 74 lks S of post. Land 2nd rate rolling scattering timber and a great quantity of Hazel, Plumb thorn, Vine, Briers, etc.	24.94 27.54 29.50 40.00	Small creek 12 lks east. W. Oak 24 in dia. Ascend hill. Set qr. post. W. Oak 22 N 24 E 7.82. W. Oak 20 N 1½ W 11.30.
West 8.35 17.35 40.20	Corrected between Sect. 13 & 24 Var 10° 10'. W. Oak 10 in. dia. W. Oak 6 in. dia. Set qr. sect post. Bearings: Hickory 12 S 21½° W 39. Hickory 6 N 56 E 7.	48.50 74.69 80.00	Summit of hill there commence short brooks. Trail East & West. Set post cor. sect. 1, 2, 11 & 12. W. Oak 80 S 57½ E 72. W. Oak 18 N 40½ W 101. Land third rate, S½ rolling, N½ broken, some scattering timber on it, undergrowth, Hazel, Black Oak, R. Oak, Etc. Along the creek grows Birch, Cottonwood, etc.
80.40	Section Cor.	East	Random between sect 1 & 12 Var 9° 40'.
North 26.00 40.00	Between sect. 13 & 14. Leave prairie and enter scattering timber. Set qr. Sect post. Black Oak 16 S 25½° E 82. W. Oak 12 N 44 W 1.36.	19.20 79.85	Creek 15 lks N. Intersect range line 42 lks S of post. Land W½ 3rd rate rolling, E½ gently rolling 2nd rate. Scattering timber, W Oak, Hazel, Black Oak, Hickory Red Root etc.
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 11, 12, 13 & 14. Bearings: W. Oak 22 S 19 E 90. W. Oak 18 S 40 W 1.22. Land 2nd rate rolling after leave prairie. W. Oak, B. Oak, scattering under- growths, Blk Jack, Hickory, Hazel, Brier, Red root, Vines, etc.	West 15.97 33.89 39.92½ 42.82 79.85	Corrected between Sect. 1 & 12 Var 10° 00'. W. Oak 12 in dia. W. Oak 10 in dia. Set qr. Sect. post. Bearings: W. Oak 24 N 49½ E 120. W. Oak 28 S 7 E 1.57. W. Oak 14 in dia. Section Cor.
East 24.60 80.20	Random between Sect. 12 & 13. Brook 3 lks Wide N of E. Intersect range Line 24 lks S of post. Land 3rd rate rolling or broken. No timber of consequence, more than a few scattering trees— Hazel Small Hickory, Oak, Red Root, etc.	North 23.40 27.05 32.40 40.00 44.00 81.00	Between Sect. 1 & 2 Var 8° 30'. Descend bluff to creek. Creek 18 lks E. Bur Oak 8 in. dia. Set qr. Sect. post. Bearings: Bur Oak 10 S 13° E 148. Bur Oak 8 S 19 W 1.10. Ascend high ground. Intersect north boundary of Town- ship 30 lks E of post. Set post cor. Sect. 1 & 2. Elm 14 S 54½° E 4.20. No other tree near south of line of the proper size.
West 40.10	Corrected between Sect. 12 & 13 Var 9° 15'. Set qr. Sect post W. Oak 8 N 3½° E 2.95.		

	Land S ¹ / ₂ 3rd rate hilly W Oak to the creek, there grows Lynn, Bur Oak, Elm, Birch, Cottonwood, Hazel, Hickory, Plum Thorn. land 2nd rate, On N ¹ / ₂ The opinion of Mr. Parks is not concurred in in this being prairie.	60.00 80.00	Waggon road E & W. Set post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks South. Land first rate, level prairie, fit for cultivation. Rosin weed, small wire grass. Cor. sect. 22, 23 26 & 27.
North	Between Sect. 34 & 35. Var 8° 35'.	East	Random between sect. 23 & 26 Var 9° 15'.
9.83	Cedar Creek 140 lks wd. N of E bluff banks bold current.	79.04	Intersect N & S line 32 lks N of post. Land same as on the North line.
31.53 40.00	W Oak 14 in. dia. Set qr. Sect. post. Bearings: W. Oak 24 N 54 ¹ / ₂ W 78. W. Oak 20 S 63 E 164.	West	Corrected between Sect. 23 & 26 Var 9° 00'.
63.22 69.00	W. Oak 12 in. dia. Leave timber and outer high dry prairie, rolling.	30.82 79.04	Set qr. sect. post in mound in prairie Pit 4 lks East. Sect. Cor.
80.00	Set post in Mound in prairie pit 4 lks South cor. Sect. 26, 27, 34 & 35. From this stands a house N 24 ¹ / ₂ E 3.20 lks occupied as a settler by Owen Callfield, House S 77° W 2.06 lks no occupant. Land 3rd rate, Broken W. Oak, Blk Oak Hickory etc. Hazel, Vine etc.	North 40.00 80.00	Between Sect. 22 & 23 8° 40'. Set qr. Sect. post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks East. Set post in mound prairie pit 4L S cor. sec. 14, 15, 22, 23. House occupied as a settler by James Gilmen. S 66° E 13.00 lks. Land is 1st rate, soil Rosin Weed etc. fit for cultivation.
East	Random between Sect. 26 & 35.	East	Random between Sect. 14 & 23 Var 9° 15'.
48.10	Brook 6 lks S of E.	80.26	Intersect N & S line 34 lks. N of post. Land first rate soil, but a quantity of Hazel, vines, Hops, etc. covers the greater portion of this line.
55.35	Waggon Road N & S.	West	Corrected between sect. 14 & 25 Var 9°.
74.49	Brook 7 lks N of E.	40.13	Set qr. Sect. post in mound in prairie. Pit 4 lks E.
75.00	Leave prairie & enter timber.	80.07	North 160 lks is a small field N 72° W 5.50 is a house now building by William Daugherty. Section Cor.
79.98	Brook 8 lks S of E.	80.20	
80.14	Intersect N & S line 10 lks S of post. Land 1st 75 chs, first rate prairie, rosin weed, short grass etc.	North	Between Sect. 14 & 15 Var 8° 30'. Leave prairie and enter timber. 4.70 Hickory 10 in. dia. 7.00 Hickory 14 in. dia. 13.61 Set qr. Sect post. 40.00 W. Oak 20 N 49 ¹ / ₂ W 63. Br. Oak 8 N 3 W 1.57.
West	Corrected between Sect. 26 & 35 Var 9° 20'.	52.40	Brook 3 lks N E.
40.07	Set qr. sect. post in mound in prairie Pit 4 lks E. North of this line 5 chs is a large cornfield claimed by Owen Callfield.	72.72	Brook 4 lks East.
80.14	Sec. Cor.		
North	Between Sect. 26, 27 Var 9° 35'.		
33.46	Enter cornfield West. Claimed by Amos Lemons, settler on the S E qr. of 27.		
35.70	Leave field.		
40.00	Set qr. Sect. post in mound in prairie Pit 4 lks E.		

78.04	W. Oak 22 in. dia.	West	Corrected between Sect. 2 & 11 Var 8° 55'.
79.00	Enter small cr. bottom.		
80.00	Set post cor. Sect. 10, 11, 14 & 15. Cottonwood 12 S 35° E 58. Birch 15 S 75½ W 119. Land S½ 2nd rate thinly timbered. W. Oak, Hickory, Hazel, Briers, North½ 3rd rate unfit for cul- tivation, timber same.	4.48 6.19 40.20 80.40	W. Oak 22 in. dia. W. Oak 22 in. dia. Set qr. sect. post W Oak 13 N 7½° E 138. W. Oak 10 S 73 E 158. Sect. Cor.
East	Random between Sect. 11 & 14 Var 9° 15'.	North	Between Sect. 2 & 3 Var 8° 35'.
00.55	Small creek 8 lks S of East.	16.03	Creek 15 lks E.
3.50	Leave bottom and ascend high land.	25.17	Bur Oak 24 in. diam.
18.00	Descend bluff to creek.	26.00	Ascend high land.
19.00	Enter bottom.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post. Hickory 12 N 25½ E 2.73. Hickory 14 N 70 W 4.62.
20.40	Creek 15 lks North.	57.67	Hickory 18 in. diameter.
26.80	Ascend high land.	80.94	Intersect North boundary of Town- ship 60 lks. E of post. Set post cor. Sect. 2 & 3. Elm 18 S 12 W 251. Hickory 12 S 74 E 439. Land 2nd rate gently rolling. W. Oak, Bur Oak, Hickory, Elm undergrowth Hazel, Plumb thorn Briers, Vines, etc. I am sorry that I cannot call this prairie.
79.90	Intersect N & S line 24 lks N of Post. Land rolling 3rd rate and but a few Scattering trees W. Oak, Hazel B. Oak, Grubs, etc.		
West	Corrected between Sect. 11 & 14 Var 9° 05'.		
39.95	Set qr. sect. post. W. Oak 20 S 7½ E 17. W. Oak 24 N 13 W 54.		
79.90	Sect. Cor. August 22, 1837.	North	Between Sect. 33 & 34 Var 9° 10'.
		4.95	Bur Oak 7 in. diam.
		11.40	Ascend bluff from Cr. Bottom.
		14.80	Commences highrolling land.
		16.72	W. Oak 14 in. diam.
		23.89	W. Oak 20 in diam.
		38.90	Red Oak 18 in. diam.
		40.00	Set qr. Sect. post. W. Oak 11 N 33½ W 13. W. Oak 14 E 49 lks.
		47.49	Red Oak 22 in. diam.
		56.48	W. Oak 14 in. diam.
		80.00	Set post Cor. sect. 27, 28, 33 & 34. Bearings: W. Oak 10 N 68½° W 12. W. Oak 10 N 8° E 13. Land first 11 ch 1st rate, Lynn, Bur, Oak, Elm, & Nettels. Last 69 chs 2nd rate rolling W. Oak Hickory, Plumb, Iron weed, etc.
North	Between Sect. 10 & 11 Var 8° 30'.	East	Random between Sect. 27 & 34 Var 9° 10'.
00.90	Small Creek 8 lks E.	56.40	Leave timber and enter high level prairie.
21.00	Enter small prairie.	81.05	Intersect North & South line 96 lks North opposite. Land first 55 chs broken 3rd rate W. Oak, B. Oak, Hickory, Hazel, etc. Last 25 chs first rate
30.94	Brook 5 lks East.		
40.00	Set qr. Sect post. W. Oak 6 S 82½ W 14. W. Oak 12 N 4° E 8.53.		
47.50	Leave prairie and enter timber.		
50.65	W. Oak 16 inches diameter.		
55.87	Train E and W.		
80.00	Set post Cor. Sect. 2, 3, 10 & 11. Hickory 6 N 83° W 4.30. Bur Oak 12N 19 E 288. Land 2nd rate rolling, W. Oak, Bur Oak, Hazel, Red Root Tall grass. The prairie mentioned here can- not hardly said to be called prairie.		
East	Random between 2 & 11 Var 9° 15'.		
80.40	Intersect N & S line 49 lks N of post. Land 3rd rate, broken W½ but little timber. W. Oak, Hazel, Hickory Grubs.		

	prairie. Rosin weed, Milk weed, etc.		Land first rate level prairie. Rosin weed small wire grass etc.
West	Corrected between Sect. 27 & 34 V 8° 30'.	East	Random between Sect. 15 & 22 Var 9° 00'.
35.38	Hickory 8 in. diam.	41.00	Leave prairie and enter timber.
40.57½	Set qr. Sect post.	54.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.
	Bearings: W. Oak 22 S 32½ W 37.	81.14	Intersect North and South line 50 lks N of Post.
	Hickory 7 N 55 E 53.		Land 2nd rate rolling, prairie. Large quantity of Hazel, Red Root etc.
59.09	W. Oak 13 in. diam.		
70.06	Bur Oak 18 in. diam.		
81.05	Sect. Cor.		
North	Between Sect. 27 & 28 V 9° 10'.	West	Corrected sect. 15 & 22 Var 8° 40'.
2.15	W. Oak 6 in. diam.	40.57	Set qr. sect. post in mound in prairie Pit 4 lks E.
13.83	Bur Oak 6 in. diam.	81.14	Sect. corner.
15.85	Waggon Road S W & N E.		August 24, 1837.
	House N 67° E about 13 chs occupied a settler by Isaac Blaker.	North	Between Sect. 15 & 16 Var 9° 10'.
32.25	Brook 3 lks wide W.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.		Bearings: W. Oak 24 N 63° E 3.64.
	Bearings: Hickory 11 N 20½ W 87.		Hickory 10 N 11° W 6.13.
	Elm 14 N 8 E 164.	45.00	Leave prairie and enter timber.
47.58	Pin. O. 15 in. diameter.	57.48	Blk Oak, 18 in. diam.
52.86	Pin. O. 6 in. diameter.	80.00	Set post cor sect. 9, 10, 15 & 16.
64.19	Leave timber and enter prairie.		Bearings: Hickory 10 N 64½ W 82.
72.26	Enter cornfield.		W. Oak 24 S 54 E 72.
80.00	Set post in mound in cornfield cor. sect. 21, 22, 27 & 28. Cornfield claimed John N. Gillam Settler, whose house stands S 34 W 9 ch. Land to the prairie 2nd rate. Hickory, Elm, Pin Oak, Hazel.		Land 2nd rate rolling, some hazel, on prairie.
East	Random between Sect. 22 & 27 Var 9° 00'.	East	Random between sect. 10 & 15 Var 8° 50'.
14.59	Leave field.	20.53	Brook 3 lks North.
46.72	Waggon road T E & N W.	39.45	Brook 3 lks North.
	S of the 25 ch. is a large cornfield.	81.17	Intersect N & S line 22 lks S of post.
81.26	Intersect N & S line 14 lks N of post.		Land W½ gently rolling 2nd rate, fit for cultivation.
	Land first rate prairie, Rosin weed, wire grass etc.		Hickory, W. Oak, Hazel, etc. E½ 3rd rate hilly, Thinly timbered unfit for cultivation, W. Oak, Hazel, Briers, Red Root etc.
West	Corrected between sect. 22 & 27 Var 8° 55'.	West	Corrected sect. 10 & 15 Var 9° 00'.
40.63	Set qr. sect. post in mound in prairie.	40.58	Set qr. Sect. post.
81.26	Sect. Cor.		Bearings: W. Oak 24 S 36½° E 54.
			W. Oak 11 N 10 W 37.
North	Between Sect. 21 & 22 Var 9° 10'.	41.83	W. Oak 16 in diam.
7.49	Leave field.	60.31	Hickory 6 in diam.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks East.	81.17	Section Cor.
60.29	Waggon road S E & N W.		
80.00	Set post in mound in prairie Cor. for sect 15 16 21 & 22 Pit 4 lks S of post.	North	Between Sect. 9 & 10 Var 9° 10'.
		4.64	Blk Oak 14 in diam.
		15.87	Brook 4 lks Wide East.

27.35	W. Oak 15 in. diam.	40.00	Set qr. Sect. post.
40.00	Set qr. Sect. post.		Bur Oak 12 N 62½ W 135.
	Bearings: Hickory 8 N 88° W 37.		Bur Oak 10 S 59 E 53.
	B. Oak 16 S 69½ E 71.	55.98	W. Oak 12 in. diam.
44.00	Leave timber and enter prairie or barrens with a few scattering trees.	80.00	Set post cor. Sect. 28, 29 32 & 33.
55.97	Trail E & W.		W. Oak 18 N 34 E 53.
80.00	Set post in mound in prairie or barrens corner Sect. 3, 4 9 & 10 Pit 4 lks South.		W. Oak 20 S 29½ W 40.
	Land 2nd rate gently rolling, fit for cultivation.	East	Land 2nd rate rolling W Oak R Oak, Bur Oak Hickory, Elm etc. Hazel Briars Vine etc.
	Tall grass after leave timber, same as last N mile.	5.95	Random between Sect. 28 & 33 Var 9°.
East	Random between Sect. 3 & 10 Var 9° 15'.	25.30	Rock Creek 70 lks S W.
81.64	Intersect N & S. Line 14 lks N of post.	70.69	High bluff banks, dull current, rock bottom.
	Land 3rd rate hilly unfit for cul- tivation. A few scattering trees, undergrowth Blk Oak, W. Oak, Red Root, Hickory, Willow & a growth of yellow moss cover the surface.	81.12	Brook 6 lks South. Waggon road N & S.
		West	Intersect North & S line 11 lks North of Post. Land 2nd rate W½ hilly, E½ gently rolling W Oak Hickory, E. Oak etc.
West	Corrected between Sect. 3 & 10 Var 9° 10'.	3.89	Corrected between Sect. 28 & 33 Var 9° 55'.
40.82	Set qr. sect. post.	10.61	Hickory 8 in. diam.
	W. Oak 26 S 5½ E 3.59.	40.56	W. Oak 20 in. diam.
	Bur Oak 16 N 80½ W 3.32.		Set qr. Sect. post
81.64	Sect. Cor.	48.30	W Oak 12 S 33 E 39.
		52.32	W. Oak 24 N 66½ W 42.
		81.12	W. Oak 10 in diam. W. Oak 12 in diam. Sect. Cor.
North	Between Sect. 3 & 4 Var 9° 10'.		
23.40	Descend bluff to creek.	North	Between Sect. 28 & 27.
25.53	Creek 12 lks wide E.	5.44	Rock Creek 15 lks East.
26.33	Bur Oak 14 in. diam.	13.31	Hickory 6 in. diam.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.	40.00	Set qr. Sect. post.
	Bur Oak 8 S 89½ E 1.87.		W. Oak 30 S 60 W 13.
	Bur Oak 16 N 6½ W 3.47.		Hickory 8 N 74½ E 40.
51.75	Bur Oak 18 in. diam.	54.40	W. Oak 12 in diam.
79.56	Intersect N Boundary in Township of 81 lks E of post, set post cor. for sect. 3 & 4.	56.76	W. Oak 8 in diam.
	Elm 12 S 74 E 3.38.	64.85	W. Oak 12 in diam.
	Hickory 8 S 52 W 546.	80.00	Set post cor. Sect. 20, 21 29 & 28.
	Land south of creek 3rd rate, thence to the north Boundary first rate, Bur Oak, Elm, Lynn, Hickory & Hazel. Tall grass from the Creek growth usual.		W. Oak 20 N 60½ E 39.
			W. Oak 12 S 86 W 13
			Land S½ 3rd rate thinly timbered.
			W. Oak undergrowth, Hazel Oak, etc.
			N½ 2nd rate, gently rolling, W. Oak, Blk Oak, R. Oak Hickory.
	Aug. 25 1837.		
North	Between Sect. 32 & 33.	East	Random between Sect. 21 & 28 Var 9° 00'.
5.00	W. Oak 36 in. diam.	42.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.
14.07	W. Oak 8 in diam.	79.32	Enter field.

81.00	Intersect N & S line 30 lks of post. Land first ½ rate thinly timbered, E½ prairie 1st rate.	10.36 27.00 31.00	Hickory 8 in dia. Leave timber and enter prairie. West 3 ch. & 40 lks stands house reported to be owned by Thomas Johnson who is absent.
West	Corrected between Sect. 21 & 28 Var 8° 50'.	32.03	Enter field N & E.
40.54½	Set qr. Sect. post. Hickory 18 S 61½ W 77. Hickory 10 N 11 E 2.60.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post in mound in corn- field Pit 4 lks E.
81.00	Sect. Cor.	40.38 68.40	Leave field. Waggon road to Madison S E & N W.
North	Between Sect. 20 & 21 Var 10° 00'.	70.35	Enter cornfield E & W owned by Richard Steward a settler on the S E pr. of Sect. 18.
5.92	R. Oak 10 in. dia.		
25.96	W. Oak 12 in. dia.		
29.42	Brook 4 lks Wide West.	80.00	Set post in mound in corner pit 4 lks S Cor. sect 8, 9, 16 & 17.
32.90	W. Oak 30 in diameter.		Land 8½ 2nd rate, N½ 1st rate.
40.00	Set qr. Section post. W. Oak 14 S 30 E 18. W. Oak 10 N 50½ W 68.	East	Random between Sect 9 & 16 Var 9° 25'.
44.95	W. Oak 13 in. diameter.		Leave cornfield.
47.85	Brook 4 lks wide West.	3.71	
59.97	W. Oak 17 inches diameter.	67.50	Leave prairie and enter Scattering timber.
71.93	Bur Oak 10 in diameter.		
80.00	Set post corner for Sect. 16, 17, 20 & 21. Bur Oak 10 N 8½ E 37. Hickory 12 S 46½ W 20. Land 2nd rate, rolling, W. Oak, B. Oak, R. Oak, Hickory, etc. August 26, 1837.	81.00	Intersect N & S line at post. Land rolling first rate to the timber, thence 2nd rate. Hickory B. Oak, R. Oak Hazel, etc.
West	Corrected Sect. 9 & 16.	West	Corrected Sect. 9 & 16.
		40.52	Set qr. Sect post in mound in prairie. Pit 4 lks East.
East	Random between Sect. 16 & 21 Variation 9°.	81.04	Section corner.
18.00	Leave timber and entire prairie.	North	Between Sect. 8 & 9 Var 10°.
63.75	Enter cornfield owned by Samuel Walker a settler on the N W quarter of Sect. 21.	2.47	Leave field.
		40.00	Set qr. Sect. post in prairie or hazel brush, Pit 4 lks East.
54.91	Leave field.	65.00	Leave prairie and enter scattering timber.
63.35	Waggon road to Madison SE & N W.	68.73	W. Oak 14 in dia.
81.40	Intersect North & South line 69 lks S of post. Land 1st 18 chs. 2nd rate, Hickory, W. Oak, Red Oak, & Hazel. Last 62 chs first rate, prairie, fit for cultivation, Rosin and wire grass etc. Alexander Kirk is settler on the S E qr. of Sect 16.	80.00	Set post cor. sect. 4, 5, 8, & 9. W. Oak 10 S 75 E 40. W. Oak 18 N 15 E 1.27. Land 2nd rate rolling, the prairie post here set forth rough. Hazel, Plum, Thorns, Vine, Briers, B. Oak W. Oak. Grubs Last 15 chs. 3rd rate W. Oak, Hazel, etc.
West	Corrected between Sect. 16 & 21 Var 9° 30'.	East	Random between Sect. 4 & 9 9° 35'.
40.70	Set qr. Sect. Post in mound in prairie Pit 4 lks E.	39.00	Leave Scattering timber and enter prairie.
81.40	Section Corner.	81.02	Intersect N & S 38 lks S of post. Land 3rd rate Rolling W½ a few W & B Oak trees, E½ Barron or rough prairie.
North	Between Sect. 16 & 17 Var 10°.	West	Corrected between Sect. 4 & 9 Var 9° 50'.
4.96	Brook 4 lks Wide W.		

40.51	Set qr. sect. post in mound in prairie. Pit 4 lks East.	40.19	Set qr. Sect post. W. Oak 18 S 69 W 9. Br. Oak 4 N 22 W 22.
81.02	Section corner.	61.13	W. Oak 22 in diam.
		80.38	Sect. Corner.
North	Between sect 4 & 5 Var 10°.	West	Random between 30 & 31 Var 9° 20'.
4.50	Descend hill to creek.	15.27	Brooks 3 lks wide S.
5.63	W. Oak 18 in diameter.	24.37	Waggon road N & S.
12.75	Enter bottom.	78.77	Intersect W. Bdy of Township 22 lks S of post toaks bearings, Marked corner Sect. 30 & 31. I. Oak 8 N 69 E 1.80. Hickory 12 S 36 E 2.01.
14.30	Creek 8 lks wide E.		Land 2nd rate E½ Rolling, W. Oak B. Oak, Hickory, W½ level thinly timbered what is now proper for an Oak opening.
38.72	Elm 10 in diameter.		
40.00	Set qr. sect. post. Ironwood 10 S 33 W 25. Elm 8 N 81 E 10.	East	Corrected between Sect. 30 & 31. Set qr. post. Hickory 6 N 21 W 9. W. Oak 15 S 27 W 47.
41.66	Hickory 14 in diameter.	38.77	On the S W quarter of the N E qr. of Sect 31 is a Mile site and a mile in an advanced stage of bldg.
79.82	Intersect North Boundary of Township 63 lks. Pin Oak 8 S 25 W 2.69. Pin Oak 10 S 54 E 1.95. Land S of creek 3rd rate level. N of creek, gently rolling first, Elm, Lynn, Pin Oak I. Oak Ironwood, Hazel, Plum, Thorn Vine etc. Rhodeham Bonnafield a settler on the N W of the S W qr. of sect. 4. August 28, 1837.		The name of the occupant or owner of mile not known. B. Oak 14 in. diam. W. Oak 20 in. diam. Section corner.
North	Between sect. 31 & 32 Var 10° 25'.		
4.50	Leave timber and enter prairie.	56.09	
38.50	Leave prairie and enter timber.	57.22	
40.00	Set qr. Sect. post. W. Oak 6 N 11 E 45. W. Oak 9 S 53 W 19.	78.77	
44.50	Descend hill to creek.	North	Between Sect. 29 & 30 Var 10° 25'.
45.23	Cedar bluff bank, dull current.	5.11	Blk Oak 11 in diam.
48.53	B. Walnut 10 in diam.	18.99	W. Oak 18 in diam.
50.50	Leave bottom and rise high rolling land.	24.97	Hickory 20 in diam.
66.74	Bur Oak 8 in diam.	40.00	Set qr. sect post. W. Oak 24 S 77 W 77. Hickory 4 N 86 E 16. B. Oak 8 in diam. W. Oak 12 in diam. Waggon road north east & S W. Rock Creek 15 lks wide E. Leave timber and enter prairie.
80.00	Set post cor. sect 29, 30, 31 & 32. B. Oak 14 S 76 W 20. B. Oak 10 N 53 E 53. Land 2nd rate Bur Oak B. Oak Hickory, etc.	56.03	
		57.65	
		60.43	
		73.32	
		75.00	
East	Random between Sect. 29 & 32 V 9° 10'.	80.00	Set post in prairie in mound pit 4 lks South Cor. sect. 19, 20, 29 & 30. W. Oak, B. Oak, Hickory, Land 2nd rate, gently rolling.
80.38	Intersect N & S line 27 lks S of post. Land 2nd rate gently rolling, W. R & B Oak Hickory, Hazel Red Root, etc.	East	Random between sect. 20 & 29 Var 9° 15'.
		7.69	Waggon road N & S.
West	Corrected between Sect. 2 & 9 Var 9° 20'.	46.50	Leave prairie and enter timber.
7.29	W. Oak 7 in diam.	58.69	Brook 8 lks wide S.
24.68	W. Oak 20 in diam.	80.33	Intersect N & S line 22 lks S of post. Land W½ rolling 2nd rate E½
33.08	Hickory 8 in diam.		

	hilly 3rd rate, W. Oak R. Oak, Hickory etc.		James Lanman a settler on the S W quarter of Sect. 7.
West	Random between Sect. 18 & 19 Var 9° 25'.		Land first rate prairie, Rosin weed some Hazel etc.
77.48	Intersect W Boundary of T. 12 lks N. of post. Marked No's for sect. 18 & 19.	East	Corrected between Sect. 7 & 18 Var 9° 25'.
	Cornfield S 32° E on the N W qr. of sect. 19 claimed by Samuel S. Walker.	37-47	Set qr. Sect post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks E.
	Land first rate, Rosin weed, wire grass etc.	77-47	Sect. Corner.
			August 30, 1837.
East	Corrected sect. 18 & 19 Var 9° 30'.	North	Between Sect. 7 & 8 Var 10° 25'.
37-48	Set qr. Sect. post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks E.	2.80	Waggon road E & W.
77-48	Sect. Corner.	13.50	Leave prairie and enter timber.
		16.34	B. Oak 22 in diameter.
		24.30	B. Oak 20 in diam.
		40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
			W. Oak 22 S 30½ W 14.
North	Between Sect. 17 & 18 Var 10° 25'.		W. Oak 18 N 46 E 98.
24.11	Brook 4 lks E.	42.31	Blk Oak 14 in diam.
40.00	Set qr. sect post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks E.	46.81	W. Oak 16 in diam.
	Joseph Parker a settler S E qr of 17.	64.03	R. Oak 13 in diam.
80.00	Set post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks South.	67.14	Sanman's Run 8 lks.
	Cor. for sect. 7 8 17 & 18.	80.00	Set post cor. sect. 5, 6, 7 & 8.
	Land first rate rolling prairie with some Hazel on it, Rosin weed, Red Root, small wire grass etc.		Hickory 10 S 27 W 16.
			Red Oak 24 S 64½ E 62.
			Land 2nd rate, rolling W. Oak, B. Oak Hickory, along the new grows Lynn Birch Elm etc. Hazel, Birch Vine, Elm etc., Hazel Briers Vine tall weeds.
East	Random between Sect. 8 & 17 Var 9° 35'.	West	Corrected Sect. 20 & 29 Var 9° 25'.
3.00	Cornfield claimed by Alfred Right a settler on the S W qr of sec. 8.	1.58	W. Oak 10 in diam.
30.10	Leave field.	40.16½	Set qr. Sect post.
54.80	Wagon road.		R. Oak 8 S 85½ E 6.33.
64.14	Enter field.		Hickory 10 N 47 E 5.25.
80.39	Intersect N & S line 13 lks N of post in Cornfield.	80.33	Sect. Cor.
	Land first rate level, prairie fit for cultivation.	West	Random between Sect. 19 & 30 Var 9° 25'.
	Rosin weed & some small Hazel etc.	9.00	Leave prairie & enter timber.
		11.74	Creek 80 lks wide S E.
		13.74	Creek 10 lks wide North.
West	Corrected between Sect. 8 & 17 Var 9 30.	14.36	Creek 15 lks wide Do S.
40.19½	Set qr. Sect post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks E.	78.13	Intersect W Boundary of Township 9 lks N of Post. Cor for Sect. 19 30.
80.39	Sect. Cor.		Bur Oak 8 N 61 E 60.
			W. Oak 15 S 35 E 62.
			Land 2nd rate rolling W. Oak B Oak R Oak Hickory, undergrowth Hazel, Brier vines Red Root etc.
West	Random between Sect. 7 & 18 Var 9° 30'.	East	Corrected between Sect. 19 & 30 Var 9° 30'.
77-47	Intersect W. Boundary of Township 9 lks South of post.	5-43	W. Oak 4 in diam.
	William Barger a settler on the S E qr. Sect 7.		

12.83	W. Oak 12 in diam.	Lynn etc. E ½ 3rd rate, hilly thinly timbered unfit for cultivation.
15.49	W. Oak 30 in diam.	Hazel Briers Vine etc.
38.15	Set qr. sect. post. B. Oak 8 S 42 W 11. W. Oak 6 N 68½ W 16.	
38.37	R. Oak 6 in diam.	West Corrected between sect 5 & 8 Var 8 45.
78.13	Section Corner. From this to the prairie thinly timbered, Hazel, Brush thick & tall. August 29, 1837.	40.21½ Set qr. sect post. W. Oak 12 S 54 W 2.14. W. Oak 10 N 53 W 1.29
North	Between Sect. 19 & 20 Var 10° 25'.	46.05 W. Oak 22 in diam.
40.00	Set qr. Sect. post in mound in prairie 4 lks East.	48.53 W. Oak 11 in diam.
51.14	Enter large cornfield E & W Owned and claimed by William I Stout and Hasey I Stout, settlers but no house holders.	80.43 Section Corner.
67.30	Leave field.	West Random between Sect. 6 & 7 Var 9° 35'.
80.00	Set post in Mound in prairie Pit 68° E 53 lks. Cor. Sect. 17, 18 19 & 20. Land S½ 2nd rate Small Hazel, R. Root, Rosin weed, N½ First rate, rolling, Rosin weed, wire grass.	67.55 Brook 8 lks S E. 77.83 Intersect W Boundary Township 2 lks S of post. Cor sect. 6 & 7. Land E ½ 2nd rate rolling. Hickory, W & R Oak, Bur Oak W ½ first rate, level, Elm, Lynn, Walnut, etc. James Clark a settler on the S W Quarter of Sec. 6.
East	Random between sect. 17 & 20 Var 9° 20'.	East Corrected and blazed back on true line V. same. Elm 26 S 77 E 11.60. B. Walnut 20 N 89 E 9.20.
36.00	Leave prairie and enter timber.	25.10 Hickory 12 in diam.
43.28	Waggon road N & S.	32.22 Waggon road N & S.
73.32	Wigwam.	37.83 Set qr. Sect. post. I Oak 4 N 57 W 11. I Oak 6 S 32 E 30.
73.16	Brook 8 lks S.	60.26 Hickory 12 in diam.
75.16	Brook 8 lks S.	67.37 Bur Oak 8 in diam.
80.13	Intersect N & S line ce lk N of post. Land first rate W½ prairie Hazel, R. Root etc. E½ Hickory, Bur Oak W. Oak, Elm along the Brook grows Birch, Lynn, etc.	77.83 Section Corner.
West	Corrected and blazed a back V. not altered.	North Between Sect. 5 & 6 Var 9 25'.
5.43	Birch 12 in diam.	40.00 Set qr. Sect. post. I Oak 6 S 73 E 104. I Oak 7 N 5 W 2.45.
9.12	Elm 10 in diam.	43.00 Leave scattering timber and enter open prairie or Barren.
30.00	S 8° E 475 lks is a house occupied by Geo Stout.	53.63 Brook 3 lks East.
40.06	Set qr. Sect post. Br. Oak 20 S 26 W 58. Hickory 7 N 72 E 37.	77.48 Intersect North Boundary Township 63 lks W of post. Set post cor. sect. 5 & 6. I Oak 10 S 76° E. 5.21. No other tree near enough. Land 2nd rate to the prairie. I Oak, Hickory, W. Oak, etc. The prairie first rate, some Hazel, Plum, Red Root. August 31st, 1837.
80.13	Section Corner.	
East	Random between Sect. 5 & 8 Var 9 25.	
25.68	Lanemans Run 24 lks N of E.	
80.43	Intersect north & South line 100 lks N of post. Land W ½ 2nd rate rolling, hickory, Burr & W Oak.	

I hereby certify that in pursuance of a contract with Surveyor General, Robert T. Lytle, of the United States for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan and Territory of Wisconsin bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1837 and in strict conformity to the laws of the United States and the instructions of said Surveyor General I have surveyed and subdivided into Sections Township No. 71 in Range No. 8 West of the 5th Principal Meridian, in the Territory of Wisconsin and I do further certify that the foregoing are the true and original Field Notes of Said Survey and subdivision executed as aforesaid.

Certified this 31st day of August, 1837.

E. F. LUCAS,
Dep. Surveyor.
 W. H. COOK,
 JACOBSEN PURJUE,
Chairman.
 REUBEN W. DODD,
Marker.

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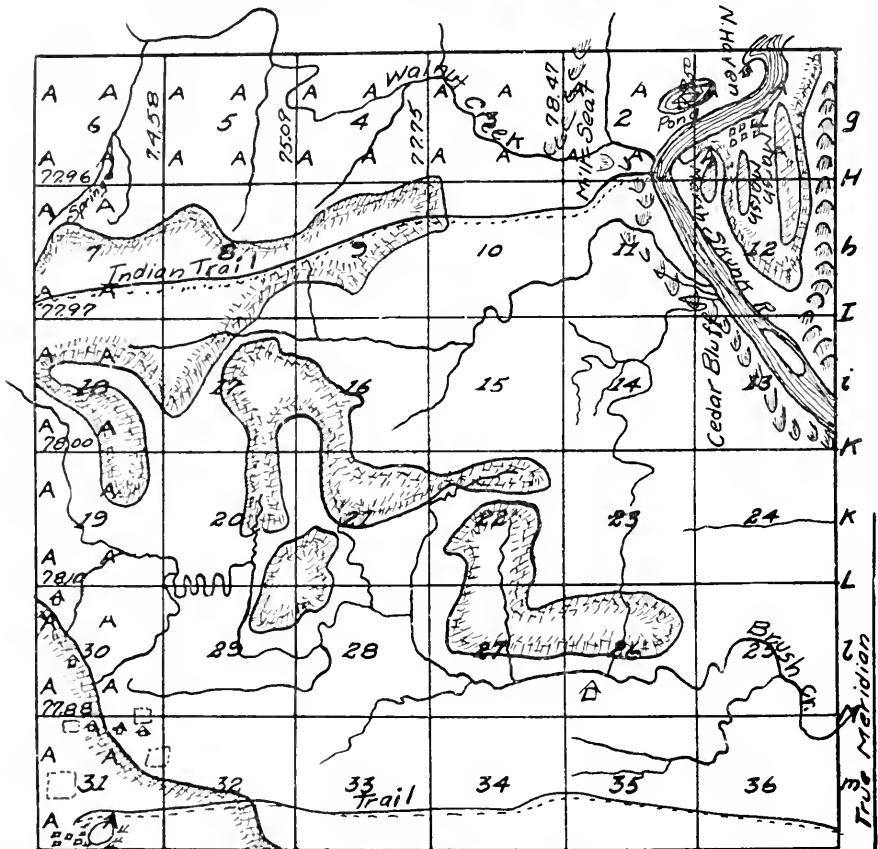
By way of a general description it may be said of this Township that it comprises a great variety of soil as well as many other good qualities together with the disadvantages that are incident to it. The prairie portion is well adapted to cultivation and a considerable portion of the timbered part.

The N. E. Corner of the Township, the soil is of a third rate quality. The timber is thin; but the Hazel and the small growth around the margin of the prairie is in abundance. In regard to water privileges, Cedar Creek passes through the S Boundary which affords a sufficiency of water privileges for all manner of machinery that may be necessary for a country fraught with so many good qualities as this is. There is an abundance of good building stone in various places, together with large quantities of stonecoal which has been discovered in passing through the township.

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Twp No. 72 Range No. 3W. 5P Mer.



Lockbridge S R Q P O N

Surveyed in 1837 by E. F. Lucas Scale 80 chains to 1 inch. D.S.

CHAPTER XIII

LOCKRIDGE TOWNSHIP

Field notes of Township No. 72, North of Range 8, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Wisconsin Territory. Surveyed by E. F. Lucas. Commenced September 1, 1837. Completed September 22, 1837.

North	Between Sect. 35 & 36 Var 8° 40'.	North	Between Sect. 25 & 26.
30.40	Hickory 11 in. diameter.	00.43	Black Oak 16 in diam.
36.11	Trail E & W.	8.33	Bur Oak 10 in diam.
40.00	Set cr. Sect. post.	9.83	Hickory 18 in diam.
	Bearings: W. Oak 24 N 60½ W 49.	10.00	Leave highland and enter bottom.
	Hickory 10 N 67½ E 61.	24.29	Creek 30 lks East.
59.66	Hickory 12 in diam.	28.00	Leave bottom and ascend highland.
63.24	Red Oak 18 in diam.	40.00	Set qr. sect post.
64.21	Brook 4 lks E.		Bur Oak 9 N 34½ W 7.
57.26	B. Oak 14 in diam.		Bur Oak 4 S 49 E 39.
80.00	Set post corner for Sect. 25 26 35 & 36.	48.67	Burr Oak 8 in diameter.
	B. Oak 20 S 38½ E 47.	50.99	W. Oak 20 in diameter.
	R. O. 14 N 64½ W 62.	80.00	Set post cor. Sect. 23, 24 25 & 26.
	Land S ½ first rate, Hickory, Elm, Bur Oak.		Hickory 8 N 81 W 28.
	B. Oak, etc. Hazel Plumb thorn. N ½ 2nd rate.		Bur Oak 10 S 11½ E 32.
	Rolling, W. Oak Bur & Blk Oak, Plumb, Iron weed etc.	East	Land mostly rolling 2nd rate. Bur Oak, Hickory, Hazel, etc.
East	Random between Sect. 25 & 36.	East	Random between Sect. 24 & 25 Var 9 40'.
12.65	Brook 4 lks N of 7.	80.15	Intersect Range line 136 lks S of post.
57.24	Brush Creek 40 lks S.		Land first rate gently rolling, Bur Oak, B. Oak, Elm, Lynn, W. Oak, Hazel Briers Vine etc.
80.04	Intersect range line 38 lks S of post. Land 2nd rate, rolling; first 57 chs thinly timbered, W & Bur Oak, Hickory etc. Hazel Plumb thorn, etc.	West	Corrected between Sect. 24 & 25 V 10° 40'.
	Along the creek grows Lynn, Sugar Elm, Crab apple, etc.	7.89	B. Oak 14 in diam.
West	Corrected between sect. 25 & 36 Var 9 55'.	12.97	Elm 5 in diam.
10.81	Bur Oak 20 in diameter.	40.07	Set qr. Sect. post.
40.02	Set qr. sect. post.		Hickory 8 S 54 W 31.
	W. Oak 30 S 14 W 34.	42.93	Bur Oak 18 N 52 E 58.
	W. Oak 20 N 4½ W 36.	43.56	Lynn 16 in diameter.
44.48	Bur Oak 10 in diameter.	80.15	Bur Oak 20 in diam.
80.04	Section Corner.	80.15	Section Corner.
	September 1st, 1837.	North	Between Sect. 23 & 24 Var 8 40'.
		00.22	Bur Oak 10 in diam.
		25.33	Brook 6 lks E.

40.00	Set qr. sect. post. Hickory 10 S 1 E 10.11. W. Oak 12 N 74 W 1.81.	73.75	Leave bottom and rise hill.
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 13, 14 23 & 24. Land 2nd rate fix for cultivation, timber scattering. Elm, Hickory, Bur Oak, etc. Un- dergrowth Hazel, Plumb, Thorn, I Oak, B. Oak, Briers Vine etc. in short this line is a perfect almost impassable thicket.	80.90	Intersect N & S line 59 lks S of post. Land first 27 chs hilly 3rd rate W. Oak Lynn, R. Oak East of river, level to the hill, first rate. Walnut, Sugar, Hackberry, Elm.
East	Random between 13 & 24 Var 9 40'.	West	Corrected between sect. 12 & 13 Var 10° 05'.
80.70	Intersect Range line 40 lks S of post. Land W ½ first rate thinly tim- bered, Lynn, Hickory, Bur Oak, Hazel, Plumb Thorns, E ½ Hilly 2nd rate W. Oak, R. Oak, Hick- ory, Lynn.	8.08	Hackberry 8 in diam.
		11.41	Hackberry 10 in diameter.
		40.45	Set qr. sect. post. Elm 10 n 62½ W 13. B. Oak 22 S 10½ E 17.
		44.15	Sugar 22 in diam.
		46.89	Set post on left bank Skunk river. Lynn 8 N 61 E 12. Elm 18 S 69 E 40.
West	Corrected between Sect. 13 & 24 V 9° 55'.	53.23	Set post on right bank of Skunk River. Cottonwood 10 N 25½ W 25. Cottonwood 14 S 80½ E 20.
1.98	W. Oak 20 in diam.	80.90	Section Corner.
4.45	W. Oak 12 in diam.		
40.35	Set quarter sect. post. W. Oak 36 S 46 W 53. Hickory 8 N 5 E 40.	North	Between Sect. 11 & 12 Var 8° 40'.
49.14	W. Oak 20 in diam.	1.08	Brook 10 lks East.
80.70	Section corner.	2.29	Brook 12 lks North.
		3.54	Brook 10 lks E.
		3.90	Elm 18 in diam.
		5.27	W. Oak 36 in diam.
North	Between Sect. 13 & 14 Var 8° 40'.	9.03	Brook 3 lks East.
8.31	Lynn & in diameter.	26.57	W. Oak 18 in diam.
15.84	Bur Oak 8 in diameter.	36.98	Descend bluff.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post. W. Oak 14 N 51 W 25. W. Oak 10 N 66 E 56.	39.00	Intersect Skunk bottom.
		40.00	Set qr. sect post. Lynn 12 S 64½ W 6. Bur O 18 N 53½ W 27.
45.17	W. Oak 20 in diameter.	46.01	R. Oak 18 in diam.
58.70	Sugar 6 in diameter.	56.62	Walnut 30 in diam.
64.78	Hickory 6 in diameter.	63.00	Small creek 150 lks S S E.
66.74	W. Oak 18 in diameter.	68.64	Intersect right bank Skunk river course S Easterly.
80.00	Set post corner sect 11 12 13 & 14. Sugar 12 N 30 W 37. Red Oak 16 S 30 E 44. Land S½ 2nd rate rolling, Hickory, Lynn, Bur & Blk Oak, Hazel, etc. N ½ 3rd rate hilly W. Oak on the ridges sugar, and Lynn in the val- leys.	76.88	Set po. mound in post. Elm 12 N 59° W 57. Ash 4 S 40 E 8. Bold current, low banks.
	Sept. 2nd, 1837		Set post on left bank of Skunk river. I Oak 12 N 35 E 82. Ash 6 N 12 W 1.02.
East	Random between Sect. 12 & 13 Var 9° 40'.		Measured by an angle of 60 degrees.
25.50	Descend bluff to Skunk River.	80.00	Set post corner 1, 2 11 & 12.
27.87	Intersect Skunk river Course S E Bold current, Bluff bank on West side.		Hackberry 10 N 58 W 14. H. Locust 14 N 59 E 39.
34.43	Over river.		Land first half hilly 3rd rate W. Oak, R. Oak.

	N ½ level bottom, Walnut, Buckeye, Elm, Maple, Hackberry.				Samuel Coal a settler in the N W qr. of Sect. 1.
	John Roberts a settler on N E qr of sect. 11.				Sept. 3rd, 1837.
East	Random between sect. 1 & 12 Var 10 20'.	39.45	North	Between sect. 34 & 35 Var 8° 40'.	
7.10	Enter marsh N & S.	40.00		Pin Oak 10 in diam.	
9.50	Leave marsh.			Set qr. sect. post.	
28.50	Leave timber and enter marsh.	53.14		Pin Oak 8 N 82 W 52.	
34.30	Leave marsh and enter dry prairie.	55.12		Elm 10 S 19 E 57.	
47.75	Leave dry prairie and enter marsh.	61.25		Hickory 12 in diam.	
55.41	Leave marsh enter timber, and ascend bluff.	68.13		Trail E & W.	
		74.94		W. Oak 10 in diam.	
80.84	Intersect N & S line 27 lks N of post.	80.00		W. Oak 8 in diam.	
	Jas. A. Cochran a settler on the S W qr of sect. 1 and proportion of the village of New Haven on same.			W. Oak 20 in diam.	
	Land to the bluff except the marshes first rate, then 3rd rate W. Oak.			Set post cor. sect. 26 27 34 & 35.	
				Bearings: W. Oak 15 S 62° W 40.	
				W. Oak 22 N 70½ E 56.	
				Land first 50 chs 2nd rate, gently rolling and thinly timbered.	
				Hickory, elm, pin oak, Hazel.	
				Hickory, Plum Thorn, Cherry, Red Root, last 30 chs broken 3rd rate.	
				W. Oak.	
West	Corrected between Sect. 1 & 12 Var 10° 10'.		East	Random between Sect. 26 & 35 Var 9 40'.	
6.09	W. Oak 9 in diam.		19.74	Brook 3 lks N.	
8.31	W. Oak 12 in diam.		79.75	Intersect N & S line 25 lks N of post.	
40.42	Set qr. sect. post Pin Oak 20 S 21 W 5.22.			Land 2nd rate gently rolling.	
80.84	Sect. Cor. No other tree near.			W. Oak, R. Oak, B. Oak, Hickory.	
North	Between sect. 1 & 2 Var 8° 40'.		West	Corrected between Sect. 26 & 35 Var 9° 30'.	
16.92	Elm 9 in diam.		2.17	Red Oak 22 in diameter.	
19.81	Enter field.		6.38	Hickory 10 in diameter.	
21.10	Intersect left bank of Skunk river.		9.10	Black Oak 18 in diam.	
	Set post.		39.87½	Set quarter sect. post.	
	Birch 56 N 40½ E 54.			W. Oak 15 S 16 W. 28.	
	Willow 4 N 75 W 45.			W. Oak 14 N 16½ E 46.	
27.06	Set post on right bank of Skunk river.		48.12	W. Oak 12 in diam.	
	Hackberry 6 N 44 W 16.		53.20	Hickory 8 in diam.	
	Hickory 7 N 44 E 15.		79.75	Section Corner.	
	Measurement wrought out by Frigonometry.		North	Between Sect. 26 & 27 Var 8° 40'.	
29.60	Enter pond clear water but shallow.		4.95	R. Oak 12 in diam.	
40.00	Set qr. sect. post in pond, no trees near.		22.53	Brush Creek 20 lks E.	
			26.50	Bur Oak 10 in diam.	
42.80	Leave pond.		27.75	Leave timber and enter brush prairie E & W.	
49.21	Elm 10 in diam.		40.00	Set qr. sect. post.	
79.60	Intersect N 69 lks west of Post set post cor. Sect. 1 & 2.			Bur. Oak 8 9 1½ E 12.72.	
	Bur Oak 28 S 48½ E 1.24.			Bur Oak 12 S 8 W 12.84.	
	Bur Do 30 S 6 W 1.37.		75.00	Set post cor. sect. 22, 23 26 & 27.	
	Land first rate level, bottom.			1 Oak 6 N 79 W 19.	
	Bur Oak, Walnut Lynn, Hackberry, Maple, Sugar Elm.			Cherry 6 S 25 E 12.	
				Land S of creek 3rd rate hilly. W. Oak, R. Oak, long the creek Lynn,	

	B. Oak, Birch, etc. N of creek gently rolling, 2nd rate. Hazel, Plum, Cherry, Vine etc.	West	Corrected between Sect. 14 & 23 V 9° 35'.
		5.11	1. Oak 10 in diam.
		26.66	Hickory 6 in diam.
East	Random between sect. 23 & 26 Var 9° 40'.	40.15	Set qr. sect. post.
29.32	Brook 3 lks wide S.		1. Oak 4 S 35½ W 31.
80.49	Intersect N & S line 44 lks N of post.	80.30	Elm 6 N 13½ W 62. Section Corner.
	Henry Shepherd a settler on the S W qr. of sect. 26.	North	Between Sect. 14 & 15 Var 8 40'.
	Land 2nd rate, gently rolling, tim- ber small growth.	11.19	Hackberry 8 in diam.
	I Oak, Hickory, Lynn, Cherry, Plum Thorn, Crabapple, Hazel, in short it is past description for such a line for brush has not come in our way.	22.05	Lynn 14 in diam.
		28.17	I. Oak 4 in diam.
		40.00	Set. qr. Sect. post.
			Bur Oak 8 S 45 W 36.
		45.72	I. Oak 7 N 23 E 23.
		57.18	Bur Oak 18 in diam.
		60.42	Hickory 10 in diam.
West	Corrected between Sect. 23 & 26 Var 9 20'.	73.96	Lynn 6 in diameter.
1.22	Hickory 8 in diameter.	80.00	W. Oak 14 in diam.
4.88	Hickory 12 in diameter.		Set post, corner sect. 10 11 14 & 15.
40.21½	Set qr. sect. post.		W. Oak 12 S 9 E 20.
	I. Oak 4 S 41 W 16.		Red Oak 15 N 74½ W 62.
	Blk Jack 6 N 32 W 26.		Land S½ first rate. Lynn, I Oak, Plumb, Thorn, Hazel, Bur, Vine etc. N½ 2nd rate last 20 chs Oak ridges no undergrowth.
40.72	I Oak 4 in diam.		
83.49	Section Corner. Sept. 4. 1837.		
		East	Random between Sect. 11 & 14 Var 9 40'.
North	Between sect. 22 & 23 Var 8 40'.	80.00	Brook 8 lks N.
4.00	Set qr. sect. post.	80.55	Intersect N & S line 43 lks N of post.
	Bur Oak 14 S 74 W 87.		Land 3rd rate, rolling, Oak, ridges, W. Oak R. Oak.
	No other tree near.		
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 14 15 22 & 23.	West	Corrected between Sect. 11 & 14 Var 9° 25'.
	Pin Oak 12 S 23½ W 94.	2.71	Lynn 6 in diam.
	Pin Oak 10 S 64 E 1.07.	16.15	W. Oak 12 in diam.
	Land 2nd rate, gently rolling, growth small and almost impos- sible to pass through, no "line or station trees" appears on this line of sufficient size to record.	40.27½	Set qr. Sect post.
	I Oak, Pin Oak, Cherry, Bur Oak, Plum Thorn Hazel, Briers Vine, Hops. The lines are well made by cutting roads through as they are run.	42.75	Red Oak 18 S 34 W 15.
		44.26	W. Oak 16 N 36 W 37.
		80.55	White Oak 8 in diameter.
			W. Oak 16 in diameter.
			Section Corner.
			Sept. 5. 1837.
East	Random between Sect. 14 & 23 Var 9 40'.	North	Between sect. 11 & 10 Var 8° 40'.
34.26	Brook 4 lks wide N.	7.93	R. Oak 18 in diameter.
80.30	Intersect North and South. Line 15 lks N of post.	8.35	W. Oak 20 in diameter.
	Land W½ same as last, Nor & S line both as it regards soil & timber. E½ first rate soil, gently rolling, Lynn, Elm, Hickory, Bur Oak, Hazel, Buckberry etc.	13.42	Small creek 15 lks E. Bold current, bluff bank on S. Side.
		15.09	Elm 10 in diam.
		40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
			Bur Oak 12 S 26½ W 15.
			Hickory 8 N 86½ E 24.
		46.64	Hickory 8 in diam.

52.14	R. Oak 14 in diam.	76.93	W. Oak 9 in diam.
57.37	Indian trail N E & W.	78.42	Intersect N bdy. of Township 8 lks W of post.
75.85	W. Oak 28 in diameter.		Set post cor. sect. 2 & 3.
80.00	Set post cor. sect 2 3 10 & 11.		W. Oak 14 S 51 W 37.
	W. Oak 10 N 71 E 31.		W. Oak 12 S 10° E 57.
	W. Oak 12 S 57 W 22.		Land 2nd rate gently rolling, W. Oak, R. Oak, Bur Oak, along the cr. grows Lynn, Birch, Maple, etc.
	Land 2nd rate rolling in part, and part hilly, W. Oak R. Oak, Hickory, etc.		Sept. 6, 1837.
East	Random between sect. 2 & 11 Var 9° 40'.	North	Between Sect. 33 & 34 Var 8° 40'.
21.76	Indian trail N E & S W.	12.38	Hickory 10 in diam.
39.81	Indian trail S E & N W.	19.33	B. Oak 20 in diam.
63.28	Indian trail N & S.	24.93	W. Oak 15 in diam.
65.20	Descend bluff.	38.70	Trail E and West.
67.50	Enter bottom.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
70.12	Wigwam.		Hickory 8 S 22½ E 18.
71.89	Skunk River South.		Hickory 7 N 71 W 40.
	Easterly high bank, bold current.	48.20	W. Oak 12 in diameter.
77.90	Over river.	60.23	Hickory 8 in diam.
79.65	Intersect N & S line 20 lks N of post.	80.00	Set post cor. for sect. 27 28 33 & 34.
	Land to the river 2nd rate, hilly, W. Oak, Hickory, Bur Oak, Blk Oak. Along the rim Lynn, Walnut, Birch, Cottonwood, etc.		W. Oak 10 N 30½ E 24.
			W. Oak 20 S 51 W 63.
			Land S½ 1st rate B. Oak, W. Oak, Elm, Lynn Hickory, Hazel etc.
			N½ 2nd rate, rolling, Hickory W. Oak etc.
West	Corrected between Sect. 2 & 11 Var 9 30'.	East	Random between sect. 27 & 34 Var 9 40'.
2.47	Set post on left bank of Skunk river.	47.33	Brook 4 lks N.
	Maple 14 S 21½ E 49.	79.82	Intersect N & S line 21 lks N of post.
	Hackberry 6 N 6 W 29.		Land 2nd rate rolling, thinly timbered with a small growth of W. Oak and no undergrowth of consequence, tall grass, Prairie.
7.58	Set post on Right bank Skunk.		
	Lynn 15 S 36½ E 33.		
	Red Oak 4 N 57 W 15.		
7.82	Lynn 18 in diam.		
39.87	Set quarter Sect. post.	West	Corrected between Sect. 27 & 34 Var 9° 30'.
	W. Oak 22 N 55½ E 39.	5.02	W. Oak 10 in diam.
	Bur Oak 18 S 60½ W 20.	8.42	W. Do 14 in diam.
46.01	Hickory 10 in diam.	9.03	W. Oak 12 in diam.
47.35	Hickory 9 in diameter.	39.91	Set qr. sect. post.
49.02	Bur Oak, 12 in diameter.		W. Oak 15 S 47 E 4.23.
79.63	Section Corner.		W. Oak 11 N 48 E 96.
	River measured by Trigonometry.		W. Oak 18 in diam.
North	Between Sect. 2 & 3 Var 8 40'.	64.82	Red Oak 26 in diameter.
1.10	Descend bluff to creek.	79.57	Section corner.
3.09	Walnut creek 65 lks E.	79.57	
	Bold current bluff bank on S side 3 chs E good mile site.	North	Between sect. 27 & 28 Var 8 45'.
10.50	W. Oak 12 in diam.	00.63	W. Oak 18 in diameter.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.	24.18	W. Oak 16 in diameter.
	Bur Oak 10 N 33 E 62.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
	W Oak 11 S 7½ W 33.		Bur Oak 8 S 6½ E 85.
46.11	W. Oak 15 in diam.		Elm 8 N 68 W 93.
57.04	Double W. Oak 18 in. diam.	44.75	Hickory 8 in diameter.

46.10	Brook 4 lks E.		and stand thicket.
48.10	Br. Oak 19 in diam.		J. Oak, Elm, Lynn, thickly inter-
50.66	Br. Oak 18 in diam.		woven with Hazel Plum, Thorn.
57.04	Brush Creek 24 lks E.		Almost impassable.
67.85	Bur Oak 24 in diam.		
80.00	Set post cor. for sect. 21 22 27 & 28.	West	Corrected Sect. 15 & 22 Var 9° 40'.
	Bur Oak 16 S 30½ E 97.	28.48	Elm 4 in diam.
	Bur Oak 26 S 44 W 1.07.	30.77	Elm 5 in diam.
	Land South of Creek hilly 3rd rate	39.75	Set qr. sect. post.
	W. Oak, N of Cr. first rate gently		Bur Oak 12 S 70 E 25.
	rolling, Bur Oak, Thorn Plum,		Hickory 6 N 36½ E 31.
	Hazel.	40.30	Elm 4 in diameter.
		68.10	Elm 8 in diameter.
East	Random between Sect. 22 & 27 Var	79.50	Section Corner.
	9 35'.		
11.50	Leave timber and enter Brush	North	Between Sect. 15 & 16 Var 9 00'.
	prairie.	3.01	Blk Jack 8 in diam.
28.55	Brooks 3 lks South.	10.83	Jack 0.10 in diameter.
72.00	Leave brush prairie and enter small	14.38	Brook 4 lks E.
	growth of timber.	40.00	Set quarter Sect. post.
79.60	Intersect N & S line 72 lks N of		Hickory 12 N 88 W 75.
	post.		Bur Oak 8 N 65 E 67.
	Land 2nd rate, rolling, short Hazel.	57.79	W. Oak 24 in diam.
	Covers the whole surface.	63.09	Lynn 12 in diam.
West	Corrected between Sect. 22 & 27 Var	64.02	Creek 16 lks E.
	9° 05'.	80.00	Set post cor. Sect. 9, 10, 15 & 16.
39.82	Set qr. sect. post in mound in		I. Oak 4 S 78 E 33.
	prairie. Pit 4 lks E.		Elm 5 N 54 E 52.
79.64	Section Corner.		Land 2nd rate hilly I Oak, and
	Sept. 7, 1837.		Hazle thickets, along the creek
			Lynn & W. Oak.
			Sept. 8, 1837.
North	Between sect. 21 & 22 Var 9° 00'.		
9.38	Brooks 4 lks S W.		
10.41	Quakeing A 4 in diam.	East	Random between sect. 10 & 15 Var
15.53	Elm 8 in diam.		9° 40'.
29.15	I. Oak 4 in diameter.	44.29	Small creek 15 lks North.
30.00	Leave brush thicket and enter	45.10	Same Do 14 Do S.
	prairie.	45.74	Same Do 20 Do N.
33.43	Brook 3 lks east.	79.53	Intersect N & S line 35 lks S of
39.00	Leave prairie and enter Blk Jack		post.
	Thicket.		Land W½ gently rolling, first rate
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.		thinly timbered.
	J. Oak 10 N. 48° W 24.		I. Oak, Elm, Lynn, Hazel, Plum,
	J. Oak 8 S 68 E 37.		Haw Thorn, Crabapple Vines,
42.62	Blk Jack 6 in diam.		Briers, E½ rolling 2nd rate W.
52.37	J. Oak 6 in diam.		Oak, R. Oak, Hickory.
70.55	Elm 8 in diameter.		
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 15, 16 21 & 22.	West	Corrected between Sect. 10 & 15
	J. Oak 12 N 77 E. 38.		Var. 9° 55'.
	Elm 6 S 62 W 38.	2.08	R. Oak 10 in diam.
	Land first rate, gently rolling, but	27.05	Bur Oak 14 in diam.
	brush thickets.	39.76½	Set qr. sect. post.
East	Random between Sect. 9° 30'.		Lynn 14 S 28 W 40.
79.50	Intersect N & S line 20 lks S of		Do 12 N 19 W 18.
	post.	41.58	Hickory 6 in diam.
	Land first rate, rolling, small growth	79.53	Section Corner.

North 9.55 13.90 23.47 30.45 40.00	Between sect. 9 & 10 Var 9° 00'. Quakening Asp 9 in diam. Jack Oak 10 in diam. Brook 3 lks E. Bur Oak 20 in diameter. Set qr. sect post. Hickory 10 N 76 W 25. Lynn 12 S 50 E 48.	Land 2nd rate. Rolling. J. Oak, W. Oak, B. Oak. Hazel, Plum Thorn.
65.50	Leave scattering timber and enter prairie.	Sept. 9, 1837.
72.20 80.00	Indian trail E & W. Set post cor, sect. 3, 4, 9 & 10. B. Oak 18 N 67½ W 1.70. J. Oak 6 N 14 E 69. Land S½ 2nd rate hilly. J. Oak, Bur Oak Plum Thorn Hazel, Briers N½ gently rolling thinly timbered J. Oak Elm, Hazel, Briers, Thorn, Soil first rate.	North 32.03 40.00 46.48 57.58 80.00
East 50.66 75.39 80.58	Random between sect. 3 & 10 Var 9° 40'. Brook 4 lks North. Brook 3 lks North. Intersect N & S line 4 lks North of post. Land W½ rolling 2nd rate W. Oak J. Oak Hickory, Hazel, Plum. E½ Hilly W. Oak, R. Oak, Sugar.	Between Sect. 32 & 33. Elm 20 in diameter. Set qr. Sect. post. Bur Oak 12 S 19½ W 48. Bur Oak 14 E 168. Elm 12 in diam. Hackberry 8 in diam. Set post cor. sect. 28, 29, 32 & 33. W. Oak 20 S 27 E 11. Hickory 9 N 46½ W 20. Land first 35 chs Barren, Hazel, Some Oak, first rate. Last 45 chs W. Oak, Elm, Hickory, Blk Oak, Tall grass Gently rolling.
West 17.69 26.72 39.29	Corrected and blazed back between Sect. 3 & 10 V. Same. W. Oak 12 in diam. Sugar 8 in diam. Set qr. sect. post. W. Oak 24 S 58½ W 28. R. Oak 18 N 44 E 24. Red Oak 18 in diameter. W. Oak 14 in diameter. Section Corner.	East 60.24 80.35
North 00.50	Between Sect. 3 & 4 Var 9° 00'. Leave prairie and enter small timber. J. Oak 6 in diam. Jack Oak 8 in diam. J. Oak 6 in diam. Set qr. sect. post. W. Oak 22 N 72½ W 22. W. Oak 10 S 64 E 45. Bur Oak 9 in diam. Hickory 12 in diam. Small creek E. 18 lks. Intersect N boundary of Township at post in mound in prairie or barrens marked No's on post cor. Sect. 3 & 4.	East Random between Sect. 28 & 33 Var 9° 40'. Brook 4 lks N. Intersect N & S line 14 lks. South of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate, 1st ½ heavy timber, last ½ thinly timbered W. Oak Hickory, Blk Oak.
6.59 8.25 26.29 40.00		West 36.30 40.17½ 40.33 54.85 80.35
43.11 45.10 67.73 77.75		North 15.85 30.36 40.00 40.40 69.60 74.58 77.50 80.00
		West Corrected between Sect. 28 & 33 Var 9 45'. W. Oak 18 in diameter. Set qr. Sect. post. W. Oak 10 S 61½ E 30. W. Oak 14 N 28. W. Oak 12 in diam. Hickory 12 in diam. Section Corner.
		North Between Sect. 28 & 29 Var 9°. Bur Oak 30 in diam. W. Oak 12 in diam. Set qr. sect. post. Elm 9 N 40½ W 12. Bur Oak 12 N 15 E 30. Brook 6 lks E. Brush creek 25 lks E. Elm 9 in diameter. Enter barrens with a few small scattering trees. Bur Oak. Set post Cor. sect. 20, 21 28 & 29. Bur Oak 15 S 52½ W 3.28. Bur Oak 15 S 57½ E 2.03. Land 2nd rate, rolling, thinly timbered, W. Oak, Bur O. Hickory, Elm, undergrowth Hazel, Vine, Peavine.

East	Random between Sect. 21 & 28 Var 9° 40'.	40.02 79.78	Elm 4 in diameter. Section cor.
23.00	Leave small prairie.		Sept. 11, 1837.
57.35	Brook 3 lks S.		
76.71	Brook 4 lks S.		
80.18	Intersect N & S line 27 lks S of post. Land 1st rate, level, timber scatter- ing—Bur & J. Oak, Hazel, Briers Vines, Hops.		
West	Corrected between Sect. 21 & 28 Var 9 50'.	24.97 34.99 40.00	J. Oak 6 in diam. J. Oak 9 in diam. Set qr. sect post.
1.40	Bur oak 18 in diam.		J. Oak 6 N 35 W 13.
40.09	Set quarter sect. post. Bur Oak 4 S 4 E 49. Bur Oak 5 N 68 W 47.		J. Do 8 S 40 E 32.
48.86	W. Oak 8 in diam.	40.12	Quakeing Asp 10 in diam.
80.18	Sect. Corner.	42.50 59.60 74.95 79.66 80.00	J. Oak 20 in diam. Brook 10 lks E. J. Oak 6 in diam. Cherry 14 in diam. Set post cor. Sect. 8, 9, 16 & 17. Pin Oak 15 N 48 E 40. Pin Oak 14 S 71½ W 36. Land first rate gently rolling J. Oak Aspen Hazel Plum, Briers, Thorns.
North	Between Sect. 20 & 21 Var. 9 00'.		
18.00	Leave prairie and enter small growth. J. Oak timber.		
24.02	Jack Oak, 4 in diam.		
25.82	Jack Oak 8 in diam.		
40.00	Set qr. sect. post. J. Oak 8 N 81 E 15. J. Oak 6 S 23½ W 24.		
55.68	Jack Oak 14 in diam.		
59.46	Elm 5 in diam.		
80.00	Set post vor. sect 16, 17 20 & 21. Quaking Asp. 6 N 71 E 15. J. Oak 6 S 12½ W 37. Land first rate gently rolling, tim- ber small growth J. Oak, Crab- apple Plumb thorn Indian arrow wood, Hazel, Hops, Vines Grapes as thick as they can stand.		
East	Random between Sect. 9 & 16 Var 9 00'.	51.92 79.80	Brook 3 lks S of E. Intersect N N & S line. 21 lks N of post. Land 2nd rate, gently rolling, first 20 chs Blk Jack, Thickets, mixed with Hazel, Plumb Thorn, Crab- apple etc.
2.00	Leave timber and enter small prairie.		
16.50	Enter small J. Oak timber.		
79.78	Intersect N & S line 20 lks N of post. Land 1st rate rolling. J. Oak, Elm, Sugar, Plum thorn Hazel Vines & Small prairie south of this line.		
West	Corrected between Sect. 16 & 21 Var 9° 30'.	39.90 40.96 73.81 74.09 79.80	Set qr. sect. post. J. Oak 6 N 60 W 6. J. Oak 4 S 37 W 13. Elm 4 in diam. Elm 8 in diam. Hickory 12 in diam. Section Corner.
2.22	Elm 10 in diam.		
38.89	Set qr. sect post. J. Oak 6 S 83 E 16. J. Oak 8 N 5 E 6.		
North	Between Sect. 8 & 9 Var 9 00'.	8.61 18.00 27.71 37.50 40.00 45.62	Pin Oak 15 in diam. Enter prairie. Indian trail E & W. Leave prairie. Set qr. sect. post. Elm 16 N 46 W 1.11. J. Oak 10 S 66½ E 32. Quaking Asp 8 in diam.

48.59	Pin Oak 18 in diam.	68.93	Elm 6 in diam.
80.00	Set post. cor. sect. 4 5 8 & 9. J. Oak 10 N 38 W 38. J. Oak 6 S 62½ E 43. Land first rate gently rolling, first to chs good timber, pin Oak, Elm, Cherry, blance of timber J. Oak Crabapple Thoru, Plumb, Hazel, Brier Vines.	80.00	Set post corner Sect. 29 30 31 & 32. Elm 8 S 53 W 45. Hickory 7 N 26 E 25. Land first rate, gently rolling N½ J. Oak Blk Oak, Elm Hickory, Hazel Briers Vines.
East	Random between Sect. 4 & 9 Var 10° 25'.	East	Random between Sect. 29 & 32.
15.39	Brook 3 lks N.	80.43	Intersect N & S line 33 lks S of post. Land 2nd rate, hilly W. Oak Plum, Red Oak, Hickory, Hazel, Brier Etc.
80.80	Intersect N & S line 13 lks N of post. Land rolling, first rate, soil. J. Oak, Crabapple, plumb, thorn, Hazel Vines, Briers.	West	Corrected between Sect. 29 & 32 and blazed back on true line Var 9° 55'. 1.88 W. Oak 14 in diam. 9.16 W. Oak 8 in diam. 40.21½ Set qr. sect. post. W. Oak 12 N 49° E 15. W. Do 20 S 70 W 1.03. 45.58 Red Oak 20 in diam. 62.90 Blk Oak 24 in diam. 79.58 Elm 24 in diam. 80.43 Section Corner.
West	Corrected between Sect. 4 & 9 Var to 20'.	West	Random between Sect. 30 & 31 Var 9 40'. 1.00 Enter small field. 4.88 Leave field. 49.80 Leave timber & enter high rolling prairie. 77.88 Intersect W Boundary of township 21 lks S of post Marked No's for sect. 3 & 31. Land 1st rate E½ Level, Hickory, Blk Oak, Elm— scattering W½ rolling prairie, Rosin weed, tale grass, etc.
27.00	J. Oak 6 in diam.		
23.86	J. Oak 5 in diam.		
40.40	Set qr. sect. in post. J. Oak 8 S 24 E 64. J. Oak 4 N 52½ E 36.		
67.46	J. Oak 4 in diam.		
70.36	Hickory 8 in diam.		
80.80	Section corner.		
North	Between Sect. 4 & 5 Var 8° 30'.		
15.06	Double Bur Oak 36 in diam.		
17.84	Bur Oak 14 in diam.		
30.32	J. Oak 6 in diam.		
40.00	Set qr. sect. post. Bur Oak 6 N 65 E 25. Bur Oak 18 S 59 W 22.		
55.03	Creek 15 lks S of E.		
61.77	Same 20 lks W.		
64.63	Same 30 lks E.		
75.09	Intersect N boundary of Township 36 lks W of post. Set post cor. Sect. 4 & 5. Bur Oak 6 S 21 W 136. J. Oak 6 S 8½ E 2.36. Land 2nd rate rolling, J. Oak. Bur Oak Quaking Asp. along the creek grows Lynn, Elm, Walnut, Hazel, Plumb thorns. Sept. 12, 1837.	East	Corrected sect. post. Bur Oak 26 S 28 E 60. Hickory 10 N 72½ W 70. 42.07 Blk Oak 12 in diam. 44.68 Hickory 8 in diam. Set. M. Harris a settler on N W qr. of S 31. John Pierson a settler S W qr. 30. John W. Mitchel, settler on N E qr. of 31. Sept. 13 1837.
North	Between sect. 31 & 32 Var 9 3'.		
36.41	Trail East and West.		
40.00	Set post in mound in prairie Pit 4 lks E.		
48.50	Leave prairie and enter timber.	North	Between sect. 29 & 30 Var 9 30'. 6.31 W. Oak 9 in diam. 25.31 Brook 3 lks N E. 40.00 Set qr. sect post. W. Oak 26 S 64½ W 36. W. Oak 15 S 56½ E 55.
63.10	Enter cornfield owned and claimed by Henry Bow, a settler on N E qr. of sect. 31.		
65.37	Leave field.		

45.10	W. Oak 16 in diam.		S. 71½ E 6.00 lks stands a house occupied as a setler by William Tilford.
53.03	Lynn 18 in diam.		
56.63	Brook 6 lks East.		
56.87	Elm 9 in diam.	28.77	R. Oak 16 in diam.
72.64	W. Oak 20 in diam.	31.37	R. Oak 24 in diam.
80.00	Set post corner sect. 19 20 29 & 30.	38.10	Set qr. sect. post.
	W. Oak 25 N 42 E 52.		W. Oak 8 S 51½ W 57.
	W. Oak 20 S 21 E 93.		W. Oak 7 N 76 E 1.62.
	Land S½ first rate, gently inclined.	45.17	W. Oak 12 in diam.
	Hickory, Elm, Blk Oak, Locust.	78.10	Section Corner.
	N½ rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Hickory, along the brook grows Lynn, Elm undergrowth Hazel, etc.	North	Between Sect. 19 & 20 Var 9 30'.
		3-49	W. Oak 30 in diam.
		21.30	Brush Creek 20 lks E.
		22.41	Bur Oak 7 in diam.
		23.61	R. Oak 36 in diam.
East	Random between Sect. 20 & 29 Var 9 40'.	30.57	Pond stagnant water. 30 lks E & W.
15.83	Brook 8 lks N E.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
25.30	Enter bend of brush creek, thence downstream.		Bur Oak 22 S 30 W 53.
28.66	Leave creek.		Bur Oak 16 S 69 E 75.
39.30	Brush Creek 35 lks N E.	47.31	Bur Oak 16 in diam.
54.82	Brush Creek 20 lks S.	51.82	Bur Oak 14 in diam.
65.77	Brush Creek 25 lks N.	80.00	Set post cor. sect. 17 18 19 & 20.
70.27	Brush Creek 45 lks S E.		B. Oak 6 S 50 W 48.
76.00	Leave timber & enter prairie.		Hickory 12 N 38½ W 48.
80.63	Intersect N & S line 24 lks S of post.		Land S of creek 2nd rate, rolling, W. Oak Red Oak, N of Creek, first rate, gently rolling, thinly timbered, Bur Oak, Lynn, Hickory, Hazel, Plum Thorn, Vines.
	Land W½ hilly W. Oak, Blk Oak, R. Oak, E½ bottom first rate. Lynn, W. Walnut, Birch, Bur Oak, etc.		Sept. 14, 1837.
		East	Random between Sect. 17 & 20 Var 9 40'.
West	Corrected between Sect. 20 & 29 and blazed back 9 50'.	49.00	Enter small prairie.
5.22	Bur Oak 20 in diam.	64.50	Leave prairie and enter timber.
37.38	Elm 12 in diam.	80.72	Intersect N & S line 22 lks N of post.
37.48	W. Walnut 8 in diam.		Land first rate, gently rolling W½
40.31	Set qr. sect. post.		J. Oak, Hazel, Plumb Thorn Indian arrow, Briers, Vines.
	Elm 9 N 40½ W 31.		
	W Walnut 10 S 18 E 12.		
42.51	W. Walnut 12 in diam.	West	Corrected between Sect. 17 & 20 Var 9° 30'.
60.87	Hickory 6 in diam.	40.36	Set qr. sect. post.
80.63	Section Corner.		J. Oak 4 S 73 E 40.
			J. Oak 8 N 1 E 87.
West	Random between Sect. 19 & 30 Var 9° 35'.	49.30	Elm 12 in diam.
48.48	Brook 4 lks N E.	80.72	Section Corner.
78.10	Intersect W Bdy of township 14 lks N of post Cor. sect 19 & 30.		
	W. Oak 20 N 55½ E 88.	West	Random between Sect. 18 & 19.
	No tree S of line near. Land 2nd rate, rolling, W. Oak, Hickory, R. Blk Oak, Hazel Briers, Vines.	22.00	Leave small timber and enter prairie.
		37.50	Leave prairie and enter timber.
		45.47	Brush Creek 15 lks S.
		78.20	Intersect West Bdy. Township 43 lks N of post.
East	Corrected between Sect. 19 & 30 Var 9° 40'.		Cor. sect. 18 19.

	Land 2nd rate, rolling, E½ first 20 chs J. Oak, Plum Thorn, Hazel, Indian Arrow, W½ W & Bur & Red Oak.		Land first rate rolling prairie with some Hazel, plum etc.
	Red Oak 22 N 55½ E 52.	East	Corrected between Section 7 and 18 V. 9° 55'.
	Red Oak 18 S 48 E 56.	39.77	Set qr. section post in mound in prairie. Pit 4 lks E.
East	Corrected between sect. 18 & 19 Var 9 55'.	77.77	Section Corner.
00.84	W. Oak 12 in diam.		
5.54	W. Oak 20 in diam.	North	Between Section 7 & 8 Var 9 20'.
11.56	Elm 14 in diam.	8.56	Indian trail E & W.
38.20	Set qr. sect. post.	40.00	Set quarter section post in Hazel in mound in prairie.
	Bur Oak 4 S 59 W 7.		Pit S 46° W 68 lks.
	Bur Oak 9 N 17 W 8.	64.50	Leave prairie and enter small timber.
78.20	Section Corner.	74.10	Elm 8 in diam.
		80.00	Set post corner section 5 6 7 & 8.
North	Between sect. 17 & 18 Var 9 20'.		Pin Oak 10 S 76½ W 39.
14.24	J. Oak 6 in diam.		Elm 10 S 46 E 44.
17.63	Quaking Asp 6 in diam.		Land first rate gently rolling, the prairie has some spots of Hazel, plum, etc, timber Elm, Pin O. J. Oak, Cherry, sml growth—Hazel plumb Crabapple Indian arrow etc.
22.00	Leave small timber and brush and enter prairie.		
40.00	Set qr. sect. post in mound in prairie. Pit 4 lks E.		
67.57	Brook 3 lks E.		
80.00	Set post in mound in prairie Pit 4 lks South cor. sect. 7, 8, 17 & 18.	East	Random between Section 5 & 8 Var 10° 00'.
	Land first rate rolling, first 20 chs small timber, thickly interwoven with Plum Thorn, Crabapple, Hazel, Vines, etc.	47.97	Brook 3 lks North.
	Sept. 1837.	80.36	Intersect North & South line 32 lks S of post.
East	Random between Sect. 8 & 17 Var 9 40'.		Land first rate, rolling thinly timbered. Pin Oak, J. Oak Elm, Hickory, Plum Thorn Hazel Vines Briers.
71.00	Leave prairie and enter timber.		
80.91	Intersect N & S line 20 lks S of post.	West	Corrected between Sect. 5 & 8 Var 10 15'.
	Land 1st rate, level, first 70 chs prairie. Last 10 chs Pin Oak, Elm, J. Oak, and Hazel, Plum.	11.90	Hickory 6 in diam.
		15.21	Pin Oak 22 in diam.
		40.18	Set qr. section post.
West	Corrected between Sect. 8 & 17 Var 9 50'.		Hickory 18 S 78° W 36.
1.48	Elm 12 in diam.	42.26	Hickory 13 N 84 W 82.
40.45½	Set qr. sect post in mound in prairie Pit 4 lks E.	71.16	Hickory 14 in diam.
80.91	Section corner.	73.18	Hickory 4 in diam.
		80.36	Pin Oak 2 in diam.
			Section Corner.
			Sept. 16, 1837.
West	Random between Sect. 7 & 18 Var 9 40'.	West	Random between Sections 6 & 7 Var 10 00'.
61.00	Waggon road N & S.	22.92	Brook 3 lks N.
77.97	Intersect W. Bdy of Township 40 lks North of Post marked corner for section 7 and 18 on post in mound in prairie.	57.60	N 15 lks in first rate spring of fresh water.
		60.28	Brook 3 lks North.

77.96	Intersect W boundary township 87 lks North of post.	S 33 W 3.50 S 16 W 2.50	At 3.50 Willow Bar.
	Corner section 6 & 7.	S 38 W 2.00	
	J. Oak 8 N 33 E 7.	S 32½ W 3.50	
	Elm 9 S 36 W 29.	—	
	Land 2nd rate, rolling timber small growth J. Oak Elm, Quaking Asp.	35.50	
Plum	Thorn Crabapple Hazel Vines.	S 21 W 3.00 S 16 W 1.50	At 00.60 Leave Bar.
East	Corrected between Sect. 6 & 7 Var 10° 35'.	S 8 W 1.50 S 4 E 1.50	
32.04	B. Oak 12 in diameter.	S 22 E 1.00	
37.90	Set quarter section post.	S 18 E 2.00	
	J. Oak 4 N 17 E 37.	S 19 E 2.50	At 00.87 Brook 18 lks.
	J. Oak 6 S 3 E 26.	Courses C. L.	
72.93	Quaking Asp 12 in diameter.	S 8 E 1.00	
75.40	Elm 4 in diameter.	S 5 W 2.00	
77.96	Section corner.	S 6 W 4.00 S 17 W 2.50	
North	Between Section 5 & 6 Var 9°.	S 25 W 1.50	At 1.00 intersect prairie.
2.97	Elm 4 in diameter.	S 39 W 2.50	
3.03	Do 6 in diameter.	—	
5.52	Pin Oak 10 in diameter.	26.50	
18.10	Bur Oak 10 in diameter.		
40.00	Set quarter Section post.	S 63 W 2.50	
	Hickory 8 N 66 E 3.17.	S 74 W 3.50	
	Hickory 10 N 42½ W 2.12.	S 80 W 1.50	
74.58	Intersect North Boundary of Town- ship 27 lks West of Post set post cor, sect. 5 & 6.	N 85 W 6.00 West 2.50	
	Bur Oak 6 S 70 E 36.	S 85 W 2.00	
	J Oak 5 S 66 W 27.	N 85 W 00.50 S 84 W 4.50	
	Land 2nd rate scattering timber. Rolling. W. Oak, Hickory, J. Oak etc. Hazel Briers.	S 75 W 3.00 S 70 W 3.50 S 58 W 2.00	At 30 lks commence a large Willow Bar cov- ered with water.
	Sept. 17 1837.	S 56 W 2.50	
		S 53 W 2.00	
		S 50 W 2.80	To line of section 1 & 2.
	MEANDERS OF SKUNK RIVER	—	
Courses	C L. Beginning at a post on left bank in North Boundary, thence down stream on left bank in Section 1—	38.80	
		S 56 W 2.00	In section 2.
		S 55 W 2.00	
		S 63 W 1.50	
S 15	W 1.00	S 49 W 1.50	
S 3	E 1.00	S 35 2.00	
S 40	E 1.00	S 23 W 3.00	
N 89	E 1.50	S 14 W 1.50	
N 87	E 2.00	S 5 W 1.50	
N 88	E 3.50	S 16 E 2.00	
S 75½	E 3.00	S 29 E 2.50	At 1.00 Enter prairie.
8 60	E 2.50	S 28 E 2.00	At 1.00 Leave Bar.
S 39	E 3.50	S 25 E 1.00	
S 10	E 2.50	S 39 E 1.00	At 2.00 leave prairie.
S 7	W 1.50	S 35 E 3.30	To line of section 2 and 11.
S 19	W 2.50	—	
S 27	W 2.00	26.30	At 54 lks Creek 35 lks.

S 38	E	1.50	In section 11.
S 37½	E	2.55	To line of sections 11
		—	and 12.
		4.05	
S 39	E	7.00	In section 12.
S 42	E	1.50	
S 35	E	2.00	
S 37	E	1.50	
S 33	E	2.50	
S 29	E	2.00	
S 25	E	2.50	
S 24	E	8.00	
S 15	E	3.50	
S 6	E	2.50	
		—	
		33.00	
		—	
		37.05	

I hereby certify that in pursuance of a contract with R. T. Lytle, Surveyor General of the United States for the States of Ohio and Indiana and Michigan and the territory of Wisconsin, bearing date 23rd day of May 1837, and strict conformity to the laws of the United States, and the Instructions of said Surveyor General. I have surveyed and subdivided into Sections Township 72 in Range No. 8, in the territory of Wisconsin. And I do further certify that the foregoing

are the true and *original Field Notes* of the said Survey and subdivision executed as aforesaid.

Certified this 22nd day of Sept. 1837.

E. F. LUCAS,

Deputy Surveyor.

JACKSON PURJUE,

W. H. COOK,

Chairmen.

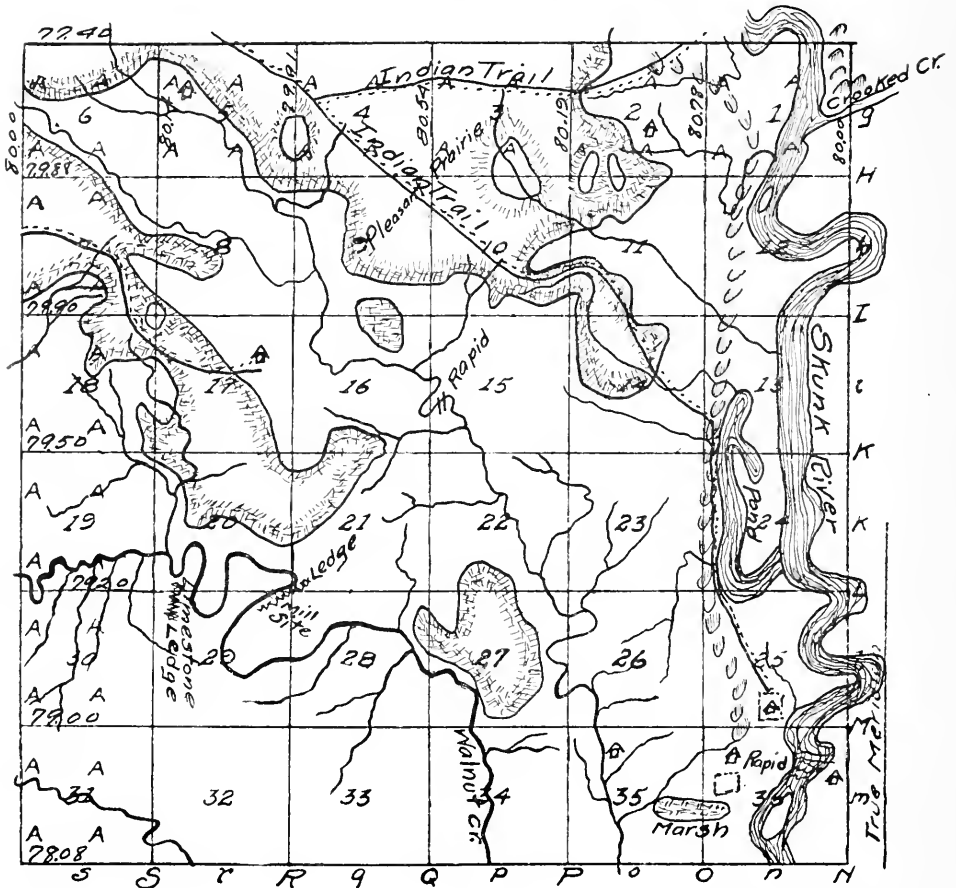
R. W. DOBB,

Marker.

Of this Township much could be said, but it is deemed useless to say much. There is a great quantity of good soil, and good timber but such is the situation that it cannot be admired for the purpose of farming. The timber that is valuable is mostly upon the outskirts of the Township; the interior is made up of spots of prairie and surrounded with almost *impassable brush thickets*, but yet the soil is of the first quality for up land.

It is watered by numerous small brooks that have their source within it, and small creeks that pass through it. Two of which can be relied upon for propelling machinery or mills at least ½ the year. Skunk River passes through the N. E. corner of this Township which presents some large bottoms for cultivation that does not overflow; along which are some most beautiful sugar Camps or growths of Sugar timber.

Twp No 73 Range No 8W5P Mer.



Scale 80 chains to 1 inch.
Surveyed in 1837 by E. F. Lucas D.S.

CHAPTER XIV

WALNUT TOWNSHIP

Field Notes of Township No. 73, North of Range 8, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Wisconsin Territory. Surveyed by E. F. Lucas. Commenced September 18, 1837. Completed November 17, 1837.

North	Between Sections 35 & 36 Var 8° 50'.	1.00	Set meander post on left bank of Skunk river.
	2.37 Bur Oak 18 in diameter.		Cottonwood 15 S 5 E 14.
	8.70 Entermarsh E & W.		Do 18 N 14 W 46.
	12.84 Leave marsh.	5.39	Set post on right bank of skunk river.
	24.23 Bur Oak 20 in diameter.		Bur Oak 4 S 45 W 26.
	28.00 Elm 26 in diameter.		Hickory 14 in diameter.
	40.00 Set quarter section post.	6.75	Hickory 10 in diameter.
	Bearings: Ironwood 7 S 30½ W 11.	13.97	Hackberry 10 in diameter.
	Lynn 10 N 85½ E 51.	40.40	Set quarter section post.
	46.43 Hickory 18 in diameter.		Elm 11 S 11½ W 24.
	48.77 Bur Oak 14 in diameter.		W. Oak 14 N 69½ W 13.
	49.53 Lynn 20 in diameter.	45.14	Ash 18 in diameter.
	71.35 Brook 3 lks S W E ch. a house occupied by Johnson Hampton a settler.	51.02	B. Oak 22 in diameter.
	80.00 Set post corner sections 25 26 35 & 36.	80.80	Section corner.
	Red Oak 22 S 22 E 18.		Joseph Zurk a settler on the N E qr of Section 36.
	Red Oak 26 N 54 W 39.		April 18, 1837.
	Land gently ascending, first rate, Bur Oak, Walnut, Sugar.	North	Between sections 25 and 26 Var 8° 50'.
		3.19	Hickory 14 in diameter.
East	Random between sections 25 & 36 Var 10° 30'.	22.88	Lynn 10 in diameter.
	53.50 Descend bluff.	40.00	Set quarter section post.
	55.69 Enter bottom.		Red Oak 20 N 72½ W 7.
	75.41 Skunk river bold current, course South, low banks.	40.99	Hickory 6 N 80 W 5.
	79.96 Over river.	41.92	Ash 16 in diameter.
	80.80 Intersect N & S line 73 lks South of post.	47.57	Elm 10 in diameter.
	Land level, to the bluff Walnut, Bur Oak, Lynn, Sugar, first rate, thence the bottom level, first rate. Walnut, Hackberry, Buckeye, Elm —along the river, Cottonwood.	67.68	Red Oak 36 in diameter.
		80.00	Sugar 8 in diameter.
			Set post corner sections 23, 24, 25 & 26.
			Elm 10 S 54½ W 46.
			Sugar 36 N 37 E 90.
			Land first rate, gently rolling, Walnut, Sugar, Ash, Lynn, Red Oak.
West	Corrected between Sections 25 and 36 Var 11 00'.		Andrew Turner, a settler on the S E qr of sec. 26 small improvement.

East	Between Sections 24 & 25 Var 10 30'.	80.83	Intersect Range line. 75 lks South of post.
10.25	Enter bottom.		Land W of River Wet, East of river, first rate bottom.
12.17	Elm 24 in diameter.		
14.20	Indian trail N & S.		
15.99	Pond clear water from 2 to 10 feet deep. Offset 1.50 lks South.	West	Corrected between Sections 13 & 24 Var 11° 02'.
	12.01 chain East.	9.33	Hackberry 8 in diameter.
	North 1.50 lks reduced off sett.	18.54	Elm 10 in diameter.
37.90	Elm 26 in diameter.	19.95	Set post on left bank, Skunk River.
40.00	Set quarter section post.		Ash 6 N 68 E 16.
	Ash 12 N 89 W 12.		Do 7 8 47 E 10.
	Hickory 8 S 28 E 59.	24.34	Over river measurement by Trigonometry set post on right bank.
48.12	Elm 30 in diameter.		Cottonwood 18 S 22 W 8½.
75.50	Intersect right bank Sk. R. Cours S E.		Cottonwood 12 N 16 W 9½.
	Set post Sycamore N 67 W 31.	25.65	Maple 10 in diameter.
	Hackberry 6 S 80 W 29.	27.45	Cottonwood 18 in diameter.
	Width of river at this intersection 6 ch. 35 lks by Inganometry.	40.41½	Set quarter Section post.
	Land first rate, Hackberry, Elm, etc. Sept. 26, 1837.	80.83	Bur Oak 12 S 73 E 36.
			Do 18 N 10 W 22.
			Section corner.
			The bal. of this line is mostly a pond.
North	Between Sections 23 and 24 Var 8° 50'.		
00.91	Red Oak 26 in diameter.	North	Between Section 13 and 14 8° 50'.
3.10	Brook 3 lks East.	00.56	W. Oak 14 in diameter.
10.18	Bur Oak 13 in diameter.	2.50	Brook 4 lks East.
40.00	Set quarter section post.	13.20	W. Oak 18 in diameter.
	Hickory 10 S 17½ E 97.	23.58	Bur Oak 20 in diameter.
	Do 12 S 30 W 90.	26.54	Indian trail E and W.
62.70	W. Oak 24 in diameter.	39.24	Lynn 22 in diameter.
63.30	W. Oak 20 in diameter.	40.00	Set quarter section post.
80.00	Set post corner sections 13, 14 23 & 24.		Double Elm 10 S 70 E 17.
	W. Oak 28 S 45 E 10.	40.35	Red Oak 8 S 26 W 49.
	W. Oak 24 N 47 W 68.	41.04	Brook 15 lks E.
	Land 2nd rate, level thinly timbered, with W. Oak, Bur Oak, Lynn, Hickory.	47.60	Bur Oak 20 in diameter.
		80.00	Bur Oak 16 in diameter.
			Set post corner section 11 12 13 14 Elm 20 N 22 W 37.
			Do 16 N 65 E 29.
East	Random between sections 15 & 24 Var 10 30'.		Land gently rolling, 2nd rate S½.
5.74	Brook 3 lks S of E.		W. Oak, Lynn, Bur Oak, N½ Bur Oak, J. Oak, Plum Aspen, Hazel Plum, Thorn, Crabapple.
8.63	Indian trail N and S.		
8.00	Descend bluff to pond or old bed of river N & S.	East	Random between sections 12 and 13 Var 10 30'.
9.25	Enter pond or old bed of river.	00.34	Brook 8 lks S E.
14.54	Leave old bed or pond.	24.00	Enter bottom N & S.
16.70	Intersect small Lake, old channel or Pond N & S.	58.40	Indian trail N & S.
28.35	Over Lake or Pond, Measurement wrought by trigonometry.	58.98	Wigwam.
45.65	Indian Trail, N & S.	59.56	Intersect right bank of Skunk river, course South bold current.
56.47	Intersect right bank Skunk river. Course E of South.	14.45	Over river.
	Current bold, banks low on W side.	80.47	Intersect Range line 25 lks South of post.
61.04	Over river.		

	Land mostly level first rate, Elm, Hackberry. Hickory, Locust etc.	28.73	Set post on left bank Skunk river. Sycamore 40 N 2 E 57. Cottonwood 20 S 9 W 19.
West	Corrected between Sections 12 and 13 Var 10° 40'.	34.94	Over river, measurement by Trigonometry, set post in right bank.
00.99	Ash 6 in diameter.		Bur Oak 8 N 12 W 10½.
9.75	Elm 24 in diameter.		Red Oak 18 S 37 W 44.
15.71	Set post on left bank Skunk river.	39.43	Ash 4 in diameter.
	Elm 6 N 74 E 7½.	40.43	Set quarter section.
	Do 20 S 26 W 15½.		Elm 9 S 20 W 9.
20.60	Over river measurement by Trigonometry, set post on right bank.	80.86	Do 10 N 11 W 38.
	B. Oak 12 N 73 W 44.		Section corner.
	Red Oak 20 S 69 W 125.		
21.57	Bur Oak 18 in diameter.		North Between Sections 1 and 2 Var 2° 50'.
40.23½	Set quarter section post.	3.49	Brook 3 lks E.
	Elm 14 N 60½ E 13.	5.20	Hickory 16 in diameter.
	Elm 10 S 33 E 26½.	21.55	Hickory 6 in diameter.
42.11	Elm 16 in diameter.	40.00	Set quarter section post.
80.47	Section corner.		Hickory 6 N 57 W 48.
			Hickory 10 S 8 E 39.
North	Between Section 11 and 12 Var 8° 50'.	48.35	Red Oak 30 in diameter.
		67.34	Brook 3 lks East.
3.30	Brook 15 lks S E.	79.78	Enter bottom.
3.52	Cottonwood 20 in diameter.	80.78	Intersect North boundary of Township 46 links West of post. Set post corner section 1 2.
32.00	Hickory 15 in diameter.		Hickory 20 S 76 W 14½.
40.00	Set quarter section post.		W. Walnut 9 S 22½ E 31.
	Hickory 18 S 16½ E 1.59.		Land 2nd rate, rolling, Hickory B. Oak Lynn, Elm, Hazel, Briers, Vine etc.
	Bur Oak 20 N 5 E 1.61.		Sept. 28, 1837.
80.00	Set post corner section 1 2 11 & 12.		
	Blk Oak 8 N 46 E 9.		
	Red Oak 12 N 75 W 16.		
	Land 2nd rate, gently rolling. J. Oak, Bur Oak, Hickory, Lynn, Elm, Plum, Thorn Hazel Briers, Vines etc.		
		North	Between sections 34 and 35 Var 8° 50'.
		2.67	W. Oak 14 in diameter.
		13.02	W. Oak 10 in diameter.
		25.95	W. Oak 9 in diameter.
		40.00	Set quarter section post.
			W. Oak 12 N 73½ E 22.
			W. Oak 22 N 30 W 65.
		49.00	W. Oak 20 in diameter.
		66.16	B. Oak 10 in diameter.
		80.00	Set post corner sections 26 27 34 35
			Elm 12 S 31 W 13.
			Bur Oak 14 N 46 E 42.
			Land 2nd rate rolling, W. Oak, B. Oak, Red Hickory, Hazel, etc.
		East	Random between sect. 26 & 35 Var 10° 30'.
		15.06	Creek 25 lks South.
		80.34	Intersect N & S line 2 links South of post.
			Land W½ 2nd rate, gently rolling, W. Oak, Bur Oak Hickory, Hazel
West	Corrected between Section 1 and 12 Var 10° 35'.		
9.96	Bur Oak 12 in diameter.		
10.03	Do 10 in diameter.		

	Plum, Vine—E½ rolling, first rate. Sugar, Walnut, Sugar, Lynn, Ash, Elm, Walnut vines.	14.64 40.16	Sugar 12 in diameter. Set quarter section post. W. Oak 11 S 61½ E 74. Red Oak 10 N 29 E 36. Hickory 8 in diameter. Section Corner.
West	Corrected between Sections 26 and 35 Var same.	50.77 80.32	
26.60	Sugar 12 in diameter.		
40.17	Set quarter section post. Bur Oak 12 N 66½ E 12. Do 9 S 84½ W 27.		North Between Sections 22 and 23 Var 8° 50'.
40.64	Bur Oak 14 in diameter.	00.60	Bur Oak 9 in diameter.
41.15	Lynn 12 in diameter.	11.97	W. Oak 20 in diameter.
61.72	W. Oak 24 in diameter. John Vorheis a settler on N W qtr. of 35.	32.97 40.00	W. Oak 18 in diameter. Set quarter section post. Elm 18 N 30½ E 40. Bur O 4 S 60 W 41.
80.34	Section corner.	41.97	Hickory 8 in diameter.
		45.20	Brook 4 lks S W.
North	Between Sections 26 and 27 Var 8° 50.	47.16	Hickory 10 in diameter.
1.10	Bur Oak 12 in diameter.	57.28	Bur Oak 18 in diameter.
11.05	W. Oak 4 in diameter.	65.02	Brook 2 lks E of S.
40.00	Set quarter section post. Bur Oak 4 N 69 E 35. Aspen 6 N 8½ W 18.	80.00	Set post corner sections 14 15 22 23. Bur Oak 7 S 62 W 16. Hickory 10 S 57 E 38. Land 2nd rate, broken W. Oak, Bur Oak, Some Lynn along the brook. Hazel Briers Vines.
50.40	Creek 60 lks East.		
52.29	Enter bend of creek.		
54.10	Leave bend of creek.		
57.43	Creek 100 lks W.		East Random between Sections 14 and 23 Var 10° 30'.
67.97	Lynn 8 in diameter.		
73.09	Creek 80 links East.	80.09	Intersect N & S line 47 lks S of Post.
80.00	Set post corner section 22 23 26 27. Hickory 10 S 55 W 15. Bur Oak 6 N 50 E 35. Land S½ rolling 2nd rate W. Oak Br. Oak, J. Oak, Plum Hazel, Crab, thorn N½ bottom, Walnut, Lynn, sugar, Elm, Hickory. Sept. 27, 1837.		Land 2nd rate, rolling, thinly timbered. W. Oak, Hickory, Bur Oak, Hazel, J. Oak, Briers, etc.
		West	Corrected between sections 14 and 23 V 10° 50'.
		2.92	W. Oak 24 in diameter.
		9.82	B. Oak 16 in diameter.
		3.84	Do Do 14 in diameter.
East	Random between Sections 23 and 26 Var 10° 30'.	40.04½	Set quarter section post. J. Oak 10 N 57 W 18. J Oak 8 S 66 W 40.
5.28	Brook 3 links South.		
77.37	Brook 4 links North.	73.25	Hickory 10 in diameter.
80.32	Intersect N & S line 69 lks S of post. Land W½ 3rd rate, broken. W. Oak, Red Oak, Hickory, E½ gently rolling, W. Oak, Lynn, Sugar, Elm, On the last 15 ch. and around the corner is a beautiful sugar Camp, interspersed with many wigwams where the Indians from an appearance have made quantities of sugar.	76.69 80.09	Red Oak 20 in diameter. Section corner.
		North	Between sections 14 and 15 Var 8° 50'.
		4.99	Hickory 6 in diameter.
		16.05	Double Bur Oak 16 in diameter.
		40.00	Set quarter section post. Elm 6 S 20 W 6. Do 8 N 83 E 18. Elm 6 in diameter. Do 10 in diameter.
West	Corrected between sect. 23 and 36 Var 11°.	51.92	J. Oak 9 in diameter.
11.72	Sugar 8 in diameter.	55.17 59.57	Elm 12 in diameter. J. Oak 14 in diameter.

80.00	Set post corner sections 10 11 14 15. J. Oak 16 N 7 W 18. J Oak 8 N 12 E 64. Land rolling S½ 2nd rate, Hickory, J. Oak, Bur Oak Hazel briers,— N½ first rate 1 Elm, Lynn, J. Oak, Aspen, Plum, Thorn, Hazel, Briers.	67.00	Leave prairie & enter timber.
		79.59	Intersect N & S line 30 lks S of post. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate, first 65 ch. prairie with small grove, interspersed and short Hazel. Last 15 ch. Hickory, Red Oak, Bur Oak.
East	Random between Section 11 and 14. Leave timber and enter prairie.	West	Corrected between Section 2 and 11 Var 10° 45'.
1.00	Brook 4 lks N of E.	39.79	Set quarter section post in mound prairie. Pit 4 lks East.
15.00	Indian trail N & S.	79.59	Section corner. John Fulton a settler upon the S E quarter of sec 2.
21.62	Leave prairie and enter small tim- ber.	North	Between sections 2 and 3 Var 8° 50'.
29.00	Intersect N &-S line. 35 lks south of post. Land gently rolling, 1st rate. first 20 ch. prairie. Next 40 chs J. Oak Aspen, plum thorn—Last 30 chs Lynn, Hick- ory, Elm, etc. Hazel.	40.00	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie. Pit 4 lks East.
79.80	Corrected between Sections 11 and 14 Var 10° 45'.	63.30	Indian trail E & W.
8.88	Hickory 13 in diameter.	80.19	Intersect North Boundary of town- ship 4 links East of post. Set post in mound in edge of prairie pit 4 links S. Corner for section 2 3. Land high rolling, first soil with some short Hazel, Red root, Wil- low, wire grass.
39.90	Set quarter section post. Hickory 8 S 20 E 53. Elm 6 N 14 W 98.		
79.80	Section corner.		
North	Between sections 10 and 11. Leave brush and enter prairie.	North	Between Sections 33 and 34 V. 8° 50'.
8.50	Brook 3 lks E.	40.00	Set quarter section post. Bur Oak 4 N 41 E 42. J. Oak 6 N 34 W 1.28.
12.30	Indian Trail E & W.	76.16	White Oak 18 in diameter.
21.80	Leave prairie and enter brush.	80.00	Set post corner section 27 3; 33 34. Bearings: W. Oak 14 S 9½ E 3.93. Hickory 4 N 7½ E 1.23. Land rolling 3rd rate timber thin. W. Oak J. Oak, Bur Oak, Under- growth, Hazel, J. Oak Red root. Briers Vines.
31.00	Set quarter section post. J. Oak 3 S 71 W 41. Aspen 6 N 8 E 1.40.		
40.00	Aspen 8 in diameter. Enter prairie.	East	Random between Sections 27 and 34. Creek 50 lks South.
42.50	Brook 4 lks East.	37.33	Limestone Ledge E & SW.
64.00	Set post in mound in prairie Pit 4 links S. Corner sections 2 3 10 11. Land gently rolling S½, first rate. N½ 2nd rate. Brush Hazel, Plum, thorn Aspen, J. Oak.	75.50	Intersect N and S line. 37 links S of post. Land to the creek 2nd rate. gently inclined, thence E of creek 3rd rate, hilly, thinly timbered. W. Oak Bur Oak, along the creek grows Elm, Lynn, Hackberry U G. Hazel, J. Oak, Vines.
65.14		81.00	
80.00			
	Sept. 30, 1837.		
East	Random between sections 2 and 11. Enter small grove N & S.		
8.00	Leave grove.		
14.50	Enter small grove N & S.		
27.00	Leave grove.		
30.50			

West	Corrected between section 27 and 34 V. 10° 45'.	46.77	Bur Oak 7 in diameter.
3.31	Bur Oak 10 in diameter.	49.72	Red Oak 16 in diameter.
40.50	Set quarter section post.	53.44	Brook 4 lks East.
	Elm 8 S 75 W 24.	63.86	
	Sugar 6 N 40 W 27.	63.86	Bur Oak 14 in diameter.
47.53	Hackberry 20 in diameter.	64.56	Hickory 10 in diameter.
48.57	Elm 24 in diameter.	80.00	Set post corner section 15 16 21 22.
81.00	Section corner.		W. Oak 20 N 25 W 39.
			Red Oak 11 N 56 E 33.
North	Between section 27 & 28 V 8 50'.	East	Random between Section 15 and
22.27	W. Oak 22 in diameter.		22 V 10° 25'.
27.32	W. Oak 13 in diameter.	18.75	Creek 18 lks South.
29.88	Lynn 12 in diameter.	79.95	Intersect N and s Line, at post.
33.00	Creek 45 lks East.		Land gently rolling, 2nd rate, W.
40.00	Set quarter section post.		Oak, Bur Oak, Red Oak, Hickory,
	Maple 14 S 61 W 54.		Hazel, etc.
	Bur Oak 18 S 63 E 50.		
40.89	Elm 12 in diameter.	West	Corrected and blazed back.
42.00	Enter small prairie E & W.	4.08	Red Oak 20 in diameter.
63.18	Hickory 10 in diameter at same place leave prairie & enter timber.	29.99	W. Oak 16 in diameter.
	Double Bur Oak 14 in diameter.	34.33	W. Oak 15 in diameter.
73.00	Set post corner section 21 22 27 28.	39.97½	Set quarter section post.
80.00	Bur Oak 10 N 8 W 31.		W. Oak 28 N 72 W 23.
	Hickory 6 S 19 W 20.		W. Oak 9 S 3 W 18.
	Land 2nd rate gently rolling W.	45.03	W. Oak 14 in diameter.
	Oak, J. Oak, Bur Oak along the	60.75	Cottonwood 18 in diameter.
	creek grows Lynn, Birch, U. G.	78.80	W. Oak 24 in diameter.
	Hazel J. Oak, Bur.	79.95	Section corner.
East	Random between section 22 and 27 V 10° 30'.	North	Between sections 15 and 16, V 8° 50'.
14.00	Enter small prairie N & S.	1.76	W. Oak 11 in diameter.
31.00	Leave prairie.	9.81	W. Oak 10 in diameter.
76.00	Creek 20 links S.	11.40	Brook 8 lks E.
80.50	Intersect North and South.	25.09	Bur Oak 7 in diameter.
	Land 2nd rate W½ gently rolling,	36.38	Creek 25 lks E. Rapid here.
	J. Oak, Br. Oak, Aspen, E½ Hilly,	38.09	Creek 50 lks S W.
	W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hickory, Hazel.	40.00	Set quarter section post.
West	Corrected between Sections 22 and 27 V 10° 25'.		Elm 9 S 25 W 7.
3.22	Hickory 8 in diameter.	40.13	Bur Oak 16 N 32½ E 48.
4.13	Do 12 in diameter.	43.40	Creek 35 lks East.
40.26	Set quarter section post.	66.71	Bur Oak 12 in diameter.
	W. Oak 12 N 44 W 24.	72.88	Bur Oak 14 in diameter.
	W. Oak 13 S 57 W 34.	80.00	Brook 4 lks S W.
80.50	Section Corner.		Set post corner section 9 10 15 16.
	October 1, 1837.		Hickory 14 N 8 W 47.
			Bur Oak 8 N 54 W 40.
			Land 2nd rate, gently rolling, thinly timbered.
North	Between Sections 21 and 22 V 8 50'.	East	Random between section 10 and 15
00.36	Bur Oak 10 in diameter.		Var 10° 30'.
2.60	Bur Oak 18 in diameter.	8.19	Brook 4 lks S W.
19.09	Hickory 10 in diameter.		
40.00	Set quarter section post.		
	W. Oak 18 N 9½ E 1.20.		
	B. Oak 14 N 19 W 1.50.		

79.60	Intersect N and S line 27. Land first rate W½ Lynn, J. Oak, Hazel, Vines, E½ Level, J. Oak Aspen, Elm, of small growth. Hazel, Briers vines, etc.	79.35	Indian trail E and W.
		80.54	Intersect North boundary of town- ship 29 links. East of post set post in mound in prairie. Pit 4 lks South corner section 3, 4. Land 2nd rate, rolling, short Hazel, Red root, some Rosin weed, wire grass, Willow. Oct. 2nd. 1837.
West	Corrected between sections 10 and 15 Var 10° 20'.		
10.65	Aspen 9 in diameter.		
12.52	Elm 12 in diameter.		
39.80	Set quarter section post. J. Oak 10 S 52 W 87. Elm 6 N 26 E 80.	North	Between Sections 32 and 33 V 8° 50'.
62.40	Bur Oak 12 in diameter.	26.00	J. Oak 4 in diameter.
70.60	Bur Oak 8 in diameter.	29.10	Lynn 20 in diameter.
79.60	Section corner.	80.00	Set post corner section 28 29 32 33. Bur Oak 10 S 60 W 2.68. Bur Oak 8 S 84 E 1.37. Land high and rolling, 2nd rate, timber small growth, J. Oak, Bur Oak, Plum, Aspen, Thorn, Hazel, Briers, Vines etc.
North	Between Sections 9 and 10 V 8° 50'.		
9.75	Hickory 6 in diameter.		
12.67	Elm 8 in diameter.		
33.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.		
79.40	Indian trail S E & N W.		
80.00	Set post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks South, corner section 4 5 9 10. Land 2nd rate, gently rolling, tim- ber Elm, J. Oak, Hickory, Prairie has considerable of short Hazel, Red Root, short grass, but fit for cultivation.	East	Random between Sections 28 and 33 V 10° 30'.
		44.74	Brook 3 lks N.
P. S.	At 40.00 set quarter section post in mound in prairie on the above line and was omitted in adver- tently to be entered in its proper place. Pit 4 lks E.	80.96	Intersect N and S line. 9 links S of post. Land 2nd rate, rolling, thinly tim- bered.—W. Oak, Blk Oak, J. Oak, —but Hazel, Thorn, Plum and all manner of brush.
East	Random between sections 3 and 10 V 10° 30'.	West	Corrected between sections 28 and 33 Var 10° 35'.
48.50	Enter small grove.	40.48	Set quarter section post. W. Oak 13 N 71 E 1.53. J. Oak 8 S 16 E 1.38.
58.00	Brook 3 lks S E.	49.81	Double W. Oak 12 in diameter.
58.50	Leave grove.	80.96	Section Corner.
79.84	Intersect N & S line 12 lks N of post. Land first rate, rolling. Some short Hazel, Red Root, etc.	North	Between sections 28 and 29 V 8° 50'.
		23.60	J. Oak 6 in diameter.
West	Corrected between sections 3 and 10 V 10° 35'.	40.00	Set quarter section post. Bur Oak 6 N 15½ W 1.09. Do 8 N 1½ E 2.68.
39.92	Set quarter section post from which bears a solitary Elm 12 S 62 E 30. No other tree near.	44.22	Brook 5 lks East.
79.84	Section corner.	54.15	W. Oak 18 in diameter.
		55.00	Descend hill to creek.
North	Between sections 3 and 4 V 8 50'.	62.98	Creek 100 lks East. Bold Current.
39.67	Brook 4 lks N W.	72.31	W. Oak 8 in diameter.
40.00	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks East.	79.00	Descend Ledge of Rock to creek.
		80.00	Set post on bank of same. Corner sections 20 21 28 29. Red Oak 6 S 27 W 31. Cottonwood 8 N 61 E 35.

	Land south of creek, same as last. N & E line N of Creek, rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Red etc.	10.02 40.33½	Red Oak 18 in diameter. Set quarter section post. Double W. Oak 30 S 37 E 1.62. Hickory 9 N 46 E 26. Corner section.
East	Random between 21 and 28 V 10° 30'.	80.67	North
77.13	Brook 4 links South.		Between sections 16 and 17 V 8° 15'.
80.70	Intersect North and S. Line 26 lks S of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate W. Oak, Bur Oak, Hickory, Red Oak, B. Oak, Hazel, etc.	13.30 20.06 40.00	Hickory 12 in diameter. Hickory 14 in diameter. Set quarter section post. Hickory 10 N 53 W 68. Hickory 18 S 73 E 39. Hickory 11 in diameter. Hickory 8 in diameter. B. Oak 16 in diameter. Set post corner section 8 9 16 and 17. Elm 8 N 30 W 17. Red Oak 14 S 28 W 31. Land S½ level, first rate, Hickory, Elm, Bur Oak, N½ 2nd rate, hick- ory, Lynn, Blk Oak, Bur Oak, Red Oak, W. Oak.
West	Corrected between section 21 and 28 Var 10° 45'.	40.74 54.30 65.97 80.00	
24.53	Hickory 10 in diameter.		
24.96	Do 6 in diameter.		
25.92	Bur Oak 9 in diameter.		
40.35	Set quarter section post. W. Oak 18 S 46½ E 14. W. Oak 12 N 55 E 43. B. Oak 18 in diameter. W. Oak 10 in diameter. Section corner.		
41.09			
42.32			
80.70			
North	Between section 20 and 21 V 8° 50'.	00.03	East
9.14	Creek 1.20 lks W of S. Creek 90 lks S of E. Bold current a first rate mile site at the first crossing of the line. Set quarter section post. Hickory 6 S 26 E 2.67. Bur Oak 16 N 80 W 4.16. Enter prairie E & W. Enter timber. Set post corner section 16 17 20 21. W. Oak 20 N 78 W 72. Bur Oak 18 S 66 E 1.54. Land 2nd rate, high and rolling S½ thinly timbered N½ prairie with short Hazel, Red root, Willow, this prairie has a few solitary trees on it. Oct. 5th, 1837.	26.03 40.50 57.50 80.10	Random between sections 9 and 16 V 10° 30'. Small creek 30 links South. Enter small wet prairie E and W. Leave prairie and enter thin timber. Intersect N and S line 40 links N of post. Land to the Creek rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Lynn, E of Cr. level, 2nd rate, wet. Hackberry, Bur Oak, Hazel, Briers, Vines, etc.
41.00			
76.00			
80.00			
			West
		40.05	Corrected between Sections 9 and 16 V 10° 15'. Set quarter section post. Bearings: Double Br. Oak 20 N 63 W 51. Br. Oak 12 S 45½ E 76. Bur Oak 20 in diameter. Lynn 25 in diameter. Section corner.
East	Random between Sections 16 and 21 V 10 30'.	41.30 50.35 80.10	
11.00	Enter prairie E and S.		North
47.50	Leave prairie.	3.44	Between section 8 and 9 V 8 50'.
56.20	Brook 6 lks N E.	10.36	Red Oak 16 in diameter. Small Creek 25 lks S E. Hickory 11 in diameter. Hickory 9 in diameter. Set quarter section post. Lynn 16 N 84 W 31. Br. Oak 30 S 39½ E 38. Lynn 24 in diameter. Brook 6 lks S E. Brook 3 links S W.
80.67	Intersect N & S line 9 lks S of post. Land 2nd rate, W½ Mostly prairie, level, Hazel, Red root, Willow, tale grass. E½ gently rolling, W. Oak, Br. Oak, J. Oak, Hazel, etc.	26.70 27.27 40.00	
		44.11 47.00 57.93	
West	Corrected between sections 16 and 21 V 10° 35'.		

66.00	Enter prairie N E & W.	80.00	Set post corner section 29 30 31 32.
80.00	Set post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks South.		Elm 11 N 81 E 43.
	Corner Section 4 5 8 9.		Do 9 S 12 W 31.
	Land 2nd rate, rolling S of prairie W. Oak, Hickory, Lynn, J. Oak, Hazel, Thorn, Plum, Vines.		Land 2nd rate, rolling S½ J. Oak, Lynn, Hazel, N½ Elm, Thorn, Hickory, Plum, Hazel, briers, etc.
East	Random between section 4 and 9 V 10° 20'.	East	Random between section 29 and 32 V 10° 30'.
18.09	Brook 3 lks S W.	80.08	Intersect N and S line 12 lks N of post.
78.20	Indian trail N W & S E.		Land level, first rated Elm, J. Oak, Hickory, Lynn, Plum, Thorn, Hazel.
80.40	Intersect N & S line 33 lks N of post.		
	Land high rolling prairie with spots of short Hazel, Red root, Willow, Rosin weed, tall grass.	West	Corrected between sections 29 and 30 V 10° 25'.
West	Corrected between Section 4 and 9 V 10° 05'.	25.88	Hickory 6 in diameter.
40.20	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie.	25.81	Elm 11 in diameter.
	Pit 4 lks East.	40.04	Set quarter section post.
80.40	Section corner.		Elm 8 S 38 E 12.
			Do 14 N 76 E 24.
		40.71	Elm 13 in diameter.
		59.78	B. Oak 15 in diameter.
		80.68	Section corner.
North	Between section 4 and 5.	West	Random between Section 30 and 31 V 10 30'.
6.50	Enter small grove.		
11.25	Leave grove & enter prairie.	79.00	Intersect West Boundary of township 2 lks. North of post. Corner for section 30 and 31.
40.00	Set quarter section post in mound in prairie.		Hickory 12 S 64 E 40.
	Pit 4 lks East.		B. Oak 20 N 75 E 61.
53.37	Indian trail N W & S E.		Land level first, thickly timbered and that of small growth, Elm, Hickory, J. Oak, B. Oak, Br. Oak, Lynn.
79.91	Intersect N Boundary of Township 6 links E of post.		
	Set post in mound in prairie pit 4 lks South Corner sections 4, 5.	East	Corrected between sect. 30 and 31 V Same.
	Land mostly high rolling, first rate, prairie S½ some hazel on it. N½ Growth rosin, rosin weed, wire grass.	00.02	Hickory 10 in diameter.
	Oct. 8, 1837.	1.36	Elm 14 in diameter.
		3.46	Double Elm 40 in diameter.
North	Between Section 31 and 32 Var 8° 50'.	36.52	Elm 8 in diameter.
		39.00	Set quarter section post.
00.70	Lynn 8 in diameter.		Elm 9 N 62 W 11.
5.50	Brook 20 lks S of E.		Hickory 6 S 23 E 6.
6.97	Same 18 lks S of W.	49.92	J. Oak 14 in diameter.
8.58	Same 50 lks S E.	57.15	Elm 8 in diameter.
37.56	Bur Oak 7 in diameter.	52.22	Double Hickory 20 in diameter.
40.00	Set quarter section post.	70.00	Section corner.
	Bur Oak 12 N 16 W 6.		Oct. 6, 1837.
	Hickory 10 S 49 E 25.		
43.61	Hickory 8 in diameter.	North	Between Sections 29 and 30.
48.53	J. Oak 13 in diameter.	4.14	Hickory 6 in diameter.
76.78	J. Oak 4 in diameter.	8.11	Elm 12 in diameter.
		27.30	Bur Oak 16 in diameter.

40.00	Set quarter section post. Bur Oak 14 S 71 E 24. Do 11 S 86 W 33.		W $\frac{1}{2}$ Bottom, Hickory, Walnut, Lynn, Bur Oak, Hickory Hack- berry, Birch, Elm etc.
42.75	Brooks 3 lks West.	East	Corrected between sect. 19 & 30 Var 10° 40'.
52.61	Hickory 15 in diameter.		
80.00	Set post corner section 19 20 29 30. Bur Oak 16 N 51 W 2.24. J. Oak 14 N 42 E 3.53. Land 2nd rate rolling S $\frac{1}{2}$ thick timber Hickory, Elm, Lynn. N $\frac{1}{2}$ thinly timbered. Hickory, Bur Oak, J. Oak, Hazel, Aspen, Red root, Willow.	20.11 21.52 28.34 39.20	Hickory 14 in diameter. Double Lynn 18 in diameter. Bur Oak 8 in diameter. Set quarter section post. W. Oak 14 N 46 E 45. Hickory 9 S 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 29. Hickory 8 in diameter. Hickory 9 in diameter. Section corner.
East	Random between section 20 and 29 V 10° 30'.	North	Between sections 19 and 20 V 8° 50'.
18.00	Ascend bluff or limestone ledge.		
18.60	Arrive at summit of same.	8.50	Creek 60 lks East, bold current, high banks.
35.20	Creek 80 lks South, bold current.		
54.00	Creek 75 N of East, high banks, bold current.	40.00	Set quarter section post. Bur Oak 8 S 38 W 66. No other tree near.
79.15	Creek 105 lks S of W.		
80.20	Intersect N & S lines 3 lks S of post. Land W $\frac{1}{2}$ 2nd rate, rolling, part bottom and part ridges. W. Oak, Lynn, E $\frac{1}{2}$ rolling, some bottom, mostly 2nd rate. Lynn along the creek, the principal growth—Bur Oak.	47.89 49.40 58.00 60.02 80.00	W. Oak 18 in diameter. W. Oak 16 in diameter. Bur Oak 9 in diameter. Brook 6 lks S E. Set post corner section 17 18 19 20. Bur Oak 18 N 50 E 3.14. Do 16 S 65 E 3.42. Land 2nd rate, rolling, thinly tim- bered. W. Oak, Hickory, Hazel, etc. The land on this line nearly ap- proaches prairie. Oct. 7, 1837.
West	Corrected between Sections 20 and 29 V Same.		
40.10	Set quarter section post. W. Oak 30 N 5 W 57. W. Oak 16 S 65 W 32.		
50.73	W. Oak 6 in diameter.	East	Random between 17 and 20 V 10° 30'.
57.15	W. Oak 10 in diameter.		
65.09	Lynn 12 in diameter.	10.69	Brook 3 lks South.
80.20	Section Corner.	80.25	Intersect N & S line 44 links North of post. Land 2nd rate, rolling, this line runs entirely on prairie with here and there a solitary Bur Oak tree be- ing permitted to grow and give evidence of the lines and corners, with short Hazel, Red root, wil- low, short grass etc.
West	Random between Section 19 and 30. V 10° 30'.	West	Corrected between sections 17 and 20 V 10° 10'.
7.43	Brook 4 lks North.		
29.75	Brook 3 lks North.		
45.27	Brook 6 links North.		
61.31	Brook 8 links North.		
68.40	Creek 90 lks North. Bold current.		
76.46	Creek 60 lks South.		
79.20	Intersect W. Boundary, of Town- ship 19 links North of Post Cor- ner sections 19 and 30. Bur Oak 16 N 59 E 78. Hickory 12 S 68 E 65. Land E $\frac{1}{2}$ 2nd rate, rolling, W. Oak, Hickory, Hazel.	80.25	Bur Oak 12 N 71 W 3.43. Do 10 S 77 W 8.06. Section corner.
		West	Random between section 18 and 19 V 10° 40'.
		15.00	Leave prairie and enter timber.

18.80	Brook 6 lks S. E.				Land W $\frac{1}{2}$ from the prairie, broken.
79.50	Intersect West Boundary of Township 14 links south of post, corner section 18 and 19.				J. Oak, Pin Oak, Aspen, Hazel, Plum Thorn, Vines, E $\frac{1}{2}$ rolling, B. Oak, Bur Oak, Lynn.
	Bearings: Bur Oak 14 S 24 E 1.41.				
	J. Oak 10 N 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 1.74.	West		Corrected between section 8 and 17	
	Land gently rolling, 2nd rate, thinly timbered, Hickory, Bur Oak, J. Oak, Hazel, Thorn briers, Vines, etc. The face of the country upon the most of these lines has a handsome appearance at a distance.	19.32		V 10 45'.	
		20.73		B. Oak 13 in diameter.	
		40.20		Blk Oak 15 in diameter.	
				Set quarter section post.	
				Br. Oak 9 N 20 W 36.	
				Elm 7 S 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 33.	
		46.10		Bur Oak 12 in diameter.	
		80.40		Section corner.	
East	Random between section 18 and 19				
	V 10° 35'.	West		Random between 17 and 18 Var 10°	
14.80	Hickory 14 in diameter.			30'.	
18.70	Hickory 8 in diameter.	3.50		Leave grove and prairie N & S.	
19.70	Hickory 6 in diameter.	10.30		Trail N W & S E.	
21.03	Hickory 16 in diameter.	38.00		Leave prairie and enter small	
39.50	Set quarter section post.			growth of timber.	
	Bur Oak 9 N 63 E 24.	76.43		Brook 3 links South.	
	Bearings: Bur Oak 8 S 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 39.	79.33		Brook 4 lks D.	
79.50	Section corner.	79.80		Intersect West Boundary of township 1 link S of post corner for	
				section 7 and 18.	
North	Between section 17 and 18 V 8 50'.			J. Oak 16 S 25 E 46.	
6.00	Leave prairie and enter scattering timber and brush.			J Oak 10 N 57 E 96.	
55.42	Pin Oak 12 in diameter.			Land first rate, level. E $\frac{1}{2}$ prairie,	
40.00	Set quarter section post.			W $\frac{1}{2}$ Hickory, Red Oak, Bur Oak,	
	Pin Oak 12 N 22 W 69.			Elm, Lynn etc.	
	Elm 11 S 39 E 1.04.	East		Corrected between section 7 and 18	
49.44	Pin Oak 18 in diameter.			V. Same.	
57.59	Jack Oak 8 in diameter.	00.04		Red Oak 18 in diameter.	
73.00	Enter prairie S E.	6.11		Red Oak 12 in diameter.	
73.67	Trail East S W.	12.81		Double Red Oak 40 in diameter.	
78.00	Enter small grove.			Adam Winsell a settler on the S W	
80.00	Set post corner section 7 8 17 18.			qr. of sec 7.	
	Hickory 9 S 80 W 30.			Lewis Winsell a settler on same.	
	Jack Oak 10 N 48 W 80.	39.80		William Young a settler on same.	
	Henry McCauly and Isiah Lee joint			Set quarter section post.	
	setlers on the N E qr of sec. 17.			Red Oak 6 N 70 W 23.	
	Land first rate, level. J. Oak, Pin			Do 6 S 6 W 6.	
	Oak, Elm, hickory, Bur Oak,	79.80		Section Corner.	
	Hazel, Plum Thorn, Briers, Iron				
	weed, Peavine, aspen.				
	This part of the township remarkable for small spots of prairie, and thick brush groves.				Oct. 9, 1837.
East	Random between section 8 and 17				
	Var 10° 30'.	North		Between Section 7 and 8 V 8° 50'.	
1.00	Enter prairie.	1.00		Leave grove and enter prairie.	
11.00	Leave prairie & enter timber.	10.00		Leave prairie & enter timber.	
38.77	Brook 5 links N W.	17.18		Hickory 14 in diameter.	
80.40	Intersect N & S line 35 links S of	19.31		Hickory 8 in diameter.	
	post.	29.00		Enter prairie N E & W.	
		40.00		Set quarter section post in mound	
				in prairie pit 4 lks East.	
		53.00		Leave prairie.	
		53.94		Creek 15 lks E.	

80.00	Set post corner section 5, 6, 7, 8. J. Oak 9 S 48 E 11. J. Oak 20 S 39 W 73.	19.84 21.39 23.97 38.30 40.00	Elm 14 in diameter. J. Oak 9 in diameter. Elm 8 in diameter. J. Oak 15 in diameter. Set quarter section post.
East	Random between section 5 and 8 Var 10° 30'.		J. Oak 10 S 50 E 36. Elm 4 S 50 W 20.
57.98	Brook 4 links S East. Thence prairie N & S.	45.23 46.89	Elm 6 in diameter. Elm 7 in diameter.
80.24	Intersect N & S line 34 links S of post. Land W½ level first rate, thinly timbered. J. Oak, Elm, Plum Thorn, Hazel, Vines. E½ 2nd rate, rolling to the prairie, Hickory, Hazel, Red root, Wil- low.	49.75 53.59 55.88 56.43 66.50	J. Oak 9 in diameter. Brook 3 lks N E. Elm 9 in diameter. Brook 6 lks S E. N 75 E 140 links stands a house occupied as joint settlers E. Boart- man, A. Willard, J. Randal, E. C. Eddy, E. Lomas, G. W. Tewelle, John Bennis.
West	Corrected between section 5 and 8 Var 10° 45'.	80.14	Intersect North Boundary of Town- ship 91 links.
25.82	Bur Oak 11 in diameter.		East of post Set post corner for sections 5 and 6.
27.34	J. Oak 10 in diameter.		J. Oak 6 S 15 E 36.
40.12	Set quarter section post. J. Oak 18 N 5½ E 20. J. Oak 12 S 22 W 36.		J. Oak 5 S 17½ W 52. Land first rate, gently rolling, J. Oak, Elm, Bur Oak, Aspen, Lynn, Plum, Thorn, Hazel, Briers, Vines, Iron weed. October 10, 1837.
80.24	Section corner.		
West	Random between section 6 and 7 V 10 30'.		
38.20	Small creek 14 lks S E.		
40.00	Enter prairie N W & S E.		
79.88	Intersect West Boundary of Town- ship at post in Mound in prairie. Marked corner for section 6 and 7. Land 2nd rate, high and rolling, E½ thinly timbered, or almost none at all. J. Oak, along the creek grows Lynn, Burr Oak, etc. Hazel, Thorn, Plum, Red root, etc. W½ Prairie with same spots of Hazel, some rosin weeds, Wil- lows, Milk weed, etc.		
East	Blazed back between section 6 and 7. Set quarter section post. Bur Oak 22 S 52 E 1.08. Bur Oak 10 N 36 E 79. No station strees appear on the balance of line.		
39.88	Section corner.		
79.88			
North	Between sections 5 and 6 V 8° 50'.		
5.19	Elm 7 in diameter.		
8.63	J. Oak 10 in diameter.		
10.38	Elm 9 in diameter.		
12.33	Hackberry 8 in diameter.		
17.23	Elm 9 in diameter.		
			To mouth of crooked Cr. Over creek measurement by Trigonometry.
		14.10	

MEANDERS OF SKUNK RIVER

Commencing at a post on left in N Boundary Bank, thence down stream—In section 1—	S 31½ E 3.00
	S 37 E 1.50
	S 35½ E 2.50
	S 22 E 1.50
	S 18 E 3.00
	S 3 E 1.00
	S 9½ W 1.50
	S 21 W 2.00
	S 44 W 2.00
	S 69 W 4.50
	S 61½ W 1.50
	S 69 W 2.50
	—
	26.50
	S 58 W 2.50
	S 50 W 2.00
	S 48 W 1.50
	S 37½ W 1.50
	S 35 W 1.50
	S 28 W 1.50
	S 26½ W 3.60
	—

S 42½ W	2.00
S 16 W	3.00
S 37½ W	2.50
S 39 W	2.00
S 50 W	2.50
S 45 W	1.00
S 57½ W	1.50
S 47 W	3.00
S 36 W	2.00
S 35½ W	1.50
S 27 W	1.50
S 26 W	3.00
S 18½ W	4.00
S 2½ E	3.00
S 9½ E	2.50
<hr/>	
	35.00

S 12½ E	1.00
S 6 E	1.00
S 21 E	4.00
S 25½ E	1.50
S 28½ E	2.00
S 26½ E	3.50
S 29½ E	6.00
S 29 E	4.40
<hr/>	
	23.40

S 38 E	3.50
S 42½ E	2.50
S 47 E	5.00
S 47½ E	2.50
<hr/>	
S 52 E	1.00
S 43 E	2.00
S 47 E	3.00
S 44 E	1.00
S 36 E	5.00
S 29 E	2.50
S 13 E	2.00
S 2 E	2.00
S 7½ W	1.00
S 18 W	2.50
S 27½ W	1.50
S 41½ W	2.00
<hr/>	
	39.00

Courses	C. L.
S 60 W	3.00
S 64 W	2.00
S 63½ W	1.50
S 65 W	1.50
S 67½ W	2.50

Head of Willow Bar.
At 2.20 foot of bar.
At 20 ascend high bank.

At 60 lks head of a small Island nearest Left shore.
To post on line between section 1 and 12.

Intersect 12—At 2.50 foot of Island. From this station S 43 W nearest right bank, head of small Island. At this station S 11 W foot of Island.

S 60 W	3.00
S 74 W	2.00
S 83 W	2.50
S 81½ W	2.00
S 72 W	2.00
S 75 W	2.50
S 74 W	1.00
S 65½ W	2.50
S 59 W	1.00
S 60 W	2.00
<hr/>	
	31.00

S 48 W	2.50
S 37½ W	2.00
S 27 W	2.00
S 13½ W	2.00
South	2.00
S 10 E	1.00
S 38½ E	1.00
S 36 E	1.00
S 50 E	1.50
S 47½ E	2.00
S 52 E	2.00
S 59 E	1.00
S 74 E	1.00
S 81½ E	1.50
<hr/>	
	23.00

Courses	C. L.
S 84 E	1.50
S 75½ E	3.50
S 76 E	2.50
S 85 E	2.50
N 82½ E	2.50
N 87 E	2.50
N 86½ E	1.50
N 78 E	1.50
N 79 E	2.00
N 75 E	5.00
N 74½ E	1.50
N 70 E	2.50
N 61½ E	2.50
N 50 E	1.00
N 48½ E	2.00
<hr/>	
	34.50

At 20 lks head of Willow bar.

S 14° E head of small Island nearest lft bank.

Foot of Bar & Island.

To post in East boundary of Township Nov. 12, 1837.

		Beginning at post in	Courses	C. L.	
		East boundary of	S 47	E 3.50	
		Township on left	S 54	E 3.00	At this station S 27½
		bank, thence down	S 48	E 3.00	W head of small Is-
		stream in section 12			land near Middle of
		again.			river.
S 75	W 2.00				
S 78½	W 2.50		S 58	E 5.50	At this station S 25 W
S 80	W 2.50		S 62	E 2.50	foot of Island—At 48
S 88	W 3.00		S 82	E 2.00	lks head of willow
S 65½	W 3.00		S 71	E 4.00	bar.
S 50	W 2.00		S 73	E 4.00	
S 45	W 2.00		S 66	E 3.00	
S 33	W 00.65	To line of section 12	S 58	E 2.50	At 1.00 leave Bar.
	17.65	and 13.	S 61	E 1.00	
			S 70	E 2.50	
			S 59	E 3.00	
			S 52	E 2.50	
South	3.00			42.00	
S E	E 2.00				
S 8	E 2.00				
S 2	E 5.00				
S 8	W 2.00		S 47	E 2.50	To post in East bound-
S 26	W 4.00				ary of Township.
S 24	W 1.50				
S 13	W 2.00				Sept. 21, 1837.
S 11	W 1.50				Beginning at post on
S 1	W 1.50				right bank of river in
S 21	W 1.00				N Boundary thence
S 3	W 1.50				down stream in sec-
S 10	W 1.50				tion 1—At 1.50 mouth
S 17	E 1.00				of Bayou 2.50 over
S 18	E 1.50				same from N W.
S 26	E 2.50				
	32.00		S 41½	W 2.50	
			S 17	E 3.00	
			S 37	E 1.50	
			S 85	E 1.50	
			S 52	E 1.00	
			S 78	E 2.00	At 1.00 head of river.
			S 66	E 2.00	
			S 81	E 1.50	
			N 77	E 2.00	
			N 81½	E 2.00	At 1.20 leave Bar.
				19.00	
			N 86	E 1.50	
			S 73	E 1.50	
			S 32	E 1.00	
			S 15	E 1.00	
			S 4	W 1.50	
			S 30	W 1.00	
			S 42	W 2.00	
			S 40	W 1.50	
			S 37	W 2.00	
			S 40	W 2.50	
			S 34	W 1.50	
			S 31	W 2.50	
Courses					
S 38	E 2.00				
S 60	E 1.50				
S 61	E 2.00				
S 67	E 3.00	At 1.33 small brook 10			
S 58	E 3.00	lks fr. N E.			
S 47	E 4.00				
S 45	E 3.00				
S 47	E 1.50				
S 56	E 1.50				
S 45	E 2.88	To line of section 12 &			
	24.38	13.			
S 47	E 2.50	In section 13.			
S 43	E 3.00				
S 52	E 6.50				
	12.00				
	36.38				

Courses	C. L.
S 19 W	2.00
S 11 W	2.00
	<hr/>
	23.50

S 5 W	2.00
S 12 W	1.00
S 2 W	1.00
S 7 E	1.50
S 18 E	1.00
S 13 E	4.00
S 13 E	2.50
S 2 E	2.50
S 3 E	2.00
S 12 W	00.50
S 21 W	2.00
S 33 W	1.50
S 38 W	1.50
S 69 W	2.00
N 88 W	2.50
	<hr/>
	27.50

N 82 W	2.00
N 78 W	2.00
N 80 W	00.50
N 86 W	2.50
N 89 W	2.00
S 72 W	2.00
S 87 W	3.00
S 77 W	2.00
S 99 W	2.00
S 75 W	2.50
S 69 W	1.50
S 66 W	2.50
S 66 W	2.50
S 60 W	3.19
	<hr/>
	30.19

S 59 W	4.50
S 59 W	2.00
S 52 W	1.50
S 58 W	00.50
S 50 W	2.00
S 34 W	1.50
S 39 W	2.00
S 26 W	1.00
S 13½ W	4.00
S 5 E	1.50
S 6 E	3.00
S 18 E	2.50
S 25 E	3.50
	<hr/>
	29.50

To post in line of section 1 and 2.

In section 2.

At 51 lks Walnut Creek
2.65 fr. N W.

S 32 E	2.50
S 24 E	1.45
	<hr/>
	3.95

To line of section 2 & 11. At this section S 45 E a large Rattle Snake crossing the river.

Course	C. L.
S 40 E	2.50
S 39 E	2.00
S 35 E	4.50
S 29 E	3.50
S 23 E	1.20
	<hr/>
	13.70

In section 11.

To line of section 11 and 12.

S 28 E	2.00
S 34 E	3.00
S 29 E	2.00
	<hr/>
	7.00
	<hr/>
	24.65

In section 12.

S 33 E	3.00
S 31 E	1.00
S 20 E	1.50
S 48 E	2.50
S 43 E	2.00
S 30 E	2.00
S 18 E	1.00
S 23 E	1.50
S 12 E	2.00
S 1½ W	2.00
S 4 W	1.50
S 12 W	3.00
S 10½ E	2.00
South	1.50
	<hr/>
	26.50

At 00.20 Bayou 2.00 wide fr. N W.

S 10 W	1.50
S 21 W	2.00
S 26 W	1.50
S 23 W	2.50
S 18 W	2.50
S 8 W	2.00
S 2 W	2.50
South W	1.00
S 6 E	4.00
S 9 E	4.00
S 22 E	2.00
S 28 E	2.00
S 42 E	2.50
S 61 E	2.00
	<hr/>
	32.00

S 79	E	2.00	At 00.25 R in 40 lks W —At 1.00 head of Cedar Bluff.
S 70	E	2.00	
S 61	E	3.00	
S 52	E	1.50	
S 51	E	2.50	
S 51	E	2.50	
S 45½	E	3.11	To post in line of sec- tions 12 and 13.
		16.61	
S 47	E	3.50	In section 13.
S 45	E	5.00	At 1.00 foot of Cedar bluff.
S 44	E	4.00	
S 46	E	2.00	
S 45	E	2.00	At 00.04 Brook 20 lks W.
		17.00	
		33.61	

Courses	C. L.
S 47	E 4.00
S 51½	E 3.50
S 51	E 2.00
S 66	E 2.00
S 58½	E 1.50
S 61½	E 1.50
S 61	E 3.00
S 63	E 2.00
S 65	E 2.50
S 72	E 3.00
S 85	E 1.00
S 76	E 2.00
S 75	E 2.00
S 82	E 1.50
	31.50

S 72	E	1.00	
S 62	E	1.50	
S 66	E	3.00	
S 58	E	2.00	
S 62½	E	1.50	
S 60	E	2.00	
S 45	E	2.00	
S 54	E	1.50	
S 47½	E	1.50	
S 32½	E	00.50	To post in east, Bound- ary of Township, Sept. 22, 1837.
		16.50	
S 25	W	1.50	In section 13.
S 25	W	2.00	
S 20	W	2.50	At 20 lks head of bar
S 5	W	5.00	it finally terminates in

S 15	W	4.00	a small Island nearest left bank.
S 13½	E	5.50	
S 16½	E	2.50	
S 14	E	3.50	
S 9	E	2.00	
S 10	E	2.00	
S 5	W	2.00	Foot of Island at fifty lks, head of Willow bar.
S 5	W	2.50	
S 8	W	4.00	
S 5½	W	1.50	
S 8	W	1.50	
S 3	W	1.00	
S 12	W	5.00	At 1.00 ch foot of bar.
S 7½	W	3.00	
S 3½	W	2.50	
		53.50	

South	200
S 1	W 2.00
S 6	W 2.00
S 2	W 2.90
S 7	W 2.50
S 13	W 3.00
S 11	W 3.50
S 8	W 2.50
S 24	W 3.00
S 19	W 2.50
S 25	W 1.50
	26.90

Courses	C. L.
S 21	W 2.50
S 32	W 4.50
S 40	W 5.00
S 35½	W 3.50
S 30	W 2.50
S 4	E 4.50
S 11	E 2.00
S 40½	E 5.00
S 65½	E 3.00
S 36	E 1.50
S 37	E 3.50
S 51½	E 5.00
S 62	E 4.50
S 68	E 2.50
S 42½	E 2.50
S 41	E 2.00
S 26	E 2.50
S 20	E 1.50
S 23	E 2.00
S 16½	E 2.00
	62.00

At this station S 89°
W foot of Island.
To line of section 13
and 24.

In section 24.

At 1.00 head of large
Sand bar.

At 1.00 foot of sand bar
and head of large
willow bar covered
with water.

At this station com-
mences an Island near
left bank.

At 40 lks Brook fr. E.
At 2.00 foot of Island.

S 10	E	2.50
S 1	W	2.50
S 6	W	2.50
S 8	E	2.00
S 9	E	1.00
S 3½	E	1.50
S 2	W	2.00
S 11½	W	2.00
S 15	W	1.00
S 25	W	2.00
S 36	W	1.50
S 23	W	3.00
S 23	W	1.50
S 56	E	2.00
S 50	E	2.50
S 39	E	1.50
S 37½	E	2.50
S 35½	E	1.20
		—
		34.70

To head of large bar.

To foot of bar.
To post on E Boundary of Township.

Beginning at post in E boundary of township thence down stream on left bank in section 25—

At 1.00 head of Sand bar.

To post in East boundary of township.

Nov. 13, 1837.

Beginning at post in E boundary, thence down stream on left bank in section 25 again.

S 33	W	3.50
S 22	W	2.00
S 12	E	3.00
S 26	E	2.00
S 28	E	2.20
		—
		12.70
S 68	W	1.00
S 47½	W	1.50
S 26	W	1.00
S 4	W	2.00
S 18	E	1.50
S 29	E	2.30
		—
		9.30

To line of section.

In section 36.

At .50 levee bar and ascend high bank.

At this station head of a small Rapids.

S 56	W	2.00
S 61½	W	4.50
S 54	W	3.50
S 47½	W	2.00
S 36	W	1.50
S 44	W	3.50
S 29	W	3.50
S 17½	W	3.50
S 18	W	4.50
S 23	W	5.50
S 26	W	5.00
S 27	W	2.50
S 18	W	2.00
		—
		59.50

At 3.00 foot of rapids.

At 89 Brook 25 lks fr. E.

S 20	W	2.50
S 9	W	2.00
S 16	W	3.50
S 3	W	1.50
S 19	W	2.50
S 28½	W	5.00
S 33	W	2.50
S 42	W	5.50
S 43½	W	4.00
S 41	W	3.00
S 38½	W	2.00
S 43½	W	4.50
S 34½	W	1.80
		—
		40.30

At this station S 74 W head of an island, nearest left bank.

To post in south boundary of Township.

Nov. 14 1837.

From post on right bank Skunk River, in North Boundary, thence down stream in Section 1—

S 70	E	1.50
S 79½	E	2.00
S 81½	E	1.50
S 83	E	2.50
S 74	E	3.70
		—
		11.20

To post in North Boundary of Township.

From post on Right bank in North boundary thence down stream in section 1 again.

S 16	E	3.50
S 2	E	1.50
S 17	E	2.00
S 34	W	2.50
S 42	W	3.00

S 36	E	1.00
S 26	E	2.00
S 46	E	1.00
S 35	E	2.50
S 36	E	1.00
S 22½	E	1.50
S 18	E	2.00

At 50 lks head of willow Bar.

S 17	E	2.00
S 8	E	00.50
S 20	W	1.00
S 35½	W	00.05
S 59	W	1.00
S 75	W	1.50
S 62	W	2.50
S 63	W	2.00

28.50

Courses	C. L.
S 51	W 3.50
S 36½	W 4.00
S 26½	W 2.00
S 26½	W 3.50
S 22½	W 3.00
S 33	W 1.50
S 37	W 2.00
S 41	W 1.00
S 52	W 2.50
S 53½	W 4.00
S 47	W 4.00
S 41	W 1.50
S 32	W 3.00
S 26	W 4.50
S 8	W 3.00
S 8½	E 6.50
S 10	E 3.50
S 9	E 2.00
S 22	E 6.00

61.00

S 21½	E	2.74
S 34½	E	1.00
S 27	E	3.50
S 29½	E	4.50

11.74

S 24	E	2.50
S 29	E	5.00
S 35	E	3.50
S 48	E	1.50
S 36	E	1.50
S 53	E	2.50
S 59	E	3.00
S 61	E	3.00
S 64	E	1.50
S 55	E	1.50
S 39	E	1.50
S 45	E	1.00
S 33	E	2.00
S 30	E	1.50
S 4	E	1.50
S 22½	W	1.50
S 42	W	1.50

At 2.30 lks foot of Willow Bar.

At 52 lks Brook 25 lks fr. N W.

Outlet from river or brook fr. W. Measurement by Trigonometry. To line of sections 1 and 12.

In Section 12.

At 50 lks head of sml Island nearest right bank.

At 50 lks foot of Island.

S 49	W	1.50
S 56	W	2.50
		—
		40.00

S 59	W	1.50
S 66½	W	5.00
S 81	W	5.50
S 80	W	4.00
S 72	W	3.00
S 66	W	2.50
S 62	W	2.50
S 60	W	2.50
S 52	W	4.50
S 32	W	4.00
S 12	W	3.00

South		3.50
S 9	E	2.00
S 20	E	3.50
S 36	E	4.00
S 49	E	2.00

Courses	C. L.	
S 70	E	3.50
S 61	E	3.50
S 54	E	2.50
N 89	E	1.50

63.50

S 88½	E	5.00
S 82	E	3.50
S 83	E	3.50
N 88	E	2.50
N 81	E	5.50
N 80	E	5.00
N 69	E	2.50
N 63	E	3.00
N 49	E	3.00
N 40½	E	3.80

37.30

At 60 lks head of Willow bar.

At 3 ch. foot of Willow bar under water.

To post in East Boundary of Township.

From Post in East Boundary of township on Right bank thence down Stream in section 12 again.

S 23° E foot of Island.

To line of sections 12 and 13.

S 12½ W	3.50	In section 13.	S 50 E	1.50	At 50 lks descend from high bank.
S 6 W	3.50	Ascend high Bank.	S 24 E	3.50	At 100 lks head of Large Bar.
S 2½ E	4.50		S 5 E	2.50	
S 8½ E	1.50				
S 6 E	2.00				
S 8 E	3.00			64.50	
S 12 E	00.50				
S 6 E	2.09	Outlet of river, measurement by Trigonometry.	S 7 E	3.00	
S 13 E	2.50		S 7 E	1.50	
S 13½ E	1.50		S 4 E	2.00	At 100 lks leave bar or old bed of river and ascend high bank.
S 9 E	1.00		S 13 E	2.50	
S 12 E	1.50		S 1 W	1.50	At this station head of an Island nearest right bank.
S 10 E	1.93	Inlet of the above. Measurement by Trigonometry.	S 45 W	2.00	
S 7 E	3.50		S 46 W	1.50	
S 13 E	1.50		S 32½ W	2.50	
South	3.50		S 20 W	1.50	
S 9 W	5.00		S 18½ W	1.50	At 100 old bed of river W. Now filled up at upper end—Measurement by Trigonometry.
S 10 W	4.00		South	5.97	
S 9 W	5.00		S 23 E	1.50	
	51.52		S 34 E	3.50	
			S 54½ E	3.20	
S 12 E	1.50	Head of willow or mud bar.		33.67	Nov. 16—1837.
S 3 E	1.50				
S 2½ W	00.50	At this station S 42° head of Island near the left Bank.	S 56 E	4.00	In section 25.
S 21 W	2.00		S 22 E	2.50	At 50 lks head of Willow Bar.
S 32 W	2.00		S 3 E	3.00	
S 5 W	3.50	At 1.50 lks foot of bar & ascend high bank.	S 13 W	3.50	
S 10½ W	2.50		S 50 W	2.50	
Courses C. L.			S 33 W	2.00	
S 5 W	2.00		S 30 W	3.00	At 200 foot of Bar.
S 1 W	3.00		S 11 W	3.00	
S 1 E	3.00	Opposite foot of Island.	S 2 W	2.00	
S 5 W	2.00		S 10 W	3.50	At 3.00 ascend high bank.
S 15 W	3.00	At 100 lks head of Bar.	S 28 W	1.50	
S 25½ W	3.20	To line of sections 13 and 24.	S 27 W	3.50	
	29.70		S 51 W	4.30	To post in East Boundary of township.
				38.30	
S 30 W	2.00	In section 24.	Courses C. L.		From post in East boundary on right Bank, thence down stream in section 25 again.
S 54 W	5.00	Head of large Willow Bar covered with Water.			
S 38½ W	4.00		S 80 W	3.50	At 2.85 Brook 3 lks fr. W.
S 18 W	4.50	At 2.20 lks leave bar & ascend high bank.	S 47 W	3.00	
S 10 W	3.00		S 21 W	1.50	At 1.00 foot of willow Bar.
S 1 W	2.50		S 6 W	2.50	At 1.00 ascend high bank.
S 11 E	3.50		S 2½ E	2.50	
S 23 E	3.90		S 14½ E	3.50	To line of sections 25 and 36.
S 40 E	3.00				
S 47½ E	4.00				
S 43 E	3.50				
S 41 E	4.50				
S 46½ E	5.00				
S 57 E	2.00				
S 58 E	2.00				
S 56½ E	3.00				
S 65 E	2.00				
				16.50	

S 17	E	3.00
S 8½	E	1.50
S 17½	W	2.00
S 37½	W	2.50
S 51½	W	1.00
S 55	W	2.50
S 63	W	4.50
S 60	W	2.50
S 49½	W	2.50
S 45	W	5.00
S 36	W	5.00
S 32	W	3.00
S 16	W	5.00
S 22	W	5.00
S 28	W	3.50
S 23	W	3.00
S 35	W	2.00
S 27	W	2.50
S 29	W	2.00

58.00

S 30½	W	2.00
S 25½	W	3.00
S 25	W	2.50
S 21½	W	1.50
S 27	W	2.50
S 30	W	2.00
S 22	W	2.00
S 13	W	1.00
S 20	W	4.00
S 19	W	3.00
S 38½	W	2.50
S 43	W	2.50
S 33	W	1.50
S 32	W	1.00
S 40	W	3.00
S 42½	W	2.50
S 35	W	2.00
S 16	W	2.00

40.50

In section 36.

Rapids here.

At this station S 18°
E head of an island
nearest left Bank.

At this station S 41 E
foot of Island. At
2.00 head of Willow
Bar.

To post in South Bound-
ary of Township.

Nov. 17 1837.

soil, and to all appearance well adapted to the purposes of cultivation, good timber for the support of farms is not in that abundance that would be looked for in all cases, but yet, there is a sufficiency.

There passes through the center and out at the South Boundry a Creek called Walnut which a great portion of the year will be sufficient to propel mills and other machinery. There are great quantities of Limestone disposed through out, and from appearance stone coal may be easily procured in large quantities. It is perceivable in the washings of all the brooks Creeks, etc. On the N. Boundary is what is called the Pleasant Prairie. But of the river bottoms nothing flattering can be held out—they are not wide in most places—and the numerous ponds, and lakes and marshes spoil them either for beauty or cultivation.

I hereby certify that in pursuance of a contract with Robt. T. Lytle, Surveyor General of the United States for the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin bearing date the 23rd day of May 1837 and in strict conformity to the laws of the United States and the instructions of said Surveyor General I have surveyed and subdivided into Sections Township No. 73, North in Range No. 8 West 5th Mer. in the Territory of Wisconsin. And I do further certify that the foregoing are the true and Original Field Notes of the said Survey and subdivision executed as aforesaid.

Certified this 18th day of November 1837.

E. F. LUCAS,
Deputy Surveyor.

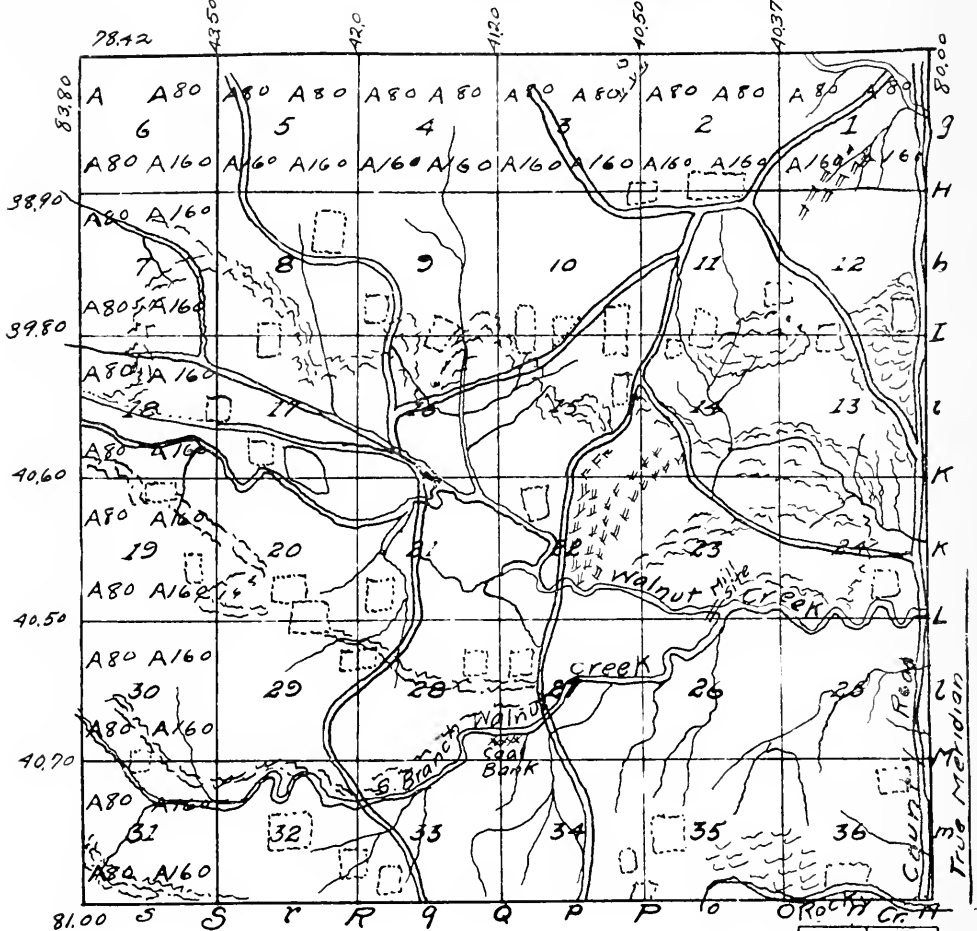
JACKSON PURJUE,
W. H. COOK,

Chairmen.

REUBEN W. DODD,
Marker.

It may be said of this township that it embraces a considerable quantity of good

Twp. No. 73 Range No. 9 W. 5 P. Mer.



Surveyed in 1841 by Daniel C. Wilkie D.C. Scale 80 chains to 1 inch.

CHAPTER XV
PENN TOWNSHIP

Field Notes of Township No. 73, North of Range No. 9, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Territory of Iowa. Commenced subdivision April 21, 1841. Completed April 29th.

SAMUEL C. WILTSE.

C. L.		80.40	Sect. Cor.
North	Between Sections 35 & 36 Var 9° 05' E.		North
0.35	Cross rocky Branch 20 lks W. E enter woods.	5.00	Cross branch.
14.00	Hickory 13 inches diameter.	10.50	Hickory 8 4 W N W.
26.68	Bur Oak 15 inches diameter.	17.50	Cross branch 10 L W N E.
40.00	Set quarter sect. post. Bearings: Elm 9 S 5 E 26 lks. Elm 13 N 6 E 18 lks.	36.01	White Oak 12 S 6 W 56.
56.40	Black Oak 24.	40.00	Set quarter sect. post. Black Oak 12 S 6 W 56. White Oak 15 S 71 E 30.
65.08	Black Oak 8.	44.20	White Oak 10.
75.16	Black Oak 15.	67.00	Black Oak 18.
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 25, 26, 35 & 36 White O. 214 N 34 W 36. Black Oak 21 N 89 E 87. Surface rolling, first rate. Hickory, Oak, Elm & Lynn.	80.00	Set post cor. sect. 23, 24, 25 & 26. Elm 20 S 41 W 48. Lynn 12 N 88 E 30. Rolling first rate, Hickory, Beach, Black, White & Bur Oak.
East	Random between sect. 25 & 36.	East	Random between 24 & 25.
0.90	Cross run 4 L Wide N W.	7.50	Cross Walnut Creek 40 lks W Current slow, mud bottom SE.
19.90	Cross run 4 L Wide N.	35.00	Cross stream 2 chs wide SE.
80.40	Intersect range line 20 lks S of post, rolling first rate, Hickory, Elm, Black Bur, Red & White Oak.	40.30	To pond of clear water.
West	Corrected between sect. 25 & 36.	45.00	Over pond.
6.78	Black Oak 30.	61.50	Re-cross Walnut Creek 38 NW.
12.87	Bur Oak 15.	65.00	Re-cross Walnut Creek 38 NE.
24.00	Bur Oak 7.	69.40	Re-cross Walnut Creek 38 SE.
40.20	Set quarter sect. post. Black Oak 8 S 7 E 15. Bur Oak 14 S 70 E 26 L.	72.00	Re-cross Walnut Creek 38 NE.
47.20	Hickory 14.	80.30	Intersect range line 38 L S of Post in pond.
57.10	Black Oak 15.	West	Valley of creek 20 chs wide below high water mark. 2nd rate Oak, Elm, cotton wood, walnut. First rate timber land.
69.11	Bur Oak 11.	4.10	Corrected between Sect. 24, 25, Var 9° 16'.
75.40	Bur Oak 14.	6.20	Elm 11. Yellow Birch 12.

40.15	Set quarter sect. post on West bank of pond.	24.00	Enter prairie.
	Water oak 8 N 73 E 20.	40.00	Set quarter sect post, Raised mound pit, 4 L E.
	Water Oak 20 N 30 E 73.	56.20	Hickry 12.
54.20	Hackbury 14.	65.00	Enter hickry grove.
65.30	Elm 40.	80.00	Set post cor sect. Hickry 8 S 61 W 114. Elm 14 N 67 E 149.
80.30	Set Cor.		Gently rolling first rate, scattering groves of oak, hickry.
	April the 21st.		
North	Between Sect. 23 & 24 Var 9° 00'.	East	Random between Sect. 12 & 13.
4.50	Cross Walnut 30 W C E.	14.00	Leave grove, enter improvement.
5.06	Black oak 12.	24.50	Enter prairie & improve.
11.20	White oak 25.	38.00	Leave improvement, enter wood.
13.00	Enter prairie.	79.90	Intersect range line 50 L S of post. Gently rolling first rate W½ mostly prairie, E½ Oak, Hickry, Lynn & Hazel.
16.00	Com—ascending.		
31.00	Summit of Bluff.		
40.00	Set quarter sect. Post.	41.00	Cross branch S E.
	W. Oak 12 N 17 E 124.		
	Pin Oak S 40 E 160.		
43.00	Cross road S of.	West	Corrected between Sect. 12 & 13, Var 9° 21'.
45.00	Enter grove.		
56.60	Hickory 10.	39.95	Set quarter sect post raise mound pit 4 L E.
68.00	Enter prairie some scattering oak & Hickry.	67.30	Hickry 6.
80.00	Set post cor sect 13, 14, 23 & 24. Raised mound pit 4 L S.	74.90	Hickry 12.
	Hickory 8 N 21 W 71.	79.90	Sect cor.
	White O 12 N 83 W 12°.	North	Between Sect. 11 & 12.
	N of creek valley. Rolling first rate, about equal parts of prairie, oak & hickry.	3.50	Hickry 12.
		10.00	Enter prairie.
		23.00	Enter improvement.
		30.50	Leave improvement.
East	Random between 13 & 24.	40.00	Set quarter sect post raised mount, pit 4 L E.
15.00	Enter woods.		
25.00	Commence descending.	40.80	Cross road S E.
32.50	Cross branch 20 L W C S E.	80.00	Set post cor sect. 1, 2, 11 & 12, raised mound pit 4 lks S.
50.00	Cross branch 82 L wide S.		
58.40	Cross branch 5 L wide S.		
63.20	Cross run 5 W S.		
79.94	Intersect range line 45 L S of post. Rolling first rate W½ Hickory, oak, elm, E½ Hazel, some scattering oak & Hickry.	East	Random between sect. 1 & 12.
		20.00	Enter Hazle ruff.
		31.00	Leave Hazle ruff.
		36.00	Cross stream 50 L W.
		39.00	Spring 6 ch N.
		48.00	Spring 30 L N.
West	Corrected Between Sect. 13 & 24 Var 9° 18'.	79.92	Intersect range line 30 L S of post. Prairie level 1st rate.
39.97	Set quarter sect. post.		
	Bur oak 9 South 386.		
	Bur oak 12 S 64 W 346.	West	Corrected between sect. 1 & 12, Var, 9° 13'.
47.70	White oak 20.		
53.47	White oak 18.	39.96	Set quarter sect post, raised mound pit 4 lks E.
79.94	Sect cor.	79.92	Sect. Cor.
North	Between sections 13 & 14 Var 9° 00'.	North	Between Sect. 1 & 2. Var. 9° 00'.
10.40	Enter woods.	15.50	Cross road NE.
16.80	White oak 14.	40.00	Set quarter sect. post. raised mound pit 4 L E.
17.20	Branch 10 L. W. E.		

80.37	Intersect B Boundary at post In Edge of woods. Black W½ 12 S 55 W 83. Hickry 10 S 25 E 88. Prairie S½ level, N½ gently roll- ing, first rate. April the 22d.	80.00	Set post cor Sect. 22, 23, 26 & 27. Black O. 11 S 40 E 87. White O. 18 N 55 W 46. First rate Hickry & Oak.
		East 31.50	Random between 23 & 26. Cross Walnut Creek 30 L W NE. Current quick, rock bottom, Bluff bank on W. side. First rate Mill site. The line from this point follows the course of the creek. Crosses and recrosses every 2 or 3 chs. to corner.
North 8.02 15.70 25.80 40.00	Between sect 34 & 34. White oak 10. Pin oak 12. Hickry 10. Set quarter sect post. Pin O. 14 S 73 E 53. Pin O. 10 N 60 W 34.		
44.05 80.00	Read Elm 14. Set post cor sect. 26, 27, 34 & 35. White O 11 S 33 E 57. White O 13 N 29 W 89. Gently rolling, first rate, Hickry, elm, white black & pin oak.	80.00	Intersect N & S line 10 L S of post W of Creek rolling first rate. O & Hickry. Valley rather low, second rate Hickry, Oak, Elm & Walnut.
		West 3.80 15.64 25.34 40.00	Corrected between Sect. 25 & 26, Var 9° 04'. Elm 36. Elm 30. Elm 20. Set quarter sect post. Hackbury 20 N 75 E 9. Hackbury 10 S 61 W 56.
East 9.00 10.50 12.50 54.00	Random between Sect. 26 & 35. Brow of ravine slope 2 to 7. Base of ravine cross run 5 L N. Summit of bluff. Base of bluff. Cross run 4 L W NE.	45.23 80.00	Lynn 16. Set cor.
62.00	Cross run 4 L W NE. Fine spring 12 lks S.		April the 23d.
80.20	Intersect N & S line, 10 L N of Post. Considerably broken, first rate tim- ber land, oak, hickry & Elm.	North 3.18 16.06 17.00	Between Sect. 22 & 23. White O. 18. Bur O. 10. Cross Walnut Creek 30 L W E banks low. Current moderate.
West 9.75 36.30 40.10	Corrected between Sect. 26 & 35, Var. 9° 0'. Hickry 8. Hickry 9. Set quarter Sect. p White oak 12 N 7 E 29. White oak 10 S 63 E 30.	20.00 30.80 38.00 40.00	Enter corner of prairie. Bur Oak 19. Enter woods. Set quarter sect. post. Bur O. 10 S 33 E 149. Bur O 14 N 16 W 230. Bur Oak 7.
50.02 74.30 80.20	W. Oak 15. W. Oak 9. Sect. Cor.	51.44 76.00 80.00	Bur Oak 7. Cross slew 6 ch W SW. Set post cor 14, 15, 22 & 23. Raised mound pit 4 L S. Black O. 18 S 64 W 516.
North 7.30 12.10 19.50 31.62 40.00	Between Sect. 26 & 27 Var. 9° 0'. Cross Branch 8 L W N E. W. Oak 12. W. Oak 13. W. Oak 9. Set quarter sect post Elm 10 N 84 E 23, W. O. 15 N 70 W 24.	East 20.00 48.00 54.40 70.00 80.16	Random between Sect. 14 & 23. Cross Road S E. Small run N E. Spring 20 L N. Enter prairie. Intersect N & S line 30 L S of post. Rolling first rate, about equal parts of timber & prairie.
41.80 52.20	Cross Branch 20 W NE. W. Oak 12.		

West	Corrected between Sect. 14 & 23, Var 9° 13'.	80.14	Intersect N & S line 12 L N of post. Prairie level mostly improvement first rate.
40.08	Set quarter sect. post. Black O. 30 S 58 E 34. Hickry 11 N 37 W 32.		
49.12	Black Oak 30.	West	Corrected Between Sect. 2 & 11, Var 8° 54'.
80.16	Sect. Cor.	40.07	Set quarter sect. post, in improve- ment, Raised mound pit 4 L E.
North	Between Sect. 14 & 15 Var 9° 0'.	80.14	Sect. 4.
13.20	Pin Oak 8.		
34.00	Cross road S E 2 ch E of joint with road from S W.	North	Between Sect 2 & 3, Var 9° 0'.
40	Set quarter sect post. Pin O. 14 S 10 ½ E 21. Elm 9 N 47 W 39.	4.50	Leave improvement.
43.00	Enter prairie.	40.00	Set quarter sect. post. Raised mount pit 4 L E.
49.00	Improvement 2 ch. W.	72.00	Cross slew 4 chs W NE.
60.00	Cross road N NE.	80.50	Intersect N Boundary 28 L E of post. Set post cor sect. 2 & 3. Raised mound pit 4 L S. Level prairie S½ dry, first rate. N½ rather too wet, second rate. April the 24th.
80.00	Set post cor sect 10, 11, 14 & 15, raised mount pit 4 L S. Rolling first rate, S½ Oak, Hickry & Hazle. N ½ prairie.		
East	Random between Sect. 11 & 14.		
10.50	Cross road N.		
13.00	Enter woods.	North	Between Sect. 33 & 34 Var. 9° 05'.
23.50	Cross small run S E.	4.50	W. Oak 30.
26.00	Enter improvement.	16.06	W. Oak 10
34.50	Leave improvement.	28.80	Black Oak 23.
56.00	Cross branch 8 L wide S.	40.00	Set quarter Sect. post.
80.18	Intersect N & S line 16 L S of post. Rolling first rate Hickry, Elm & Oak.	43.50	White Oak 14 N 33 W 15.
West	Corrected between sect. 11 & 14 Var. 9° 07'.	55.75	White Oak 8 S 46½ E 36.
5.70	Bur Oak 9.	70.00	Cross brook 4 L W N E.
40.09	Set quarter sect. post. Bur Oak 9 S 47 E 134. Black Oak 12 N 12 E 259.	55.75	Pin. Oak 11.
60.90	Quakanasp 9.	70.00	White Oak 17.
64.90	Elm 12.	80.00	Set Post, Cor. Sect. 27, 28, 33, 34. W. Oak 12 S 49 E 25. Bur Oak 16 N 27 W 25. Rolling first rate, Hickory, White, Bur, Black & R. Oak.
80.18	Sect Cor.		
North	Between sect. 10 & 11 Var 9° 0'.	East	Random between Sect. 27 & 34.
32.00	Cross road N E.	10.50	Cross branch 6 L W N.
40.00	Set quarter sect. post. Raised mount pit 4 L E.	16.00	Blue line Stone Bottom.
61.50	Cross road E.	20.50	On point of bluff 60 ft, above val- ley of Creek.
65.40	Enter improvement.	31.00	Base of Bluff.
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 2, 3, 10 & 11, Raised mound In Imp. Pit 4 L S. Level prairie, first rate.	32.00	Cross Branch 10 L W N.
East	Random between Sect 2 & 11.	57.00	Cross Road N W.
11.40	Leave improvement.	57.00	Cross Run 5 L W N.
31.00	Enter imp.	79.80	Intersect N & S Line At post sur- face Broken first rate timber land, Oak, Elm & Hickory.
60.00	Leave Imp.		
62.00	Cross road N E.	West	Marked back between Sect. 27 & 34.
		11.19	W. Oak 12.
		19.20	W. Oak 10.
		32.01	W. Oak 15.

39.90	Set quarter Sect. post. White Oak 10 N 75 W 12. White Oak 8 S 61 E 20.	40.00	Set Quarter sect. post. W. O. 18 S 80 W 5. Pin O. 12 S 88 E 40.
50.46	White Oak 10.	56.78	W Oak 10
59.30	Elm 35.	68.00	Cross N Branch of Walnut Creek 20 L W E.
64.48	White Oak 12.	80.00	Set, post Cor. Sect 15, 16 21 & 22. W O 15 S 70 E 76. Hickory 10 N 42 W 8. Oak, Hickory, Lynn, Elm, first rate.
79.80	Sect. Cor.		
North	Between Sect 27 & 28 Var. 9° 05'.	East	Random between sect. 15 & 22.
7.10	W. Oak 36.	20.00	Improvement L ch S.
8.50	Cross S Branch of Wal. Creek 15 W N of E.	34.50	Cross Road S.
10.40	Birch 18.	50.00	Cross Slew 4 ch. W S.
18.00	Enter Corner of plain.	79.88	Intersect N & S Line 40 L S of Post. W 1/2 Gently rolling covered with a small growth of Hickory & Oak, E 1/2 Hazle and some white Oak first rate.
40.00	Set Quarter Sect. post. Elm 14 S 16 1/2 W 106. W. Oak S 7 1/2 E 112. Enter woods.	West	Corrected between sect. 15 & 22 Var 9° 22'.
54.64	Bur Oak 20.	23.10	Hickory 11.
60.45	Black Oak 18.	39.94	Set. quarter Sect. post. W Oak 12 S 36 W 43. Hickory 11 N 3 W 16.
80.00	Set Post Cor, Sect 21, 22, 27, 28. W. Oak 13 S 47 E 42. W. Oak 20 N 30 W 55. Gently rolling first rate, Hickory, Oak & Elm. In the S W 1/4 of sect. 27 and the S E 1/4 of sect. 28 in the south bank of the south branch of Walnut creek is a coal bank apparently very extensive.	61.37	White Oak 9.
		65.38	White Oak 8.
		79.88	Sect. Cor.
East	Random between 22 & 27.	North	Between Sect. 15 & 16 Var 9° 10'.
6.50	Cross run 5 L W N W.	9.98	Hickory 12.
30.00	Cross Road N.	22.07	W Oak 14.
79.90	Intersect N & S Line. 26 L S of post. Broken by deep ravine, Oak, Hick- ory & Elm. First rate timber land.	23.00	Cross Run 4 L W S W.
		40.00	Set. quarter Sect. post. W. Oak 15 S 37 W 26. W. Oak 12 N 60 E 30.
		48.42	White Oak 17.
West	Corrected between sect 22 & 27 Var 9° 15'.	50.00	Cross Branch 6 W S W.
11.55	White Oak 10.	59.40	Set. post Cor. Sect. 9, 10, 15, & 16. Hickory, 1 S 11 E 19.
28.33	White Oak 12.		Elm 14 N 60 1/2 W 77.
39.95	Set. quarter Sect. post. Black Oak 14 S 29 W 20. Black Oak 15 N 43 W 33.		Rolling first rate, Oak, Hickory & Elm.
44.18	Black Oak 12.	East	Random between sect. 10 & 15.
53.82	White Oak 10.	4.00	Leave woods enter Imp.
79.90	Sect. Cor.	18.40	Leave Imp.
		22.00	Enter Impt.
		40.20	Leave cross Road N E.
North	Between sect. 21 & 22 Var 9° 5'.	60.00	Enter Imp.
17.00	Cross run 4 L W N W.	74.00	Leave Imp.
28.85	Hickory 12.	79.88	Intersect N & S Line. 28 L S of Post Prairie mostly im- proved, first rate.
30.30	Cross Branch 6 L W E.		
34.37	Hickory 10.		

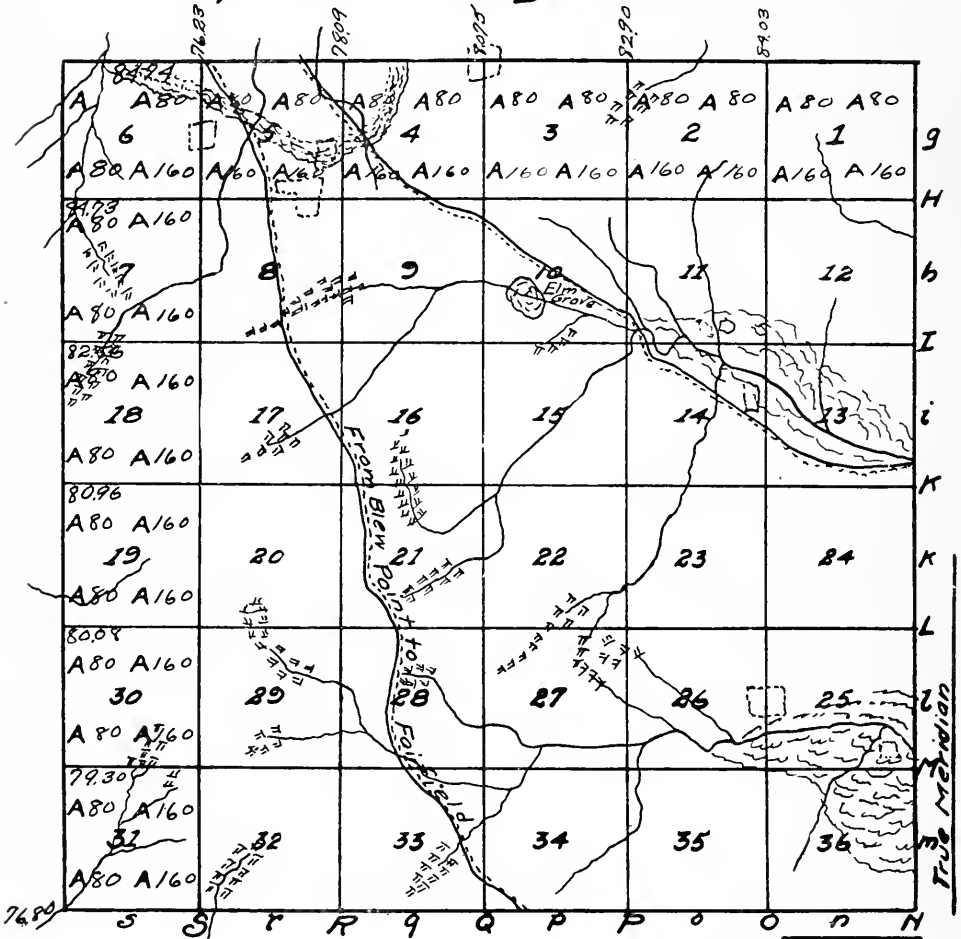
West	Corrected between Sect. 10 & 15 Var 9° 20'.	63.10 79.90	Cross Branch 15 L W N E. Intersect N & S line of post. W ½ prairie, E ½ Oak, Elm Hickory, Roling first rate.
39.94	Set. quarter Sect. post. Raised mound pit. 4 L E in Improvement.		
79.88	Sect. Cor. April the 25th.	West 0.60 4.70 36.34 39.95	Marked back between sect. 28 & 33. White Oak 8. Black Oak 30. Hickory 6. Set quarter Sect. post. Hickory 10 N 45 E 68. Hickory 6 N 34 W 36. Sect. Cor.
North	Between sect. 9 & 10 Var 9° 10'.		
8.00	Enter prairie.		
40.00	Set. quarter Sect. post raised mound pit 4 L E.		
80.00	Set post Cor. Sect. 3, 4, 9 & 10 Raised mound pit 4 L S. Level prairie First rate.	79.90	
East	Random between Sect. 3 & 10.		
60.00	Cross road N W.		
79.90	Intersect N & S Line 20 L S of post. Level Prairie first rate.	57.00 62.20 70.61 74.50 80.00	North Between Sect. 28 & 29 Var 9° 05'. Cross Road N E. Set quarter Sect. post. Raised mound pit 4 L E Harrison. Enter Improvement. Leave Improvement. Enter woods. Black Oak 17. Cross Run 6 L W E. Set post Cor. Sect. 20, 21, 28 & 29. White O 14 N 30 E 24. White O 12 S 40 W 27. Rolling first rate, mostly prairie.
West	Corrected between sect 3 & 10 Var 9° 18'.		
39.95	Set quarter sect. post. Raised mond pit 4 L E.		
79.90	Sect. Cor.		
75.00	Enter improvement.		
North	Between sect 3 & 4 Var 9° 10'.		
40.00	Set quarter Sect. post. Raised mound pit 4 L E.		
81.20	Intersect N Boundary 40 L E of post. Set post cor. Sect 3 & 4. Raised mound pit 4 L S. Level prairie, first rate.	20.50 27.05 34.40	East Random between sect. 21 & 28. Cross Branch 6 L W N E. Cross Branch N. Cross Road N & S line 24 L S of Post. Surface Broken first rate timber land. Oak, Elm, Lynn & Hickory.
North	Between sect. 33 & 32 Var 9° 5'.		
16.63	W. Oak 17.		
20.50	Cross run 5 L W N E. Enter improvement.	8.41 14.41 26.94 39.90	West Corrected between Sect 21 & 28. Var 9° 15'. Black Oak 25. White Oak 13. White Oak 16. Set quarter Sect. post. W. Oak S 32 W 11. W. Oak N 55 E 22. White Oak 16. White Oak 12. Sect. Cor. April the 26th.
37.50	Leave improvement.		
40.00	Set quarter Sect. post. Bur O 17 S 47 E 36. W O. 10 S 79 W 10.		
45.37	W. Oak 10.	44.10	
61.44	Lynn 16.	55.11	
63.00	Cross Road N W.	79.80	
63.00	Cross Branch N of E. Enter prairie.		
80.00	Set post Cor. sect. 28, 28, 32, 33. Raised mound pit 4 L S. Gently roling, first rate, Hickory, Oak & Lynn.	North 19.63 30.76 38.40 40.00	Between sect. 20 & 21 Var 9° 15'. Black O 30. White O 15. Cross run 5 L W N E. Set quarter Sect. post. Hickory 8 N 64 E 9. Hickory 10 S 77 W 52. Cross Branch 16 W E.
East	Random between sect. 28 & 33.		
34.00	Enter woods.	44.40	

66.75	Lynn 20.	80.00	Set post Cor. Sect. 4, 5, 8 & 9.
80.00	Set post Cor. S 16, 17, 20 & 21.		Level prairie, first rate.
	W. Oak 14 S 79 E 43.	East	Random between Sect. 4 & 9.
	W. Oak 12 N 53 W 145.	42.00	Cross run S.
	Rolling first rate, White black and	80.16	Intersect N & S line 12 L N of Post.
	bur oak, Hickory and Lynn.		Level prairie, first rate.
East	Random between Sect. 16 & 21.	West	Corrected between Sec. 4 & 5 Var
30.00	Cross Road S E.		9° 0'.
40.20	Cross Branch 10 L W S E.	40.08	Set quarter, Sect. Post.
68.00	Cross Branch 8 W S.		Raised mound pit 4 L E.
80.00	Intersect N & S line 8 L S of Post.	80.16	Sect. Cor.
	Gently rolling, first rate.	North	Between Sect. 4 & 5 Var 9° 0'.
	Lynn, Elm, Oak and Hickory.	40.00	Set quarter Sect. Post raised mound
West	Corrected between Sect. 16 & 21 Var		pit.
	9° 18'.	82.00	Intersect N Boundary 70 L E of
10.40	White Oak 12.		Post.
18.03	White Oak 10.		Prairie gently rolling, first rate.
40.00	Set quarter Sect. Post.		Set post. Cor. Sect. 4 & 5.
	Black Oak 10 S 23 E 15.		Elm 14 S 60 W.
	Black Oak 9 N 49 W 29.		No other bearing tree convenient.
47.30	White Oak 10.		April the 27th.
60.30	White Oak 16.	North	Between Sect. 31 & 32 Var 9° 05'.
80.00	Sect. Cor.	10.00	Enter Woods.
North	Between Sect. 16 & 17 Var 9° 10'.	31.24	White Oak 14.
12.40	Cross Run E.	33.95	White Oak 15.
21.18	White Oak 11.	40.00	Set quarter Sect. Post.
29.90	Black Oak 21.		W. Oak 8 N 74 W 36.
32.40	Cross Branch 15 W S E.		W. Oak 10 S 70 E 28.
40.00	Bur Oak 12 In diameter.	44.70	W. Oak 16.
	Marked for 1/2 Set Cor.	52.20	W. Oak 8.
45.50	Hickory 12.	60.00	Cross branch E.
62.58	Hickory 8.	68.00	Enter prairie.
70.00	Enter Prairie.	80.00	Set post Cor. Sect. 29, 30, 31, & 32
80.00	Set post. Cor. Sect. 8, 9, 16 & 17.		raised mound pit 4 L S.
	Raised mound pit 4 L S.		Strip of prairie 12 Chs wide on N
	Rolling first rate.		Side bottom.
	Hickory, Oak & Elm.		Oak, hickory, first rate.
East	Random between sect. 9 & 16.	East	Random between Sect. 29 & 32.
14.00	Enter North point of grove and	70.00	Cross Road S E.
	cross road N.	80.08	Intersect N & S line 12 L N of
20.00	Leave grove.		Post.
39.00	Enter improvement.		Prairie rolling, first rate.
46.00	Leave improvement.	West	Corrected between Sect. 29 & 32
59.00	Cross run S.		Var 9° 0'.
72.00	Enter Grove.	40.04	Set quarter Sect. Raised Mound
80.20	Intersect N & S line 36 L N of post.		Pit 4 L E.
	Mostly prairie rolling first rate.	80.08	Sect. Cor.
West	Corrected between Sect. 9 & 16 Var	West	Random between Sect. 30 & 31.
	8° 55'.	10.00	Cross branch 6 W S.
40.10	Set 1/4 sect. Post Raised mound Pit	30.00	Enter Woods.
	4 L E.	38.20	Enter improvement.
80.20	Sect. Cor.	44.00	Leave improvement.
North	Between Sect. 8 & 9 Var 9° 05'.	51.50	Cross Branch 10 W S E.
32.00	Cross road N W.		
40.00	Raised mound Pit 4 L E.		

80.70	Intersect Range Line. 40 L S of Post. Elm 15 N 55 E 90. Elm 38 S 42 E 21. Gently rolling E½ Prairie W½ Oak, Hickory & Elm. First rate.	80.00	Set Post Cor. Sect. 17, 18, 19 & 20. W. Oak 24 S 44 W 39. W. Oak 10 N 30 E 10. Hickory & Oak, first rate.
East	Corrected between Sect. 30 & 31 Var 8° 42'.	East	Random between Sect. 17 & 20.
3.50	Hickory 6.	16.00	Cross Branch 8 L W E.
40.70	Set quarter Sect. Post Raised Mound pit in improvement. Pit 4 L E.	22.40	Re cross branch N E.
80.70	Sect. Cor.	31.00	Re cross branch 8 W S E.
North	Between Sect. 29 & 30 Var 9° 05'.	41.00	Enter small prairie.
40.00	Set quarter Sect. Post. Raised mound pit 4 L E.	60.00	Leave small prairie.
80.00	Set post Cor. Sect. 19, 20, 29 & 30 raised Pit 4 L S. Prairie Rolling first rate.	80.16	Intersect N & S Line 16 L N of Post. Rolling, first rate. Oak, Elm and Hickory.
East	Random between Sect. 20 & 29.	West	Corrected between Sect. 17 & 20 Var 9° 8'.
6.00	Enter hazle ruff.	15.86	Hickory 12.
44.00	Leave thicket Enter improvement.	40.08	Set quarter Sect. post. Elm 14 N 40 W 32. Hickory 10 S 82 E 22.
60.40	Leave improvement Enter Woods.	47.78	Bur Oak 20.
80.10	Intersect N & S Line 24 L S of Post. W½ Prairie & Hazle ruffs. E½ Hazle & Oak & hickory, first rate.	64.10	Elm 30.
West	Corrected between Sect. 20 & 29 Var 9° 15'.	80.16	Sect. Cor. April the 28th.
2.90	Hickory 10.	West	Random between Sect. 18 & 19.
15.89	Black Oak 30.	21.00	Cross run N E.
40.05	Set Quarter Sect. post. Black Oak 12 S 85 E 53. Maple 11 N 13 E 47.	35.00	Improve 50 L S.
80.10	Sect. Cor.	56.00	Enter prairie.
West	Random between Sect. 19 & 30.	80.16	Intersect Range line 60 L S of post. Rolling, first rate. Oak, Hickory & Hazle.
80.50	Intersect range line 50 L S of Post. Prairie Rolling first rate.	East	Corrected between sect 18 19 Var 8° 48'.
East	Corrected between Sect. 19 & 30 Var 8° 43'.	26.30	Hickory 6.
40.50	Set Quarter sect. post. Raised mound pit 4 L E.	36.75	Elm 10.
80.50	Sect. Cor.	40.16	Set quarter Sect. Post. Pin Oak 12 N 49 W 44. Cherry 14 S 82 E 16.
North	Between Sect. 19 & 20 Var 9° 15'.	49.12	Hickory 12.
10.00	Black oak 18.	63.93	White Oak 11.
14.00	Enter woods.	80.16	Sect. Cor.
30.00	Enter neck of prairie.	North	Between Sect. 17 & 18 Var 9° 10'.
40.00	Set quarter, sect. post. Raised mound pit 4 L E.	10.00	Cross Branch 10 W S E.
49.00	Enter woods.	21.50	Cross Road W.
62.65	Hickory 8.	22.10	Hickory 8.
71.03	W. Oak 30.	23.00	Enter Improvement.
		37.00	Leave improvement.
		40.00	Set quarter Sect. Post. Hickory 10 S 88 W 18. Elm 14 S 53 E 74.
		53.48	Black Oak 13.
		72.00	Cross Branch 12 W S E.

80.00	Set post Cor. Sect. 7, 8, & 17, 18. Elm 13 N 86 E 67. Elm 10 N 59 W 39. Oak & Hickory, first rate.	West 78.90	Random between Sect. 6 & 7. Intersect range line 90 L. S. of Post in Hazle ruff. Roling prairie, first rate.
East 37.00 39.50 58.00 60.40 80.12	Random between Sect. 8 & 17. Enter improvement. Leave improvement. Enter prairie. Cross Branch 6 W 8. Intersect A & S Line 19 L N of Post. Roling first rate.	East 38.90 78.90	Corrected between Sect. 6 & 7, Var 8° 40'. Set quarter Sect. post. Raised mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. Cor.
West 29.90 40.06 45.20 80.12	Corrected between Sect. 8 & 17 Var 9° 03'. Black Oak 20. Set quarter Sect. post. W. Oak 12 N 84 E 49. W. Oak 13 N 89 W 35. Elm 10. Sect. Cor.	North 40.00 83.50	Between Sect. 5 & 6 Var 9° 0'. Set quarter, Sect. post. Raised Mound Pit 4 L E. Intersect N Boundary 50 L E of post. Set post Cor. Sect. 5 & 6 Raised Mound Pit 4 L S. Prairie Gently rolling, first rate. April the 29th.
West 6.50 47.00 79.80	Random between Sect. 7 & 18. Cross Branch 10 W S. Enter prairie. Intersect Range line 68 L S of Post. E½ hickory & Oak W½ Prairie, first rate.		This township is eminantly adapted to agricultural pirposes. The surffice is greatly uniform & the soil of a very <i>superior quality</i> . There is scarce an acre but that can be made a valuable for farming perposes. The south half is covered with a heavy growth of Oak, Hickory, Elm, Lynn, some Walnut and Locas, all of an exilant quality. It is knowri through this part of the territory as the nut Woods. It is well watered by Walnut Creek & its tributaries. This creek offords a suffi- cienctery of water for common manufacture- ing perposes. Nearly every section in this township contains one or more improve- ments.
East 39.80 52.40 79.80	Corrected between Sect. 7 & 18 Var 8° 40'. Set quarter Sect. post. Bur Oak 6 S 4½ E 39. Bur Oak 4 S 19 W 71. White Oak 14. Sect. Cor.		I hereby certify that in pursuance of a contract with George N. Jones, Surveyor General of the United for Wisconsin and Iowa, bearing date, the 10th day of April, 1841, and in strict conformity to the laws of the United States, and the Instructions of said Surveyor General, I have surveyed and subdivided interseccions, Township No. 73, North in Range No. 9 West, in the Territory of Iowa, and I do further cer- tify that the foregoing are the true and original Field Notes of said survey and sub- division, executed as afforesaid.
North 8.40 30.00 40.00 80.00	Between Sect. 7 & 18 Var 9° 10'. Black Oak 12. Enter prairie. Set quarter Sect. post. Raised mound Pit 4 L E. Set post Cor. Sect. 5, 6, 7 & 8, raised mound Pit 4 L S. S½ Oak, Hazle & Hickory. N½ Prairie, some Hazle ruffs. First rate.		Certified this the 29th day of April, 1841. SAM'L C. WITHE, JAS. F. SHANNON, <i>Deputy Surveyor.</i> PETER BURDINE, <i>Chairmen.</i> W. F. ELLIS, <i>Marker.</i>
East 18.00 80.00	Random between sect. 5 & 8. Cross Road N. Intersect N & S Line 16 L N of post. Level prairie. First rate.		
West 40.10 80.20	Corrected between Sect. 5 & 8 Var 9° 05'. Set quarter Sect. post raised mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. Cor.		

Twp. No. 73 Range No. 10W. 5P Mer.



Surveyed in 1841 by Samuel D. Witter Scale 80 chains to 1 inch. D.S.

CHAPTER XVI

BLACK HAWK TOWNSHIP

Field Notes of Township No. 73, North of Range 10, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Iowa Territory. Commenced subdivision April 29, 1841. Completed May 8, 1841.

By S. C. WILTSE.

North	Between sec 25 & 26 Variations 9° 10'.	Surfice South of Creek considerably broken.
40.00	Set quarter sect. post & made mound in prairie, pit 4 L E.	North rolling soil, first rate—Valley of creek about 5 ch wide, timbered with Oak, Elm & Lynn.
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 25, 26 35 & 36 and made mound 2½ ft. high. Pit 4 L South.	
	Level prairie, Soil first rate.	East
		80.10
		Random between sect 24 & 25. Intersect 96 L South of post. Level Prairie soil first rate.
East	Random between sect 25 & 26.	
48.00	Enter woods.	West
49.00	Cross run 5 L Wide Corner N.	Correction between sect. 24 & 25 V 9 52'.
52.00	Cross Road South.	40.05
60.00	M. Meakers Improvement 6 Ch. North.	Set quarter sect. post and made mound. Pit 4 L S.
		80.10
		Sect. corner.
79.98	Intersect Range line 85 L South of post.	North
	About 40 Ac. of timber in N E ¼ of sec. 36.	40.00
	Balance prairie, Level, first rate.	80.00
		Set post cor. sect. 13, 14, 23 & 24 & made mound Pit 4 L S. Rolling prairie, soil first rate.
West	Corrected between sect. 25 & 26, V 9 44'.	
8.19	White Oak 10 in di.	East
9.60	White Oak 12 in di.	80.20
39.99	Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L East.	Surfice gently roling, soil first rate.
79.98	Sect. corner.	West
		Corrected between sect. 13 & 24 V 9 52'.
North	Between sect. 25 & 26 V 9° 10'.	40.10
22.00	Cross Branch 12 L Wide E of E. Skirted with timber.	Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L S.
34.00	Enter J. Robertsons Improvement.	80.20
40.00	Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L East in improvement.	Sect. cor.
26.00	Leave Improvement.	North
80.00	Set post cor. Sections 23, 24, 25 & 26 and made mound Pit 4 L South.	31.00
		40.00
		Between sect. 13 & 14 V 9 01'. Cross Road, course N W.
		Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.
		V. Nelsons Improvement 4 ch West.

48.00	Enter skirt of timber on South side of branch.	North	Between Sect. 34 & 35 Var 9° 10'.
48.10	Bur Oak 6 in D.—	40.00	Set quarter sect. post made mound pit 4 L E.
55.80	Black Oak 12 in D.—	49.50	Cross branch 6 L W—N E.
60.80	Black Oak 16 in D.—	80.00	Set post cor. sect. 26, 27, 34 & 35. Made mound pit 4 L S.
67.00	Cross branch 15 L Wide S E.		Prairie roling, first rate soil.
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 11 12, 13 & 14. Bearings: Black Oak 12 N 21 W 143. Lynn 10 S 47½ E 230. South ½ roling prairie. N ½ Hickory, Oak & Hazel, soil first rate.	East	Random between sect. 26 & 35.
		8.00	Branch 8 L W N.
		79.80	Intersect 85 L S of post. Roling prairie, soil first rate.
East	Random between Sect. 12 & 13.	West	Corrected between sect. 26 & 35 V 9° 43'.
9.00	Enter prairie.	39.90	Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.
36.00	Cross run 4 L Wide S.	79.80	Sect. Cor.
79.78	Intersect range line 123 L S of post. Prairie & Hazle bluffs. Surfice roling, soil first rate.	North	Between sect. 26 & 27 V 9° 10'.
		8.30	Cross branch 10 L W N E.
West	Corrected between Sect. 12 & 13 Var 9° 55'.	14.00	Base of Bluff.
39.89	Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.	30.00	Summit Bluff.
79.78	Sect Cor.	40.00	Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.
	April 29th.	50.00	Cross slew 2 ch 8 S of E.
		74.00	Cross slew 3 ch 8 S of E.
		80.00	Set post cor. sect 22, 23, 26 & 27. Prairie gently undilating, soil first rate.
North	Between Sect. 11 & 12 V 9° 10'.	East	Random between sect. 23 & 26.
8.00	Enter prairie.	79.60	Intersect 78 L S of post. Level prairie, soil first rate.
40.00	Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.	West	Corrected between 23 & 26 V 9° 43'.
80.00	Set post cor. Sect. 1, 2, 11 & 12 and made mound Pit 4 L S— Roling Prairie, Soil first rate.	39.80	Set quarter Sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.
East	Random between Sect. 1 & 12.	79.60	Sect. cor.
39.00	Cross branch 6 L W Corner S E.		April 30th.
80.02	Intersect range line 115 L S of post. Prairie & Hazel thicket, surfice roling, soil first rate.	North	Between sect. 22 & 23 V 9 28'.
		23.00	Cross branch 6 L W N E.
West	Corrected between sect. 1 & 12 V 9 58'.	40.00	Set quarter Sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L E.
40.01	Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.	80.00	Set post cor. Sect. 14, 15 22 & 23. Made Mound, Roling prairie, soil first rate.
80.02	Sect. Cor.	East	Random between sect. 14 & 23.
		51.60	Cross run 4 L W N.
North	Between sect. 1 & 2 V 9° 10'.	52.00	Spring 1 Ch S.
40.00	Set post quarter sect. made mound Pit 4 L E.	79.84	Intersect 40 L S of post. Prairie roling, soil first rate.
84.03	Intersect N Boundary 160 L E of post.	West	Corrected between 14 & 23 V 9° 46'.
	Set post made mound Cor. sect. 1 & 2 Pit 4 L S.	39.92	Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.
	Level prairie, soil first rate.	79.84	Sect. cor.

North 40.00	Between sect 14 & 15 V 9° 10'. Set quarter sect. post Made Mound Pit 4 L E.	70.00 82.00	Cross swale 4 ch W. S E. Intersect N Boundary 170 L E of post.
79.20 80.00	Cross branch 10 W N E. Set post cor. sect. 10 11, 14 & 15 Made mound Pit 4 L S. Roling prairie, soil first rate.		With exception of swale, roling dry prairie, soil first rate. May 1st. What corner did you establish here?
East 0.80 11.00	Random between Sect. 11 & 14. Re-cross branch 10 W N. Granate bolder 20 ft Di. 10 L S of Line.	North 4.00 40.00	Between sect. 33 & 34 Variation 9° 15'. Cross Road S E. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E.
18.50 21.50 29.00 31.00 60.00 60.00 80.02	Cross Road N W. Cross Branch 10 W S E. Enter skirt of timber. Re-cross branch N E. Re-cross branch S of E. Cross Run 4 L W S. Intersect 112 L S of post. Valley of Branch some 10 ch wide. Timbered with Pin Oak, Elm, & Lynn—Balance Prairie, soil first rate.	60.00 73.00 80.00	Cross run 4 L W N E. Cross branch 8 W E. Set post cor. sect. 27, 28 33, 34. Made mound Pit 4 L S. S ¹ / ₂ level. N ¹ / ₂ roling prairie. Soil first rate.
West	Corrected between sect. 11 & 18 V 9 58'.	East 39.50 70.00 80.04	Random between sect. 27 & 34. Cross branch 10 L W N of S. Swale 1 ch. W. Intersect N & S line 70 L S of post. Prairie gently roling soil first rate.
19.75 24.90 40.01	Hackberry 11 in d. Elm 14. Set quarter Sect. post. B—Pin Oak 11 N 56½ W 215. Pin Oak 9 N 52 E 207.	West 40.02 80.04	Corrected between 27 & 34 V 9.45. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. cor.
80.02	Sect. cor.	North 22.00 40.00	Between sect. 28 & 27 V 9.15. Cross run 4 L S E W. Set quarter sect post. made mound Pit 4 L E.
North 5.15 20.00 38.00 40.00	Between Sect. 10 & 11 V 9 10'. Cross branch 6 L W E. Cross Road N W. Cross branch 8 W S E. Set quarter sect. post made mound pit 4 L E.	80.00	Set post cor. sect. 21, 22 27 28 made mound Pit 4 L S. Level prairie, soil first rate.
43.00 80.00	Cross Run 4 L S E. Set post cor. sect 2, 3, 10 & 11. Level prairie, soil first rate. What corner did you establish here?	East 37.00 73.00 79.94	Random between sect. 22 & 27. Cross slew 1 ch. W N. Cross slew 4 ch W NE. Intersect 60 L S of post. Surface gently roling, soil first rate.
East 46.00 79.95	Random between sect. 2 & 11. Cross slew 2 ch W N E. Intersect 88 L S of post. W ¹ / ₂ level Prairie. E ¹ / ₂ roling Prairie. Soil first rate.	West 39.97 79.94	Corrected between sect. 22 & 27 V 9° 42'. Set quarter sec. post & made mound 4 L E. Sect. cor.
West 39.98	Corrected between 8 & 11 V 9.46. Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.	North 40.00 44.00 70.00 80.00	Between sect. 21 & 22 V 9° 31'. Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L E. Cross branch 6 W N E. Cross branch 8 W N of S. Set post cor. sect. 16, 17, 21 & 22 made mound Pit 4 L S. Roling dry prairie, soil first rate.
79.95 North • 40.00	Sect. cor. Between sect. 2 & 3 V 9° 11'. Set qr. sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.		

East 15.50 79.84	Random between 15 & 22. Cross branch 10 W NE. Intersect N & S line 55 L S of post. Roling prairie, soil first rate.	North 40.00 80.00	Between sect. 32 & 33 V 9.15. Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L S. Set post cor. sect. 28, 29, 32 & 33. Level prairie, soil first rate. What corner did you establish here?
West 39.92 79.84	Corrected between sect. 15 & 22 V 9.55. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. cor. May the 2nd.	East 47.00 49.00 79.60	Random between sect. 28 & 33. Cross road N W to Blew Point. Cross branch 8 L W E. Intersect 80 L S of post. Roling prairie, soil first rate.
North 40.00 80.00	Between sect. 15 & 16 V 9° 20'. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E. Set cor. sect. post 9, 10, 15 & 16 made mound Pit 4 L S. Roling prairie soil first rate.	West 39.80 79.60	Corrected between 28 & 33 V 9° 48'. Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. cor.
East 36.00 80.03	Random between 10 & 15. Cross swale 2 ch W N E. Intersect 49 L S of post. Surfice gently roling, soil first rate.	North 21.00 40.00 51.00 80.00	Between sect. 28 & 29 V 9.33. Cross run 3 L W E. Set quarter sect. post. made mound Pit 4 L S. Slew 3 chs W S E. Set post cor. sect. 20, 21 29 & 28. Prairie roling, soil first rate. What corner did you establish here?
West 40.01½ 80.03	Corected between sect. 10 & 15 V 9° 41'. Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. cor.	East 35.00 80.04	Random between sect. 21 & 28. Road N W. Intersect N & S line 37 LS of post. Prairie roling gently, first rate soil.
North 34.00 40.00 66.00 80.00	Between sect. 9 & 10 V 9° 10'. Cross branch 10 L W E. Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E. Cross road S E. Set post cor. sect. 3, 4, 9 & 10, made mound pit 4 L S. Roling prairie, soil first rate.	West 40.02 80.04	Corrected between sect. 21 & 28 V 9° 48'. Set quarter sect. post. made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. cor.
East 80.10	Random between sect. 3 & 10. Intersect N & S line 76 L S of post. Level prairie, soil first rate.	North 40.00 80.00	Between sect. 20 & 21 V 9° 40'. Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L E. Set post cor. sect. 16, 17, 20 & 21. Made mound Pit 4 L S. Leave prairie, soil first rate.
West 40.05 80.10	Corrected between 3 & 10 V 9° 41'. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. cor.	East 8.00 41.00 80.06	Random between sect. 16, 21. Cross road N of N W. Slew 2 ch W S E. Intersect N & S line 30 L S of post. Prairie roling, soil first rate.
North 40.00 71.40 80.75	Between sect. 3 & 4 9° 10'. Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E. Enter J Hadles improvement. Intersect N boundary 110 L E of post. Set post corner sec. 3 & 4 Made mound Pit 4 L S. Level prairie, soil first rate.	West 40.03 80.06	Corrected between sect. 16 & 21 V 9° 52'. Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. cor.

May the 3rd.

May 4th.

North 38.00 40.00	Between sect. 16 & 17 V 9° 20. Cross road N of NW. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E.	North 40.00 80.00	Between sections 31 & 32 V 9.20. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E. Set post cor. sect. 29, 30 31 & 32. Leave prairie, Too wet, soil second rate.
45.00 80.00	Cross branch 6 L W n of E. Set post cor. sect. 8, 9, 16 & 17. Prairie roling, soil first rate. What corner did you establish here?	East 80.06	Random between sect. 29 & 32. Intersect N & S line 60 L S of post. Level prairie, To wet, second rate.
East 30.00 52.00 80.22	Random between 9 & 16. Re-cross branch N E. Slew 1 ch W N. Intersect N & S line 30 L S of post. Gently roling, first rate soil.	West 40.03 80.06	Corrected between sect. 29 & 32 V 9° 47'. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. cor.
West 40.11 80.22	Corrected between Sect. 9, 16 V 9.32. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. cor.	West 11.00 30.00 79.30	Random between 30 & 31. Cross slew 2 ch W S W. Cross slew 2 ch S. Intersect range line 50 L N of post & mound. Prairie gently roling, soil first rate.
North 34.00 40.00 80.00	Between sect. 8 & 9 V 9°. Slew 2 ch W E. Set quarter Sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E. Set post cor. sect. 4, 5, 8 & 9. Level prairie, first rate soil.	East 39.30 79.30	Corrected between 30 & 31 V 9° 41'. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. Cor.
East 54.00 80.15	Random between sect. 4 & 9. Cross blue Point Road S E. Intersect N & S line 80 L S of post. Level prairie, soil first rate.	North 40.00 80.00	Between sect. 30 & 29 V 9.30. Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E. Set post corner sect. 19, 20, 29 & 30 made mound Pit 4 L S. Level Wet, prairie second rate.
West 40.07½ 80.15	Corrected between 4 & 9 V 9.42. Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L S. Sect. Cor.	East 34.00 80.00 80.00	Random between 29 & 20. Cross slew 1 ch W S E. Intersect N & S line 40 L S of post. Prairie gently roling, first rate.
North 38.00 40.00	Between sect. 5 & 4 Variation 9° 4'. Enter blue Point Grove 4 ch E of G. Rugals Improvement. Set quarter sect. post. Bearings: Black Oak 5 S 86 W 49. Black Oak 4 N 9 E 36.	West 40.00 80.00	Corrected between 20 & 29 V 9° 48'. Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L E. Sect. cor.
55.50 62.39 66.20 78.89	Hickory 12. Hickory 8. Cross branch 4 L W N W. Intersect N Boundary 113 L E of post. Set post cor. sect. 4 & 5. Bearings: Black Oak 14 S 82 E 27. Elm 10 S 13½ W 10. Hickory, White Oak, Elm Soil first rate.	West 80.08 East 40.08 80.08	Random between 19 & 30. Intersect range line 60 L N of post. Level prairie, rather wet, soil sec- ond rate. Corrected between 19 & 30 V 9° 54'. Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 3 L E. Sect. cor.
	May 5th.		

North	Between sections 19 & 20 V 9° 37'.	E	Corrected between 7 & 18.
40.00	Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L E.	42.56	Set quarter Sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L E.
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 17, 18, 19 & 20, made mound Pit 4 L S.	82.56	Sect. cor.
	Level prairie, rather to wet. Second rate.	North	Between sections 7 & 8 Variation 8° 57'.
East	Random between sec. 17 & 20.	24.30	Cross branch 5 L W N of N E.
80.12	Intersect N & S line 10 L S of post. Prairie W½ Level & wet, Second rate, East ½ gently roling, soil first rate.	40.00	Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L E.
		80.00	Set post corner sections 5, 6, 7 & 8, made mound Pit 4 L S. Roling prairie first rate.
West	Corrected bet. sect. 17 & 20 V 9.38.	E	Random between 5 & 8.
40.06	Set quarter sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E.	6.00	Cross branch 6 W E of N.
80.12	Sect. Cor.	41.00	Cross road N W.
	May the 6th.	42.00	W. lomans Improvement 2 ch N.
		49.20	Enter J. Hillers Improvement.
West	Random between Sect. 19 & 18.	80.10	Intersect N & S Line 78 L S of post.
80.96	Intersect range line 38 L N of post & Mound.		Roling prairie, first rate.
	Level prairie W½, rather wet, second rate.	West	Corrected between sect. 5 & 8 V 9° 27'.
East	Corrected between sect. 18 & 19.	41.05	Set quarter sect. post, made mound pit 4 L E.
40.96	Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L E.	80.10	Sect. cor.
80.96	Sect. cor.		May the 7th.
North	Between sections 17 & 18 Variation 9° 14'.	West	Random between 6 & 7.
40.00	Set quarter sect. post, made mound Pit 4 L E.	80.00	Cross branch 6 W N E.
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 7, 8, 17 & 18, made mound Pit 4 L S.	84.73	Intersect range Line 25 L N of post.
	S½ Level, to wet, second rate. N½ gently roling, first rate, soil.		Roling prairie, first rate.
East	Random between 8 & 11.	East	Corrected between Sect. 6 & 7 V 9° 7'.
30.00	Cross swale 150 L W N E.	44.73	Set quarter sect. post made mound Pit 4 L E.
55.00	Cross blew Point grove. Road N W.	84.73	Sect. cor.
80.08	Intersect N & S line 38 L S of post. Prairie gently roling, soil first rate.	North	Between sect. 5 & 6 V 9°.
		26.50	Cross run E.
		30.20	Enter J. Browns Improvement.
West	Corrected between Sect. 8 & 17 V 9° 30'.	40.00	Set quarter sect. post made mound in improvement.
40.06	Set ¼ sect. post & made mound Pit 4 L E.	50.40	Leave improvement.
80.08	Sect. cor.	51.00	Cross road E & W.
		52.00	Enter woods.
		76.23	Intersect N bound, 87 E of Post.
West	Random between 7 & 18.		Set post cor. sect. 5 & 6
9.00	Cross slew 2 ch W N.		B. Bur Oak 14 S 6 W 104.
52.00	Cross run 3 L W N E.		Bur Oak 12 S 52 E 140.
82.56	Intersect range line 40 L N of post. Roling prairie, first rate soil.		Hickory, Oak & Hazel, Soil first rate.

This Township is nearly all Prairie, generally presents a uniform surface, covered with Blew joint & sage grass. The soil is nearly all of the first quality—its connection with timber on the East & North the fractional township on the N, heavy timbered, while under the greater portion of it valuable for agricultural purposes.

May the 8th.

I hereby certify that in pursuance of a contract with George W. Jones surveyor General of the United States for Wisconsin & Iowa bearing date the 10th of April, 1841, and in strict conformity to the laws of the United States, & the instructions of said Sur-

veyor General, I have surveyed and subdivided into sections, Township No. 73, North Range No. 10 West, in the Territory of Iowa. And I do further certify that the foregoing are the true and original Field Notes of the said survey & subdivision, executed as aforesaid.

Certified this the 8th day of May, 1841.

SAML. C. WILTSE,

JOSEPH P. SHANNON,

Deputy Surveyors.

PETER BOERAS,

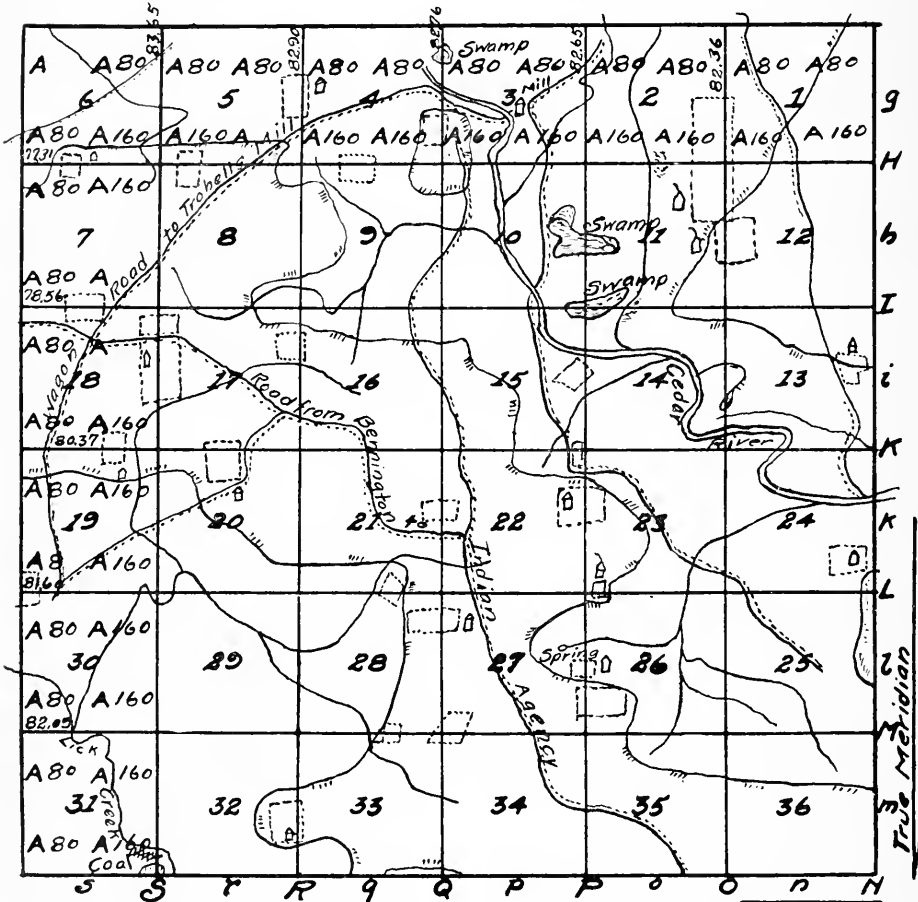
W. F. ELLIS,

Chairmen.

JOHN McCAMIN,

Marker.

Twp. No. 71 Range No. 10 W. 5 P. Mer.



Surveyed in 1841 by Hughill & Freeman D.S. Scale 80 chains to 1 inch.

CHAPTER XVII

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Field Notes of Township No. 71, North of Range No. 10, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Iowa Territory. Commenced June 14, 1841. Completed June 26, A. D. 1841. Surveyed by Hugill & Freeman.

North	Between sec. 35 & 36.	East	Random between sec 24 & 25.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4	7.50	Road to Troxells Mill N W.
	Links E.	78.00	Enter prairie.
58.00	Leave prairie.	79.95	Intersect range line 132 S of post.
80.00	Set post Cor. sec. 25, 26, 35 & 36.		Land same as last.
	W. Oak 10 S 74 E 62.	West	Corrected between Sec. 24 25.
	Do 12 S 61 W 99.	25.54	W. Oak 14 inch diam.
	Land gently rolling, 2nd rate, 20	39.97½	Set qr. sec. post.
	chains on N half timber, W. Oak,		W. Oak 10 N 33 E 26½.
	R. Oak, Lynn.	47.20	W. Oak 14.
	Var 9.10.	62.21	W. Oak 18.
East	Random between sec. 25 36.	68.20	Do 10.
47.00	Run 3 links N W.		Var. 10.7 E.
80.00	Intersect range line 66 S of post.	North	Between sec. 23 & 24.
	Land same as last.	4.00	Road to Troxells Mill N W.
	W. Oak, Br. Oak, Lynn.	5.04	W. Oak 16 inch diam.
West	Corrected between sec 25 36.	25.00	Creek 20 Links N E.
20.43	Br. Oak 16 inches diam.	26.60	Elm 4 inch diam.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.	39.20	Birch 20 inch diam.
	W Oak 16 S 61 E 7½.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
	Br Oak 12 N 58½ W 33.		Birch 20 S 60 W 14½.
41.81	Lynn 16.		Maple 12 N 72 E 70.
80.00	Sec. corner.	44.12	Br. Oak 14.
	Var 9.38 E.	54.09	W. Oak 24.
North	Between sec. 25 & 26.	80.00	Set post cor sec 13 14 23, 24.
21.50	Br. Oak 18.		W. Oak, 16 S 14 E 46½.
23.75	Run 3 links N W.		Do 14 S 58 W 56½.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.		W. Oak, Hick. Br. Oak, Birch, Elm.
	R. Oak 16 S 85 E 23.		Var. 9.10.
	Hick. 8 N 51 W 104.	East	Random between sec. 13, 24.
60.15	W. Oak 14 inch diam.	13.00	Enter bottom.
66.82	W. Oak 24 inch diam.	20.25	Big Cedar creek 75 links, Course
77.75	Hick. 12 inch diam.		S W.
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 23, 24, 25, 26.	74.35	Road to Fairfield, N N E.
	Lynn 15 S 73 E 35.	75.00	Enter prairie.
	Br. Oak 5 S 15 W 35.	79.55	Intersect range line 200 S of post.
	Land rolling 2nd rate, W. Oak,		Land mostly 1st rate bottom W.
	Hick.		Oak, B. Oak, Hackbury.
	Var. 9.10.		Hickory, B. Walnut.

West 39.77½	Corrected between sec. 13 24. Set quarter sec. post. W. Elm 40 N 27 E 10. Hackberry 12 S 22 W 23.	80.00	Set post in mount, Pit 4 links S. Cor. sec. 1, 2, 11, 12. Land rolling, 2nd rate. Few chains on S½ Jack Oak, Hazel, Apple.
42.65	Do 16.		Var 10.45.
63.12	B. Walnut 36.		June 15th, 1841.
67.81	Elm 6 inch diam.		
	June 14, 1841. Var. 10.36 E.	East	Random between Sec. 1, 12.
		2.50	Leave field.
		25.00	Leave prairie.
North	Between sec. 13 & 14.	39.50	Road from Keosauqua to Fairfield N.
11.00	Enter bottom.		
12.54	Hick 8 inch diam.	72.40	Ravine S E.
13.00	Big cedar Creek 75 links S E. Offset W 4.20. Thence N 45 E intersect line over river.	80.14	Intersect Range line 175 S of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate, not much timber.
14.20	Over cedar river.	West	Corrected between Sec. 1, 12.
18.58	Buckeye.	40.02	Set qr. sec. post. B. Oak 16 N 46 W 76. Br. Oak 4 S 36 E 109.
23.75	Enter prairie.		Sec. corner.
39.50	Bayou 100 links broad.	80.04	Var 10.15 E.
40.00	On sec. corner in Bayou. Birch 14 S 21 W 60. Do 16 S 26 E 24. Offset from line at 39.50. Var 9.30 E North 60 E 7. N 60 W 7 on line.	North	Between Sec. 1 & 2.
46.50	Over Bayou S W & N W.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post. Br. Oak 18 N 2 E 3.42. No other near.
75.00	Leave bottom.	44.00	Leave field.
77.00	Leave prairie.	83.36	Intersect N Boundary 60 links W of cor.
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 12, 13, 23 & 24. W. Elm 12 N 16 E 82½. Do 18 N 37 W 175. Land 2nd rate, part wet bottom, W. Oak, Cottonwood, Elm, Birch.		Set post cor. sect. 1, 12. Pit 4 links Se. Rolling prairie, 2nd rate. Var 9.10 E.
East	Random between Sec. 12 & 13.	North	Between Sec. 34 & 35.
55.10	Road from Keosauqua to Fairfield, course South.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 lks E.
78.94	Intersect 280 S of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate.	44.25	Road from Burlington to Indian Agency N W.
		80.00	Set post in mound Cor. to sec. 26, 27, 34 & 35. Pit 4 lks S.
West	Corrected between Sec. 12, 13.		Land gently rolling, prairie, 2nd rate.
26.68	Lynn 14.		Var 9.10 E.
39.47	Set qr. sec. post. W. Oak 24 S 60 E 256. No other near.	East	Random between Sec. 26 & 35.
78.94	Sec. cor.	24.50	Leave prairie.
	Var. 11.10 E.	45.00	Run 3 links N E.
North	Between sec. 11 & 12.	80.14	Intersect 74 S of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Hick., Elm.
24.50	Enter field.		
39.00	Enter prairie.	West	Corrected between Sec. 26, 35.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post. Elm 8 S 67 W 148. Br. Oak 10 S 2 W 307.	14.58	Hick 12 inch diam.

16.75	Elm 6 inch diam.	East	Random between sec. 14, 23.
40.07	Set qr. sec. post. W. Elm 10 S 66 W 12. W. Elm 12 N 71 E 19.	79.55	Intersect 184 S of post. W. Oak, Hick, Br. Oak, West half undergrowth, Hazel, S. Oak, Roll- ing, 2nd rate.
00.14	Sec. corner. Var 9.42.	West	Corrected between sec. 14, 23.
North	Between Sec. 26 & 27.	7.30	W. Oak 16.
19.75	Enter field.	39.77½	Set qr. sec. post. Hick 8 N 64 W 234. Br. Oak 12 S 65½ E 218.
32.25	Leave field.	79.55	Sec. corner. Var 10.28 E.
35.50	Set qr. sec. post. J. Oak 10 N 38½ W 34. J. Oak 7 N 11 E 53.	North	Between sec. 14 & 15.
42.00	Enter field.	27.50	Run 3 links N E.
44.00	Leave field.	31.46	Hick 12 inch diam.
47.95	Hick 12 inch diam.	31.46	Set qr. sec. post.
50.10	Run in ravine 2 links E from spring, 5 chains W of line.	40.00	Hick 12 S 70 E 65. R. Oak, 12 N 48½ W 78½.
66.50	Hick 14.	44.40	Enter S E cor of field.
78.00	Enter prairie.	47.25	Leave field.
80.00	Set post in mound. Cor sec. 22, 23, 26 & 29, Pit 4 links S. Rolling 2nd rate, J. Oak, Hick. Undergrowth hazel, Scrub oak. June 16th, 1841.	60.00	Enter bottom.
East	Random between Sec 23, 26.	61.15	Cedar river course 100 E links Off- set 150 W N 45 E over river on line.
10.00	Enter field.	75.93	J. Oak 12 inch diam.
15.00	Leave field & prairie.	78.00	Enter swamp.
69.75	Run 3 links N E.	80.00	Set post cor. sec. 14, 15, 10, 11. R. Oak 18 N 25½ E 162. Hick 14 N 18 W 86.
80.00	Intersect 72 S of post. Land 2nd rate, W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hick, undergrowth, Hazel, R. Oak.	80.00	Land 2nd rate, except swamp, water 1 foot deep. W. Oak, J. Oak, Hick, Lynn. Var 9.30 E.
West	Corrected.	East	Random between sec. 11 14.
11.55	R. Lake 36 inch diam.	3.50	Leave swamp.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post. Br. Oak 10 N 1 E 41. Br. Oak 12 S 37 E 77½.	15.00	Enter prairie.
80.00	Sec. corner. Var 9.40.	55.00	Leave bottom & prairie.
North	Between Sec. 22, 23.	79.53	Intersect 249 S of post. Few chains on W good timber, bottom rather wet, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Hickory.
42.41	Enter field.	West	Corrected between sec. 11 & 14.
64.25	Leave field.	39.76½	Set qr. sec. post in mound, Pit 4 links E.
66.00	Leave prairie.	79.53	Set cor. Var 11.15 E.
67.70	Road to Troxills Mills, N W.	North	Between Sec. 10 & 11.
69.16	Elm 18.	00.50	Leave swamp.
80.00	Set post Cor. sec. 14, 15, 22, 23. Br. Oak 10 S 13½ E 40. Hick 12 N 59 W 114. Land rolling 2nd rate—North 20 chains grow good timber, W. Oak, Hick, Br. Oak.	20.23	Br. Oak 6 in dia.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound 4 lks E. June 17, 1841.	25.00	Enter swamp.
		33.00	Leave swamp water 2 feet deep.
		40.00	Set qr. sec. post. Elm 10 N 68 W 88½. W Oak 16 N 48 E 252.

68.36	Br. Oak 7 in diam.	80.10	Intersect 82 S of post.
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 2, 3, 10, 11.		Land same as last.
	Br. Oak 10 S 75 W 13.		
	Elm 10 S 75 W 38.	West	Corrected between sec. 27 & 34.
	S half part swamp, part dry bot-	40.05	Set qr. post in mound, Pit 4 links E.
	tom, N half rolling, 2nd rate,	80.10	Sec. cor.
	W. Oak, Br. Oak, Lynn.		Var 9.45.
East	Random between sec. 2 & 11.	North	Between sec's 27 & 28.
35.00	Leave timber.	3.00	Leave field on W side.
58.10	Enter field.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound, Pit 4
79.91	Intersect 17 N of post. Thinly		L E.
	timbered, 2nd rate, W Oak, Br.	69.70	Enter field.
	Oak.	76.80	Leave same.
West	Corrected between sec. 2 & 11.	88.00	Set post in mound, Pit 4 S.
39.95½	Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4		Cor sec. 21, 22, 27 & 28. Land same
	lks E.		as last.
79.91	Sect. corners.		Var 9.10 E.
	Var 10.10 E.		
North	Between secs. 2 & 3.	East	Random between sec. 22 & 27.
19.25	W Oak 6 in diam.	19.20	Road from Burlington to Indian
22.70	W Oak 18 in dia.		Agency.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.	80.06	Intersect 85 S of post.
	R. Oak 18 S 52 E 3.		Land rolling, prairie, 2nd rate.
	Elm S 79 W 74.	West	Corrected between sec. 22 & 27.
44.55	Creek 10 links wide course S W	40.03	Set qr. sec. post in mound, Pit 4
	2 chains W of line is a coal bank.		links E.
47.00	Run 10 S E.	80.06	Sec. cor.
48.00	Run 10 W.		Var 9.46 E.
55.32	Hick 12 in dia.		
60.90	Road to Fairfield N E.	North	Between Sec. 21 & 22.
72.34	W Oak in dia.	17.90	Run in ravine 2 links W.
82.65	Intersect N boundary 100 links W	33.75	Road from Burlington to Indian
	of cor. set post cor. sec. 2, 3,		Agency.
	Red Oak 12 S 77 W 36.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound, Pit 4
	W. Oak 10 S 54 W 78.		lks E.
	W. Oak, R. Oak, Hick, Elm. Land	44.15	Enter field.
	rolling, 2nd rate.	52.90	Leave same.
	June 18th, 1841.	80.00	Set post in mound Cor. sec. 15, 16,
	V 9.10 E.		21 & 22.
North	Between sec. 33 & 34.		Pit 4 links S.
1.00	Enter prairie.		Gently rolling, prairie, 2nd rate.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit		Var 9.10 E.
	4 L E.		
51.05	Bur 2 links N W.	East	Random between sec. 15 & 22.
79.50	Enter field.	6.25	Road to Troxells mills, N W.
80.00	Set post in mound.	40.00	Leave prairie.
	Cor sec's 27, 28, 33 & 34, Pit 4	55.00	Run and ravine 2 links N E.
	lks S.	60.50	Road to Troxells Mill N W.
	Gently rolling, prairie, 2nd rate.	65.15	Enter field.
	V 9.10 E.	77.20	Leave same.
East	Random between sec. 27 & 34.	79.65	Intersect 139 S of post. W half
10.07	Leave field.		rolling prairie, E half W. Oak,
48.50	Road N W from Burlington to In-		B. Oak, J. Oak, Hick.
	dian Agency.		On S E qr of S E qr of Sec. 22 is
			a coal bank strata 3 feet thick.

West	Corrected between sec. 15 & 22.	28.00	Leave prairie.
39.82½	Set qr. sec. post.	39.60	Cedar river 70 links Course S E.
	J. Oak, 6 S 40 E 86½.		Offset S 3.76.
	J. Oak 4 S 36 E 80.		N 45, E over river.
79.65	Sec. cor.	55.03	Run 4 links Course S.
	Var 10.10 E.	55.75	Road to Troxells mill Course N & leave bottim.
West	Between sec. 15 & 16.	80.06	Intersect to N of post.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound at road to Troxells mills, N W Pit 4 lks E.	00.90	Part bottom, part rolling.
		7.37	Br. Oak 14 in dia.
65.00	Leave prairie.	49.03	Hick 12 in dia.
80.00	Set post cor. sec 9, 10, 15 & 16.		Set qr. sec. post in cedar river left bank.
	J. Oak 16 N 33 E 150.		B. Walnut 8 S 69 E 81.
	J. Oak 16 N 18 W 59.		Birch 14 N 9 E 50.
	Land rolling, 2nd rate, 15 chains on N½ J. Oak, Hazel.		On S E of sec. 3 is a saw & flouring mill and coal bank apparently extensive.
	June 19th, 1841.		
	Var 9.45.		
East	Random between sec. 10 & 15.	11.20	North Between sec. 3 & 4.
49.00	Road to Troxill's Mill N E.	31.44	Enter field.
54.00	Cedar river 70 links Course S E.	38.50	Leave field and prairie.
68.00	Enter swamp.	39.91	Road from Troxells Mill N W
79.87	Intersect 84 S of post.	40.00	Cedar river 75 links E.
	E half part good bottom, Part swamp.		Qr. sec. cor. in river inaccessible.
	W half rolling, W. Oak, Br. Oak, Elm, Hick, B. Walnut.	39.75	Birch 18 S 27 E 12.
		45.00	Elm 14 S 85 W 46.
West	Corrected between sec. 10 & 15.	61.00	Offset W 120 chains.
39.93	Set qr. sec. post.	82.76	Offset N 45 E over river on line.
	W. Oak 18 N 11 E 36.		Enter prairie.
	Br. Oak 12 S 49 W 72.		Swamp.
50.02	Br. Oak 10 in diam.		Intersect boundary N 58 W of cor. set post in mound Pit 4 links S.
79.87	Sec. cor.		W. Oak, Lynn & Birch 2nd rate, bottom rather wet.
	10.24 E.		June 21st, 1841.
			Var 9.10 E.
North	Between sec. 9 & 10.	16.08	North Between Sec. 32 & 33.
37.75	Hick 7 in diam.	23.18 *	Hick 12 in dia.
40.00	Road to Troxells Mill Course N E.	43.16	* Enter field & prairie.
	Set qr. sec. post.	53.00	Leave field.
	W. Oak 18 S 30½ W 46.	71.66	Leave prairie.
	Elm 12 N 43½ E 65.	80.00	J. Oak 12 in dia.
42.25	Enter bottom.		Set post cor. sec. 28, 29, 32 & 33.
44.75	Run 6 course E.		J. Oak 12 S 42 E 30.
68.50	Enter prairie.		Hick 14 S 36½ W 35.
80.00	Set qr. sec. cor. 3, 4, 9 & 10.		Rolling 2nd rate, 25 chains on N½ W. Oak, Hick., J. Oak.
	Elm 18 N 51 W 478½.		Var 9.10 E.
	Elm 16 S 66½ W 434½.		* Set ¼ sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
	Few chains on S half 1st rate, bottom, N half rolling 2nd rate, W. Oak, Elm, Br. Oak, Lynn.		
	V 9.45 E.		
East	Random between Sec. 3 & 10.	44.20	East Random between sec. 28 & 33.
6.00	Enter bottom.	56.65	Run 3 links Course N W.
13.03	Road to Troxells mill N W.	61.34	Enter prairie & Field.
		79.00	Leave field.
			Enter field.

80.16	Intersect 90 S of post, W half W. Oak, Hick., J. Ok, Hazel, apple. E half part prairie, all gently rolling, 2nd rate.	79.40	Intersect 125 S of post. Gently rolling, prairie, 2nd rate.
West 40.08	Corrected between sec. 28 & 33. Set qr. sec. post. J. Oak, 8 N 13 E 9. J. Oak, 5 S 29 E 21.	West 39.70	Corrected between sec. 16 & 21. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
63.78	Elm 4 in dia.	79.40	Sec. cor. June 22nd, 1841. Var 10.29.
80.16	Sec. cor. Var 9.49 E.	North 16.30	Between sec. 16 & 17. Road from Burlington to Indian Agency N W.
North 19.16	Between Sec. 28 & 29. Br. Oak 12 in dia.	37.60	Run 2 links N W.
29.90	Run 4 links N W.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post. W. Oak 18 S 78½ W 143. Hick. 10 N 74½ E 165.	40.25	Enter field.
65.03	Br. Oak 16 in dia.	65.60	Leave same.
66.00	Run 8 links course W. Br. Oak 10 S 50 E 335. B. Oak 18 N 63 E 309. Rolling 2nd rate. Timber W B & Bur Oak. Var 9.10 E.	68.50	Leave prairie.
		80.00	Set post cor. sec. 8, 9, 16, 17. Br. Oak 12 N 55 1-3 W 94. Br. Oak 14 S 37½ E 26. Rolling prairie, 2nd rate, few chains on N hazel, plumb, Br. Oak, W. Oak. Var 10.12 E.
East 46.00	Random between 21 & 28. Run S S W 5 links.	East 19.00	Random between sec. 9, 16. Run 8 links S E.
47.80	Enter field at W cor.	20.00	Run 8 links N E.
65.15	Leave field & enter prairie.	36.00	Run 2 links N.
79.43	Intersect 126 S of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hazel, Plum, S. Oak, 15 chains on E half prairie.	71.20	Road to Troxell's Mill N.
		80.37	Intersect 28 N of post. Br. Oak, W. Oak, Elm, rolling, 2nd rate.
West 39.76½	Corrected between Sec. 21 & 28. Set qr. sec. post. Hick 10 S 69 E 41. Br. Oak 14 N 8 W 201. Var 10.04 E.	West 40.18½	Corrected between sec. 9 & 16. Set qr. sec. post. Br. Oak 10 N 6½ W 24½. Elm 12 S 72 W 51. Br. Oak 14 in dia. Sec. cor. Var 10.00 E.
79.43	Sec. cor.	43.56	
North 26.00	Between Sec. 20 & 21. Enter prairie.	80.37	Sec. cor.
40.00	Set. qr. sec. post near thicket. J. Oak 4 S 71 E 105. J. Oak 3 N 20 W 48.	North 4.75	Between sec. 8 & 9. Run 3 links E.
80.00	Set post in mound. * Cor. sec. 16, 17, 20 & 21. Land rolling, 2nd rate, 26 chains on S half Hazel plum, apple, ash, etc. V 9.35 E. * Pit of mound 4 links South.	17.50	Enter prairie.
		40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
		79.00	Leave prairie.
		80.00	Set post cor. sec. 4, 5, 8 & 9 in mound pit 4 links S. Rolling prairie, 2nd rate. 17 chains on S half, Hazel, Plumb, apple, etc. Var 9.30 E.
East 41.25	Random between 16 & 21. Road from Burlington to Indian Agency Course N W.		

East	Random between Sec. 4 & 9.	39.75	Set. qr. sec. post.
19.00	Run 2 links E S E.		W. Oak 8 S 46 E 56.
33.52	Enter field.		Hick. 10 N 10 E 113.
46.25	Leave same.	79.50	Sec. cor.
77.00	Enter prairie in bottom.		Var 10.00 E.
80.13	Intersect 54 S of post.		
	Land rolling, 2nd rate, Hazel, S.	West	Random between sec. 30 & 31.
	Oak, Thorn, not much timber.	19.10	Ravine S E.
	Var 9.53.	21.50	Leave same.
		35.00	Enter bottom.
		40.00	Lick Creek 60 links S of line.
West	Corrected between sec. 4 & 9.	40.81	Lick Creek S 20 links wide.
40.06½	Set ¼ Sec. post in mound Pit 4	82.09	Intersect W boundary 113 N of
	links East.		post.
80.13	Sec. cor.		B. Oak 16 N 71 E 53.
			B. Oak 12 S 50½ W 8.
			Land rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, B.
			Oak, Hick., Br. Oak.
North	Between sec's 4 & 5.		
19.20	Road to Fairfield N E.		
24.50	Road to Indian Agency W.		
30.00	Enter field.	East	Corrected between Sec 30 & 31.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post Br. Oak 12 N 50½	10.26	W. Oak 18 in dia.
	W 62, no other near.	22.22	W. Oak 16 in dia.
50.30	Leave field.	42.09	Set qr. sec. post in Lick creek.
61.99	Br. Oak 16 in diam.		Hick 16 N 12 E 34.
82.90	Intersect N boundary 76½ W of		Hick 12 S 50 W 67.
	cor. sec. post cor. sec. 4 & 5.	44.46	Br. Oak 17 in dia.
	W. Oak 10 S 17 E 67.	82.09	Sec. cor.
	B. Oak 16 S 84 W 43.		Var 9.58 E.
	Rolling 2nd rate, S half hazel, N		
	half good timber.	North	Between sec's 29 & 30
	W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hick., B. Oak.	6.08	Br. Oak 8 in dia.
	June 23, 1841.	29.20	Hick. 7 in dia.
	Var 9.10 E.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
			W. Oak 10 N 59 W 6
			Br. Oak 16 N 65 E 80.
North	Between sec's 31 & 32.	59.26	W. Oak 12 in dia.
11.15	Leave prairie.	67.49	W. Oak 14 in dia.
15.10	Lick Creek 20 links S E.	78.00	Lick Creek 15 links W.
23.37	Maple 14 in diameter, leave bottom.	80.00	Set post cor. sec. 19, 20, 29 & 30.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.		B. cherry 10 S 76 W 5.
	W. Oak 17 N 73 E 53.		Elm 5 S 50 E 7.
	W. Oak 12 S 67½ W 61.		Land part rolling, part bottom, 2nd
58.86	W. Oak 24 in dia.		rate, W. Oak, Br. Oak, Cherry,
71.63	W. Oak 14 in dia.		Lynn, etc.
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 29, 30, 31 & 32.		Var 9.31 E.
	W. Oak 16 S 87 W 92½.		
	Hick., 16 S 16 W 102.		
	Land rolling 2nd rate. W. Oak,	East	Random between sec. 20 & 29
	Hick., Br. Oak, Mple, on S E qr.	1.55	Lick Creek 15 links S W.
	sec. 31 is a coal bank strata 4	20.90	Lick Creek 15 N W.
	feet thick.	79.46	Intersect 126 S of post.
			Land rolling, 2nd rate, W half W.
			Oak, Br. Oak, Hick., Lynn, East
East	Random between 29 & 32.		half, Hazel, Scrub Oak.
79.50	Intersect 12 S of post, rolling, 2nd	West	Corrected between sec 20 & 29.
	rate, W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hick.	39.73	Set. qr. sec. post.
			W. Oak N 53 E 77.
West	Corrected between Sec. 29 & 32.		Double W. Oak S 17 W 165½.
32.01	Br. Oak 16 in diam.		

57.31	Hick. 12 in dia	West	Random between Sec. 18 & 19.
59.65	Lynn 6 in dia.	2.40	Run 2 links S S E.
79.46	Sec. cor.	20.12	Enter field.
	June 24th, 1841.	38.60	Leave same.
	Var 10.24 E.	66.25	Road north from Portland
		80.37	Intersect W boundary 8 links N of post.
West	Random between Sec's 19 & 30.		Land 2nd rate.
.70	Lick Creek 10 links N W.	East	Corrected between Sec. 18 & 19.
3.30	Lick Creek 8 links S & W.	40.37	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
65.00	Road from Troxill's S W.	80.37	Sec. cor.
71.62	Enter field.		Var 10.02 E.
81.60	Intersect W boundary 93 N of post.	North	Between Sec. 17 & 18.
	W. Oak 12 N 85 E 6½.	18.00	Run 2 links S S W.
	R. Oak 24 S 18 E 2.15.	20.90	Enter field.
	Land rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, R. Oak, Br. Oak, Undergrowth, Hazel, S. Oak, Hick.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound, Pit 4 links E.
East	Corrected between sec. 19 & 30.	65.88	Leave field at Road W to Indian agency.
41.60	Set qr. sec. post	67.10	Enter field.
	Hick 16 S 78 W 61.	74.60	Leave field.
	Hick 18 N 59 W 186.	80.00	Set post in mound at cor. sec. 7, 8, 17 & 18.
81.60	Sec. cor.		Pit 4 links S. Good prairie.
	Var. 10.20 E		Var 10.12 E.
North	Between sec. 19 & 20.	East	Random between sec. 8 & 17.
17.72	W. Oak 16 in dia.	23.50	Run 2 links E S E.
20.59	Br. Oak 8 in dia.	50.25	Run 2 links E N E.
26.60	Creek 10 Course S E.	50.25	Leave prairie.
30.80	Road to Troxells mill N E.	80.15	Intersect 83 N of post.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.		Land 2nd rate, 30 chains on E half, Hazel, S. Oak, Thorn, Apple.
	W. Cherry 2 S 83 E 21.	West	Corrected between sec. 8 & 17.
	Hick 16 N 60 W 269.	40.07½	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
70.00	Enter prairie	80.15	Sec. cor.
80.00	Set post in mound pit 4 links S cor sec. 17, 18, 19 & 20.		Var 9.36 E.
	Land rolling, 2nd rate.		June 25th, 1841.
	Few chains on S half good timber, W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hick., etc. N half Hazel, S Oak, Cherry, Apple, Thorn—except few chains prairie.	West	Random between sec. 7, 18
	Var 9.59 E.	23.75	Road to Portland S W.
East	Random between sec. 17, 20.	24.00	Enter field.
25.80	Enter field.	57.75	Leave field.
41.25	Leave field.	58.00	Road N W.
51.25	Road to Troxells Mill N E	78.66	Intersect W boundary 28 S of post.
80.05	Intersect 7 N of post.		Land gently rolling, good prairie.
	Gently rolling, 2nd rate prairie.	East	Corrected between sec. 7 & 18.
West	Corrected between sec. 17, 20.	38.56	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
40.02½	Set qr. sec. post in mound pit 4 links E.	78.56	Sec. cor.
80.05	Sec. cor.		Var 10.00 E.
	Var 9.56		

North Between sec. 7 & 8.
 25.50 Road to Fairfield N E.
 40.00 St qr. sec. post in mound pit 4 links E.
 80.00 Set post in mound cor. sec. 5, 6, 7, & 8 Pit 4 links S.
 Gently rolling prairie, 2nd rate.
 Var 9.30 E.

East Random between sec. 5 & 8.
 7.50 Enter field.
 16.85 Leave same.
 59.00 Road from Philadelphia to Fairfield N E
 79.00 Enter hazel thicket.
 79.97 Intersect 61 S of post.
 Land same as last.

West Corrected between Sec. 5 & 8.
 39.98½ Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
 79.97 Cor. sec.
 Var 10.00 E.

West Random between sec's 6 & 7.
 7.25 Run 2 links N.
 42.50 Enter field.
 59.33 Leave same.
 62.80 Leave prairie.
 77.31 Intersect west boundary 35 N of post.
 W. Oak 6 N 47 E 82.
 Elm 12 S 70½ E 126.
 Land same as last, except few chains on W half.
 Hazel, S. Oak, Apple, etc.
 Var 9.45 E.

East Corrected between sec. 6 & 7.
 37.31 Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit links E.
 77.31 Sec. cor.

North Between secs 5 & 6.
 10.50 Leave prairie.
 21.20 Bur 3 links N N E.
 37.10 Run 2 links Crs West.
 00.00 Set qr. sec. post.
 Hick 16 S 14 E 36.
 J. Oak 4 N 81¼ W 12½.

60.50 Road to Indian Agency S W.
 76.82 Intersect S W cor of house.
 83.65 Intersect N boundary 47 E of cor.
 Set post cor. sec 5 & 6.
 R. Oak 16 S 31 W 32.
 J. Oak 4 S 72 E 17½.
 Land rolling, 2nd rate, S half
 Hazel, S. Oak, Apple thorn,
 Plumb, N half W. Oak, J. Oak,
 Hick.

June 26th, 1841.
 Var 9.10 E.

This township is rich soil, mostly part rolling, The timber on Lick Creek & part of Cedar and S E part of this township is mostly W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hick., B. Oak, Lynn, J. Oak, Elm, some parts undergrowth, Hazel, scrub Oak, Apple, Plumb, Thorn etc., and not much timber. On south east qr. section on Cedar River is a saw and flouring mill, also on left bank of said River is a Coal Bank, apparently extensive.

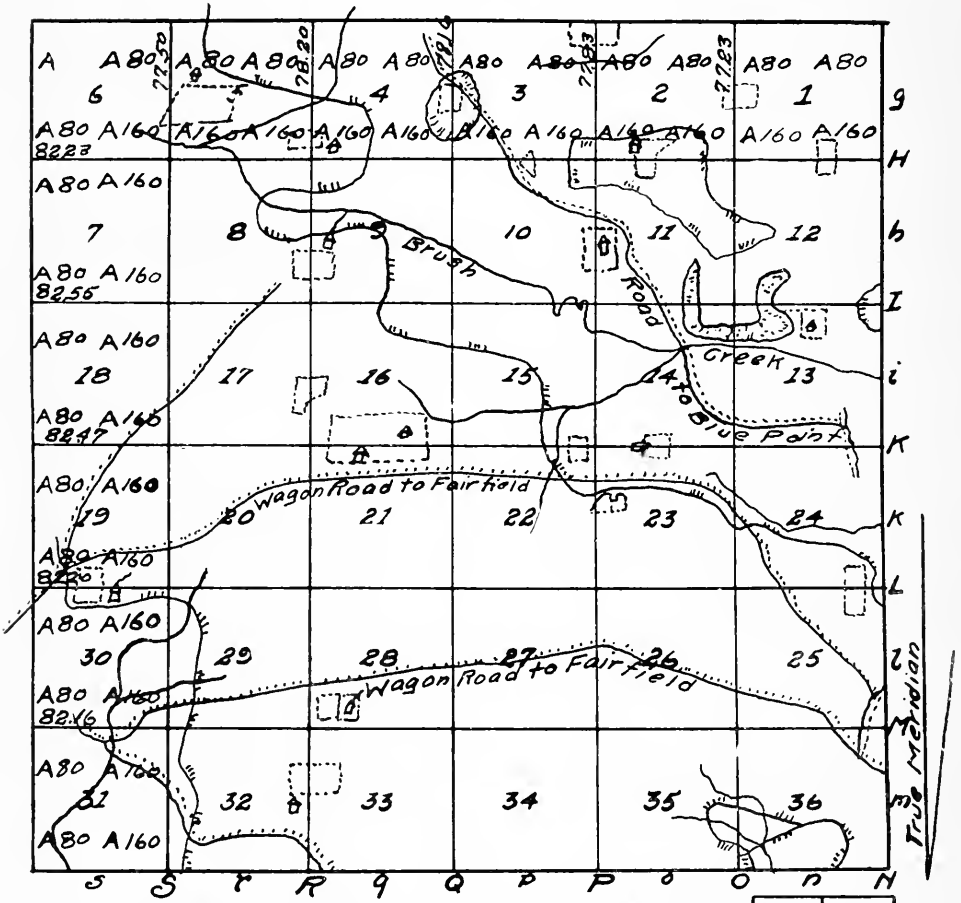
I hereby certify that in pursuance of a contract with George W. Jones, Surveyor General of the United States for Wisconsin and Iowa, bearing date, the 1st day of April, 1841, and in strict conformity to the laws of the United States, and the instructions of said Surveyor General, I have surveyed and subdivided into sections, Township No 71 in Range No. 10 W of 5th mer. in the territory of Iowa. And I do further certify that the following is a true copy of the original Field Notes of said Survey and subdivision, executed as aforesaid and Certified this 12th day of August, 1841.

THOMAS HUGILL,
 JAMES E. FREEMAN,
Dep. Surveyors.

(Signed by)

IRA CLOFLIN
 DAVID CORSS
Chainmen.
 HUGH R. SKINNER
Marker.

Twp. No. 72 Range No. 9W5P Mer.



Surveyed in 1841 by Hughes & Freeman D.S.

CHAPTER XVIII

BUCHANAN TOWNSHIP

Field Notes of Township No. 72, North of Range 9, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Iowa Territory. Commenced June 28, 1841. Completed July 8, 1841. Surveyed by Hugill & Freeman.

North	Between sec. 35 & 36	Var 9.30	79.81	Intersect range line 55.
3.00	Leave prairie.			South of post.
10.25	Run 2 links S E.			Land rolling, 2nd rate, Few chains
30.00	Enter prairie S.			on E Hick. W Oak, W good
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4			prairie.
	links E			
43.70	Run 2 links S S E.		West	Corrected between sec 24 25.
80.00	Set post in mound at corner of sec.		39.90½	Set quar. Sec. post in mound Pit 4
	25, 26 35 & 36.			links E.
	Pit 4 links S.		79.81	Sec. Cor.
	South ½ part prairie, part Hazel			Var 9.54.
	and scrub Oak, North half roll-			
	ing prairie, all 2nd rate.			
East	Random between sec. 25 & 36.		North	Between sec 23 & 24.
60.90	Road from Burlington to Fairfield		40.00	Set qr. Sect. post in mound.
	Course W N W			Pit 4 links East.
76.00	Road to Brighton N.		43.50	Leave prairie
80.00	Intersect range line 41 South of		48.50	Road from Mount pleasant to Blue
	post.			Point Course N W.
	Land rolling 2nd rate, prairie.		50.75	Run 5 links E.
	Var 9.48.		51.08	Elm 18 inches diameter.
			80.00	Set post corner Sec. 13, 14, 23 24.
West	Corrected between sec 25 & 36.			Hick 16 S 38 E 35.
40.00	Set post in mound Pit 4 links E.			Hick 12 N 63 W 30.
80.00	Sec. Cor.			Land rolling, 2nd rate.
				S½ Prairie N½ Timber.
				Var 9.40.
North	Between sec. 25 & 26.		East	Random between Sec's 13 24.
26.75	Road to Fairfield W.		65.10	Road to Brighton N.
40.00	Set qr. sec post in mound Pit 4 lks		79.61	Intersect range line 66 S Post.
	E.			Land rolling, 2nd rate.
80.00	Set post in mound at corner of sec.			W. Oak, B Oak.
	23, 24, 25 & 26.			
	Pit 4 links S.		West	Corrected between sec. 13 24.
	Rolling 2nd rate, prairie. Var 9.30.		1.57	W. O. 14 inch diam.
			39.80½	Set qr. sec. post between sect. 13 24
East	Random between Sec. 24 & 25.			W. Oak 6 N 32 E 5.
36.25	Road to Brighton Course N W.		59.93	B. Oak 16 S 14 W 74.
64.00	Enter field.		79.61	W. Oak 16.
74.10	Leave same and prairie.			Sec. corner.
				Var 10.10 June 28th, 1841.

North	Between sec's 13 14	West	Corrected between sec. 1 & 12.
13.40	Road N W	40.17½	Set qr. sect. post.
13.90	W Oak 12 inch.		J. Oak 7 S 1 E 31.
40.00	Set qr. sec post.		R Elm 6 S 42 E 93.
	W. Oak 16 S 46½ W 21.	80.35	Sec. corner.
	W. Oak 9 N 49 E 18½.		Var E. 10.37.
48.20	Hick 12 inch diam.	North	Between sec's 1 & 2.
49.75	Brush creek 14 E.	13.10	J. Oak 14 inch diam.
50.44	Hick. 12 inch diam.	39.10	Enter field.
57.50	Enter prairie.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
66.00	Leave prairie and bottom.		Hick 8 N 65½ E 23½.
80.00*	Set post corner sec 11, 12, 13 14		Hick 6 N 62 W 54.
see	Land rolling, 2nd rate, S½ W. Oak,	46.50	Leave field.
bottom	Hick 25 chains on the north,	50.35	B. Oak 18.
of page	Hazel, Scrub Oak.	77.23	Intersect N Boundary 75 W Cor.
	J. Oak Thorn, Apple etc.		Set post cor. Sec's 1. 2.
	* Jasc Oak 5 N 55 W 16.		Aspen 7 S 69 E 64½.
	Jack Oak 4 N 76 W 32 Var 9.55.		W. Oak 20 S 28½ W 58.
			Land rolling 2nd rate.
East	Random between Sec 12 13.		Hazel, Scrub Oak, Plumb, Cherry.
75.00	Enter prairie.		Var 9.30.
20.00	Leave same.	North	Between sec's 34 & 35.
75.00	Enter prairie.	40.00	set qr sec. post in mound. Pit 4
80.16	Intersect 68 S of post.		links E
	Land rolling, 2nd rate. Mostly	80.00	Set post in mound Pit 4 S.
	Hazel, Cherry, S. Oak Apple,		Cor. sec's 26 27, 34, 35.
	Thorn.		Land rolling 2nd rate. Prairie.
			Var 9.30.
West	Corrected between sec. 12 13.	East	Random between sec. 26, 35.
40.08	Set qr sec. post sec. 12 13.	79.30	Intersect 7 links S of post.
	J. Oak 12 N 82 E 64		Land same as last.
	Hick 16 S 23 W 23.	West	Corrected between sec's 26, 35
80.16	Sect. corner.	39.65	Set qr. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
	Var E 10.25.	79.30	Sec. Cor.
			Var E. 9.33.
North	Between sec's 11 & 12.	North	Between sec. 26 27.
23.09	J. Oak 6 inch diam.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post in mound Pit 4
38.50	Enter prairie.		lks E.
40.00	Set qr sec. post in mound. Pit 4	42.25	Road to Fairfield W.
	links E.	80.00	Set post in mound. Cor. sec's 22
53.00	Leave prairie.		23, 26 27.
80.00	Set post cor. sec's 1 2 11, 12.		Pit 4 links S.
	J. Oak 16 S 33 W 129.		Prairie rolling, 2nd rate.
	Elm 16 N 45 W 156.		Var E. 10.00 June 30, 1841.
	Land rolling 2nd rate. Hazel,	East	Random between sec's 23, 26.
	Aspen, Thorn, J. Oak, Elm, Apple.	79.92	Intersect 55 N of post.
	Var E. 9.40.		Land same as last.
	June 29th, 1841.	West	Corrected between sec's 23, 26.
East	Random between sec 1 & 12.	39.96	Set qr. sec. post in mound.
43.75	Enter field.		Pit 4 links E.
52.65	Leave same.	79.92	Cor. sec.
80.35	Intersect range line 134 S. Post.		Var E. 9.36.
	Land rolling, 2nd rate. Hazel,		
	thorn, J. Oak, Aspen, & Elm.		

North	Between sec 22, 23.	West	Corrected between 11, 14.
40.00	Sec. qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 E.	40.02	Set qr. sec. post.
47.20	Enter field.		W. Oak 12 N 13 W 44.
54.65	Leave same.		Hick 6 S 7 E 31.
58.00	Leave prairie.	46.29	W. Oak 12 inch diam.
72.50	Road to Fairfield W.	47.02	B. Oak 14 inch diam.
80.00	Set post corner sec. 14, 15, 22, 23.	80.04	Sec. cor.
	W. Oak 20 N 82 W 87.		Var E 9.11.
	Br. Oak 16 S 52 E 2.		
	Land rolling, 2nd rate. 20 chains	North	Random between sec. 10, 11.
	N. Good timber.	14.27	Br. Oak 16 inch diam.
	W. Oak, Hick. Br. Oak.	20.88	Enter field.
	Var E 9.40.	39.20	Chimney on S end of house, offset
			25 links W.
East	Random between sec's 14 23.	40.00	Chimney on S end of house, offset
32.25	S W Cor. of house offset 50 S.		25 links E on line.
33.25	North 50 on line in field.		Set qr. sec. post.
38.70	Leave field.		Hick. 16 N 88 E 57.
79.54	Intersect 11 N of post. West part,		Hick. 10 S 66 W 112½.
	Hazel, Scrub Oak W. Oak, E 20	40.15	Leave field.
	chains good timber Hick. W.	42.00	Road N W to Blue Point.
	Oak, Jack Pak, Rolling, 2nd rate.	72.50	Enter prairie.
	B. Oak.	80.00	Set post cor. Sec's 2, 3, 10, 11.
			Red Elm 6 N 57 W 172½.
West	Corrected between sec's 14, 23.		Jack Oak 10 S 55½ W 167.
39.77	Set qr. sec. post.		Land rolling 2nd rate, S half W.
	W. Oak 5 N 8 W 50.		Oak, B. Oak, Hick.
	B. Oak 18 S 60 W 90.		North half, Hazel, Apple, J. Oak.
79.54	Sec. corner.		Var E 9.40.
	Var E 9.35		
North	Between sec's 14 15.	East	Random between sect. 2, 11.
8.22	W. Oak 16 inch diam.	27.34	Enter field.
30.95	S. Brush Creek 5 N E.	34.64	Leave same on S E side.
35.00	Leave bottom.	70.00	Leave prairie.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.	80.10	Intersect 12 N of post.
	B. Oak 16 N 50 E 16.		Land gently rolling, 2nd rate, 10
	B Oak 12 N 87 W 30.		chains on E.
	W. Oak 14.		Hazel, Scrub Oak, Aspen, & Cherry.
53.17	W. Oak 18.	West	Corrected between 2 & 11.
59.00	N. Brush Creek 4 E.	40.05	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 E.
71.50	B. Walnut 36 inch diam.	80.10	Sec. Cor.
75.56	Set post cor. sec 10, 11, 14, 15.		Var 0.35.
80.00	Elm 12 S 66 W 29.		
	Hick 10 N 52 E 92.	North	Between sec 2 & 3.
	Land 2nd rate, W. Oak, B. Oak,	5.00	Leave prairie.
	Elm, B. Walnut, 8 chains on	18.67	Jack Oak 10 inch diam.
	north rich bottom.	26.39	Jack Oak 5 inch diam.
	Var E 10.15.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
	July 1st, 1841.	52.42	Run 4 links E.
		63.53	Enter field.
East	Random between sec's 11 14.	77.83	Intersect 95 W of Corner.
35.25	Road to Blue Point N W.		Set post Cor sec. 2, 3.
56.00	Enter prairie.		W. Elm 12 S 70 E 25½.
63.50	Leave same.		Jack Oak 16 S 23 W 66.
80.04	Intersect 149 N of post.		Land rolling, 2nd rate.
	W½ good W. Oak, B. Oak, Hick-		Jack Oak, W Oak, Hick. Elm.
	ory. E½ Hazel, W. Oak Plumb,		Var E 9.30.
	all 2nd rate.		July 2nd, 1841.

North 40.00 80.00	Between sec's 33, 34. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 E. Set post in mound, cor. sec. 27, 28, 33 34. Pit 4 links S. Land rolling, prairie 2nd rate.	39.97 79.94	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E. Sec. cor.
	Var 9.30.		Var E 9.40. July 3rd 1841.
East 79.82	Random between sec 27, 34. Intersect 22 S of post. Land same as last.	North 19.90 40.00 65.00 73.80 80.00	Between sec 15 & 16. Run 2 links E. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 I. E. Leave prairie. B. Oak 10 inch diam. Set post cor. sec. 9, 10, 15, 16. W. Oak 20 S 69 W 32½. W. Oak 24 N 75½ E 82. Land rolling, 2nd rate, 15 chains on N. Timber. W. Oak, Br. Oak.
West 39.91 79.82	Corrected between sec. 27 34. Sett qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E. Cor. sect.		Var E 9.39
North 33.20 40.00 80.00	Between sect 27, 28. Road to Fairfield W. Set qr. post in mound Pit 4 links S. Set post cor sec. 21, 22 27, 28. Post in mound. Pit 4 S. Land rolling, prairie, 2nd rate.	East 68.75 72.00 73.50 75.00 75.90 79.86	Random between sec. 10, 15. Creek S E 4 links. Creek N N W. Creek S. Creek N E. Creek S E. Intersect 89 N of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, B. Oak, Hickory.
East 79.65	Random between sec 22, 27. Intersect 48 N of Post. Land same as last.		
West 39.82½ 79.65	Corrected between 22, 27. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 links E. Sec. cor.	West 39.96 42.96 58.76 99.86	Corrected between sec. 10, 15. Set qr. sec. post. W. Oak 24 N 38 W 34. W. Oak 18 S 41 E 45. R. Oak 12 inch diam. Hick. 16. Sec. corner.
North 40.00	Between sec's 21 & 22. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.		Var E 10.10.
78.50 80.00	Road to Fairfield W. Set post in mound Cor. sec. 15, 16, 21 22 Pit 4 links S. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate.	North 4.10 14.72 22.30 31.70 40.00	Between Sec. 9 & 10. Hick 12 inch diam. N. Oak 14. Run 3 links E. Brush Creek 6 links E S E. Leave bottom. Set qr. sec. post. W. Oak 12 N 57½ W 43. W. Oak 12 S 83 E 51½. W. Oak 16 inch diam. 30 chains on N half. Hazel W Oak Elm. 50 chains on South good timber. W. Oak, Hick.
East 52.50 66.10 67.43 73.05 79.94	Random between sec. 15, 22. Leave prairie. Run 3 links N E. Enter field. Leave same. Intersect 50 N of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate. 25 chains on E good timber. W. Oak, Jack Oak, Hick.	80.00	Set post cor. of 3, 4, 9, 10. Jack Oak, 16 N 69½ W 145. W Elm 12 S 23 W 95. Var 9.45 E.
West 2.31	Corrected between sec 15, 22. Hick 16 inch diam.		

East 22.50 36.00 37.50 79.00 80.02	Random between sect. 3, 10. Road to Blue Point N W. Enter N E corner of field. Leave same. Enter prairie. Intersect 51 North of post, Land rolling, 2nd rate. Jack Oak, Hick. Cherry, Under- growth. Hazel, Thorn, Plumb.	North 21.70 40.00 80.00	Between sec's 28, 29. Road to Fairfield W. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E. Set post in mound Pit 4 S. Cor sec's 20, 21 28, 29. Post. rolling part level, 2nd rate. Few chains on North some wet. Var 10.30 E.
West 40.01 80.02	Corrected between sec's 3, 10. Set qr. sec. post. Jack Oak 8 S 10 E 11. Jack Oak 6 N 34 E 8. Sec. corner. Var 9.25.	East 79.87 West 39.93½ 79.87	Random between sec 21, 28. Intersect 170 North of post. Leavel prairie 2nd rate, wet, etc. Corrected between sec 21, 28. Set quarter sec post in mound Pit 4 links E. Sec. cor. Var 9.18 E.
North 16.00 31.50 40.00 49.85 61.25 72.27 78.16	Between Sec. 3 & 4. Enter prairie. Enter S E side of field. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E. Leave field and prairie. Road to Blue Point N W. W. Elm 16 inch. Intersect N Boundary 15 links W. of corner. Set post. cor. sec. 3 & 4. W. Oak 12 S 66 W 82½. W. Oak 24 S 13 E 98½. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate. W. Oak, J. Oak, Elm, Undergrowth Hazel. Var. 9.30 E. July 4th, 1841.	North 40.00 * 63.10 80.00	Between sec's 20, 21. Set qr. section post in mound. Road to Fairfield S W. Set post in mound Cor. sec. Pit 4 links South 16, 17, 20, 21. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate. Var 10.00 E. * Pit 4 links East.
North 16.50 40.00 45.93 62.32 80.00	Between sec. 32, 33. Road to Fairfield W N W. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 links E. Enter field. Leave same. Set post in mound Cor. sec. 28, 29, 32, 33. Pit 4 links S. Land rolling, prairie, 2nd rate. Var 9.30 E.	East 6.59 70.00 80.15 West 40.07½ 80.15 North 24.00 31.20 40.00 80.00	Random between sec 16 21. Enter field. Leave same. Intersect 113 N of post. Rolling, 2nd rate. Corrected between sec 16, 21. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 links E. Sec Cor. Var 9.12 E. Between sec. 16, 17. Enter S E side of field. Leave field. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 links E. Set post in mound at cor. Sec's 8, 9, 16, 17. Pit 4 links S. Land same as last. Var 10.10.
East 79.25	Random between sec's 28, 33. Intersect 50 S of post. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate. Prairie.	East 46.00 58.50 80.18	Random between sec 9, 16. Leave prairie. Run 3 links E N E. Intersect 117 N of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Hick. B. Oak.
West 39.62½ 79.25	Corrected between sec. 28, 33. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 links E. Sec. corner. Var 9.50 E.		

West 40.09	Corrected between sec. 9, 16. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 East.	47.75 73.38 80.00	Road N W to Fairfield. B. Oak 14. Set post cor. sec. 29, 30, 31 & 32. W. Oak 18 N 83½ E 5.04. B. O. 18 N 87 W 271. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate. W. Oak, Hick. B. Oak, Br. Oak. Var. 9.30.
80.18	Sec. corner. Var 9.20.		
North 18.50 31.55 40.00	Between sec's 8 & 9. Enter field. Leave same. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 East.		Random between sec. 29 30. Enter prairie.
45.00 61.75 63.89 70.00 80.00	Leave prairie. Brush creek 10 links E. Hick 10 inch diam. Enter prairie. Set post in mound cor. sec's 4, 5, 8 & 9. Pit 4 links S. Land rolling, 2nd rate. On Brush Creek a few chains good timber, W. Oak, Hick. B. Oak. Var 9.40 E. July 5th, 1841.	East 7.00 81.00	Intersect 93 N of post. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate.
		West 40.50 81.00	Corrected between sec 29 32. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E. Corner sec. Var 8.51 E.
East 22.00 80.10	Random between sec's 4 & 9. Leave prairie & enter brush. Intersect 35 N of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate, West half prairie, East half, brush. Jack Oak, Hazel, S. Oak.	West 25.50 48.75 52.00 59.20 82.46	Random between sec 30, 31. Road to Fairfield W S W. Creek 10 S E. Leave ravine. Road to Fairfield N W. Intersect 148 S of post. W Oak 16 S 67½ E 208½. Land rolling, 2nd rate. Barrens, few chains in ravine. W. Oak, Hick. Lynn.
West 40.50 80.10	Corrected between sec 4, 9. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E. Sec. corner. Var 9.25 E.	West 42.46 82.46	Corrected between sec 30, 31. Set qr. sec. post. W. Oak 24 S 1 W 95. W. Oak 16 N 37 E 1.50. Sec. cor. Var 8.27.
North 1.75 10.65 39.81 40.00	Between Sec. 4 & 5. Enter field. Leave same. Run 2 links E N E. Set qr. Sec. post. Aspen 14 S 67 E 126.		Between sec. 29 & 30. Road to Fairfield W. Run 2 links W. Set qr. sec. post. Br Oak 6 S 69 W 108. Br Oak 7 S 6½ E 234½.
40.00 78.20	Leave prairie. Intersect N boundary 39 N Cor. Set post cor. sec's 4 & 5. Hick 7 S 40 E 91. B. Oak 12 S 15 W 78. Land rolling, 2nd rate. S half Prairie, N½ part good timber, part S. Oak, Hazel. Var 9.30 E.	40.00 74.85 79.00 80.00	Run 2 links West. Enter prairie. * Set post cor. sec. 19 20 29 & 30. Barrens W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hazel, Land rolling, 2nd rate.
			* In mound Pit 4 links South.
North 34.98 40.00	Between sec's 31 & 32. Br. Oak 12 inch diam. Set qr. sec. post. W. Oak 16 S 57 E 9. W. Oak 10 N 69 W 33.	East 11.60 80.75	Random between sec. 20, 29. Run 2 links S W. Intersect 216 N of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate. Prairie.

West 40.37½	Corrected between Sec. 20 29. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
80.75	Sec. corner. Var 8.15 E. July 6th, 1841.	80.00	Set post in mound cor. sec. 7, 8, 17 & 18. Pit 4 links S. Land same as last. Var 9.30
West 52.50	Random between Sec. 19, 30. Enter field.	East 55.00	Random between sec 8, 17. Road to Fairfield S W.
67.00	Leave field and prairie.	80.10	Intersect 118 N of post. Level, dry, 2nd rate prairie.
71.25	Road to Fairfield S W.	West 40.05	Corrected between sec. 8, 17. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 links E.
82.20	Intersect W boundary 156 S of post. Hick 10 N 67 E 9.06. Land rolling, 2nd rate.	80.10	Sec. corner. July 7th, 1841. Var 8.39.
West 42.20	Connected between sec. 19 30. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.	West 82.53	Random between sec. 7, 18. Intersect West boundary 12½ N of post. Land level 2nd rate, prairie.
82.20	Sec. corner. Var 8.42 E.	West 42.55	Corrected between sec 7 18. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
North 23.75	Between sec. 19 & 20. Road to Fairfield W.	82.55	Sec. corner. Var 8.39.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.	North 40.00	Between sec's 7 & 8. Set qr. section in mound, Pit 4 links E.
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 17, 18, 19 20 in mound Pit 4 S. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate. Prairie. Var 9.30 E.	80.00	Set post cor. sec. 5, 6, 7 8*. Rolling prairie, 2nd rate.
East 80.93	Random between Sec. 17 20. Intersect 147 N of Post. Land same as last.	* In mound Pit 4 links S.	
West 40.40½	Corrected between Sec. 17, 20. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.	East 28.00	Random between sec 5, 8. Run 3 links E S E.
80.93	Sec. corner. Var 8.27.	79.77	Intersect 136 N of post. Rolling prairie 2nd rate.
West 27.00	Random between sec. 18, 19. Road To Fairfield S W.	West 59.88	Corrected between sec 5, 8. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
80.00	Ravine S.	79.77	Sec. corner. Var 8.43 E.
82.47	Intersect W boundary 143 S post. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate, prairie.	West 82.23	Random between sec's 6 & 7. Intersect 133 S of post. Land same as last.
East 42.47	Corrected between sec. 18, 19. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.	West 42.23	Corrected between sec. 6 & 7. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
82.47	Sec. corner. Var 8.30 E.	82.23	Sec. corner. Var 8.43 E.
North 30.00	Between sec 17, 18. Road to Fairfield, S S W.		

North Between Sec. 5 & 6.
 5.20 Run 3 E S E.
 35.25 Enter field.
 40.00 Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4
 links E.
 48.00 Leave field.
 97.50 Intersect N Boundary at post.
 Var 9.30 July 8th, 1841.

This township is mostly prairie—rolling—
 deep black soil and a few Sections in N E
 corner called rich woods, are well timbered
 with W. Oak, Hick, B. Oak, Br. Oak, some
 Elm, and B. Walnut. The undergrowth prin-
 cipally scrub oak, and Hazel.

I hereby certify that in pursuance of a
 contract with George W. Jones, Surveyor
 General of the United States for Wisconsin

& Iowa, bearing date the 1st day of April,
 1841 and in strict conformity to the laws of
 the United States and the instructions of said
 Surveyor General, I have divided into sec-
 tions Township No. 72 of Range No. 9
 West in the Territory of Iowa, and I do
 further certify that the foregoing is a true
 copy of the true and original field Notes
 of said Survey, executed as aforesaid,

IRA COFLIN

(and signed by

DAVID CORSS

Chainmen.

HUGH R. SKINNER

Marker.

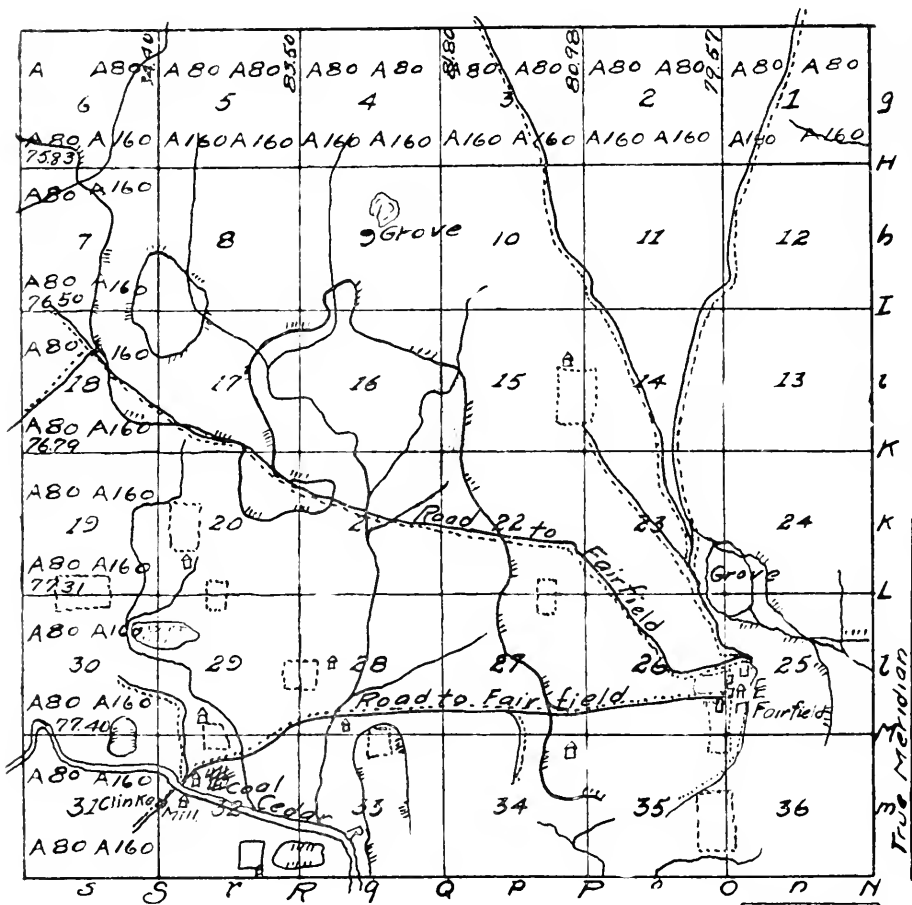
THOMAS HUGILL

JAMES E. FREEMAN,

Dep. Surveyors.

By JAS. E. FREEMAN.

Twp No. 72 Range No. 10W. 5P. Mer.



Scale 80 chains to 1 inch.
 Surveyed in 1841 by Hugh Hill & Freeman D.S.

CHAPTER XIX

CENTER AND FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIPS

Field Notes of Township No. 72 North of Range 10, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Iowa Territory. Surveyed by Hugill & Freeman. Commenced July 9, 1841. Completed July 20, 1841.

North	Between sec. 35 & 36.	80.00		Set post cor. sec. 23, 24, 25 & 26.
13.25	Run 2 links W.			Hick 14 S 60½ W 64½.
26.88	Enter field.			Hick 12 S 49 E 56.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound, Pit 4 L links E.			Land rolling, 2nd rate prairie, except few chains on north, Hick.
59.84	Leave field.			Hazel, etc.
72.25	Road to Fairfield N N E.			Var 9.20.
73.10	Enter field.			
80.00	Set post in mound Cor. sec. 25, 26 35 & 36 Pit 4 Links S.	East 23.30		Random between sec. 24 & 25. Run 4 Links E S E & Leave grove.
	Level, dry prairie, 2nd rate.	63.65		Run 3 links S.
	Var 9.20 E.	79.81		Intersect range line 120 links S of post.
East	Random between Sec. 25 & 36.			Land rolling, 2nd rate, prairie.
1.45	Leave field.			Few chains on W. W. Oak, Hick.
1.50	Road to Fairfield N N E.			Hazel.
17.20	Road N.			
65.00	Leave prairie.	West		Corrected between sec. 24 & 25.
80.00	Intersect range line 35 S of post.	39.90½		Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 Links E.
	Land 2nd rate, rolling, 15 chains on E half W B. Oak Hick, S. Oak.	79.81		Sec. cor.
				July 9th, 1841.
West	Corrected between sec. 25 36.			Var 10.7 E.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 Links E.			
	On S W qr. os sec. 25 is situated the town of Fairfield.	North		Between sec. 23 & 24.
		15.60		Run 2 links S E.
		18.00		Enter prairie.
80.00	Sec. cor.	40.00		Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 Links E.
	Var 9.35.	74.25		Ravine S S W.
North	Between Sec's 25 & 26.	80.00		Set post in mound Pit 4 links S.
19.15	House 1 link W of line.			Cor sec. 13, 14, 23 & 24.
20.25	Leave field.			Land rolling, 2nd rate, prairie except a few chains on S half Hick,
21.30	Road to Fairfield N E.			hazel, W. Oak.
29.70	Enter field.			Var 9.35 E.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 Links E.			
40.05	Leave field.			
40.75	Road W.	East		Random between sec. 13 & 24.
47.00	Road from Fairfield N W.	4.00		Leave ravine.

79.21	Intersect range line 145 S of post. West half rolling, East half mostly level, all 2nd rate.	79.57	Intersect N boundary 101 W of cor. Set post in mound corner sec. 1 & 2. Pit 4 links S. Land rolling, good, 2nd rate. July 10th, 1841. Var 10.00.
West 39.60½	Corrected between sec. 13 & 24. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 Links E.		
79.21	Sec. cor. Var 10.38 E.	North 2.60	Between sec. 34 & 35. W. Oak 12 in dia.
		8.34	W. Oak 8 in dia.
North 40.00	Between sec. 13 & 14. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 Links E.	11.50	Run 6 S E.
80.00	Set post in mound. Cor. sec's 11, 12 13 & 14. Part level, part rolling, 2nd rate. Var 10.10.	21.75	Run 4 S W.
		40.00	Set qr. sec. post. W. Oak 12 S 57 E 14½. W. Oak 14 N 57 W 217½. Enter prairie.
East 79.61	Random between sec's 12, 13. Intersect range line 145 S of post. West half, gently rolling, E. half, level, rather wet. 2nd rate.	57.50	House 1 chain W of line.
		75.00	Set post in mound. cor. sec. 26, 27 28 & 29.
West 39.80½	Corrected between sec. 12 13. Set qr. sec. post in mound, Pit 4 Links E.	80.00	Land rolling, 2nd rate. S part W. Oak, Hick, Elm, Thinly timbered. Var 9.35 E.
79.61	Sec. cor. Var 11.10 E	East 79.00	Random between Sec's 26 & 35. Enter field.
		80.10	Intersect 4 S of post. Gently rolling prairie on W half few chains on E half level, all second rate.
North 13.50	Between sec's 11 & 12. Road from Fairfield N N E.	West 40.05	Corrected between sec. 26 & 35. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 Links E.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.	80.10	Sec. corner. 9.35 E.
80.00	Set post cor. sec's 1, 2, 11 & 12 in mound Pit 4 links S. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate. Var 10.30 E.	North 10.50	Between sec's 26 & 27. Road to Clinkenbairds Mill W.
East 5.15	Random between sec. 1 & 12. Road from Fairfield N N E.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 Links E.
50.00	Brush creek 5 chains N of line E.	80.00	Set post cor. sec. 22, 23, 26 27. Post in mound Pit 4 links E.
80.40	Intersect range line 150 S of post. Land rolling 2nd rate prairie.		Part rolling part level, 2nd rate. Var 10.00.
West 40.20	Corrected between sec. 1 & 12. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 links E.	East 21.00	Random between 23 & 26. Road from Fairfield to Locust grove N N W.
80.40	Sec. cor. Var 11.35 E.	66.50	Road from Fairfield N N W. Leave prairie.
		78.00	Intersect 10 S of post.
North 25.00	Between sec. 1 & 2. Ravine.	80.15	Land part level, part gently rolling, Parairie 2nd rate.
30.00	Leave ravine E.	West 40.07½	Corrected between Sec. 23 26. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 links E.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 Links E.	80.15	Sec. cor. Var 10.04 E.
53.00	Enter prairie. E S E.		
50.00	Leave ravine.		

North		East	Random between Sec. 2, 11.
North	Between sec's 23 & 22.	79.74	Intersect 8 links S of post.
27.50	Road from Fairfield to Locust grove N W.		Land gently rolling, 2nd rate.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.	West	Corrected between sec. 2 & 11.
80.00	Set post in mound at. Cor. sec. 14, 15 & 22 & 23. Pit 4 links S.	39.87	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
	Var 10.00 July 11, 1841.	79.74	Sec. cor.
			Var 10.53 E.
East	Random between sec. 14 & 23.	North	Between sec's 2 & 3.
3.50	Road from Fairfield N W.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound, Pit 4 links E.
42.00	Enter ravine S E.	80.98	Intersect N boundary 51 links West of cor.
45.00	Leave ravine.		Set post in mound Cor. sec. 2, 3. Pit 4 links S.
48.00	Road from Fairfield N N W.		Few chains on N half gently rolling, prairie, 2nd rate.
61.75	Road from Fairfield N.		South part level and rather wet.
80.40	Intersect 96 S of post. Rolling prairie good 2nd rate.		Var 10.00 July 12th 1841.
West	Corrected between sec. 14 & 23.	North	Between sec's 33 & 34.
40.20	Set qr. sec. post in mound, Pit 4 links E.	5.00	Leave bottom & prairie.
80.40	Sec. cor.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
	Var 10.41 E.		B. Oak 5 S 75 E 94.
North	Between sec. 14 & 15.	69.21	B. Oak 5 S 13½ W 88.
1.14	Road from Fairfield N W.	80.00	Hick 14 in dia.
18.83	Enter field.		Set post cor. sec. 27, 28, 33 & 34.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.		W. Oak 14 S 52 W 127.
41.91	Leave field.		Hick 10 S 58 E 100.
80.00	Set post in mound Pit 4 S Cor. sec. 10, 11, 14 & 15.		Hickory, W. Oak, B. Oak, Rolling 2nd rate.
	Land level, 2nd rate, prairie.		Var 9.35 E.
	Var 10.00 E.	East	Random between sec. 27 & 34.
East	Random between Sec's 11, 14.	40.00	Road from Troxells Mill N.
11.75	Road N W from Fairfield.	75.00	Enter prairie.
45.00	Ravine S.	79.94	Intersect 2 links S of post, land 2nd rate.
76.75	Road from Fairfield N E.		W. Oak, B. Oak, Hazel.
79.58	Intersect 120 links S of post. Land part rolling, part level, 2nd rate.	West	Corrected between Sec. 27 & 34.
		39.97	Set qr. sec. post.
West	Corrected between sec. 11 & 14.		W. Oak 12 N 43 E 6.72.
39.79	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.		W. Oak 14 S 64 E 5.31.
79.58	Sec. cor.	79.94	Sec. cor.
	Var 10.5.		Var 9.35 E.
North	Between sec. 10 & 11.	North	Between Sec. 27 & 28.
23.25	Road from Fairfield N W.	15.50	Road from Fairfield W. to Clinkin- haird's Mill.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.	17.99	Hick 16 in dia.
80.00	Set post in mound. Cor. sec. 2, 3, 10 & 11 Pit 4 links S.	26.87	W. Oak 15 in dia.
	Land level, 2nd rate.	35.57	Hick 7 in dia.
	Var 10.50 E.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
			Birch 14 S 69 W 57.
			Br. Oak 12 N 73 E 52.

45.00	Run 3 links S W.	80.00	Set post cor. sec. 9, 10, 15 & 16 in mound Pit 4 S.
61.47	Hick 12.		Land rolling, Hick. W. Oak, B. Oak, J. Oak, 2nd rate.
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 21, 22, 27 & 28.		N half prairie.
	W. O. 12 N 46 W 35.		
	W. O. 8 N 72 E 36.		
	South 60 chains good timber, W. Oak, Hick. Br. Oak, Birch, 2nd rate.	East	Random between sec. 10, 15.
	Var 10.00 E.	1.00	Run 2 links S.
		79.66	Intersect 67 S of post.
			West half rolling, E half level, 2nd rate.
East	Random between sec. 22 & 27.		
39.00	Enter prairie.		
54.00	Enter field.	West	Corrected between sec. 10 & 15.
60.00	Leave same.	39.83	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
79.62	Intersect 38 S of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate.	79.66	Sec. cor.
	E half prairie, N half W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hazel, etc.		July 13th, 1841. Var 10.47 E.
		North	Between sec. 9 & 10.
West	Corrected between sec. 22 & 27.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
39.81	Set qr. sec. post.		
	W. Oak 16 N 54 W 112.	80.00	Set post cor sec. in mound cor. sec. 3, 4, 9 & 10.
	W. Oak 16 S 44 W 3.50.		Pit 4 links S.
79.62	Sec. cor.		Land rolling, 2nd rate, prairie. On S W cor of N E qr, of sec 9 is a beautiful Elm grove.
	Var 10.15 E.		Var 11.10 E.
North	Between sec. 21 & 22.		
37.20	Road to Indian agency W.		
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.		
	W. Oak 24 N 81½ E 193.	East	Random between sec. 3 & 10.
	W. Oak 20 N 77½ W 3.40.	51.25	Road from Fairfield North.
56.75	Run 3 links S W.	79.67	Intersect 64 N of post West half rolling, 2nd rate.
66.53	Br. Oak 12 in dia.		Few chains on E half rather wet.
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 15, 16, 21 & 22.		
	Br. Oak, 24 S 30 E 39.		
	Br. Oak, 16 N 40 E 69½.	West	Corrected between sec. 3 & 10.
	Land rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hazel, S. Oak.	39.83½	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
	Var 10.15 E.	79.67	Sec. cor.
			Var 10.55.
East	Random between 15 & 22.		
5.00	Enter prairie.	North	Between sec. 3 & 4.
79.50	Intersect 78 S of post.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
	Rolling, 2nd rate, prairie.	81.80	Intersect N boundary 10 W of cor. set post in mound.
			Var 10.15 E cor sec. 3 & 4 Pit 4 links S rolling prairie 2nd rate.
West	Corrected between 15 & 22.		
39.75	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.		
79.50	Sec. cor.		
	Var 10.48.	North	Between Sec's 32 & 33.
		9.00	Enter bottom and prairie.
North	Between sec. 15 & 16.	23.00	Leave prairie.
37.75	Run 4 links W.	35.50	Big cedar course E 75 links Wide.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
	J. Oak 8 S 22 W 13.		B. Walnut 40 N 46½ W 22.
	J. Oak 5 S 53½ E 118.		W. Elm 40 N 51 E 33.
41.00	Enter prairie.	45.00	Leave bottom.

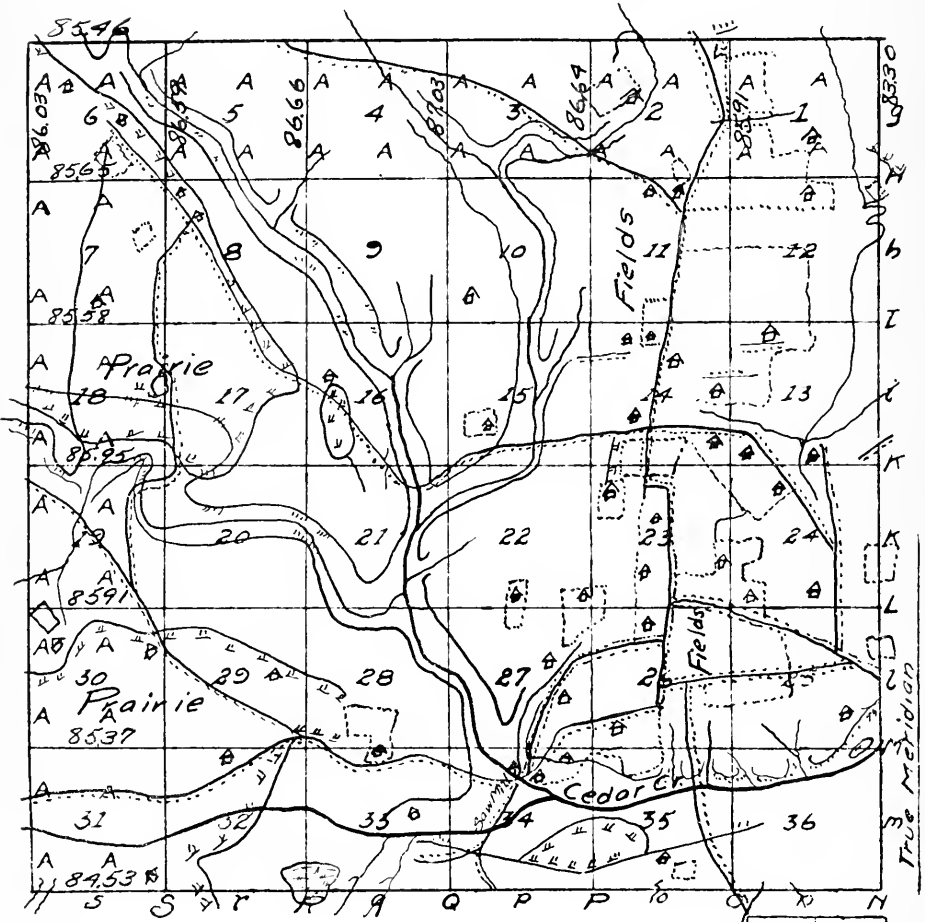
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 28, 29, 32 & 33. W. Oak 20 S 58½ W 128. W. Oak 12 N 56 E 27. Land part rolling, part bottom, mostly good timber, W. Oak, Hick. B. Oak, B. Walnut. Var 9.35 E.	North 2.50 40.00 46.00 62.00	Between sec's 20 & 21. Br. Oak 10 in dia. Set qr. sec. post. W. Oak 18 S 88½ E 178. J. Oak 7 N 25½ W 203. Enter prairie. Road from Fairfield to Locust grove W.
East 30.00 31.25 40.00 46.40 59.50 62.00 79.33	Random between Sec. 28 & 33. Enter bottom. Creek 5 links S. Enter prairie. Enter field. Leave field. Leave hollows & prairie. Intersect 117 S of post. West half, good timber, 2nd rate W. Oak B. Oak, Lynn, bottom 1st rate.	68.00 80.00	Leave prairie. Set post cor. sec. 16, 17, 20 & 21. Br. Oak 12 S 77 E 22. Br. Oak 10 N 72 W 154. Rolling 2nd rate, W. Oak Br. Oak, Hick, undergrowth hazel, S. Oak. Var. 10.25 E.
West 39.66½	Corrected between sec. 28 33. Set qr. sec. post. Br. Oak 16 S 20 W 17½. Br. Oak 18 N 51 W 144.	East 22.00 26.90 58.00 79.60	Random between sec. 16 & 21. Enter bottom. Creek 3 links E S E. Run 3 links S. Intersect rolling, 2nd rate. Part good timber, W. Oak, B. Oak, Elm, Buckeye Br. Oak, under- growth, Hazel.
41.73 45.84 57.58 79.33	W. O. 16 in dia. W. O. 12 in dia. W. O. 12 in dia. Sec. cor. Var 10.25 July 14, 1841.	West 39.80	Corrected between sec. 16 & 21. Set qr. sec. post. Buckeye 10 S 1½ E 21½. Br. Oak 8 N 30 E 57½. B. Oak 30 in dia. W. Oak 18 in dia. Sec. cor. July 15th, 1841. Var 11.16 E.
North 4.00 6.13 33.00 40.00	Between sec. 28 & 29. Road to Clinkenbairds mill W. Pin Oak 14 in dia. Enter field. Set qr. sec. post. Hick 16 S 62 W 281. Hick 10 S 8 E 173.	40.54 44.85 79.60	North 26.18 27.00 29.72 30.20 35.14 37.00 40.00
47.75 80.00	Leave field. Set post cor. sec. 20, 21, 28 & 29. Double W. Oak 16 S 42 E 122. Br. Oak 12 S 22 W 201. Rolling 2nd rate, part good timber, W. Oak, Br. Oak, Hick. Pin Oak. Var 10.30 E.	North 26.18 27.00 29.72 30.20 35.14 37.00 40.00	Between Sec. 16 & 17. Lynn 18 in dia. Enter bottom. Br. Oak 12. Creek 4 S E. W. Elm 14. Leave bottom. Set qr. sec. post. B. Oak 16 S 13 W 39. W. Oak 10 N 39 E 35½. Br. Oak 14. Run 2 W. Enter prairie. Set post cor. sec. 8, 9, 16 & 17. Br. Oak, 18 N 73½ E 316½. B. Oak 5 S 73 E 257. Land 2nd rate, W. Oak Br. Oak, Hick. Hazel, S. Oak. Var 10.40.
East 63.00 66.25 79.76	Random between Sec. 21, 28. Ravine. Creek 4 links S. Intersect 78 S of post. Part good timber, W. Oak, Hick. B. Oak, Pin Oak.	46.66 62.40 73.00 80.00	East 3.50 6.00 20.00
West 32.33 36.43 39.88	Corrected between sec. 21 & 28. B. Oak 16 in dia. Hick 10 in dia. Set qr. sec. post. Hick 12 N 71½ E 166. Pin Oak 4 S 2 E 152. Sec. cor. Var 11.03 E.	East 3.50 6.00 20.00	Random between sec 9 & 16. Leave prairie. Run 3 S W. Enter prairie.
79.76			

79.20	Intersect 147 S of post. Land rolling 2nd rate. Few chains on W half good timber, W. Oak, B. Oak, Br. Oak, Hick.		W. Oak, Lynn, Br. Oak, Elm, Hick- ory, Hackberry. On N W qr. of sec. 32 is a good saw and flouring mill. The left bank at mill is 20 ft high and contains an extensive bed of coal.
West 39.60	Corrected between sec. 9 16. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit links E.		Var 10.10 E.
79.20	Sec. cor.	Var 11.43 E.	East 9.25
North 40.00	Between sec. 8 & 9. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.		Random between sec 29 & 32. Road N N W from Clinkenbairds mill.
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 4, 5, 8 9. Land rolling, 2nd rate, prairie. Var 11.40 E.		34.30 Enter field. 42.10 Leave same. 44.40 Run 4 links S E. 72.25 Road from Fairfield to Clinken- bairds mill W S W.
East 21.50	Random between sec. 4 & 9. Run 2 links S.		79.80 Intersect 77 S of post. Land roll- ing, 2nd rate, good timber, W. Oak, Hick. Br. Oak.
80.05	Intersect post. Land rolling, 2nd rate, prairie.		West 19.70
West 40.02½	Corrected between sec. 4 & 9. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.		Corrected between sec. 29 32. House. Offset S 20 links. W 30 links. No 20 links.
80.05	Sec. cor.	Var 11.40 E.	20.00 On line. 39.90 Set qr. sec. post. Br. Oak 20 N 5 W 41.
North 40.00	Between sec's 4 & 5. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.		53.90 W. Oak 12 in dia. Elm 20 S 35 W 56.
83.50	Intersect N boundary 10 links, E. Set post in mound Pit 4 links S. Land gently rolling. 2nd rate prairie. Var 10.15 E. July 16th, 1841.		59.80 W. Oak 16 in dia. 67.79 W. Oak 12 in dia. Var 10.43 E.
North 12.92	Between sec. 31 32. Br. Oak 12 in dia.		West 8.00
32.78	Elm 14 in dia.		10.00 Enter bottom. 10.00 Enter prairie.
39.78	Elm 16 in dia.		28.00 Leave prairie. 37.50 Leave bottom.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post. W. Elm 14 East 31. Hick 10 S 52½ W 16.		50.00 Bottom 3 chains S of line. 56.00 Enter bottom. 61.00 Cedar river 75 links E S E. 74.00 Cedar river N W 60 links. 77.40 Intersect N boundary at post. Hackberry 10 S 35¼ E 21. W. Elm 14 N 33 E 33. Bottom subject to overflow, good timber, W. Oak, Elm, Hick. Lynn, Maple, Hackberry, B. Oak.
42.20	Road to Clinkenbairds Mill N N E.		
50.00	Enter bottom.		
58.80	Hackberry 10 in dia.		
62.15	Cedar river S E 75 links. Offset 187 W. N 45 E.		
63.87	Over Cedar river 15 chains S E of line is a saw & flouring mill.		East 00.42
72.86	Br. Oak 16 in dia.		6.02 Lynn 12 in dia. 24.51 W. Oak 30 in dia. 37.40 Set qr. sec. post. W. Oak 14 S 5 E 17. W. Oak 12 North 64. B Oak 10 in dia.
74.00	Leave bottom.		
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 29, 30, 31 & 32. W. Oak 24 S 57½ E 45½. W. Oak 16 S 86 W 76. S of creek 1st rate, N of creek 2nd rate, part rolling, bottom wet.		41.08

47.71	W. Oak 14 in dia.	63.81	Br. Oak 14.
71.88	W. Oak 12 in dia.	66.34	Hick 16.
77.40	Sec. cor.	77.31	Sec. cor.
	Var 10.10 E.		Var. 10.22 E.
	July 17th 1841.	North	Between sec. 19 & 20.
North	Between sec. 29 & 30.	8.00	W. Oak 30 in dia.
7.06	W. Oak 10 in dia.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
17.70	W. Oak 8 in dia.		Hick 12 S 8 E 2.
24.50	Road from Clinkenbairds mill N W.		E. Elm 14 N 73¼ W 15½.
31.25	W Oak 14 inches dia.	42.93	R. Elm 6 in dia.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.	40.00	Run 2 links W.
	W. Elm 12 N 74 W 38.	72.12	Elm 30 in dia.
	Br. Oak 12 S 57 W 58½.	80.00	Set post cor. sec. 17, 18, 19 20.
50.50	Creek 8 links E.		W. Elm 12 N 7 E 315.
53.05	Hick 14 in dia.		Double Elm 10 S 41 E 164.
58.00	Enter prairie.		Land rolling 2nd rate, W. Oak,
66.00	Leave prairie.		Elm, Hickory, Undergrowth
74.50	Run 4 links S W.		Hazel, S. Oak, Thorn.
76.68	W. Oak 16 in dia.		Var 11.30 E.
80.00	Set post cor. sec 19 20 29 & 30.		July 18th, 1841.
	W. Oak 24 S 47 E 57.	East	Random between sec. 17 20.
	W. Oak 16 N 83 W 47.	12.75	Run 2 links S.
	Land rolling 2nd rate, W. Oak,	42.50	Enter prairie.
	Hickory, Br. Oak.	56.00	Road from Fairfield N W.
	Var 10.55 E.	66.00	Leave prairie.
East	Random between sec. 20 29.	79.38	Intersect 31 N of post. Land roll-
3.80	Run 3 links S.		ing, good 2nd rate.
25.60	Enter field.		Hazel, S. Oak, Thorn, Cherry, Elm.
30.25	Leave field.	West	Corrected between sec. 17 20.
79.08	Intersect 35 S of post.	39.69	Set qr. sec. post.
	Land gently rolling. 2nd rate, 20		Elm 12 S 15 E 135.
	chains on W half good timber,		Elm 12 N 65 W 88.
	W. Oak, Hick., B. Oak.	79.38	Sec. cor.
West	Corrected between sec. 20 29.		Var 11.18 E.
39.54	Set qr. sec. post.	West	Random between sec. 18 & 19.
	Br. Oak 16 N 27 W 103.	76.79	Intersect W boundary 148 links S
	Br. Oak 16 S 15 E 126.		of post.
44.41	Hick 8 in dia.		Br. Oak 12 N 29 E 108.
79.08	Sec. cor.		Br. Oak 12 S 40 E 90.
	Var 11.10 E.		Land rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Br.
West	Random between Sec. 19 30.		Oak, S. Oak, Hazel, Thorn,
15.75	Run 3 links S.		cherry.
46.80	Enter field.	East	Corrected between sec. 18 19.
70.10	Leave field.	36.79	Set qr. sec. post.
77.31	Intersect W boundary 78 S of post.		Elm 6 S 32 W 29.
	Hick 16 N 68 E 245.		Br. Oak 7 N 19 E 25.
	Br. Oak 14 S & E 109½.	76.79	Sec. cor.
	Land rolling, 2nd rate, W. Oak, Br.		July 19th, 1841.
	Oak, R. Oak, Hick.		Var 10.30 E.
West	Corrected between sec. 19 30.	North	Between sec. 17 & 18.
37.31	Set qr. sec. post.	18.00	Enter prairie.
	W. Oak 14 N 20 E 60½.	24.50	Road from Fairfield N W.
	Hick 6 S 30 W 118.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4
43.78	Hick 14 in dia.		links E.
55.66	W. Oak 14 in dia.	52.00	Leave prairie.
60.24	Red Oak 18.		

80.00	Set post cor. sec. 7, 8, 17 & 18. Jack Oak 12 N 29 W 57. Elm 12 N 52 E 118. Land rolling, 2nd rate, Part prairie, part hazel.	West 35.50 52.00 75.83	Random between sec. 6 & 7. Run 2 links W S W. Leave prairie. Intersect W Boundary 386 S of post. B. Oak 16 S 24 E 76. B. Walnut 10 N 40 E 202. Land rolling, 2nd rate, B. Oak, W. Oak, B. Walnut, Hazel.
	Var 11.10 E.		
East 20.60 22.50 80.02	Random between sec. 8 & 17. Run 3 S E. Enter prairie. Intersect 10 S of post. Land rolling, 2nd rate. 20 chains on W half, J. Oak, and Hazel.	East 35.83 75.83	Corrected between sec. 6 & 7. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E. Sec. cor. Var 9.20.
West 40.01 80.02	Corrected between sec. 8 & 17. Set qr. sec post in mound Pit 4 links E. Sec. cor.	North 40.00	Between sec. 5 & 6. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E.
	Var 11.15 E.		
West 7.00 30.50 60.00 76.50	Random between sec 7 & 18. Enter prairie. Leave prairie. Road N W. Intersect W boundary 188 S of post. B. Oak 6 S 28 E 36. B. Oak 30 N 75 E 66½. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate, East part, prairie. W. half W. Oak, Br. Oak, B. Oak, Elm.	82.00 84.40	Run 3 links S W. Intersect N boundary at post. Land rolling, 2nd rate. Var 10.15. July 20 1841.
East 36.50 76.50	Corrected between sec. 7 & 18. Set qr. sec. post. Elm 12 N 1 E 61½. Hick 4 S 49 W 19. Section corner.		This Township is good soil, and rolling. The north east half is prairie, South west part prairie, part hazel, part good timber. Fairfield a town on South west quarter of Section twenty-five, contains about two hundred inhabitants. I have re-run and re-measured the East line of section No. 1 of Township No. 72, Range 11, and found it to be 83.85 chains.
	Var 9.50 E.		
North 30.00 40.00 80.00	Between sec. 7 & 8. Enter prairie. Set qr. sec. post in mound Pit 4 links E. Set post in mound, Cor. sec. 5, 6, 7 & 8. Pit 4 links S. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate. Few chains on S. half, J. Oak, B. Oak, Elm, Hazel.		I hereby certify that in pursuance of a contract with George W. Jones Surveyor General of the United States for Wisconsin & Iowa bearing date the 1st day of April, 1841, and in strict conformity to the laws of the United States, and the instruc- tions of said Surveyor General, I have sur- veyed and subdivided into Sections Town- ship No. 72, Range No. 10 in the Territory of Iowa. And I do further certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the true and original field notes of said Survey and sub- division executed on aforesaid, and signed by
	Var 11.40 E.		IRA CLOFLIN, <i>Chairman.</i>
East 20.90 79.96	Random between sec. 5 & 8. Run 2 links S. Intersect 178 N of post. Land rolling 2nd rate.		DAVID CROSS, THOMAS HUGILL, <i>Markers.</i>
West 39.98 79.96	Corrected between sec. 5 & 8. Set qr. sec. post in mound. Pit 4 links E. Sec. cor.		HUGH R. SKINNER, JAMES E. FREEMAN, THOMAS HUGILL, <i>Dep. Surveyors,</i> <i>By Freeman.</i>
	Var 10.25 E.		

Twp. No. 72 Range No. 11W. 5P. Mer.



Surveyed in 1843 by Alvin Burt D.S. Scale 80 chains to 1 inch

CHAPTER XX

LOCUST GROVE TOWNSHIP

Field notes of the subdivision of Township No. 72, north of Range No. 11, west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Iowa Territory. Surveyed by Alvin Burt October, 1843.

North	Between sect. 35 & 36 Var. 11.09 E.	53.80	W. Oak 20 in dia.
12.43	Hickory 12 in diameter.	80.00	Road E & W.
30.00	Enter Bottom E & W.	80.00	Set post corner of Sect. 23, 24, 25
40.00	Set quarter Sect. post.		& 26.
	B. Oak 12 S 59 W 39.		W. Oak 24 S 88 E 1368.
	Birch 10 N 79 E 15.		
54.00	Cedar Cr. 75 E.	East	Random between sect. 24 & 25.
56.36	Maple 20 in Diam.	15.00	Leave field N & S.
60.00	Leave bottom E & W.	26.40	Drain South.
69.00	Drain S E.	63.50	Road N & S.
80.00	Set post corner of sect. 25, 26, 35 & 36.	63.85	Enter field N & S.
	B. Oak 20 S 88 T 4 E 75.	80.46	Intersect 42 links so.
	W. Oak 22 N 43 W 55.		Same.
	Land roling 2nd rate.	West	Corrected.
	W & B oak, Hickory, Elm, Maple,	40.00	Set quarter section post.
	Birch, Hazle, Oak & Crabapple		Hickory 12 W 58 E 108.
	Brush.		W Oak 12 S 10 W 74.
East	Random between sect. 25 & 36.	80.46	Section Corner.
21.00	Drain S E.		
23.50	Drain South.	North	Between Sect. 23 & 24 Var 10° 30'.
53.00	Enter bottom N E.	34.00	House 50 lks. W.
65.20	Pond S W.	36.00	Leave fields E & W.
79.87	Intersect 8 Lines south.	40.00	Set quarter, Sect. post.
	—— Land same.		Elm 9 S 70 E 16.
			B. Oak 30 S 52 E 43.
West	Corrected.	46.00	Enter prairie E & W.
3.50	W. Oak 28.	69.00	Enter field S E N W.
39.93½	Set quarter Sect. post.	80.00	Set post Cor. of Sect. 13, 14, 23 &
	Hickory 14 S 20 E 9.		24 and made Mound of Earth Pit
	Hickory 12 N 9 W 70.		8 lks south.
79.87	Section Corner.		Land Same.
			Oct. 16th, 1843.
North	Between Sect. 23 & 26 Var 10° 52'		
	E.	East	Random between Sect. 13 & 24.
9.10	W. Oak 24 in dia.	18.90	Leave field N W.
27.50	Enter fields E & W.	19.20	Road N W.
37.50	Road E & W.	50.00	Stream 10 S E.
40.00	Set quarter, Sect. post.	60.80	Road N & S.
	W. Oak 15 W 88¼ E 261.	66.30	Enter field N & S.

74.75	Leave field N & S.	79.96	Intersect E Boundary 198 lks South of Post Land.
80.34	Entersect E Boundary, 56 lks S of post. Land rolling second rate. W & B Oak, Hickory, & etc.		W½ Same. E½ roling W & B Oak, Elm, Hickory & Hazle.
		West	Corrected.
West	Corrected.	39.98	Set quarter Sec. post. B. Oak 12 N 66½ E 419.
40.17	Set quarter Sect. post. W. Oak 16 S 54 W 47. W. Oak 18 N 6 E 81.	79.96	Sec. Cor.
		North	Between sect. 1 & 12 Var. 10° 06'.
80.34	Sec. Cor.	40.00	Set quarter sec. post & Made Mound of earth Pit 7 lks East.
			Road N W.
North	Between Sect. 13 & 14 Var 10° 24'.	49.70	Leave fields E & W.
24.00	Leave field E & W.	83.00	Intersect N Boundary at post in Mound.
24.27	Hickory 12.	85.91	Land gently roling, 2nd rate, fields—prairie.
24.50	Read E & W.		October 17th, 1843.
32.25	Stream 10 S E.		
40.00	Set quarter Sect. post. B. Oak 12 N 26 E 42. B. Oak 10 S 52 W 33.	North	Between Sect. 34 & 35 Var 11° 8'.
		4.44	B. Oak 16.
44.50	Enter field E & W.	7.00	Enter wet prairie bottom E & W.
54.50	Road E & W.	39.75	Leave wet prairie E W.
70.75	Road E & W.	40.00	Set quarter sect. post. B. Oak 30 S 77 W 70. B. Oak 20 N 81 E 244.
80.00	Set Post cor. of Sect. 13, 14, 23 & 24 & Made Mound of Earth Pit 7 lks south. Same.	42.75	Cedar Br. 75 E. Hick. 15 in diam.
		78.25	Leave bottom E & W.
East	Random between sect. 12 & 13.	79.00	Enter field E & W.
36.00	Leave fields N & S.	80.00	Set post cor. of sect's 26, 27, 34 & 35. W. Oak 15 N 72 E 53. W. Oak 15 N 51 W 49. Land (except bottom) rolling, 2nd rate—bottom level & wet, W & B. Oak, Hickory, Elm, Maple, etc.
72.50	Stream 10 S.		
80.42	Intersect E Boundary 122 lks. South of post land roling 2nd rate. W & B oak, Hickory & Hazle Brush.	East	Random between sect. 26 & 35.
		40.50	Leave field N & S.
West	Corrected.	41.25	Drain South.
7.38	B. Oak 18.	53.25	Road N & S.
40.21	Set quarter post W. Oak 16 N 81½ E 94. B. Oak 15 S. 46 W 189.	60.25	Drain S E.
		80.00	Intersect 36 lks. N. Land rolling, 2nd rate W & B. Oak, Hickory, Elm & Hazle brush.
80.42	Section Cor.		
		West	Corrected.
North	Between Sect. 11 & 12 Var. 10° 08'.		Hickory 10.
40.00	Set quarter sect. Made Mound of earth Pit 6 lks. East.	40.00	Set qr. Sect post. W. Oak 10 S 69 E 89. B. Oak 18 N 83 E 181.
		80.00	Set. Cor.
42.80	Leave field in prairie E & W.	North	Between Sect. 26 & 27 10° 48'.
67.30	Enter field E & W.	14.75	Road E & W.
80.00	Set post cor. of Sect. 1, 2, 11 & 12 and made Mound of Earth & Sod. Land gently rolling, 2nd rate—Fields.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of earth.
East	Random between sect. 1 & 12.		
44.50	Leave fields N & S.		
66.75	Stream 5 S E.		

57.70	Leave field E & W.	80.00	Set post, cor. of sect. 10, 11, 14 & 15.
58.00	Road E & W.		W Oak 12 S 12½ E 26.
63.48	W. Oak 12 in diam.		W Oak 12 N 23 W 45.
76.50	Enter field S W.		Land rolling 2nd rate.
80.00	Set post cor. sect. 22, 23, 26 & 27.		W & B Oak, Hickory, Elm & Hazle brush.
	B. Oak 15 N 62½ E 549.		
	Same.		
East	Random between sect. 23 & 26.	East	Random between sect. 11 & 14.
1.50	Leave field N & S.	29.50	Enter field N & S.
34.00	Enter field N & S.	43.00	Road N & S.
51.50	Road N & S.	80.00	Intersect 10 lks. so. Land Same.
79.92	Intersect at post.	West	Corrected.
	Same.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
West	Corrected.		Elm 18 S 87½ W 91.
39.96	Set qr. sect. post.		B. Oak 20 N 74½ E 72.
	Cherry 12 W 664.	80.00	Sect. Cor.
	Cherry 14 N 89½ W 664.		
79.92	Sect. cor.	North	Between sect. 10 & 11 10° 08'.
North	Between Sect. 23 & 22 10° 30'.	11.50	Road west.
10.00	Leave field E & W.	16.32	S. Oak 12 in dia.
25.80	Elm 10 in dia.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.		W. Oak 24 S 35 W 9.
	W. Oak 10 N 34 E 68.		W. Oak 20 N 87 E 45.
	W. Oak 10 S 42 W 27.	80.00	Set post cor of sect. 2, 3, 10 & 11.
65.35	Hickory 15 in dia.		B. Oak 10 N 57 W 12.
80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 14, 15, 22 & 23.		W. Oak 20 S 59 E 52.
	W. Oak 15 N 32 W 28.		Land rolling, 2nd rate.
	W. Oak 14 S 41 E 92.		W & B Oak, Elm, Hickory, & Hazle brush.
	Land rolling, 2nd rate.	East	Random between 2 & 11.
	W & B. Oak, Elm, Hickory, Hazle	20.50	Road W N W.
	Oak, Hickory & Plumb brush.	53.00	Enter field N W.
East	Random between sect. 14 & 23.	60.00	Leave field N W.
7.00	Enter prairie N & S.	65.00	Road S W.
25.00	Enter field N & S.	65.50	Enter field N W.
34.50	Read N & S.	79.90	Intersect 48 lks. South, Land Same.
79.86	Intersect 6 lks S. Land gently rolling, mostly prairie, 2nd rate.	West	Corrected.
West	Corrected.	37.56	Elm 20 in dia.
39.93	Set qr. sect post & made mound of Earth in field.	39.95	Set qr. sect. post.
76.09	B. Oak 20 in dia.		W. Oak 18 N 59 E 85.
79.86	Sect. Cor.	79.90	B. Oak 8 S 47 W 21.
			W. Oak 10.
			Sect. Cor.
	Oct. 18th, 1843.	North	Between sect. 2 & 3 10° 35'.
North	Between sect. 14 & 15 10° 08'.	14.50	Road N W.
11.94	B. Oak 16 in dia.	15.45	W. Oak 15.
14.50	Road west.	19.00	Stream 15 S W & enter bottom.
30.00	Drain West.	27.00	Leave bottom S W.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.	39.75	Enter field S E.
	W. Oak 18 S 8½ W 35.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
	W. Oak 16 S 85 E 87.		B. Oak 36 S 71 W 54.
63.68	Hickory 14 in dia.	53.50	Hickory 10 S 6 E 41.
63.78	Road S W.	65.46	Leave field S W.
			Elm 14.

86.64	Entersect North Boundary 27 lks. E of post & set post cor. of sect. 2 & 3.	East 30.50 39.50 41.00 60.80 79.96	Random between sect. 22 & 27. Enter field N & S. Leave field N & S. Road N & S. Enter field N & S. Intersect 6 lks. south. Land Same.
	B. Oak 12 S 11 W 92. W. Oak 12 S 35 E 144.		
	Land Same.		
	Oct. 19th, 1843.	West	Corrected.
North	Between Sects. 33 & 34 10° 51'.	39.98	Set qr. Sect. post. Elm 8 S 26 E 33 Hickory 10 N 13 W 40. Sect. Cor.
18.70	W. Oak 18 in dia.		
24.25	Road E & W.	79.96	
27.50	Enter bottom E & W.		
29.75	Stream 50 E.	North	Between sect. 21 & 22 10° 15'.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post. W. Oak 14 S 72 E 62. B. Oak 8 N 87½ W 57.	14.51 25.00 30.75 40.00	W. Oak 18 in dia. W. Oak 10 in dia. Drain West. Set qr. sect. post. W. Oak 12 S 42 W 56. W. Oak 10 N 36 E 47.
55.00	Leave bottom N E.	54.60	W. Oak 24 in dia.
68.70	Road E & W.	58.25	Stream 20 S W & enter bottom.
76.85	B. Oak 14 in dia.	70.00	Leave bottom S E.
80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 27, 28, 33 & 34. W. Oak 12 S 6 E 116. W. Oak 12 S 61 W 127. Land rolling, 2nd rate. W & B Oak, Elm, Hickory & Hazle brush.	78.50 80.00	Road S W. Set post Cor. of sect. 15, 16, 21 & 22. W. Oak 30 N 21 E 38. W. Oak 14 S 16 W 33. Land Same.
East	Random between sect. 27 & 34.	East	Random Sect. 15 & 22.
10.00	Enter bottom N & S.	1.00	Road S W.
21.50	Cedar Cr. 75 S E.	12.00	Enter bottom S W.
39.50	Drain S E.	40.00	Stream 20 S W & Leave bottom.
42.00	Leave bottom S E.	79.86	Entersect 18 lks S. Same.
43.00	Enter fields N & S.	West	Corrected.
57.00	Road S W.	40.00	W. Oak 12 in dia.
80.08	Intersect 42 lks. S. Land (except bottom) rolling 2nd rate W & B Oak, etc.	69.82 79.86	Set qr. sect. post. Elm 15 N 33 E 18. W. Oak 16 N 41 W 23. W. O. 15 in dia. Sect. Cor.
West	Corrected.	North	Between sect. 15 & 16 10.00.
40.04	Set qr. sect. post. W. Oak 36 N 50 E 5. W. Oak 12 S 35 W 26.	40.00	Set qr. post sect. B. Oak 18 N 6 E 75. B. Oak 24 S 13½ W 97.
69.50	B. Oak 20 in dia.	58.14 80.00	B. Oak 14 in dia. Set post Cor. of sect. 9, 10 15 & 16. W. Oak 24 S 72 W 59. W. Oak 14 N 68 E 101. Land rolling 2nd rate. W & B Oak, Elm, Hickory, Lynn & Hazle Briers, etc.
North	Between sect. 27 & 28 10° 33'.	East	Random between sect. 10 & 15.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post. W. Oak 24 S 57 W 32. W. Oak 22 N 73 E 97.	38.00	Enter bottom south.
42.00	Enter bottom S E.		
45.00	Cedar Cr. 75 East.		
49.90	B. Oak 15 in dia.		
55.00	Leave bottom S E.		
80.00	Set post Cor. of sect. 21, 22 27 & 28. W. Oak 12 S 65 W 35. W. Oak 15 N 5 E 73. Land rolling 2nd rate. W & B Oak, Hickory & Hazle brush.		

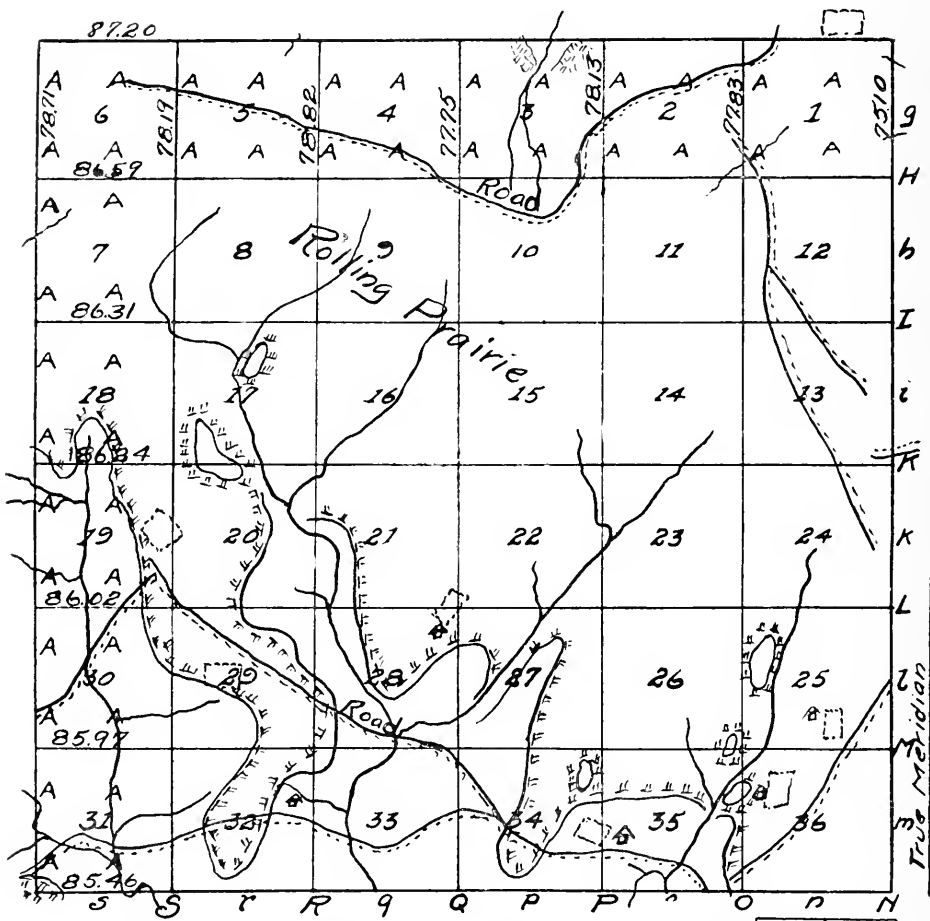
49.50	Stream 20 South.	40.00	Set qr. sect post.
50.00	Leave bottom South.		W. Oak 14 S 7 E 33.
77.00	Drain South.		Elm 15 N 83 E 18.
80.02	Intersect 10 lks.	43.50	Stream 10 East.
	Same Land.	80.00	Set post cor. of sects. 28, 29, 32 & 33.
West	Corrected.		Made Mound of Earth & Sod—Pit
0.40	W. Oak 10.		7 lks South.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.		Land rolling, 2nd rate, Hazle thorn,
	B. Oak 12 S 13 E 24.		Plumb & Briers.
	W. Oak 18 N 30 W 37.	East	Random between sect. 27 & 33 10.20.
68.60	Hickory 15.	9.00	Road E S E.
80.02	Sect. Corner.	41.50	Enter field N & S.
	October 20th, 1843.	54.70	Leave field N & S.
		80.00	Entersect 29 lks. North. Same.
North	Between sect. 9 & 10 10° 30'.	West	Corrected.
21.37	Elm 14.	40.00	Set qr. Sect. post.
40.00	Sect. qr. sect. post.		B. Oak 15 S 77 W 308.
	Elm 12 S 60 W 17.		B. Oak 14 N 62 W 260.
	Elm 10 N 78 E 22.	80.00	Sect. Corner.
51.96	Elm 14.	North	Between sect. 28 & 29 10.24.
80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 3, 4—9 & 10.	2.00	Leave brush E & W.
	W. Oak 20 S 88 E 40.	3.50	Road West.
	W. Oak 22 N 51 W 35.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound
	Same.		Pit 7 lks East.
East	Random between sect. 3 & 10.	48.50	Leave prairie E & W & Enter brush.
2.00	Enter bottom S S E.	80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 20, 21, 28 & 29
19.00	Stream 20 S S E.		and made Mound Pit 7 lks South.
21.00	Leave bottom S E & N W.		Land South ½ Prairie, 2nd rate,
80.00	Entersect at post.		rest Oak, Hazle & Plumb brush.
	Land Same.		Oct. 21, 1843.
West	Corrected.	East	Random between sect. 21 & 28.
11.85	B. Oak 20.	17.50	Enter bottom E S E.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.	21.50	Cedar Cr. 75 E S E.
	W. Oak 10 S 6 W 36.	51.50	Cedar Cr. 75 N E.
	W. Oak 10 N 10 W 67.	61.00	Cedar Cr. 75 S E.
50.11	W. Oak 15.	72.00	Leave bottom S E.
80.00	Sect. Cor.	80.02	Intersect at post.
North	Between sect. 3 & 4 11.00.		Land (except bottom) same on bot-
10.00	Enter bottom S E.		tom, Elm, W & B Oak, Maple,
22.00	Stream 10 E.		Ash & Hickory, etc.
25.00	Leave bottom E W.	West	Corrected.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.	6.17	B. Oak 16.
	W. Oak S 62 E 13.	40.01	Set qr. sect. post.
	W. Oak N 56 W 25.		W. Oak 24 S 76 W 10.
48.15	B. Oak 14.		W. Oak 22 N 15 W 34.
65.60	Road West.	80.02	Sect. Corner.
87.03	Intersect North Boundary 36 lks.	North	Between Sect. 20 & 21 10.20.
	East of post and set post. cor of	16.97	W. Oak 20.
	sect. 3 & 4.	37.00	Enter bottom S E.
	W. Oak 16 S 23 E 36.	40.00	Set qr. sect post.
	Hickory 8 S 67 W 22.		W. Oak 14 S 38 W 71.
	Same.		B. Oak 14 N 50 E 60.
North	Between sect. 32 & 33 10.20.		
5.00	Leave prairie E & W & Enter brush.		

51.00	Leave bottom S E.	36.75	Stream 10 S E.
80.00	Set post, cor. of sect. 16 17 20 & 21.	40.00	Set qr. Sect. post.
	Black Oak 10 N 62 W 15.		B. Oak 20 S 72 W 17.
	Black Oak 10 S 33 E 9.		Lynn 10 N 61 E 32.
	Land (except bottom) rolling 2nd	42.00	Leave bottom S E.
	rate.	62.67	W. Oak 14.
	W & B Oak & Hazle brush.	80.00	Set post Cor. of sect. 4. 5—8 & 9.
42.50	Cedar Cr. 75 East.		W. Oak 18 S 67 E 61.
			W. Oak 18 N 76 W 40.
East	Random between sect. 16 & 21.		Land rolling, 2nd rate.
35.00	Road W N E.		W & B Oak, Elm, Hickory, etc.
48.00	Drain South.		
53.30	Road N W.	East	Random between sect. 4 & 9.
60.00	Enter bottom South.	80.18	Intersect post.
68.50	Leave bottom South.		Same.
60.25	Stream 20 South.		
80.14	Intersect 5 lks North.	West	Corrected.
	Same.	3.03	W. Oak 18 in diam.
		40.09	Set qr. sect post.
West	Corrected.		Elm 10 S 20 W 37.
	W. Oak 14 in dia.		Elm 12 N 41 E 36.
40.07	Set qr. sect. post.	80.18	Section Cor.
	W. Oak 20 S 42 W 15.		
	W. Oak 24 N 133.	North	Between sect. 4 & 5 11.00.
80.14	Sect. Corner.	4.50	Drain S W.
		28.28	Elm 20.
		40.00	Set qr. sect post.
North	Between sect. 16 & 17 10.33.		Hickory 12 S 47 W 5.
19.89	B. Oak 15 in dia.		B. Oak 10 S 69 E 36.
40.00	Set qr. Section post.	66.83	W. Oak 16.
	W. Oak 12 S 10 W 149.	84.80	Road West.
	W. Oak 16 N 85 W 342.	86.66	Intersect North Boundary.
41.75	Road N W.		9 lks. East post & Set post cor. of
62.38	W. Oak 14.		sect. 4 & 5.
66.00	Drain East.		W. Oak 12 S 76 W 131.
80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 8, 9 17 & 16.		B. Oak 12 S 54 E 255.
	W. Oak 24 S 81 W 60.		Oct. 22nd, 1843.
	W. Oak 18 N 80 E 81.		
	Land rolling 2nd rate W & B Oak	North	Between sects. 31 & 32.
	etc.	26.25	Spring brook 3 E.
		40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
East	Random between sect. 9 & 16.		& made mound of Earth & Sod—
13.00	Enter bottom south.		Pit 7 lks E.
14.50	Stream 10 S E.	50.75	Road West.
37.00	Leave bottom N W & S W.	80.00	Set post, cor. of sect.
55.25	Drain South.		29, 30—31 & 32 & Made Mound of
78.60	Drain South.		Earth & Sod Pit 8 lks South.
80.20	Intersect 12 lks. North.		Land rolling prairie 2nd rate.
	Same.		
West	Corrected.	East	Random between sect. 29 & 32.
4.36	Elm 15 in. dia.	13.50	Drain S.
40.10	Set qr. sect. post.	70.00	Road E N E.
	W. Oak 36 N 77 E 19.	80.06	Intersect 18 lks North.
	Hickory 14 S 65 W 18.		Land Same.
43.64	Section corner.		
		West	Corrected.
North	Between sect. 8 & 9. 10.45.	40.03	Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound
19.56	W. Oak 24 in dia.		of Earth & Sod—Pit 7 lks East.
30.00	Enter bottom S E.	80.06	Section Cor.

West	Random between sect. 30 & 31.	33.00	Leave wet bottom S W & N W.
85.37	Intersect at post.	37.50	Leave prairie.
	Land level 2nd rate. Prairie.	80.00	Intersect 15 lks South.
East	Corrected.		Land (except bottom) rolling 2nd
45.35	Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound		rate, W & B Oak, Hickory, etc.
	of Earth & Sod Pit 7 lks E.	West	Corrected.
85.37	Section Cor.		W. Oak W 10.
North	Between sect 29 & 30 10.30.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
40.00	Set. qr. Sect. post & Made Mound		B. Oak 9 S 57 W 161.
	of Earth & Sod—Pit 8 lks E.		B. Oak 10 S 70 W 177.
57.00	Road N W.	80.00	Sect. cor.
73.00	Level prairie E & W Enter brush.		Oct. 23rd. 1843.
80.00	Set post cor. of sect 19, 20, 29 & 30.	West	Random between sec. 18 & 19.
	B. Oak 6 S 63 E 125.		5.00 Cedar Cr. S W.
	B. Oak 6 N 27 E 83.	15.50	Leave bottom South.
	Land rolling 2nd rate, prairie.	21.00	Enter bottom N.
East	Random between sect. 20 & 29.	30.00	Cedar Cr. 50 N E.
80.00	Intersect 8 lks South.	41.50	Cedar Cr. 50 S E.
	Land rolling 2nd rate.	49.50	Cedar Cr. 50 N E.
	Hazle, Oak, thorn Plumb & Hick-	71.50	Cedar Cr. 50 S E & leave bottom S
	ory brush.	85.95	E.
West	Corrected.		Intersect W boundary 10 lks S. of
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.		post.
	Hickory 12 N 24 W 68.		Land mostly bottom 2nd rate.
	Hickory 12 S 86½ W 76.		W & B Oak, Elm, Maple, Hickory,
80.00	Sect. Corner.		Ash, etc.
West	Random between sect. 19 & 30.	East	Corrected.
15.15	Road N.		Hickory 12 N 21 E 40.
65.75	Drain North.		B. Oak 14 S 49 E 40.
74.75	Enter field N N W.	4.04	B. Oak 15.
79.00	Leave field N S W.	45.95	Set qr. sect. post.
85.91	Intersect south of post.		W. Ash N 45 W 27.
	Land Same.	78.30	Hickory 21 S 15 W 25.
East	Corrected.	85.95	Hackberry 36.
	Hickory 10 S 15 E 37.		Sect. Cor.
	B. Oak 18 N 55 E 186.	North	Between sect. 17 & 18 10.38.
45.91	Set qr. sect post.	10.00	Enter prairie N W.
	W. Oak 15 N 89¼ E 56.	34.00	Leave bottom W & S E.
	W. Oak 14 N 86½ E 263.	38.50	Enter grove.
85.91	Sect. Corner.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post.
North	Between sect. 19 & 20 10.40.		B. Oak 10 S 22 W 24.
38.00	Enter bottom East.		B. Oak 10 N 38 E 24.
40.00	Set qr. sect. post.	45.00	Leave grove.
	B. Oak 22 S 40 E 44.	47.00	Road N N W.
	Elm 15 N 30 W 18.	80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 7, 8, 17 & 18
52.00	Cedar Cr. 50 East.		and Made Mound—Pit 10 lks S.
70.44	W. Oak 14 in dia.		Land rolling (except bottom) 2nd
74.00	Road N E.		rate—mostly prairie.
80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 17, 18 19 & 20.	East	Random between sect. 8 & 17.
	B. Oak 14 N 11 E 60.	46.25	Road N W.
	W. Oak 6 S 9 E 17.	55.00	Leave prairie N W.
East	Random between sect.	79.70	Intersect 7 lks south of Cor.
2.50	Enter prairie N W.		Land rolling 2nd rate.
3.00	Road North.		W & B Oak, & Hickory.
			West 55 chs prairie.

West 11.28 39.85	Corrected. W. Oak 16. Set qr. sect. post & made Mound of Earth & Sod—Pit 8 lks E.	40.00	Set qr. sect. post. W. Oak 11 N 42 E 7. B Oak 20 S 12 W 21.
79.70	Sect. Cor.	44.00	Enter bottom S E.
West 65.10 85.83	Random between sect. 7 & 18. Drain South. Intersect W Boundary. 18 lks. S of post in Mound—Land rolling prairie, 2nd rate.	45.50 60.00 66.68 77.50 86.59	Stream 10 S E. Leave bottom S E. Hickory 18 in dia. Drain S W. Intersect N Boundary 23 lks E of post & Set post cor. of sect. 5 & 6. Elm 12 S 77 E 47. Hickory 8 S 52 W 17. Land rolling 2nd rate. W & B Oak, Elm, Hickory etc. Oct. 24th. 1843.
East 45.83 85.83	Corrected. Elm 14 N 86½ E 188. Set qr. sect post and made Mound of Earth & Sod Pit 7 lks East. Sect. Cor.		
North 40.00 45.00 78.00 80.00	Between sect. 7 & 8 10.55. Set. qr. sect. post & Made Mound of Earth & Sod—Pit 7 lks East. Road N N E. Road N W. Set post cor. of sect. 5, 6, 7 & 8. W. Oak 15 N 70 E 280. W. Oak 22 S 51 E 293. Land rolling 2nd rate, prairie.		The face of this township is rolling. Soil a dark loam. The bottom lands are level and some wet soil clayey. The timber is principally White & Black Oak, & Hickory Undergrowth (Hazle most- ly) The streams are dried up except pud- dles of stagnated water in their beds. See Diagram.
East 3.00 30.00 34.75 47.00 80.00	Random between sect 5 & 8. Leave prairie N W. Enter bottom S E. Stream 10 S E. Leave bottom S E. Intersect at post. Land rolling 2nd rate. W & B Oak, Hickory, Elm, etc.		I, Alvin Burt, Deputy Surveyor do hereby certify and solemnly swear that in pursuance of a contract with James Wilson, Surveyor General of the United States for the Ter- ritories of Wisconsin & Iowa bearing date, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1843, and in strict conformity to the laws of the United States and the instructions of said Survey General, I have surveyed and subdivided into Sections, Township No. 72, North in Range No. 11, West of the 5th Principal in the Territory of Iowa. And I do further certify and swear that the fore- goings are the trune and original Field Notes of the said Survey and subdivision executed as aforesaid.
West 11.06 40.00 54.81 76.99 80.00	Corrected. W. Oak 12 in dia. Set. qr. sect. post. Elm 12 N 18 W 29. Hickory 12 S 2 E 36. W. Oak 12 in dia. W. Oak 15 in dia. Sect. Cor.		Certified this 28th day of October, A. D. 1843. ALVIN BURT, <i>Dep. Sur.</i> THOMAS HURLEY, JEREMIAH FARRILL, <i>Chainmen.</i> WILLIAM WIGGINS, BENJAMIN WIGGINS, <i>Markers.</i>
West 0.50 47.00 85.65	Random between sect. 6 & 7. Road N W. Road South. Intersect West Boundary at post in Mound. Same.		
East 45.65 85.65	Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of Earth & Sod Pit 7 lks E. Sect. Corner.		Territory of Iowa. Surveyor Generals Office May 29th, 1844. Then the said Alvin Burt Deputy Sur. per- sonally appeared and made solemn Oath that the above Oath and certificate by him subscribed is true, Before me.
North 10.00 13.66	Between sect. 5 & 6. Leave prairie S E. W. Oak 16 in. dia.		JAMES WILSON, <i>Sur. Gen'l.</i>

Twp No 73 Range No. 11W. 5P. Mer.



Surveyed in 1873 by Alon Burt D.S.

CHAPTER XXI

POLK TOWNSHIP

Field notes of the subdivision of Township No. 73 north of Range No. 11, west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Iowa territory. Surveyed by Alvin Burt, deputy surveyor, November, 1843.

North 11.20 40.00 60.00 65.00 67.00 80.00	Between Sect. 35 & 36. Var. 10.46. Road N E. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of Earth & Sod—Pit 7 lks E. Enter thicket. Leave thicket. Stream 3 S W. Set post Cor. of Sect. 25, 26, 35 & 36 & made Mound of Earth & Sod—Pit 8 lks South. Land rolling 2nd rate—Prairie.	79.58	Section Corner.
East 8.20 54.50 79.82	Random between Sect. 25 & 36. Stream 3 S W. Road N E. Intersect East Boundary 59 lks S of Cor. Land same.	48.00 80.50	North Between sect. 23 & 24. 11.25. Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of Earth & Sod—Pit 7 lks East. 80.00 Set post cor. of sect. 13, 14, 23 & 24 & made Mound of Earth & Sod—Pit 8 lks South. Land rolling, prairie 2nd rate. East Random between sect. 13 & 24. 48.00 Road N N W. 80.50 Intersect East Boundary 189 South of Cor. Land same.
West 39.91 79.82	Corrected. Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of earth & Sod—Pit 8 lks East. Section Cor.	40.25 80.50	West Corrected. Set. qr. sect. post & Made mound of earth & Sod—Pit 7 lks East. Section Corner.
North 40.00 80.00	Between Sect. 25 & 26. 11.06. Set qr. sect post & Made Mound of Earth & Sod Pit 8 lks East. Set post cor. of sect. 23, 24, 25 & 26 & Made Mound of earth & Sod—Pit 8 lks South. Land rolling prairie 2nd rate.	40.00 80.00	North Between sect. 13 & 14. 10.48. 40.00 Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of Earth & Sod Pit 7 lks East. 80.00 Set post cor. of sect. 11, 12, 13 & 14 Made Mound of earth & Sod—Pit 7 lks South. Land rolling 2nd rate. Prairie.
East 30.15 79.58	Random between sect. 24 & 25. Drain South. Intersect East Boundary. 117 lks. South of Cor. —Land Same.	19.50 38.50 80.32	East Random between sect. 12 & 13. 19.50 Road N N W. 38.50 Road N W. 80.32 Intersect E Boundary 2 55 S of Cor. Land same.
West 39.79	Corrected. Set qr. sect. post & made Mound of earth & Sod—pit 7 lks East.	40.16 80.32	West Corrected. 40.16 Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of Earth & Sod—Pit 7 lks E. 80.32 Section Cor.

North 40.00	Between sect. 11 & 12. 10.27. Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of earth & Sod. Pit 7 lks E.	North 40.00	Between sect. 26 & 27. 11.17. Set qr. Sect. post and made mound of Earth & Sod. Pit 7 lks east.
80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 1, 2, 11 & 12 & Made Mound of earth & Sod— Pit 8 lks South. Land level 2nd rate. Prairie.	80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 22, 23, 26 & 27 & made Mound of earth & sod— Pit 8 lks South. Land rolling 2nd rate. Prairie.
East 5.70 80.32	Random between sect. 1 & 12. Road N W. Intersect E Boundary 300 South of Cor. Land rolling, 2nd rate. Prairie.	East 79.70	Random between sect. 23 & 26. Intersect 9 lks South. Land same.
West 40.16	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & Sod Pit 7 lks E.	West 39.95 79.90	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod—Pit 7 lks East. Section Cor.
80.32	Sec. Cor.	North 40.00	Between sect. 22 & 23. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of Earth & Sod. Pit 7 lks East.
North 5.00 10.00 40.00	Between Sect. 1 & 2. 10.15. Drain N E. Road N W. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & Sod. Pit 7 lks east.	40.25 56.20 80.00	Drain S W. Drain S S E. Set post cor. of Sect. 14, 15—22 & 23. Land rolling 2nd rate. Prairie & made mound of earth and sod— Pit 7 lks South.
67.40 77.83	Road W. Intersect N Boundary at post in Mound. Land Same.	East 44.00 79.92	Random between Sect. 14 & 23. Drain S W. Intersect at post. Land rolling 2nd rate Prairie.
	Nov. 4 1843.	West 39.96 79.92	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East. Sec. corner.
North 21.60 23.40 33.10 40.00	Between sect. 34 & 35. Road W. Enter field N E. Leave field E & W. Set qr. sect. post. B. Oak 20 S 10 W 53. B. Oak 12 N 31½ E 45.	North 40.00 80.00	Between sect. 14 & 15. 10.12. Set qr. Sect. post & made mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks east. Set post cor. of sect. 10, 11, 14 & 15 & Made Mound of earth & sod Pit 7 lks South. Land south half rolling, North half level. 2nd rate—Prairie.
50.00	Leave brush & Enter prairie E & W.	East 80.00	Random between sect. 11 & 14. Intersect 8 lks North. Land level—prairie 2nd rate.
80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 26, 27, 34 & 35 & made mound of earth & sod Pit lks South. Land rolling 2nd rate, first 50 chs W. & B. Oak, Elm & Hazle, Plumb & Prickley-Ash brush.	West 40.00 80.00	Corrected. Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod—Pit 7 lks east. Sec. Cor.
East 52.90 70.00 77.50 79.96	Random between sect. 26 & 35. Drain S East. Enter thicket. Leave thicket. Intersect at post. Land rolling prairie 2nd rate.		
West 39.98	Corrected. Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.		

North 40.00	Between sect. 10 & 11. 10.00. Set qr. Sect. post & made mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.	North 18.60 40.00	Between Sect. 27 & 28. 10.40. Stream 8 S W. Set qr. Sect. post. . Hickory 15 N 88 E 26. Hickory 12 W 74 W 30.
80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 2, 3, 10 & 11, & made mound of earth & sod. Pit 8 lks South.	55.00 65.00 78.00 80.00	Road W. Enter prairie E & W. Enter field N N E. Set post cor. of sect. 21, 22, 27 & 28 & Made Mound of earth. Pit 8 lks South. Land rolling 2nd rate.
East 73.30 80.00	Random between Sect. 2 & 11. Drain N E. Intersect at post. —Land rolling 2nd rate—prairie.		Elm, Hickory, W. & B. Oak, lynn, & Hazle brush, Prickley Ash & Crab Apple brush.
West 40.00	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.	East 41.15 45.00 80.04	Random between Sect. 22 & 27. Drain South. Drain S W. Intersect 8 lks North. Land rolling 2nd rate. Prairie.
80.00	Section Corner.		
North 29.00 40.00	Between sect. 2 & 3. 10.00. Road West. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.	West 40.02	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post. Cherry to S 80 W 8.
78.13	Intersect North Boundary at post in Mound. Land rolling, 2nd rate. Prairie. November 5th, 1843.	80.04 0.20	Section cor. Leave field N N E.
North 4.66 40.00	Between Sect. 33 & 34. W. Oak 20 in dia. Set qr. Sect. post. W. Oak 12 S 43 W 7. Elm 9 N 11 E 16.	North 7.50 40.00	Between Sect. 21 & 22. 10.00. Leave field E & W. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & Sod. Pit 7 lks East.
45.50 65.68 78.75 80.00	Road S W. B. Oak 10 in dia. Road N W. Set post. Cor. of Sect. 27, 28, 33 & 34. B. Oak 10 N 34 W 37. W. Oak 12 S 68 E 67. Land rolling, 2nd rate. Elm, Hickory, W. & B. Oak, Lynn & Hazle brush.	80.00	Set post Cor. of sect. 15, 16, 21 & 22 & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks South. Land Same.
East 35.00 80.06	Random between Sect. 27 & 34. Enter prairie N & S. Intersect at post. Land rolling 2nd rate, W½ Same. Rest prairie.	East 67.20 80.02	Random between Sect. 15 & 22. Drain S E. Intersect at post. Land Same.
West 40.03	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth. Pit 7 lks E. B. Oak 18 in. dia.	West 40.01	Corrected. Set quarter Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & Sod. Pit 7 lks East. Section Cor.
80.06	Section cor.	80.02	
		North 40.00	Between Sect. 15 & 16. 9.40. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.
		80.00	Set post Cor. of Sect. 9, 10—15 & 16 & Made Mound of earth & sod Pit 7 lks South. Land rolling 2nd rate. Prairie.

East 79.92	Random between Sect. 10 & 15. Intersect at post. Land level Prairie. 2nd rate.	79.78	Intersect 4 lks South. Land Same.
West 39.96	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.	2.28 38.89	Corrected. Hickory 12 in. dia. Set qr. Sect. post. W. Oak 14 N 74 W 50. W. Oak 18 S 55 W 54. Section corner.
79.92	Sect. Cor.	79.78	
North 40.00	Between Sect. 9 & 10. 9.25. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.	North 27.50 35.00 40.00	Between sect. 28 & 29. 10.00. Road West. Leave prairie N N W. Set qr. Sect. post. B. Oak 7 N 21½ W 131. Aspen 6 S 38 E 83. B. Oak 18 in. dia. Set post corner of sect. 20, 21, 28 & 29. Hickory 10 S 65 E 182. B. Oak 10 S 15 E 104. Land rolling 2nd rate part prairie & W & B Oak, & Hazle, plumb & Crab apple Brush.
73.00	Road West.		
80.00	Set post cor. of sect. 3, 4, 9 & 10 & Made Mound of earth & sod—Pit 7 lks South. Same.	49.58 80.00	
East 32.00	Random between sect. 3 & 10. Stream 3 North.		
47.60	Drain North.		
61.50	Road S W.		
79.86	Intersect at post. Land rolling 2nd rate. Prairie.		
West 39.93	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.	East 4.50 5.00 25.00 70.50 79.82	Random between Sect. 21 & 28. Drain South. Stream 10 South. Enter prairie N & S. Enter field N & S. Intersect at post. Land rolling 2nd rate. First 25 chains W & B Oak, Elm & Hazle Plumb, Crab-Apple, & Prickley, Ash Brush, rest prairie.
79.86	Section corner.		
North 40.00	Between Sect. 3 & 4. 9.20. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.		
77.75	Intersect North Boundary at post in Mounds. Same.	West 39.91 79.82	Corrected. Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East. Sect. corner.
North 39.90	Between Sect. 32 & 33. Road N W.		
40.00	Set qr. Sect. post. B. Oak 10 S 55 W 140. B. Oak 18 N 45 E 276.	North 2.50 39.20 40.00	Between sect. 20 & 21. 9.40. Drain East. Stream 8 S E. Set qr. Sect. post. Cottonwood 16 S 61 E 107. Cottonwood 16 S 83 W 148. Enter prairie. Drain S W. Set post cor. of sect. 16, 17—20 & 21 & Made Mound of earth & sod—Pit 7 lks South. Land Same.
52.80	Spring Brook 3 S E.		
72.00	Enter prairie E & W.		
80.00	Set post corner of section 28, 29, 32 & 33 & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 8 lks South. Land rolling, 2nd rate. W & B Oak, & Hazle Brush.	40.00 79.20 80.00	
East 11.00	Random between Sect. 28 & 33. Leave prairie N W.		
46.30	Stream 10 South.		
79.00	Road W N W.	East 11.75	Random between Sect. 16 & 21. Drain S W.

79.78	Intersect 10 lks South. Land rolling, 2nd rate. Prairie.	North 35.00 38.25 40.00	Between Sect. 31 & 32. Road E & W. Drain S W. Set qr. Sect. post.
West 39.89	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod Pit 7 lks East.	40.00	Hickory 10 S 20 E 16. Hickory 12 N 20 W 20.
79.78	Section corner. November 7th, 1843.	62.73 80.00	Elm 18 in dia. Set post Cor. of Sect. 29, 30—31 & 32.
North 40.00	Between sect. 16 & 17. 9.25. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.		Elm 9 S 36 W 20. B. Oak 16 N 51 W 63. Land rolling 2nd rate, Hickory, Elm, W. & B. Oak, Elm & Hazle Brush.
80.00	Set post corner of sect. 8, 9, 16 & 17 & Made Mound of earth & sod —Pit 8 lks South. Land rolling, Prairie 2nd rate.	East 44.50 65.50 79.78	Random between Sect. 29 & 32. Enter prairie N & S. Road North. Intersect at post. Land west 44 chs. Same, rest roll- ing, 2nd rate. Prairie.
East 67.50 79.78	Random between Sect. 9 & 16. Drain South. Intersect 6 lks South. Land same.		
West 39.89	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & made Mound of earth & sod—Pit 7 lks East.	West 39.89	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post. B. Oak 10 N 51 W 12. B. Oak 14 S 68 E 19.
79.78	Section Cor. November 8th, 1843.	79.78	Section Corner. November 8th, 1843.
North 23.20 40.00	Between Sect. 8 & 9. 9.18. Drain S W. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.	West 31.70 85.97	Random between Sect. 30 & 31. Stream 10 South. Intersect West Boundary at post. Land Rolling, 2nd rate. Hickory, W. & B. Oak, Elm, Lynn & Hazle brush.
80.00	Set post Corner of sect. 4, 5—8 & 9 & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East. Land rolling 2nd rate. Prairie.	East 6.45 45.97 74.09 85.97	Return. B. Oak 16 S 52 E 70. B. Oak 10 N 51 E 40. Elm 15 in. dia. Set qr. Sect. post. B. Oak 16 S 10 E 52. B. Oak 6 North 17. Hickory 10 in dia. Sect. Corner.
East 72.20 79.82	Random between Sect. 4 & 9. Road N W. Intersect 4 lks South. Land Level Prairie 2nd rate.		
West 39.91	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.	North 12.11 17.75 40.00	Between Sect. 29 & 30. 10.00. Elm 14 in dia. Drain West. Set qr. Sect. post. B. Oak 8 S 85 W 27. B. Oak 6 N 33 E 45.
79.82	Section Corner.	40.00	Enter prairie N W. Set post corner of Sect. 19, 20— 29 & 30 & Made Mound of earth & sod—Pit 7 lks South.
North 24.00 40.00	Between Sect. 4 & 5. 91.5. Road West. Set qr. Sect. post & made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East.	45.00 80.00	Land rolling 2nd rate, South half W. & B. Oak, Elm, Hickory & Hazle brush—rest Prairie.
77.82	Intersect North Boundary at post in mound. Land rolling 2nd rate. Prairie.		

East 39.50 79.96	Random between Sect. 20 & 29. Enter Brush N & S E. Intersect 14 lks South. Land rolling 2nd rate. W½ Prairie rest Havle, Plumb, Crabapple & Prickley Ash brush.	West 46.00 58.00 64.50 78.00 86.24	Random between Sect. 18 & 19. Enter thicket. Stream 3 South. Leave Thicket. Enter brush. Intersect West Boundary 10 lks N. of post. Land Same.
West 39.98 79.96 8.00	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post. B. Oak 12 S 30 W 56. B. Oak 14 N 47 E 122. Section Corner. Road N W.	East 46.24 86.24	Corrected. Aspen 6 N 84½ E 183. B. Oak 6 S 83¼ E 235. Set qr. Section post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East. Sec. Corner.
West 20.00 30.30 62.50 86.02	Random between Sect. 19 & 30. Leave prairie N & S. Road S W. Stream 10 S E. Intersect West Boundary at post. Land rolling 2nd rate. W. & B. Oak, Elm, Lynn, Hickory & Hazle Brush.	North 40.00 79.50 80.00	Between Sect. 17 & 18. 9.25. Set qr. sect. post & Made Mound of earth & Sod. Pit 7 lks East. Stream 3 S S E. Set post cor. of Sect. 7, 8, 17 & 18 & Made Mound of earth & sod— Pit 7 lks South. Land rolling, 2nd rate. Prairie.
East 2.27 46.02	Return. B. Oak 15 S 32 E 44. B. Oak 16 N 35 E 15. B. Oak 9 in dia. Set qr. Sect. post. B. Oak 14 N 76 W 74. B. Oak 10 N 88¼ E 264.	East 41.50 79.92	Random between Sect. 8 & 17. Stream 3 S W. Intersect 6 lks South. Land Same.
North 10.00 40.00 47.00 56.00 80.00	Between sect. 19 & 20. 9.35. Road N West. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks east. Enter field E N E. Leave field N N W. Set post Sect. corners 17, 18, 19 & 20 & Made Mound of earth and sod—Pit lks South. Land level 2nd rate. Prairie.	West 39.96 79.92 West 0.10 86.31	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East. Section Corner. Random between 7 & 18. Stream 3 South. Intersect West Boundary 12 lks North of post in mound.
East 12.00 25.00 52.80 79.88	Random between Sect. 17 & 20. Enter thicket. Leave thicket. Stream 4 South. Intersect at post. Land rolling 2nd rate, mostly prairie.	East 46.31 86.31	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East. Sect. Corner.
West 39.94 79.88	Corrected. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of Earth & Sod. Pit 7 lks East. Section Corner.	North 40.00 43.20 80.00	Between Sect. 7 & 8. 9.15. Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound of earth & sod. Pit 7 lks East. Drain S W. Set post corner of Sect. 5, 6—7 & 8 & Made Mound of earth & sod— Pit 7 lks South. Land rolling 2nd rate. Prairie.
	November 9th, 1843.		

East 79.92 Random between Sect. 5 & 8.
Intersect at post.
Land level 2nd rate. Prairie.

West 39.96 Return.
Set qr. Sect. post & made mound of
earth & sod.
Pit 7 lks East.
79.92 Section Corner.

West 86.59 Random between Sect. 6 & 7.
Intersect West Boundary 9 lks N
of post.
Land level 2nd rate. Prairie.

East 46.59 Corrected.
Set qr. Sect. post & made mound
of earth & sod.
Pit 7 lks East.
86.59 Sect. Cor.

North 40.00 Between Sect. 5 & 6. 9.07.
Set qr. Sect. post & Made Mound
of earth & sod.
Pit 7 lks East.

61.40 Road West.
78.19 Intersect North Boundary at post
in Mound.
Land level 2nd rate. Prairie.
November 10th, 1843.

Elm & Hickory Undergrowth, mostly Hazle.
The streams are nearly dried up.

I, Alvin Burt, Deputy Surveyor, do hereby certify and solemnly swear that in pursuance of a contract with James Wilson, Surveyor General of the United States for the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, bearing date the 30th day of September, A. D. 1843, and in strict conformity to the laws of the United States and the instructions of said Surveyor General, I have surveyed and subdivided into Sections, Township No. 73 North, in Range No. 11 West of the 5th principal Meridian, in the Territory of Iowa. And I do further certify and swear that the foregoing are the true and Original Field Notes of the Said Survey and Subdivision executed as aforesaid.

Certified this 26th day of November, A. D. 1843.

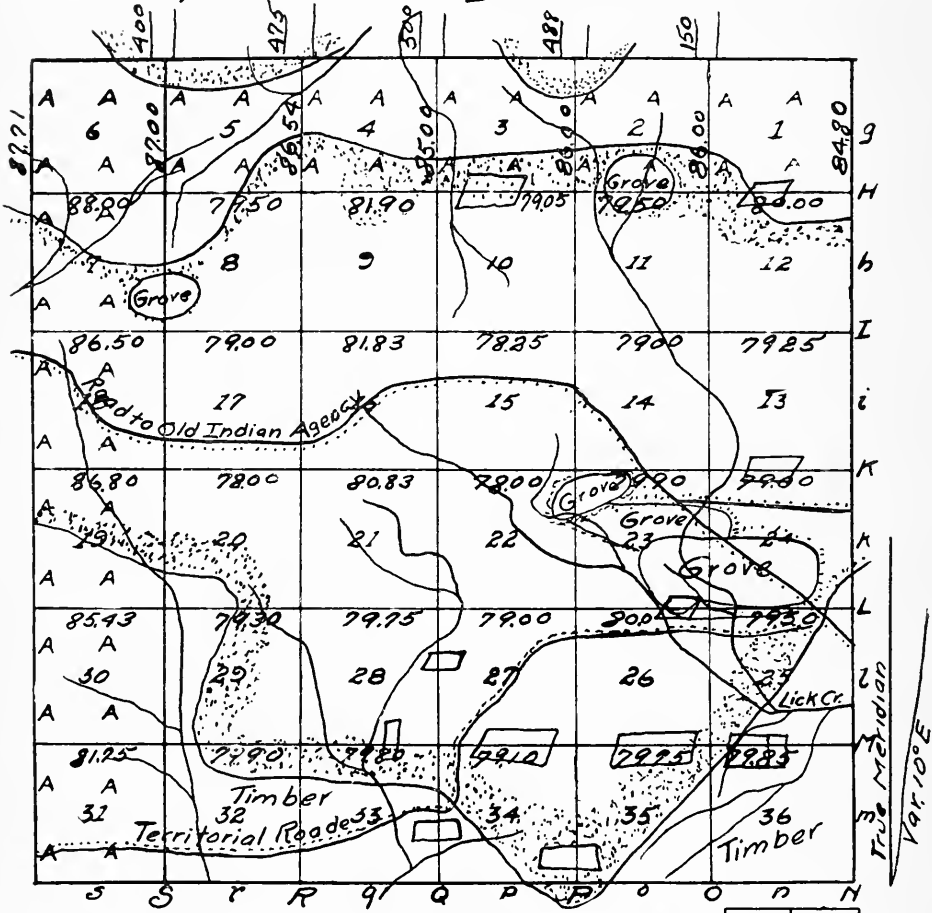
ALVIN BURT,
Dep. Survey.
THOMAS HURLEY,
JERAMIAH FARRELL,
Chainmen.
WILLIAM HIGGINS,
BENJAMIN HIGGINS,
Markers.

Territory of Iowa.
Surveyor Generals Office May 29th, 1844.
Then the said Alvin Burt, Dep. Sur., personally appeared and made solemn Oath that the above Oath and certificate by him subscribed is true before me.

JAMES WILSON,
Surveyor General.

The face of this township is rolling, soil dark loam; it is mostly prairie; the timber is in the S W part & is mostly W. & B. Oak,

Twp. No. 71 Range No. 11W.5P Mer.



Scale 80 chains to 1 inch.
 Surveyed in 1843 by Dr. Barrard D.S.

CHAPTER XXII

DES MOINES TOWNSHIP

Field Notes of Township 71 N. Range 11, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Iowa Territory. Surveyed by Paul C.; Jeffries, Deputy Surveyor.

Commenced June 9th, 1846.

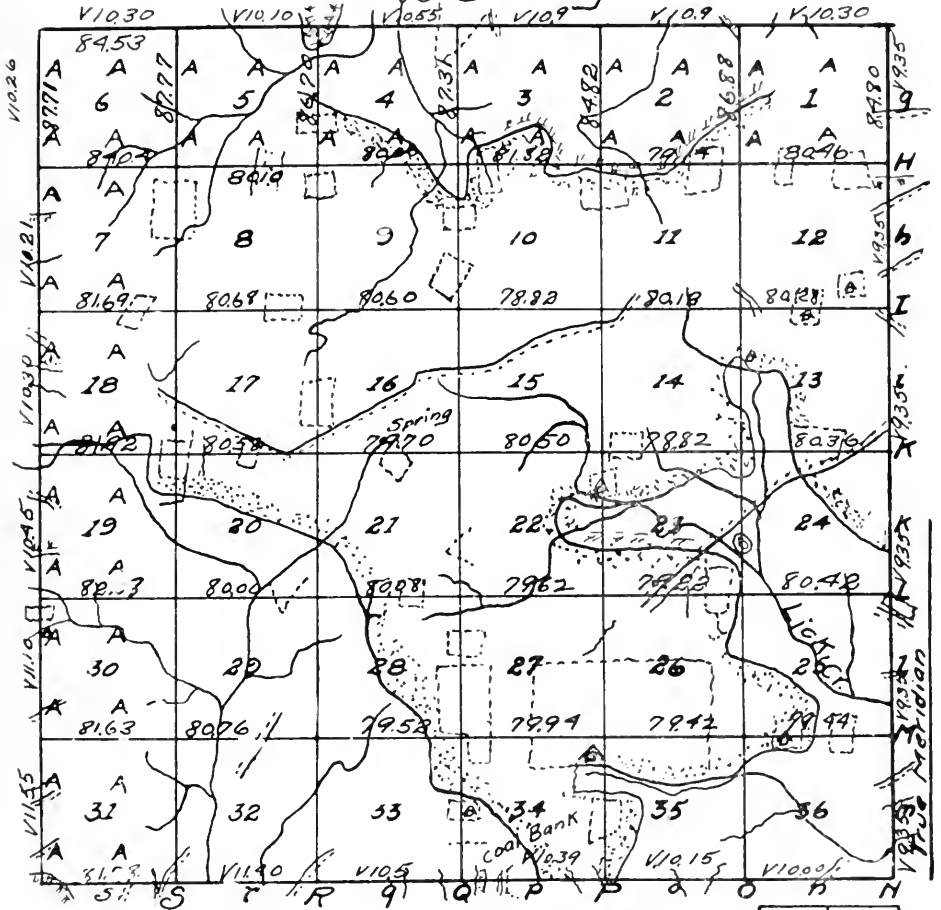
Completed June 22nd, 1846.

North	Between sec. 35 & 36.	47.00		Leave prairie N W.
25.30	W. Oak 30 in dia.	69.30		Field S W.
34.75	Run 4 L N E.	73.00		Leave same N W.
40.00	Sec qr. sec. post.	80.00		Set post cor. of sec. 23, 24, 25 & 26.
	Bearings:			W. Oak 22 N 74 W 20.
	Br. Oak 24 S 74 W 196.			Hickory 10 S 65 E 50.
	Br. Oak S 37 E 1.03.			Land same.
56.75	Run 5 L N E.			June 9th, 1846.
60.00	Enter prairie S W & N E.			
80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 25 & 6, 35 & 36 and made mound of earth & sod, pit 4 L S.	East		Random between Sect. 24 & 25.
	A black locust planted by the Inhabitants at the cor. of former survey, bear, S 25 E 118.	18.90		Lick Creek 20 L S E.
	Land good, 2nd rate, Br. Oak, Hickory & Elm, Very Brushy, Hazel, plum, Thorn & J. Oak.	64.40		Run 2 L S E.
		80.40		Intd. E B 16 L S of post.
				Land rolling, 2nd rate, Hickory, Br. Oak, etc.
				U. G. Hazel, plum, etc.
			West	Corrected line Var 10° 47'.
East	Random between sec. 25 & 36.	40.20		Set qr. sec. post.
27.00	Enter field N & S.			Hickory 10 N 32 W 22.
35.00	House 50 L South.			Br. Oak 8 S 7 W 30.
38.00	Leave field & enter brush.	52.67		Elm 18 in dia.
48.00	Enter field N & S.	80.40		Sec. cor.
59.75	Leave same.			
79.44	Intd line 90 1 S of post. Land same.	North		Between Sec. 23 & 24.
		9.63		W. Oak 36 in dia.
		21.50		Lick Cr. 20 L S E.
West	Corrected line Var 10° 39'.	23.50		Impassable pond.
39.72	Set qr. sec. cor.			Offset:
	Br. Oak 26 S 41 E 241.			N 60 E 3.00.
	Br. Oak 20 N 1 W 300.			N 60 W 3.00 to line.
79.44	Sec. cor.	35.00		Territorial Road to Iowa City, N E.
		40.00		Set qr. sec. post.
North	Between Sec. 25 & 26.			R. Oak 40 N 12 W 68.
40.00	Set post qr. sec. cor & made mound of earth & sod.	59.40		R. Oak 18 N 75 E 90.
	Pit 4 L East.	69.00		Lick creek 30 L S E.
				Enter prairie N W & N E.

80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 13, 14, 23 & 24 & made mound of earth & sod. Pit 4 1 South. Land in timber same as last mile, prairie, rolling & dry, 2nd rate.	80.00	Set post & made mound of earth & sod, pit 4 L S. Cor. of sec. 1, 2, 11 & 12. Land same.
East	Random between sec. 13 & 24.	East	Random between sec. 1 & 12.
4.50	Leave prairie N W.	17.00	Enter field S & N.
9.75	Lick Cr. 20 L S E.	23.25	Leave same S & N.
34.60	Enter field & prairie N & S.	60.00	Enter field S & N.
64.00	Leave field N & S. Road to Fairfield.	74.50	Leave field E S E House N 50 L.
65.00	Enter field East.	80.40	Intd. E B 203 L S of post. Land same.
80.36	Intd. E B 14 L N. Land level & rolling, good 2nd rate, in grove, grushy, Hazel, J. Oak, Thorn, etc.	West	Corrected line Var 11° 27'.
West	Corrected line Var 10° 39'.	40.23	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of earth & sod. Pit 4 L E.
40.18	Set qr. sec. post in field and made mound of earth & sod. Pit 4 L E.	80.40	Sec. cor.
80.36	Sec. cor.	North	Between sec. 1 & 2.
North	Between sec. 13 & 14.	35.00	School house & leave prairie & enter grove N E.
20.00	Enter brush grove.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post. J. Oak 12 S 35 E 42. J. Oak 12 N 77 W 41.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post. J. Oak 4 N 84 E 7. J. Oak 5 N 15 W 10.	40.51	Elm 18 in dia.
46.25	Leave grove & enter prairie & cross run & L S E.	86.88	Intd. N B 65 L E. J. Oak 12 S 58 W 75. J. Oak 8 S 68 E 60. Land in prairie same in grove, Elm, J. Oak and Hickory, thick U. G. Hazel, Plum, etc.
48.00	House on right 50 L.	North	Between sec. 34 & 35.
80.00	Set post in slough cor. of sec. 11, 12, 13 & 14, and made mound, Pit 23 L South.	20.00	Enter field N E.
East	Random between sec. 12 & 13.	39.50	Leave same W & enter brushy grove.
9.00	Road from Ottumwa to Burlington N W From East.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post. Br. Oak 4 S 70 W 17. J. Oak 4 S 19 E 16.
33.00	Enter lane.	49.50	Run 3 L S E & leave grove N W.
40.00	House on right.	50.75	Enter field E & W House N W 5.00.
45.00	Pass field.	80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 26, 27, 34 & 35 & made mound of earth & sod, pit 4 L S. Land rolling & dry, good 2nd rate.
54.50	Blacksmith shop & house.	East	Random between sec. 26 & 35.
60.00	House & farm on left.	58.60	Leave field S & N.
80.28	Intd. line 71 L S of post. Land rolling, good 2nd rate prairie.	79.42	Intd. line 6 L N of post. Land same as last mile.
West	Corrected line Var 11° 04'.	West	Corrected line, Var 10.27.
40.14	Set post & made mound pit 4 L E.	39.71	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of earth & sod. Pit 4 L E.
80.28	Sec. cor.	79.42	Sec. cor.
	June 10th, 1846.	North	Between sec. 26 & 27.
North	Between sec. 11 & 12.	40.00	Set post & made mound Pit 4 L E.
3.50	Road W N W.		
40.00	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of Earth & Sod. Pit 4 L E.		
79.00	Run 2 L N W.		

Twp. No. 71 Range No. 11W.5P Mer.

Re-Survey



Surveyed in 1846 by Paul C. Jeffries D.S.

43.25	Leave field W & E.	80.00	Set post & made mound cor. of sec's 10, 11, 14 & 15.
49.00	Run 3 L S W.		
80.00	Set post cor. sec. 22, 23, 26 & 27 & made mound of earth and sod Pit 4 L S.		Land dry & rolling, good 2nd rate, prairie.
	June 11th, 1846.		
East	Random between sec. 23 & 26.	East	Random between sec. 11 & 14.
30.00	Road to Fairfield N E.	10.50	Road S W & E N E.
36.80	Run 4 L N E.	50.00	Run 2 L S E.
48.00	Run 3 L N W.	80.12	Intd. line 7 L N. Land same as last mile.
59.25	Field N & S.		
74.40	Leave same and enter grove.	West	Corrected line Var 10° 2'.
79.22	Intd. line 24 L N of post. Land same.	40.06	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.
		80.12	Sec. cor.
West	Corrected line Var 10.20'.		
39.61	Set qr. sec. post and made mound of Earth & sod, Pit 4 L E.	North	Between Sec's 10 & 11.
79.22	Sec. cor.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of earth & sod, Pit 4 L E.
		59.25	Field W & E.
North	Between Sec's 22 & 23.	76.50	Leave same & enter brushy grove.
30.00	Enter brush S E.	80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 2, 3, 10 & 11.
33.75	Run 10 L N E.		J. Oak 8 N 27 E 143. No other near.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.		Land S½ level, rather wet.
	Br. Oak 24 S 63 E 91.		North ½ rolling & dry, 2nd rate, prairie.
	J. Oak 4 8 58 W 53.		
58.50.	Run 5 L S E & enter prairie S E.	East	Random between 2 & 11. Var 10°.
65.20	Enter field E & W House 10 chs E.	12.75	Run 6 L N W.
71.00	Leave field N N E.	31.00	Leave grove & enter prairie N E.
80.00	Set post & made mound of earth & sod, Pit 4 L S.	41.25	Enter large field N & S.
	Cor. of sec. 14, 15, 22 & 23. Land rolling & dry, good 2nd soil, Hazel & J. Oak.	71.30	Leave same N & S.
	June 12th, 1846.	79.14	Intd. line 115 L S of post. Land rolling & dry, good 2nd rate soil, in grove Linden, J. Oak & Elm, small growth U. G. Hazel, Plum, etc.
East	Random between sec. 14 & 23.		
1.25	Enter field at southerly side.	West	Corrected line Var 10° 49'.
28.25	Leave field N & S.	39.57	Set post qr. sec. cor.
37.50	Run 2 L S E.		J. Oak 10 S 2½ W 225.
50.00	Houses 50 L N.		J. Oak 10 N 29 W 390.
57.50	Field N of line.	79.14	Sec. cor.
70.00	Pass same.		
78.82	Intd. line 10 L S of post. Land same.		
West	Corrected line Var 10° 04'.		
39.41	Set qr. sec. post made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.	North	Between sec. 2 & 3.
78.82	Sec. cor.	12.20	Run 10 L N W.
		24.30	Elm 9 in dia.
North	Between sec. 14 & 15.	35.31	R. Oak 26 in dia.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.	39.00	Run 10 L S E.
76.00	Road from Burlington to Ottumwa E & W.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
			Br. Oak 24 S 34 W 16.
			Linden 20 N 11 E 42.
		72.31	Br. Oak 18 in dia.

84.82	Intd. N B 70 L E of post. Br. Oak 14 S 31 W 69. Br. Oak 22 S 78 E 141. Land rolling 2nd rate, R. & Br. Oak, Linden, Elm & Hickory, U. G. Hazel, Plum & thorn. June 14th, 1846.	11.50 30.00 79.62	Run 2 L S E & enter brush. Run 10 L E N E. Intd at post. Land rolling, 2nd rate soil, mostly brushy, Hazel Plum & J. Oak.
		West 39.81	Marked line back Var 11° 27'. Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.
North	Between sec. 33 & 34.	79.62	Sec. cor.
.42	W. Oak 11 in dia.		
14.66	W. Oak 12 in dia.		
22.00	House on left 10 L.	North	Between 21 & 22.
34.75	Leave field E & W.	5.25	Run 10 L S E.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post. Br. Oak 12 S 47 W 29. Br. Oak 12 N 67 E 69.	22.40 25.20 40.00	Field N W. Leave same N E. Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth & sod pit 4 L E.
48.00	Enter field E & W house 1.00 on right.	80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 15, 16, 21 & 22 made mound of earth & sod, pit 4 L S. Land rolling, prairie good 2nd rate.
53.00	Leave field & enter prairie N W.		
80.00	Set post cor of sec. 27, 28 33 & 34 & Made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L S. Land in grove broken W. Oak, some R. Oak and Hickory, in prairie level, rather wet, land 2nd rate.	East 25.50 72.35 80.50	Random between 15 & 22 V 11.27. Run 3 L N E. Run 6 L S E. Intd at post. Land same.
East	Random between sec. 27 & 34.	West	Marked line Var 11.27'.
1.00	Enter field N & S.	40.25	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.
20.00	Leave field Road from Fairfield to Iowaville. House 1 ch S W.	80.50	Sec. cor.
37.75	Enter field N & S.	North	Between sec. 15 & 16 V 10.40'.
79.94	Intd line 186 L S of post. Land level & rolling, prairie 2nd rate, soil, mostly in cultivation.	27.25 40.00 43.50	Run 10 L S E. Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E. Road from Burlington to Ottumwa E & W.
West	Corrected line Var 11° 35'.	80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 9. 10. 15 & 16 & made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L S. Land same. June 15th, 1846.
39.97	Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth & sod pit 4 L E.		
79.94	Cor. sec.		
North	Between 27 & 28.	East	Random between sec. 10 & 15 V 11.27'.
.10	Enter field W & E.	78.82	Intd. Line 44 L S of post. Land same.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of earth & sod pit 4 L E.		
40.10	Leave field W & E.	West	corrected line Var 11° 46'.
44.75	Enter field E & W.	39.41	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.
58.00	Leave field E & W.	78.82	Sec. cor.
71.15	Run 4 L N E.		
80.00	Set post cor. of sec's 21, 22 27 & 28 & made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 Lks S. Land rolling, good 2nd rate prairie.	North 11.65 27.50 40.00	Between sec. 9 & 10 V 10° 40'. Enter field N N E. Leave same N W House 4 ch W. Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.
East	Random between sec. 22 & 27 V 11° 27'.		

47.00	Enter field E & W.	55.60	Field N & S.
57.00	Leave field E & W Leave prairie same course.	60.00	Enter prairie N W.
76.00	Enter same field N N W.	79.52	Intd. line 58 L N of post.
76.49	Elm 12 in dia.		Land in timber same in prairie, level, rather wet, 2nd rate.
80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 3, 4, 9 & 10.	West	Corrected line Var 11° 15'.
	Br. Oak 48 S 65 E 46.	39.70	Set qr. sec. post.
	Br. Oak 20 N 25 W 37.		Br. Oak 10 N 7 W 72.
	Land in prairie same Br. Oak & Hickory, U. G. Hazel, Plum etc.	79.52	Br. Oak 12 S 40 W 40.
			Sec. cor.
East	Random between sec. 3 & 10.	North	Between sec. 28 & 29 Var 11°.
5.00	Leave grove & enter prairie N E.	29.55	Hickory 12 in dia.
18.00	Leave field N & S.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
18.90	Run 3 L N W.		Br. Oak 12 N 80 W 69.
24.80	Enter field N & S.		Br. Oak 14 S 66 E 113.
50.20	Leave field & enter grove S E.	59.80	Run 3 L S W.
81.82	Intd line at post.	80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 20, 21, 28 & 29.
			Hickory 12 N 50 W 86.
West	Marked line back V 11° 45'.		Br. Oak 18 N 38 E 236.
40.91	Set post qr. sec. cor & made mound etc. pit 4 L E.		Land broken, thinly timbered, W Oak & Hickory.
81.82	Sec. cor.		Short U G, Hazel and Hickory soil poor, 2nd rate.
			June 16th, 1846.
North	Between sec. 3 & 4 Var 10° 40'.	East	Random between sec. 21 & 28 V 11.15.
20.75	Leave field E & W.	20.00	Leave brush & enter prairie N W.
22.00	Run 3 L N W.	24.00	Field N & S.
28.00	Road from Fairfield to Ottumwa.	38.50	Leave same.
34.84	B. Walnut 6 in dia.	42.00	Enter field N & S.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.	62.50	Leave same N & S.
	B. Oak 22 N 66 W 62.	80.08	Intd. line 28 L N of post. Land brushy prairie, No large growth, rolling, 2nd rate.
	B. Oak 22 S 72 E 84.		
50.69	Br. Oak 18 in dia.	West	Corrected line Var 11° 03'.
67.92	Hickory 8 in dia.	40.04	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.
87.31	Intd N B 62 L W of post & set post cor. of sec 3 & 4.	80.08	Sec. cor.
	Hickory 20 S 57 E 25.		
	Br. Oak 22 S 69 W 121.	North	Between sec 20 & 21 V 10.40'.
		2.50	Run 2 L S W.
North	Between sec's 32 & 33 11.30'.	28.75	Run 2 L S W.
.48	W. Oak 14 in dia.	30.00	Enter prairie S E.
5.50	Road from Fairfield to Iowaville.	39.00	Enter field E & W.
10.42	W. Oak 12 in dia.	40.30	Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth & sod, Pit 4 L E.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.	80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 16, 17 20 & 21 Made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L S.
	W. Oak 30 S 59 W 88.		Land rolling 2nd rate.
	W. Oak 24 N 74 E 35.	East	Random between Sec. 16 & 21 V 11.
48.20	Run 10 L S W.	32.50	Spring run 2 L S W.
50.51	Hickory 11 in dia.	34.40	Enter field S W & N E.
80.00	Set post cor. of sec's 28, 29 32 & 33.		
	Br. Oak 12 S 37 W 65.		
	B. Oak 26 N 10 E 188.		
	Land broken, 2nd rate, soil w. B. Br. & R. Oak, & Hickory U G same & Hazel.		
East	Random between sec's 28 & 33 V 11.40'.		
27.00	Run 5 L S W.		

40.60	Leave same S E.	34.00	Leave same.
79.70	Intd at post. Land same.	40.00	Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.
West	Marked line black 11° 8'.	43.00	Leave prairie S W.
39.85	Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.	47.47	Br. Oak 18 in dia.
79.70	Sec. cor.	75.00	Rock Cr. 50 L N E.
		84.50	Enter prairie E & W.
		86.70	Intd. N B 93 L W of post and set post cor. sec. 4 & 5.
North	Between sec 16 & 17 V 10.52.		Linden 18 S 20 E 283.
1.50	Road from Burlington to Ottumwa S W and enter field W & E.		Elm 12 S 25 W 205.
31.25	Leave field W & E.		Land in prairie same in grove. Br.
10.00	Set post qr. sec. cor & made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.		Oak & R Oak, Hickory, Linden and Elm.
41.50	Run S L N E.		June 17th. 1846.
55.00	Same N W.		
65.80	Same 10 L N E.	North	Between sec's 31 & 32 Var 12°.
80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 8, 9, 16 & 17 & made mound of earth & sod, Pit 4 L S. Land same.	7.60	W. Oak 24 in dia.
		13.00	Road S W.
		36.00	Run 3 L N E.
		39.23	W. Oak 22 in dia.
		40.00	Set qr. sec. post.
East	Random between sec. 9 & 16 V 11°.		W. Oak 18 N 26 W 25.
25.00	Run 10 L E N E.		W. Oak 18 S 79 E 157.
80.60	Intd. line 4 L S of post. Land same.	52.50	Run 10 L S E.
		80.00	Set post cor. of sec's 29, 30, 31 & 32.
			W. Oak 10 S 65 W 48.
			W. Oak 10 S 55 E 23.
			Land rolling & broken W. Oak & some Hickory, poor 2nd rate, soil.
West	Corrected line Var 11° 02'.		
40.30	Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth sod, Pit 4 L E.	East	Random between 29 & 32 Var 11° 40'.
80.60	Sec. cor.	29.50	Creek 12 L S.
	V 9 05'.	46.06	Road S W.
		80.76	Intd line 43 L N. Land hilly & broken. Timber same.
North	Sec. 8 & 9.		
40.00	Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.	West	Corrected line Var 11° 22.
68.20	Field E & W.	40.38	Set qr. sec. post.
78.40	Leave same E & W.		W. Oak 30 S 67½ E 96.
80.00	Set post cor, of sec. 4, 5, 8 & 9 made mound of earth & sod, pit 4 L S. Land same.		W. Oak 10 S 12 E 147.
		47.10	W. Oak 22 in dia.
East	Random between Sec's 4 & 9 Var 11°.	80.76	Sec. cor.
41.50	Run 10 L N E.		
52.50	Leave field.	West	Random between sec's 30 & 31.
69.00	Leave prairie & enter grove N W.	81.63	Intd. W B at post.
75.00	Run 10 L North.		J. Oak 8 N 70 E 39.
78.30	Enter field N & S.		J. Oak 8 S 70 E 48.
80.00	Intd. line 54 L N of post.		Land rolling W. Oak Some B. Oak & Hickory.
	Land rolling, 2nd rate, in grove Br. Oak, Hickory & Lynn.		
West	Corrected line Var 11° 37'.	East	Marked line V 11.20'.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post and made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.	41.63	Set qr. sec. post.
80.00	Sec. cor.		Hickory 2D N 20 W 39.
			Br. Oak 18 S 21 W 75.
North	Between sec's 4 & 5 V 10.30'.	81.63	Sec. cor.
20.50	Enter field E & W.		June 18th. 1846.

North	Between sec's 29 & 30 V 10° 30'.	East	Random between Sec. 17 & 20 V 11°
12.25	Run 3 L. N E.		14'.
25.50	Run 10 L. S E.	6.50	Leave field N & S.
26.98	Birch 18 in diam.	10.75	Run 3 L. S.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.	40.30	Enter field N E.
	Br. Oak 14 S 88 E 218.	51.00	Leave same and enter road from
	Br. Oak 12 N 57 W 312.		Burlington to Ottumwa N W &
80.00	Set post vor. of sec. 19, 20, 29 & 30.		East.
	Br. Oak 15 N 55 W 51.	53.50	Well & house 25 l. North.
	Br. Oak 15 S 68 E 271.	80.58	Intl. line 8 l. N of post. Land
	Land rolling S of Run N of Run		rolling & level prairie, soil 2nd
	Br. Oak, openings.		rate.
		West	Corrected line Var 11° 11'.
East	Random between Sec. 20 & 29 V 11°	40.29	Set post qr. sec. cor. & made mound
	20'.		of earth & soil Pit 4 L E.
47.20	Creek 2 L S E.	80.58	Sec. cor.
62.00	Field S E.	West	Random between Sec's 18 & 19 V
60.00	Leave same N E.		11° 14'.
80.00	Intl. at post. Land rolling & broken	8.65	Leave field N & S & enter brush.
	2nd rate, soil. Timber scattering	44.50	Run 10 L. S E.
	Br. Oak.	57.50	Run 3 L. N E.
		81.92	Intl. W B. 58 L E of post. Land
			rolling, Brushey prairie, 2nd rate
West	Marked line back V 11° 20'.		soil.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.		
	Br. Oak 18 S 70 E 83.		
	Br. Oak 20 N 50 W 31.	East	Corrected line Var 10° 49'.
80.00	Sec. corner.	41.92	Set qr. sec. post.
			Br. Oak 12 N 50 W 174.
			J. Oak 6 S 50 E 52.
West	Random between 19 & 30 Var 11°		Sec. cor.
	20'.	81.92	
44.40	Run 3 L. S.		
69.50	Run 3 L. S.	North	Between sec's 17 & 18 V 10 20'.
82.08	Intl. W B. 13 L South.	8.90	Leave field E & W.
	Hickory 14 N 30 E 57.	21.50	Road from Burlington to Ottumwa
	Br. Oak 12 S 76 E 111.		N W.
	Land rolling, Br. Oak, openings 2nd	40.00	Set qr. sec. post and made mound
	rate, Soil.		of earth & sod, Pit 4 L E.
		55.28	Run 4 L. N E.
East	Corrected line Var 11° 14'.	80.00	Set post cor. of sec. 7, 8, 17 & 18
42.08	Set qr. sec. post.		& made mound of earth & sod Pit
	Br. Oak 12 N 15 E 05.		4 L. South.
	J. Oak 6 S 57 W 63.		Land mostly level, 2nd rate prairie.
82.08	Sec. cor.		June 19th, 1846.
North	Between sec. 19 & 20 V 10° 40'.	West	Random between sec. 8 & 17 V 11°
21.26	W. Oak 36 in dia.		14'.
27.00	Run 10 L. S E.	56.60	Enter field N & S.
40.00	Set qr. sec. post.	78.53	Leave same.
	J. Oak 6 S 62 W 71.	80.48	Intl. line 38 l. N of post. Land
	J. Oak 4 N 10 W 64.		same as: last mile.
69.75	Enter field E & W & enter prairie		
	S E.	West	Corrected line Var 10° 58'.
80.00	Set post vor. of sec's 17, 18, 19 &	40.24	Set qr. sec. post & made mound of
	20, and made mound of earth in		earth & sod Pit 4 L E.
	cornfield Pit 4 L. S.	80.48	Sec. cor.
	Land before entering prairie, saie	West	Random between sec. 7 & 18 V 10°
	in prairie, good 2nd rate soil.		57'.

35.00 Enter field N E.
 42.35 Leave same.
 81.69 Intd. W B 48 L S of post. Land same.

East Corrected line Var $10^{\circ} 36'$.
 41.69 Set post qr. sec. cor & made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.
 81.69 Sec. cor.

North Between Sec's 7 & 8 Var $8^{\circ} 46'$.
 34.90 Run 3 L N E & enter field E & W.
 40.00 Set qr. sec. post & made mound of earth & sod Pit 4 L E.
 76.50 Leave field E & W enter grove.
 80.00 Set post cor. of sec's 5, 6, 7 & 8.
 Br. Oak 20 S 80 W 27.
 Br. Oak 10 S 70 E 86.
 Land rolling 2nd rate in grove,
 Hickory, Br. & B. Oak.
 June 20th. 1846.

East Random between sec 5 & 8 V $10^{\circ} 36'$.
 20.25 Run 3 L N E.
 46.50 Leave grove & enter prairie N & S.
 80.10 Intd. at post. Land same as last mile.

West Marked line back Var $10^{\circ} 36'$.
 40.05 Set qr. sec. post.
 Br. Oak 12 S 5 W 158.
 Br. Oak 14 N 65 W 210.
 80.10 Sec. Cor.

West Random between sec. 6 & 7 V $10.36'$.
 18.60 Run 5 L N E.
 37.00 Spring run North.
 84.04 Intd. W B 45 L S of post.
 Br. Oak 12 S 41 E 317.
 Hickory 12 N 41 E 254.
 Land rolling some broken, W & Br. Oak, & Hickory, U G Hazel.

East Corrected line Var $10^{\circ} 17'$.
 44.04 Set qr. sec. post.
 B. Oak 10 S 32 E 90.
 B. Oak 9 N 55 E 136.
 84.04 Sec. cor.

North Between Sec's 5 & 6 V $10^{\circ} 10'$.
 6.08 W. Oak 24 in dia.
 13.50 Creek 20 L N E.

40.00 Set qr. sec. post.
 Br. Oak 12 S 87 E 180.
 No other near.

41.00 Run 3 L S E & enter prairie S E.
 87.77 Intd. N B 88 L W of post, made mound of earth & sod, Pit 4 L S.
 Land $S\frac{1}{2}$ part rolling timbered, W. Oak etc.
 Part brushy, Hazel, etc. N $\frac{1}{2}$ rolling 2nd rate, prairie.
 June 22nd 1846.

Lies between the Des Moines river & big Cedar, much the greater portion, smooth prairie extending from a short distance within the Des Moines, timber on the north to a considerable distance in places. Within the Cedar timber on the South mostly in cultivation on the margin of the prairie—Land good 2nd rate soil, gently rolling, & the whole susceptible of cultivation & a dense settlement being only from two to three miles from the centre of the prairie, to the timber on either side. The timber bordering on the prairie, rather poor. Short Red and White Oak, Elm, Hickory etc. quite brushy within the timber generally—

P. C. JEFFRIES, D. S.

I Paul C. Jeffries Deputy Surveyor do hereby swear that in pursuance of a contract with George W. Jones Surveyor General of the United States, for Wisconsin and Iowa, bearing date the 21st day of April 1846, and in strict conformity to the laws of the United States, and the instructions of said Surveyor General I have surveyed and subdivided into Sections, Township No. 71, North, Range 11, West in the territory of Iowa. And I do further swear that the foregoing are the true and original Field Notes of the said Survey and subdivision, executed as aforesaid.

PAUL C. JEFFRIES,
Deputy Surveyor.

JOHN FORD,
 IRA COFLIN,

Chainmen.

CHARLES F. BLAKE,
 BENJAMIN JEFFRIES,

Markers.

Subscribed and sworn to by Paul C. Jeffries, D. S. before me this 7 of Nov. 1846.
 Bela White Justice of the Peace for Wapello County, Iowa Territory.

CHAPTER XXIII

ACQUIRING TITLE

Under the organic law of the Territory of Iowa and of the State of Iowa the primary disposal of the soil and the right to provide the necessary regulations to secure its title in bona fide purchasers were reserved to the United States.

The settlers early perfected and employed a system to protect themselves in holding and transferring the lands they improved until the time arrived when they could acquire legal titles. It was an essential feature of the development of the country. Real estate was bought and sold with the same freedom and formal regularity that now prevails. The conveyances were in the form of quit claims. It was understood in these transactions that the consideration represented only the values of the advantages in location and the improvements made and did not include anything for the interest of the government. The deeds in fact conveyed nothing but an asserted right of priority in purchasing the land when offered for sale by the United States, a right maintained by the entire community.

In June, 1838, Congress acted. Two land offices were then created in the Iowa district. One was located at Dubuque, one at Burlington. For the latter Augustus Cæsar Dodge was appointed and confirmed as register, and Ver Planck Van Antwerp as receiver of the public moneys. For his clerk the register selected Bernhart Henn.

All three of these men are prominently identified with the early history of Iowa. Henn was twice honored by election to Congress from the first district. Van Antwerp was an active figure in affairs affecting the future state, profoundly influenced its constitution, and was named as worthy of a senatorship. Dodge filled various high positions and was chosen as the first senator of the state.

On July 6th, was issued the proclamation of the first public sale of land within the Territory of Iowa. Twenty-five townships, running from number sixty-seven to number seventy-seven and from range one to range ten, were named, three of which were in the County of Jefferson. On August 4th, Dodge entered upon the duties of his office. The first purchase was made on October 1st by John H. Murphy of Des Moines County. Prior to the public sale there were in all 220 preemptions. Three of these were secured by citizens of Jefferson County. On the 16th of October, Isaac L. Whitaker purchased in section twenty-nine of township number seventy-one north range nine west; on the 29th, John R. Parsons purchased in section thirty of township number seventy-two north range eight west; and Rhodham Bonnifield in section four of township number seventy-one north range eight west. The 19th of November was the date set for opening the public sale. Not only were the settlers directly interested present, but many others also.

"Before the land sale commenced," says an account in the Burlington Patriot, "Governor Lucas addressed the People from the Register's and Receiver's office. In the course of his remarks he hoped there would be no collision among the settlers—that the preemption law was inadequate—that it was necessary for them to enter into some agreement to secure their natural rights—that this was doing to our neighbor as we would wish him to do to us. We have no doubt that through his influence many disputed claims were arbitrated satisfactorily to the parties which might otherwise have caused much trouble and disturbance."

Coming from the governor, this was encouragement of a reassuring kind. His advice no doubt lessened their anxiety as it clearly pointed to approval of their well known purposes. Upon the main issue at least the settlers were agreed. The manifest intent of the law was that the lands should be sold to the highest bidder. This meant ruinous competition and success to the longest purse. In this lay the opportunity of the speculator to obtain with his ready cash valuable improvements at slight cost. Possessing little money and few means of getting it, the settler viewed this trading upon their necessities as robbery. The houses, the fences, the soil cleared and broken for tillage, the making it habitable and productive, were the products of their energy and toil and self-denial. They held on account of these things they were entitled to a prior right of purchase at the minimum price fixed by the Government. They properly reasoned that to permit competitive bidding was to compel the actual settler to lose, if unable to pay the higher price, or to purchase the values he had created. They were determined this should not be.

At this time it is probable the organizations of the settlers were largely informal. They were effective because unified by the stress and excitement of the moment. Events soon crystallized the movement, which became deliberate and formal. The unit of organization was the township.

Settlers' organizations were too common to suppose there were none in Jefferson County, although there appear to be no existing records of their meetings. The action taken in township number seventy-one north range seven west adjoining the present Township of Round Prairie on the east may be taken as a typical example. On August 17, 1839, a meeting of the settlers in that township was held at Ristine and Wamsley's mill. This mill was situated on Big Cedar Creek. Thomas O. Wamsley was called to the chair. Thomas D. Thompson was appointed secretary. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, which express their views of the situation, set out the rights and duties involved, and establish machinery for the protection of their interests.

"Whereas, Congress has by repeated acts of preemption encouraged in the western pioneer the privilege of settling on the unsold lands of the Government of the United States, a policy to which the western country owes much of its present worth and prosperity.

"And whereas, the late preemption laws do not suit our various and diversified necessities, and believing it to be the wish of Congress that every man should have a spot of land to call his own,

"We therefore feel it to be our duty to organize and associate ourselves together, so that there will be no misunderstanding among the settlers of this township at the ensuing land sales,

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That individually and alone we can do nothing, but experience has taught us that a body acting together in concert for the accomplishment of a legal and beneficial object, can perform wonders; it therefore becomes our duty to unite upon some plan of action to give force and efficiency to our measures.

"Resolved, That the organization of the claimants now existing in this township be continued and extended, so as to secure to all claimants their just rights.

"Resolved, That for the adjustment of all disputed claims, there shall be a committee of five disinterested men, residents of the township, appointed by the president of the township, whose duty it shall be to examine and decide between the disputants and report their decision to the president of the township; and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each claimant to report to the president of the township by the 20th of October next the amount of land claimed by him, with its exact situation, number and boundaries, in order that it may be properly adjusted and registered upon the township record.

"Resolved, That there shall be a township president and a township register appointed to attend to the various duties assigned them.

"Resolved, That there be a bidder and assistant bidder appointed for this township to attend the ensuing land sales at Burlington.

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the bidder of this township to meet in convention with the bidders of other townships, if any should be instructed so to do, for the still better and more effectual security and defense of the settlers of this township."

Thomas O. Wamsley was chosen president; Dr. Paschal Watson, register; Barnet Ristine, bidder; and Elisha B. Bell, assistant bidder.

The method of conducting the land sale was a simple one. The bidder, provided with a map of his township showing the names of the settlers and the exact location of their claims was stationed near the register. That official, taking the sections in numerical order, called the several subdivisions. The bidder, if there were no claimant, was silent; if there were a claimant, he named the minimum price. The register responded, "sold," and entered the settler's name. There was no delay to invite interruption. No bids were anticipated save those previously arranged for. Only in a few instances were there attempts at overbidding. Happily these resulted in little actual violence. The offenders quickly realized the seriousness and possible danger in such efforts and withdrew their offers.

In the articles of compact in the ordinance of 1787, it is declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." In partial fulfillment of this declaration section sixteen in every township was reserved for school purposes and was not subject to entry. This reservation placed those settlers who honestly but unintentionally had located in this section at a disadvantage. The territorial Legislature memorialized Congress for their relief. The act of June 12, 1840, relieved them to the extent that they were then authorized "to enter at the minimum price any other quarter section of the public lands lying in the same land district, to which no other person had the right of preemption."

Not the least difficult problem confronting the settlers was securing ready money against the day when their claims had to be paid for. There was almost no market for their products. Trade was chiefly confined to bartering one commodity for another. If a difference in value called for money, then a gold or silver piece, or Spanish coin, or bank note of questionable worth occasionally would appear. Under such conditions, some managed it by long and careful saving, some by disposing of their stock at a great sacrifice, and some by agreeing to an incredible rate of interest. The Government would accept in payment only the gold and silver, the Spanish coin, and the notes of certain designated banks. Having other paper, if it were not altogether worthless, meant at best a heavy discount. Yet the first public sale at Burlington netted \$295,495.61 obtained from these impecunious pioneers. In a substantial way it expressed that longing and desire to own their homes which characterized all their efforts.

On November 21st, township number seventy-one north range nine west, as it is technically described, (Cedar) was placed on sale. As has been noted, Isaac L. Whitaker had already secured his claim at private entry. James L. Scott was bidder. The first purchaser was W. G. Coop, who entered a part of section one. The other purchasers at this time were James L. Scott, James Manning, Rice Duncan, Richard F. Barrett, Sylvenus Herrington, Thomas Hardisty, Wm. McIntyre, John H. Armstrong, Charles Hutton, Lyne Sterling, Arnold Bonni- field, Bernard S. Merrian, Benj. B. Johnson, Jarius Fordyce, Isaac L. Whitaker, Wm. S. Whitaker, Samuel Taylor, Solomon Redman, Jehu Carter, Hosea Hall and Wm. Green. It lacked but a few months of seventeen years before the last piece of land remaining unsold after this sale passed to private ownership. This was purchased on April 7, 1855, by David E. Eckert, and was forty acres in section twenty-three. On July 30, 1864, the state issued its last patent to land in section sixteen to Wm. Daugherty.

On November 23d, township number seventy-one north range eight west, (Round Prairie), was placed on sale. As previously noted, Rhodam Bonni- field had already secured a claim at private entry. Frank Gilmer was bidder. Lewis Benedict purchased eighty acres in section one. The other purchasers at this time were Wm. Bonni- field, Rolly Taylor, John R. Parsons, Richard F. Barrett, Samuel Ritchey, Rice Duncan, John Huff, James Lanman, Lewis Doo- little, James Henderson, Stephen Sumner Phelps, Alfred Wright, James Oliver Kirkpatrick, Jacob Elliot, Daniel Sears, Joseph Parker, Richard Stewart, Thomas N. Johnston, Wm. Walter, Alexander Kirk, Richard Warfield Jones, John Stout, Wm. Stout, Daniel Riggs Stout, James R. Westfall, Eli Jones, John Newton Gilham, Wm. Cline, John R. Reager, Harding Butler, Benj. D. Workman, Cager Litton, James Henry Walker, James Tilford, Thomas Lambirth, Jonathan Hos- kins, Dillon Hoskins, Wm. Andrew, Ezekiel Gilham, Charles Hutton, and Lincoln Goodale. From the date of this sale to the date of the final sale of the public land remaining was not quite seventeen years. The last purchase was made on July 30, 1855, by Christopher Watkins and was forty acres in section twenty-eight.

Also on November 23d, township number seventy-two north range eight west (Lockridge), was placed on sale. Before this, as already stated, John R. Par- sons had secured a claim at private entry. The first purchase at this time was made in section one by Richard F. Barrett. The other purchasers were Henry Boardman, Elijah Adams, Samuel Taylor Berry, Archer Green, Jonathan Tur-

ner, Henry Adams, Sanford Berry, John H. Berry, Charles Stice, Sullifand S. Ross, Lewis Benedict, Gregory Bonnifield, William Green Coop, Robert S. Parsons, Isaac Tebay, Joseph Hickenbottom, Samuel M. Harris, Rhodham Bonnifield, Samuel Bonnifield, Joseph S. Chandler, Conrad Beck, Wm. Hopkirk, John Hopkirk, David Hopkirk and John Phillips. Of the lands then unsold the final purchase was made fifteen years later, on December 9, 1853, by John Jacobsen. It was about seventy acres in section four.

Not all the settlers in these townships were able to pay the minimum government price for their claims. These were for safety compelled to borrow. The principal money loaners were Lewis Benedict of Albany County, New York; Richard F. Barrett of Sangamon County, Illinois, and Lyne Sterling of Franklin County, Ohio. They made the entries in their own names, but executed bonds to deed the lands to the claimants at the end of two years on payment of double the entry cost. These names, therefore, represent pioneers who were willing to assume a burdensome debt in order to acquire a little ground to hold as their very own. It was the irony of fate that Barrett, having himself borrowed a large sum from the State Bank of Illinois, was partially repaid after the bank's failure in its depreciated paper which cost his debtors but one-half its face.

On March 18, 1840, township number seventy-three north range eight west, (Walnut), was placed on sale. Prior to this there had been some preemptions. On October 19, 1839, a claim was purchased in section thirty-six by Joseph York. On March 7, 1840, claims were purchased in section twenty-five by Thomas W. Small and by Andrew Turner, and in section thirty-six by Joseph Hampton. The purchasers at the sale were Josiah Smart, Daniel Creegan, Elias Buell, Zachariah Williams, Nathan W. Bond, Sexton Mount, John G. Mount, Charles W. Wood, Jonas Reed, Ebenezer Cherry Eddy, Gilbert Walker Tuel, John Lewis, John Beals, Josiah Lee, Thomas E. Purrington, Jacob Spainhowr, John Oswalt, Peter Jones, John Wiatt, Margaret Lyon, Jonathan J. Morris, Adam Stever, Hugh Johnson, John Pheasant, John Park, George Hanawalt, Thomas Allington, Andrew Johnson, David Courtney, Cephas Fisher, Benjamin Mount, Asbury B. Porter, and David Williams. Of the lands unsold at this time, the last forty acres, located in section nineteen, were bought on June 25, 1854, by Mathias Steffany.

On June 30, 1842, the land office was closed at Burlington and on August 1st opened again at Fairfield with William Ross as register and John Hawkins as receiver. For a dozen years it made Fairfield an important center. Ross died in office. The position was then filled in turn by Arthur Bridgeman, Bernhart Henn, George Wilson, Francis Springer and James Thompson. Hawkins was succeeded by V. P. VanAntwerp, W. H. Wallace and J. W. Culbertson in the order named. In 1856, the land office was removed to Chariton.

In 1840 and again in 1841, Congress enacted amendments to the preemption laws to the advantage of actual settlers. The immediate consequence of the more liberal provisions was a considerable increase in the number of preemptions. The effect was noticeable in the private sales made in township number seventy-one north range ten west (Liberty). The first purchase was made in section six on June 4, 1842, by Isaac McCleary. Between that date and the date of the public sale, purchases were made by Elijah Smith, Samuel Kirkpatrick, John Mitten, Wm. Precise, Charles Purvine, Daniel Rodabaugh, Thomas

Porter Cameron, Daniel Carter, Wm. Dustin, Joel Arrington, John Miller Cameron, Job Clinkenbeard, Fielding Clinkenbeard, John Jackman Smith, George Fisher, Jr., and David Noggle. On February 8, 1843, the township was put on sale. Most of the preemptors made additional purchases. Other purchasers were Peter Andrew, Henry Terril, Levi Mossman, Joseph A. McKemey, Wm. Harrison Pool, Carlisle Smith, Peter Avery, John J. Mudgett, Michael F. Peebler, Wm. Keech, John Jewett, Wm. Low Peebler, Wm. Buzick, Hiram Smith, James M. Slagle, Isaac B. Power, Jonathan Dyer, John White, George W. Smith, Daniel Clark, Thomas H. Prather, Israel Burgoyne, Solomon Redmond, Wm. Loomis, John Harrison, Edwin Manning, John Steel, Eleanor Steel, Abraham Schwartz, James McGuire, George W. Johnson, John Cassiday, David Laughlin, Joseph McClintic, Joseph Stanley, Minor Hotchkiss, Christian Rodabaugh, Hezekiah Robertson, John Day Robertson, James Alexander Robertson, John Harrison, and L. M. Boggs. Of the land then unsold the last piece to be disposed of was a part of section twenty-nine. It was bought on September 13, 1854, by James J. Walker.

On February 9, 1843, township number seventy-two north range ten west was placed on sale. (Fairfield and Center). The only preemptions taken up prior to this were in section twenty-five. In 1842, on April 25th, John A. Pitzer and Samuel Shuffleton purchased the northwest quarter; on May 12th, as trustees, Daniel Sears, E. J. Gilham, and B. S. Dunn, purchased the southwest quarter; and on October 24th, Samuel S. Peebler purchased the east half of the southeast quarter. For the remainder of the section, on the day of sale, the west half of the northeast quarter was purchased by Andrew Jackson Dane, the west half of the southeast quarter by Micheal F. Peebler, and on March 18th following the east half of the northeast quarter by Samuel Mealey. Under a Congressional grant to the territory of Iowa in 1840 of seventy-two sections of land for the use of a university sections eight and twelve were reserved. Henry B. Mitchell was bidder. Besides the two already named the purchasers at this sale were Lot Abraham, Thomas Foster, Charles Friend, Casper Snook, Samuel Zeigler, Frederick Troxel, Peter Haley, Jacob Plough, Wm. Vincent, Sampson Smith, Elisha King, Isaac Sharp, William Lamb, Benj. F. Tjilotsen, John T. Moberly, Daniel Hammock, Peter Hale, Joseph S. Burnan, Thomas Mitchell, James Dorson Spearman, Wm. Alston, Daniel McLean, Joel Arrington, Lorenzo Chapin, Henry B. Mitchell, Alexander Bryant Young, John Koons, George W. Smith, Robert Gardiner, Isaac McCleary, James L. Scott, John A. Pitzer, Charles David, Charles R. Hitchcock, Julius Alexander Reed, Joseph Alison McKemey, Hugh Culbertson, Joseph Gardner and Andrew Loudon. The last parcel to be sold of the land remaining after this sale was in section nine. It was bought on December 27, 1851, by Newton Lamb.

On February 10, 1843, township number seventy-three north, range ten west (Blackhawk), was placed on sale. But one preemption was taken. On the 11th of January previous, Joseph Hickenbottom purchased his claim in section three. Only four buyers appeared. They were Joseph Hadley, George Shelley, Wm. Bowman and Michael Shelley. Because the lands were prairie, there was little desire to acquire them. Subsequently, a few entries were made annually for a period of some years. Up to 1848 not more than one-half of the township had been sold. The first purchase in section one was made on February 16,

1844, by Mahlon Heston; the last purchase in the township was also made in section one on August 25, 1853, by James P. A. Lewis.

On February 11, 1843, township seventy-two north range nine west (Buchanan), was placed on sale. There were several preemptions. On May 14, 1842, Sylvanus Herrington purchased his claim in section thirty-two. Others who purchased their claims later but before the public sale were Alexander Wheeler, Morgan Keltner, Henry Keltner, Wm. Smith, Ransom Coop and Joseph Cole. Most of these preemptors bought additional lands at the sale. Other buyers then were John Long, Benj. F. Chastian, Jacob Fore, Isaac Blakely, Nelson Green, William Young, Wiley Jones, James J. Murray, Wertly J. Green, Thomas Allinder, Archer Green, James Chandler, David Coop, Samuel Coop, Anthony Downing, Nathan Coop, John Harris, David Keltner, John R. Parsons, Joseph Hickenbottom, Andrew Kennedy, Samuel Mealey, David C. Brown, Jacob L. Myers, Samuel S. Walker, David Van Winkle, and Abe Van Winkle. The final purchase of the land remaining after this sale was made on August 9, 1853, by Daniel Rider. It was located in section five.

On February 13, 1843, township number seventy-three north range nine west, (Penn) was placed on sale. There were four preemptors. The first to purchase was James J. Murray. On June 21, 1842, he secured a claim in section thirty-three. The other preemptors were John Jones, Martin Cassada, and Edward K. Hobson. At the public sale the buyers were Joseph Hadley, Isaiah Hinshaw, Benj. W. Hinshaw, John Andrews, Robert Pringle, Wm. Jay, Phineas Heston, Alexander Bell, Isaac Ellis, Hugh Brown, Hugh De France, Wm. G. Coop, Stephen Heard, Lewis Cox, Wm. Harrison, Henry Hicks, Alexander Wheeler, Martin Lee, Wm. Young, Nelson Green, Henry Keltner, Jacob Fore, Alexander Blakely, and Samuel Ridinger. The last piece of land left from the sale was bought on August 13, 1855, by Wm. B. Garrison. It was forty acres in section seven.

Under the Act of 1841, it was provided that a settler could file within a stated period a written statement describing the land it was his intention to claim, and by so doing have it reserved from sale for a twelvemonth. Many declaratory statements were filed, not all in good faith. In some cases, the purpose was to keep the land out of market for a year in order to gain time to obtain the means to pay for it, and in some cases to secure a right to cut the timber on it without hindrance. Out of this abuse of the law grew another, productive of great loss to persons who could ill afford to lose. It began in the acceptance by the register, William Ross, of application from others desiring to purchase lands so reserved. For a time at the expiration of the year he would sell the claim for which there were several applicants to the highest bidder among the number. Under this system the first applicant sometimes lost the land. Apparently to retain for him a prior right to purchase without criticism, the register then adopted a rule by which the one who first deposited the purchase money for a particular tract would be allowed to enter it without competition when it again became subject to entry. On the 11th of October, 1844, Ross died. It was then learned that he had acted without authority of law and that both the lands and the money were lost to the trustful depositors as no relief could be hoped for from his estate which was insolvent. In 1846, Congress called for information. The affidavits submitted show that the register gave due con-

sideration to official form. A receipt was always issued. One of these, which may be of some local interest, will throw light on the transaction.

“Register’s Office,

“Fairfield, Iowa Territory, June 29, 1844.

“I have received of Sylvester Green one hundred dollars, to be applied to the purchase of the SE. quarter of the NE. quarter, and the NE. quarter of the SE. quarter of section No. 2, township No. 72 north, of range No. 9 west, now held as a preemption right by Miles Driskill under the act of Congress of the 4th September, 1841, which right will expire on the 1st day of December, 1844; but it is expressly understood that should said Driskill prove up his preemption, then the one hundred dollars to be returned to said Green.

WILLIAM ROSS, *Register.*”

It was estimated that he received in this way something between four thousand and seven thousand dollars. In their report, Bernhart Henn, register, and V. P. Van Antwerp, receiver, with large knowledge of the facts, expressed the opinion that there resulted “peculiar hardship upon many of the settlers,” that they “believed they were acting in compliance with the requirement of law,” and that “having been led into this error by no fault of their own, it would seem most clearly that they should not be made to suffer from the acts of others—those others being the agents of the government, whose duty it was to protect their rights.” Commissioner Shields concurred with this opinion. What action, if any, was taken for their relief does not now appear.

On May 20, 1846, township number seventy-two north range eleven west (Locust Grove), was put on sale. There were a large number of preemptions. The first one was that of James Duane Stark, who on December 11th, 1844, purchased a claim in sections twenty-five and twenty-six. Between that date and the date of the public sale, those who preempted were Andrew Grover, Samuel Bowman, Alexander P. Benn, W. L. S. Simmons, John Phebus, Reuben Dill, Thomas W. Gobble, Wm. Smith, Sampson Smith, George Huffstutter, John F. Ingram, Commodore Ingram, Samuel Scott Warwick, Samuel Robb, Martin Byerly, David Eller, Joseph Sketo, John Young, Wm. Yocum, David Sears, Sr., Wm. P. Holmes, Thomas Clark, Joseph Koons, David Sears, Jacob Sears, Dillon Koons, Wm. Vinson, John Vinson, Abraham Samuels, John Koons, Elijah Collins, Jacob Collins, Hiram D. Gibson, Henry Crees, Samuel Hughell, Katharine Wood, Frederick Boysal, John Jordan Smith, and Seth Hayes. Purchasers at the sale included some of these preemptors and Tinley Missick Brooks, Lot Abraham, Henry Hite, John Jackson Smith, Benjamin Robinson, Wm. F. Lattig, John McCullough, Myres Huddleston, John Downey, Henry A. Miller, Reuben Harris, John Sears, Fielding T. Humphrey, Jonathan Laughlin, Levi Humble, Charles Abraham, Abraham Newland Fleenor, Christopher Cannady, Nicholas Riley Greenwood, Thomas Moorman, Wm. Judd, Thomas Martin, Jacob L. Sears, Harvey Price Laughlin, John Linder, John Turner, Michael Cassel, Joseph Scott, Claiborne Tinsley, John L. Cottingham, Samuel Whitmore, David Caldwell, George Humphrey, Robert D. Caldwell, Wm. Stilwell, Joseph Hudgell, Francis D. Richardson, Elisha Collins, David Impler, John M. Glenn, Elijah O. Bannon, Joseph Gibson, James W. Holmes, Reuben Ellmaker,

Isaac H. Bush, John D. Chester, Benjamin McCleary, and Simpkin McCleary. The last piece to be sold of the land remaining after this sale was forty acres in section nineteen. It was bought on February 19, 1855, by Isaac McBarney.

On May 21, 1846, township number seventy-three north range eleven west (Polk), was placed on sale. On November 11, 1844, Christopher Sears preempted in section thirty-five and Harvey S. Spurlock in section thirty-six. In 1845, preemptions were made by John M. Forrest, Joseph Price, James Harris, Matthew Spurlock, David Smith, Wm. H. Brown, Harrison Smith, Daniel Morris, and David E. Edgar. Some of these also purchased lands at the sale. Other purchasers were Caleb L. Scott, Frederick Zugg, James G. Smith, Wm. Hall, Sr., Myres Huddleston, David Mowery, Wm. F. Latting, John Townsend, John W. Peters, John Jackson Smith, Isaac Peters, David Peters, Jesse C. Wear, Evin Fleener, Robinson Morris, Shelton Morris, Isaac Campbell, Benj. Robinson, and Ben J. McVay. Of the lands then unsold, the last tract to be disposed of was some seventy acres in section five. It was bought on January 2, 1855, by Ward Lamson.

On July 27, 1847, township number seventy-one north range eleven west (Des Moines), was put on sale. It was the last to be offered on account of the rejection of the first survey. There were numerous preemptions. The first was that of Alexander Wilson, who on October 8, 1844, purchased a claim in section twenty-three. On the 26th of November following, Benjamin McCleary purchased a claim in section one. In 1845, the preemptors were Samuel Hughell, Wm. Olney, Sarah James, John Jordan Smith, David Peebler, Asa Stoddard, R. Nimocks, Samuel Walker, Sr., Samuel Walker, Jr., Benj. F. Brown, Joseph Hall, Amos Vandever, Epenuetus Birdsall, Samuel Ford, Alexander Wilson, Moses Black, and Elias Fisher. In 1846, the preemptors were Michael Glotfelty, and Thomas Walker. In 1847, the preemptors were Wm. Beard, Jr., Austin L. Shippler, Abraham Stanford, Moses Pitman, and George Fisher, Jr. Under the act of August 8, 1846, Congress having made a grant to the state for the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River, sections seven, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, except the parts already disposed of before their selection, were reserved for this purpose. The buyers at the public sale included several of the preemptors and Simpkin McCleary, Jacob Brown, Sr., John M. Ware, Andrew Peebler, Enos Ellmaker, Lewis S. Young, George Humphrey, Wm. Roberts, Levi Roberts, Goodman Graves, Christian M. Slagle, John U. Brown, Nicholas L. Bonnet, Reuben Ellmaker, Peter Lutz, James McElderry, Samuel Shipler, John M. Prichard, John D. Chester, John T. Given, John Croft, James Pattison, Jacob U. Brown, George U. Brown, Thomas J. Harrison, Edith Pumphrey, Andrew J. Davis, George W. Cutting, Samuel Imbler, Christian W. Burger, Wm. Brown, Abraham Lander, Hugh Wilson, Samuel Cassidy, Robert Wilson, Tobias Moore, Jacob Harmon, John Cloke, Tacy Conger, George Stump, Isaac Nelson, Wm. C. Morrison, John Winsell, Abner Beals, David Laughlin, N. Stokes, Calista Stokes, Sarah Stokes and James Stokes. Of the lands remaining after the sale, the last to be sold were eighty acres in section twenty. This piece was bought on December 6, 1854, by Nelson Sargent. In the several sections reserved save sixteen, all the unsold lands were transferred on May 3, 1858, to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company.

Thus in seventeen years, beginning in 1838 and ending in 1855 the government title to all lands in the county was extinguished. The lands granted for special purposes and held in trust by the state were not taken up so readily because of the higher prices exacted, but by 1865 they were practically all disposed of.



HON. CHARLES MASON

CHAPTER XXIV

THE SEAT OF JUSTICE

In providing for the organization of the County of Jefferson, the territorial Legislature "appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice." They were "Samuel Hutton of the County of Henry, and Joshua Owens of the County of Lee, and Roger N. Crissup of the County of Van Buren." They were men of high standing in their respective communities, of wide acquaintance in the southern half of the territory, and were wisely selected for the position.

Samuel Hutton was born in 1785 near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. By the migration of his parents to Tennessee in his boyhood days he grew up a citizen of that state. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. A land-warrant issued him for this service lured him to take his family in 1821 to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he remained some fourteen years. In 1835, he moved to Demoine County, Michigan Territory. One of the first comers in the locality, by reason of his four years' residence he had grown familiar with the country and its people. To the citizens of this new county he was well known. He was a frequent visitor among them and was in fact one of their spiritual advisers. As a licensed minister of the Baptist Church he had conducted religious services in many of their homes. He died on September 12, 1857, at Mount Pleasant.

Joshua Owen, for so he wrote the name, came in 1835 to Michigan Territory from Alabama. The place of his birth has not been determined. He was the first sheriff of Lee County. In 1838, he was elected its assessor, and in 1839, was chosen to represent it in the House of the Second Territorial Legislature of Iowa. He brought with him or acquired considerable means, which he invested in lands. In a deed dated January 9, 1857, the sum of \$5,800.00 is given as the consideration for the conveyance of his home farm. About this time he removed to California where he spent his later years.

Roger N. Crissup traced descent directly from the famous Michael Cresap accused of the treacherous massacre of the family of Logan the great Mingo chief. He was educated as a physician at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1833, he located at Bonaparte and engaged in the practice of medicine. His profession necessarily made him and the horse on which he made his calls familiar figures in all the country about. He lived to a ripe old age.

These were the commissioners. Pursuant to enactment they met in the town of Lockridge on Monday, March 4, 1839, "to proceed to the duties required of them."

The details of their proceedings are missing and must be filled in by conjecture. The main features present no particular difficulty. Some justice of the peace, perhaps Rhodham Bonnifield, administered the necessary oath of qualification.

Their first inquiry would be for the centre of the county and for the available sites for a town in its neighborhood. In a matter of so much local importance there would be a lively interest. Especially among the settlers about Lockridge would it be a theme of general discussion. It is reasonably certain a number of them were present prepared to furnish information, make suggestions and offer advice. It is quite probable that among them were the candidates for the offices to be filled at the April election and on account of their official positions W. G. Coop, John A. Pitzer, Henry B. Notson and Frederick F. Lyon.

It has been charged that Coop's activity in the establishment of the county was to profit by the location of the seat of justice at the town he had helped to lay out. This seems to be a gratuitous insinuation, for no evidence to support it is offered. The facts point in the opposite direction. It is not uncommon in any age to accuse public officers of acting for selfish purposes when they really have at heart only the general good. The conditions of the law—and these were in the original draft of the bill, not insertions—made the selection of Lockridge an impossibility. The commissioners were sworn faithfully and impartially to examine the situation of the county, taking into consideration its future as well as its present population, to pay strict regard to its geographical center and to locate the seat of justice as near it as an eligible sight could be obtained. There is no occasion to question the purity of Coop's motives.

The interior of the county, where this location was required to be made, was unsurveyed. Its geographical center was north of west about seven miles distant from Lockridge as the crow flies. The northwest corner of township number seventy-one north range nine west—Cedar—which had been fixed in 1837 by Surveyor Hervey Parke, was the point from which it could most easily and conveniently be determined as from that it was due north just three miles.

It would be interesting to trace, if that were possible, the route of the commissioners as they made their examination. That they travelled on horseback may be confidently asserted, for in those days that was the common manner of travelling. Who went with them as guide and as spectators? Was there snow on the ground? Did inclement weather delay them? Curiosity on these points now bears no fruit. Their choice finally was a bit of rolling prairie bordered on the north and east by a small creek and fringed with timber, situated one and one-half miles south and one-half mile west of the exact center of the county. Lines were run showing the site selected to be on the southwest quarter of section twenty-five in township seventy-two north range ten west. They marked the place it may be assumed, in the manner employed by the commissioners of the County of Linn, who state in their report it was "by driving a stake to be considered the center of said location." The surveyor is not known. Joseph Parker and George W. Troy carried the chain "one day" and received \$1.50 each for their service.

The night following the decision, according to an old settler's tale, the commissioners put up at Rhodham Bonnifield's eight miles to the east. The house now stands in Old Settlers' Park. It yet remained for them to select an appropriate name for the new town. This duty became the subject of discussion. They may not have known that "Paynesville" had been inserted in the original bill and later struck out by amendment and "Randolph" substituted. These names were to honor Jesse D. Payne and John H. Randolph, both prominent in Henry County.

To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives
of the Territory of Iowa. We the undersigned citizens
of Jefferson County beg your honorable body to do
within the County line dividing the Counties of
Hannay and Jefferson as to make them run on the
line between said Counties as far as running through
Township seventy two (72) and seventy three (73)
and no farther, as we your petitioners consider that
such alteration would be much to the satisfaction
of those your petitioners and to the benefit
of said County in general.

Silas Deeds

J. Spruce

Wm. Kirkpatrick

Wm. H. Smith

Wm. H. Smith

David Williams

Wm. H. Smith

John Deeds

Wm. H. Smith

Thomas H. Berry

Wm. H. Smith

John Hart

Daniel J. Travis

Wm. H. Smith

Israel Dixier

Riley Jones

Ethan Townsend

Wm. Bove

Geo. J. Kerner

John H. Thomas

Wm. Nelson

J. Friend

Stewart Goodell

J. J. Sharp

John R. Parsons

Peter Bevan

Uriah Boston

J. W. Small

Living Spruce

George Paul

Wm. H. Smith

James Earl

Nathaniel Ogden

Elias Berger

Abraham Ingalls
Abram Barger
W. B. Hester
O. K. Dore
Joseph Tracy
Lewis Thumler
John P. Edwards
Hiram Chandler
Henry Lewis
Robert Long
Wm. W. Darity
W. Glenn Gray
Abner Fitzgerald
B. J. H. H. H.
Johnathan Hester
John Hester
Wm. W. Thompson
Henry Jones
Frederick Lee
John D. Hester
John R. Hester
Joseph Hester
John Hester
John Hester
John Hester
John Hester
Hiram Hester
S. H. Community

John Barger
James Frazer
James Tracy
Charles Hester
John Shell
Hester Garrison
Norton Garrison
Bertie Travis
Anderson Hester
Hiram Hester
Anthony Downing
Wm. Hester
Wm. Hester
Wm. Hester
Chas. Hester
John Hester
Henry Hester
Morgan Hester
John Hester
Samuel Hester
John Hester
John Hester
John Hester
John Hester
Ephraim Hester
Wm. Hester
John Hester
92 1/2

Perhaps they mean that these men were influential in the election of Coop and in the establishment of the county. It is fortunate that an incidental result of the veto of that bill by Governor Lucas was the nullification of this action as it was not renewed in the subsequent act. As the story runs it was Mrs. Bonni-field, who, appealed to in the conversation, suggested "Fairfield," a suggestion which met with instant approval and adoption.

It is to be presumed that in compliance with their oath the commissioners committed a report of their action to writing, signed and duly filed it as directed with the clerk of the district court of Henry County. If so, that official appears to have been derelict, for his duty was to record it and deliver it over to the clerk of the County of Jefferson, whenever he should be appointed, whose duty in turn was also to record it and forever keep it on file in his office. Diligent search has failed to bring to light the record in either place. The report which so much precaution was taken to preserve seems to be irretrievably lost.

The commissioners were to receive as compensation "the sum of \$3.00 per day to be paid out of the first moneys to come into the treasury of the county." On June 27th, it was ordered by the board of county commissioners then in session that Roger N. Cressup and Joshua Owen each be paid \$21.00, and Samuel Hutton \$24.00 "for locating the county seat of Jefferson County," from which it may properly be inferred that Cressup and Owen were engaged seven days and that Hutton was engaged eight days in this employment.



JOHN J. SMITH

Chairman of board of commissioners that organized Jefferson
county

CHAPTER XXV

ORGANIZING THE COUNTY

The organization of Jefferson County did not wholly wait upon legislative action. That it was to be favorable was anticipated. To understand this it should be borne in mind that under the organic law the governor appointed judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs and militia officers; that the courts appointed their clerks; and that county and township officers, as commissioners, assessors, treasurers, recorders, surveyors and constables "equal to the number of magistrates" were elected.

On January 18, 1839, three days before he approved the bill establishing the county, Governor Lucas nominated "by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council," to be justices of the peace in Jefferson County, Daniel Sears, Jesse C. Walker, Rodham Bonifield, Jonathan Turner, Elijah Chastian, Josiah Lee, Joseph Parker, Amos Summers, Reuben Root, Enos Ellmaker, John Ankrom, John W. Sullivan and John Priest; to be judge of probate, Henry B. Notson; and to be sheriff, Frederick F. Lyons. On the 19th he nominated the "field officers to the militia." The Second Regiment, First Division, Second Brigade, was to be recruited in the counties of Henry and Jefferson. Samuel Braziltine was named to be colonel, Samuel S. Walker, lieutenant colonel, and Joseph L. Myares, major.

A sidelight is thrown upon the characters of the governor's appointees by a passage in his first message to the Legislature. Addressing the council, he expresses the opinion that "the power of appointing to office is one of the most delicate and responsible character." He then states "distinctly" the principles which shall govern him in exercising this authority. "I shall at all times pay a due respect to recommendations; but cannot conscientiously nominate to office any individual of bad moral character, or that may be addicted to intemperance or gambling, if known to me. These vices are so contaminating in their character, that all public officers in my opinion should be clear of even a suspicion of being addicted to them." No reformer of later times has had a clearer vision of public evils and the way to cure them than had this sturdy old conservative.

The justices of the peace were "as many as the public good and the wants of the people may require." To take acknowledgments to bills of sale and deeds and to celebrate marriages were their chief duties. Their authority was broad and coextensive with the county. The term of service was three years. The sheriff's activities were numerous. He served the processes of the courts, was conservator of the peace, had charge of public buildings, collected taxes and posted notices of elections. His term was two years. The court of probate had "jur-

isdiction over the estates of testators, or intestates," and sat regularly on the first Monday in every month. The judge's term was three years.

The first judicial district was composed of the counties of Henry, Van Buren, Lee and Des Moines. The County of Jefferson was therefore included in this district as a part of the original County of Henry. The judge assigned was Charles Mason. There were two regular terms of court annually in each county. These terms commenced in Henry County on the first Mondays of April and August, and in Jefferson County on the Thursdays preceding them. The allowance of but three days for the sitting of the court would not indicate a litigious community. John A. Pitzer was appointed clerk. This appointment was made in January or early in February. Probably on account of holding this position he was also commissioned on the 2d of March as "postmaster at Jefferson courthouse." The first proposal was to fix the temporary seat of justice at the house of Archibald Kerr. It was later changed to the house of Sylvenus Herrington. The exact location of this house is now in doubt.

The elective officers were chosen at a special election held on the first Monday in April. At least eight days earlier the sheriff as required had caused "written notices to be put up at three of the most public places in each of the old precincts in said County of Jefferson, stating the time, place and officers to be elected." Samuel Moore the deputy performed this work. There were three such precincts. One voting place was at Lockridge, one was at the house of William Vinson in the Locust Grove, and one at John Lee's in the Pleasant Prairie. The Pleasant Prairie was in the northern part of the present township of Walnut. In the absence of more direct information it may be presumed that the judges and clerks were those who had served in the previous election. These judges were appointed by the commissioners of Henry County. The clerks were appointed by the judges. If the presumption is correct, the judges at Lockridge were Amos Lemons, Lincefield Grady and Benjamin Mount, the clerks, Jesse C. Walker and Joseph Parker; the judges at the Locust Grove were Reuben Root, Jacob Bennett and William Vinson, the clerks William Starton and William H. King; the judges at the Pleasant Prairie were John Lee, William Pickrel and Hiram Miles. The names of the clerks at the last place are missing from the records. The polls were opened at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning and closed at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Qualified electors were privileged to vote at any polling place.

The names of the unsuccessful candidates and the number of votes cast in this election have not been preserved. John J. Smith, Daniel Sears and Benjamin F. Chastian were chosen the county commissioners. It is believed Smith had the largest majority, it is known that Chastian had the smallest. The term of a commissioner was regularly three years. In beginnings, however, the candidate having the highest number of votes served three years, the one having the next highest number two years and the one having the next highest number one year. James Gilmer was chosen assessor; John W. Sullivan, treasurer; John A. Pitzer, recorder and William Bonfield, surveyor. The terms of assessor and treasurer were each one year; of recorder and surveyor, each two years.

The board of county commissioners, then the big wheel in the machinery of local government, was organized on April 8th in the Town of Lockridge by John J. Smith and Daniel Sears. The third member, Benjamin F. Chastian, was

Territory of Iowa }
 Jefferson County }
 Of the Term of March 1839
 The United States of America
 To the Sheriff of Jefferson County - Greeting
 In the name of the United States of America we com-
 mand you that you Summon Twenty four discreet
 and lawful men of your County to be and appear
 before the district court held in and for said county
 and on the first day of the next term thereof to be
 began and holden at the house of Sylvanus Herington
 in said County on the twenty eighth day of March
 in the year 1839 at 10 o'clock A.M. on the same day
 to make a Jury for the trial of an action of damage
 between Hosea Hale plaintiff and Isaac Bush defendant
 and have you then here this precept hereof fail not
 witness the Honorable Charles Mason
 Judge of our first Judicial District and
 the temporary Seal of said Court affixed
 at the house of Sylvanus Herington
 in said County this 26th day of February
 in the year of Christ 1839 and of the
 Independence of the United States of
 America the Sixty third
 John A. Pitzer
 C. D. C.

COMMISSION OF JONATHAN TURNER AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
 IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

Verdick
Jury in Case
of Personal
Small Claims

John Mitchell
by reading
John Persons
L. G. Gray
Miles Bristol
W. H. ...
...
...
Burren Carter
John ...

A. ...
Harten ...
John H. ...
John ...
...
Charles ...
Harmon ...
Henry ...
J. ...
at R. ...
Abraham ...
Isaac Blakley

QUALIFICATION OF JONATHAN TURNER AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

absent. John A. Pitzer was made their clerk and was sworn in by Sears who, as a justice of the peace, was qualified to administer oaths.

The commissioners began their labors with promptitude and decision. At once plans were made to survey and plat the Town of Fairfield and to advertise a public sale of lots. A levy of fifty cents per one hundred dollars was laid on all taxable property. Their own compensation which was fixed by law at \$3 a day was reduced to \$2 a day. As a practical economy the action deserves commendation.

It would be aside from the present purpose and unprofitable to follow in detail the business of the board. Such acts as reflect the conditions of the period will be set out in connection with the matters to which they refer.

As there were few funds to meet bills with and the revenue was uncertain, many orders were cautiously issued payable on future dates. Six months was the time commonly taken. These orders were, however, accepted in payment of local taxes, which gave them an immediate value.

On May 1st, Alexander Kirk and Baker Alender were appointed to serve as constables until the general election.

On May 25th, it was "ordered that the liberty side of a dime be the seal of the board." This was to comply with a statute requiring the use of a "common seal" for authentication.

On June 8th, the county was divided into five election precincts.

The Pleasant Prairie precinct embraced township number seventy-three north range nine west and township number seventy-three north range, eight west. John Millen's house was the voting place. William Pickerel, Josiah Lee and John Millen were named as the judges.

The Brush Creek precinct embraced township number seventy-two north range eight west and township number seventy-two north range nine west. David Keltner's house was the voting place. Samuel Berry, John Parsons and Joseph Hick-bottom were named as the judges.

The Round Prairie precinct embraced township number seventy-one north range eight west and township number seventy-one north, range nine west. James Lanman's house was the voting place. James Gilmer, James Lanman and Samuel S. Walker were named as the judges.

The Cedar Creek precinct embraced township number seventy-one north range ten west and township number seventy-one north range, eleven west. Frederick Fisher's house was the voting place. Joseph S. Robb, Greenup Smith and Frederick Fisher were named as the judges.

The Locust Grove precinct embraced township number seventy-two north range ten west and township number seventy-two north range eleven west. William Vinson's house was the voting place. William Vinson, Reuben Root and John D. Glenn were named as the judges.

Before the election two changes of judges occurred in the Cedar Creek precinct. The entry runs that Greenup Smith was substituted for Winsell. This is an obvious error by the clerk. The names should be in reverse order. David Peebler was assigned to the place of Joseph S. Robb, deceased.

On Monday, August 5th, was held the first regular election of the county. There were nine candidates seeking the position of representative. William G. Coop, who was successful, received 313 votes; H. B. Notson, 195 votes; and J. L. Myers, 136 votes. Votes were also cast for J. S. Rook, W. H. Wallace, Simeon

Smead, A. B. Porter, J. B. Lash and Joseph Jeffers. Some of these were residents of Henry County with which Jefferson was then districted.

William Hueston received a certificate of election as county commissioner. On August 19th, he took part with Smith and Sears in the reorganization of the board. Chastian contested his right to the office and served at the next session of the board. The case was submitted to a court of three justices of which each contestant selected one member and these two in turn chose the third member. Chastian's contention seems to have been that he was entitled to serve one complete year. Hueston was seated. He then brought suit against Chastian to recover his expenses in the contest. He secured an award by a jury in a justice's court but lost it on an appeal taken to the district court.

There seems to have been a general political disturbance at this time. John W. Sullivan resigned as treasurer. On September 11th, Willis C. Stone was appointed to the vacancy. John A. Pitzer was removed as clerk of the board of county commissioners. He was succeeded on November 15th by Samuel Shuffleton. An agreement with Cyrus Olney to act as the board's attorney was revoked. A special election was called to be held in December to choose a commissioner in place of William Hueston. The mere statements of these actions appear in the board's minutes without the reasons therefor or any explanations.

On November 28th, the Town of Fairfield was constituted an election precinct. John T. Moberly, L. W. Sanders and William Olney were named as the judges. In listing the judges named for the established precincts, the Cedar Creek precinct is called the Lick Creek precinct.

When the county commissioners met on Monday, January 6, 1840, to organize their board, they were recorded as Daniel Sears, Henry B. Notson and Robert Brown. For some unknown cause, John J. Smith as well as William Hueston had dropped out.

On March 31st, the Blue Point election precinct was established. Its territory was not then fixed, but at a later date was declared to embrace township number seventy-three, north range ten west and township number seventy-three north range, eleven west. John Ruggles, William H. Brown and Valentine Nelson were named as the judges.

On June 1st, the Fairfield precinct was enlarged. Its bounds were described as commencing where the Fairfield branch empties into Cedar Creek, running thence in a direct line to Joel Bradshaw's, thence north to the Indian trace leading from Wapello to Keokuk, thence west to McCleary's branch and following its most western branch until it empties into Cedar Creek, and thence on Cedar Creek to the place of beginning.

On July 8th, the voting place in the Round Prairie precinct was located in the Town of Glasgow. The clerk was instructed to give notice that "a vote of the people will be taken at the next general election to test whether or not the county shall organize into townships." This proposition obtained the popular approval.

The county commissioners on Tuesday, January 5, 1841, were Daniel Sears, Robert Brown and Ezekiel J. Gilham. On that day, under the statutory restrictions, they divided the county into civil townships. They were required to make them of such shape and size as suited the convenience and interests of their



JONATHAN TURNER

Commissioned January 18, 1839, by Governor Lucas as a justice
of the peace in Jefferson county

citizens, to confer upon each the name preferred by its inhabitants, and to appoint in each the place where the first meeting of its electors should be held.

Township number seventy-one north range eight west was made and called the Round Prairie Township. The meeting place of the electors was fixed at the Town of Glasgow.

Township number seventy-two north range eight west and the east half of township number seventy-two range nine west was made and called the Lockridge Township. The meeting place of the electors was fixed at the house of David Keltner.

Township number seventy-three north range eight west was made and called the Walnut Township. The meeting place of the electors was fixed at the house of John Pheasant.

Township number seventy-one north range nine west was made and called Cedar Township. The meeting place of the electors was fixed at the house of Joseph Parker.

Township number seventy-three north, range nine west, was made and called Penn Township. The meeting place of the electors was fixed at the house of Joseph Dillon.

Township number seventy-one north range ten west was made and called Liberty Township. The meeting place of the electors was fixed at the house of Seaton L. Harness.

The west half of township number seventy-two north range nine west and the east two-thirds of township number seventy-two north range ten west was made and called Fairfield Township. The meeting place of the electors was fixed at the courthouse.

Township number seventy-two north range eleven west and the west one-third of township number seventy-two north range ten west was made and called the Locust Grove Township. The meeting place of the electors was fixed at the house of William Vincent.

Township number seventy-three north range ten west and township number seventy-three north range eleven west was made and called the Blackhawk Township. The meeting place of the electors was fixed at the house of S. Jesse Ruggles.

Township number seventy-one north range eleven west was made and called the Des Moines Township. The meeting place of the electors was fixed at the house of Messrs. Cutting and Gordon.

In each of these several civil townships at the places named a meeting was held on the first Monday in April to elect one township clerk, three trustees, two overseers of the poor, three fence viewers, a sufficient number of supervisors of highways, two constables, one township treasurer and three school inspectors. In some instances trustees and supervisors at least were not chosen, for on July 6th the county commissioners appointed Samuel Frasier and David McKee to act as supervisors in Walnut Township and instructed their clerk to issue warrants to those persons receiving the highest number of votes for these offices in any township where the voters failed to elect.

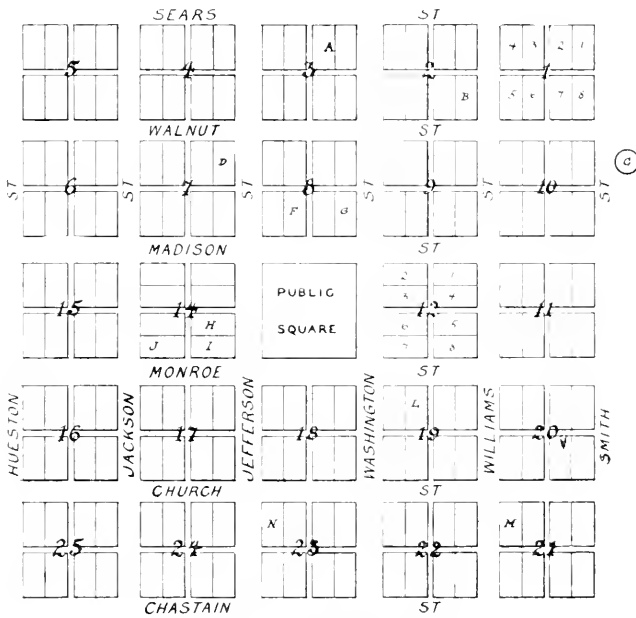
Local matters affecting the community more or less as a whole were the concern of these officials. Trustees, upon petition, established private roads or cartways, laid such taxes as were authorized by the electors and exercised a

general oversight. Clerks recorded the transactions of township meetings, private roads and ear-marks and brands of all cattle, sheep and hogs, and such other marks as any person might wish to have recorded in the township. The last was valuable in proving ownership of these domestic animals since, as they were permitted to run on the open lands, they mingled with others and at times strayed far from the vicinity of home. No two persons in a township were permitted to lay legal claim to the same mark. Fence viewers examined fences and assessed damages in cases of trespassing animals. School inspectors fixed the number of districts, apportioned among them the school and library money appropriated, examined candidates for teaching primary schools in regard to moral character, learning and ability to teach, to those possessing the requisite qualifications issued certificates for one year, and at least twice a year visited each school giving such advice to both teacher and scholars as they deemed proper. After a district was formed, its voters on the first Monday in October elected a moderator, a director and an assessor, designated a site for the schoolhouse, selected the place where the library should be kept, named the librarian, and imposed taxes to care for the various expenses incurred. The duties of these officers require no special mention.

Such was the organization of the county. The essential features of the machinery still remain although some experiments have been tried and some adjustments have been made to meet the needs of changed conditions.

**SITE OF
FIRST STATE FAIR
1854**

- A. Second Court House B. Father Bell's Presbyterian Church
 C. First School House. D. Thomas Dickie's house 1812. First Hotel 1839
 E. E.S. Gage's barn, site of First County Fair 1852. F. National Hotel
 G. Wm Hueston's log house 1812 used as a store in 1839
 H. Waugh's Restoration House 1840, later Eagle Hotel I. Court House 1839
 J. Congregational Church 1843. K. John Sharlet's Foundry 1853
 L. Clay Hotel. M. First Methodist Episcopal Church 1850
 N. First Jail used from 1841 to 1850



TOWN OF FAIRFIELD

Located on SW quarter of Section No 25, Township No 72 North
 Range 10 West Jefferson County, Iowa Territory.
 Four center streets passing through square each 82½ feet wide, others
 66 feet wide. Alleys 16½ feet wide and parallel with streets.
 Blocks numbered as shown. Lots numbered as indicated in Blocks 1 and 12.

SOUTH LINE OF NEW PLAT

SECTION LINE

(13)

(X)

(C)

CHAPTER XXVI

MAKING A COUNTY SEAT

The first and pressing duty confronting the county commissioners was to make the Town of Fairfield an actuality. As they were legally compelled to have it surveyed by the county surveyor, or if there were none then by the surveyor of an adjacent county, they employed James M. Snyder of Henry County and directed him to attend on Wednesday, April 17, 1839, to do this work. His official certificate attached to the original plat gives April 19th as the date of the survey. The various fees allowed him amounted to \$68. Chainmen and markers paid for services rendered in this connection were James Coleman, David Bowman, Sylvester Herrington, John Payton and Daniel Sears.

As laid out the town was square, the sides fronting the cardinal points of the compass. It was divided into twenty-five regular blocks by six streets running east and west and six running north and south. The central block was called "The Public Square." The four streets enclosing it were each eighty-two and one-half feet wide. These were named for presidents: the one on the east, Washington; the one on the west, Jefferson; the one on the north, Madison; the one on the south, Monroe. Other streets were sixty-six feet wide. Of these the interior ones were given no names at the time, but subsequently the one on the east was named Williams; the one on the west, Jackson; the one on the north, Walnut; and the one on the south, Church. The northern boundary street was named Sears; the eastern, Smith; the southern, Chastian; and the western, Hueston. Each block was divided into quarters by two alleys each sixteen and one-half feet wide intersecting at right angles. There were eight lots to a block, each having a frontage of sixty-six feet and a depth of 132 feet.

On May 1st, the county commissioners gave and granted "for the purpose of Publick Highways, block No. 13, which is known as the Publick Square, together with the streets and alleys." This conveyance was noted on the plat and acknowledged on the same date by Smith and Sears before Joseph Parker, J. P. On June 8th, it was also acknowledged by Chastian before H. B. Notson, J. P.

About this time a contract was entered into with William Olney for the erection of a courthouse on lot No. 8 in block No. 14, where the Fairfield National Bank is now located. The contractor, as is even yet not an unusual happening, met with delay in his work and was allowed an extension of time in which to finish the building. It was accepted in December. A garnishment on account of wages due Gilbert M. Fox and Augustus Jackson postponed the final settlement. The structure cost \$725.50, which included extras and painting. It is standing, still an example of good material and careful workmanship, on the southwest

corner of the same block in which it was erected. It is in use as a blacksmith shop.

There was little delay in offering the lots to the public. The first sale was set for May 15th and was advertised at Fort Madison, West Point, Salem, Mount Pleasant, Keosauqua, Pickerell's Mill, Farmington, Lockridge, William Vinson's, John Millen's, Heddleson's Mill, John Morgan's, Enos Ellmaker's Shop and Moffat's Mill, and by four insertions in the Burlington Gazette. Advertising consisted chiefly in posting notices in places frequented by the people of a community. Pickerell's Mill was in the northeastern part of the county on Skunk River; Heddleson's Mill was on Big Cedar Creek in Van Buren County; and Moffat's Mill was on Skunk River in Des Moines County. The terms provided that one-third of the purchase money be paid in six months, the balance in twelve months. Bond and approved security were required. If the purchaser failed to meet the payments, the property was to be held for the obligation.

Hawkins Taylor has given some account of the event: "The whole county attended the lot sales, and a good many outsiders were there, especially from the agency, then a military post. Among others, there was one of the characters of that day; I do not now recollect his name, but he gambled, run horses and was ready for anything. He had a sweatcloth and chuckaluck box, and whenever he could get a crowd he started his game."

It is likely the gambling, drinking, rough sports, racing and excitements the occasion promised were as potent an attraction in drawing the crowd as the opportunity to obtain valuable lots at speculative prices. With all this the real business of the gathering was not neglected. Alexander Kirk was crier. For his day's labor he afterward received \$2.00. The bidding was spirited. Hawkins Taylor bid in ten lots. A readiness to buy was perhaps encouraged by the fact that notes of hand are easily made. Unfortunately there were buyers who were unable, when the day of payment arrived, to redeem their pledges.

As the county commissioners had not acquired actual title to the land they could only give bonds for deeds. These were not recorded as it was convenient to transfer them by endorsement from person to person until deeds were finally executed, conveying titles to the last holders. A number of the purchases at this sale are learned from a few bonds that by some happy chance have been preserved. In block No. 2, lot No. 1 was obtained for \$23.00 by Jonathan S. Rook, and lot No. 5 for \$40.00 by Charles L. Cox. Cox's lot is part of the site of the Methodist Church. In block No. 3, lot No. 2 was obtained for \$25.00 by Enoch Gilbert, lot No. 4 for \$31.75 by Archer Green, lot No. 6 for \$38.00 by Jonathan Turner, and lot No. 8 for \$37.50 by John T. Shelton. This entire block makes up the present courthouse grounds. In block No. 8, lot No. 3 was obtained for \$49.50 by Charles F. Emery. In block No. 11, lot No. 3 was obtained for \$21.25 by Moses McCleary. In block No. 12, lot No. 2 was obtained for \$169.75 by Benjamin Hutton, and lot No. 6 for \$151.00 by Enoch Gilbert. These lots front on the east side of the public square. In block No. 14, lot No. 5 was obtained for \$100.00 by William Hueston, and lot No. 6 for \$26.00 by George B. Phillips. The former fronts the west side of the public square; the latter is occupied by the buildings of the municipality, to which it now belongs. In block No. 17, lot No. 4 was obtained for \$44.25 by Cyrus Olney, who became a distinguished lawyer. In block No. 18, lot No. 1 was obtained for \$142.50 by

Isaac Johnson, and lot No. 4 for \$125.00 by David Peebler. These both front on the south side of the public square. The First National Bank is on the north-east corner of Johnson's lot. In block No. 24, lot No. 5 was obtained for \$24.00 by Benjamin F. Hutton. From another source it appears that lots No. 5 and No. 6 in block No. 8 were obtained respectively for \$190.75 and for \$191.75 by Hawkins Taylor, and lots No. 7 and No. 8 respectively for \$203.00 and for \$205.00 by John Ratliff. These were the top prices of the sale.

Apparently there was in vogue some manner of reserving lots, for on June 8th, the county commissioners prescribed that this should apply thereafter only to the even numbered lots and authorized persons "wishing to build in the Town of Fairfield," to build on the unreserved lots, which were offered them "at an average price with those sold at public sale of a similar situation." Appreciating that it takes houses and inhabitants to create a real town, their purpose in this was to encourage prospective settlers and to protect them against increased values when they came to purchase. Anyone making a selection of a lot was granted twenty days in which to commence improving it. On July 1st, this provision was limited by requiring that there be reasonable progress with building in such cases, or that both lot and labor should be forfeited. On July 21st, lots No. 1, No. 3, No. 5 and No. 8 in block No. 4 were specifically designated as "subject to settling."

Under this order, Andrew Kenady, on June 29th, "preempted lot No. 6 in block No. 8." "Thomas H. Gray," so the entry reads, "came on the same day and done as above." There is no clue to his choice. Thomas Dickey, on July 5th, "preempted lot No. 1 in block No. 7." This was the location of Dickey's first hotel and later of an opera house which was destroyed by fire. L. W. Saunders, on August 19th, "preempted lot No. 4 in block No. 19." This lies at the southeast corner of the public square. Its value was fixed at \$150.00 by the county commissioners. John Ross, on September 3d, "preempted lot No. 7 in block No. 12," and Samuel Parsons "lot No. 3 in block No. 18." Thomas H. Gray, on September 5th, "preempted lot No. 3 in block No. 12." The last three lots all front on the public square. Parsons' lot soon passed to Richard Irwin, to whom on January 16, 1840, it was priced at \$140.50. Lot No. 8 in block No. 24, also at this time, was priced at \$25.00 to Dr. J. S. Waugh. Medley T. Shelton, on July 7th, was allowed to change lots on the payment of \$2.50 as the difference.

The second public sale of lots took place on September 10th, but was not so successful, either in the number sold or in the total of receipts, as the first one. A few of the purchases will serve for comparative purposes. Lot No. 3 in block No. 20 was bid in for \$38.25 by John R. Kirk. Lot No. 1 in block No. 21 was bid in for \$13.75 by Joseph Hickenbottom. Lot No. 5 in block No. 25 was bid in for \$26.00 by David Sens. Lot No. 1 in block No. 16 and lot No. 5 in block No. 20 were bid in respectively for \$52.00 and for \$25.00 by William Steel. Lot No. 3 in block No. 19 was bid in for \$79.00 by William Williams. On this lot was built the Clay Hotel, the forerunner of the Leggett House.

The building order was revoked on September 12th, which may be fairly interpreted to mean that its necessity or desirability had passed with a general disposal of the lots.

Notes taken at the May sale falling due in November, Samuel Shuffleton as clerk was authorized to receive the money and to use the signature of the board of county commissioners when and where necessary. Some of the makers proving dilatory, their paper was placed in the hands of H. B. Notson for collection. His fee was 3 per cent of the amount recovered.

The financial report of January 7, 1840, shows \$4,985.75 as the sum paid in and to be paid in for lots sold. Of this \$1,409.08 had been received in cash. Of the remainder, \$399.76 were represented by notes due November 15, 1839, \$453.40 by notes due March 10, 1840, \$1,910.51 by notes due May 15, 1840, and \$919.00 by notes due September 10, 1840. Of the cash, \$1,102.99 had been expended in locating the county seat, in building the courthouse, and in meeting various expenses.

On January 16th, "sundry citizens" were granted lot No. 7 in block No. 18 on condition that "the petitioners give a note to the board for \$20.00 payable the 10th of September next." The intention back of the request for this grant is probably disclosed in an entry under date of March 7th, which runs, "The trustees of Fairfield School District returned the lot formerly granted by the board for a school lot; whereupon it was ordered that said trustees may build a schoolhouse outside of the town plat." Not so much consideration was shown another effort for the general good. This was the "petition of J. S. Waugh and two other persons," presented on March 31st, praying for the grant of a town lot "for the erection of a house of publick worship." A remonstrance also was filed. The dilemma was avoided by laying both petition and remonstrance on the table.

In the Burlington Hawkeye of March 12th is a description of Fairfield by an unknown correspondent. "The first house erected in Fairfield, excepting a small log hut, was built in July last, about eight months ago. Now there are about twenty substantial buildings, including a fine courthouse, three stores, two groceries and two taverns; and it is also thought at least forty more will be erected the coming season. The number of inhabitants exceed one hundred, including ten or twelve house carpenters, three cabinet-makers, and various other mechanics, and two physicians and two attorneys at law." The physicians were J. T. Moberly and J. S. Waugh; the attorneys were Samuel Shuffleton and Cyrus Olney. One hotel was run by Thomas Dickey, recently commissioned postmaster, and one by Doctor Waugh. The latter was planned and advertised as a sanitarium and was styled "Restoration House." It stood north of the courthouse on the west side of the Public Square.

On Monday, the 13th of April, a third sale of lots took place. The terms now provided for one-fourth of the purchase price in cash, one-fourth in six months and the balance in twelve months. Of this it may be stated positively only that lot No. 7 in block No. 3 was bought by Dr. John T. Moberly.

On July 7th a petition was laid before the county commissioners asking for the appointment of an agent for the sale of lots. They took no action at the time, but on January 5, 1841, "ordered that any person wishing to purchase any public lot or lots in the Town of Fairfield may select such lot and lots and pay over to the treasurer one-fourth part of the purchase money and deposit bonds payable in six, nine and twelve months for the residue with approved security, the average price of the lots to be ascertained by the clerk of this board; provided

that the purchaser shall within six months from the time of purchase put good and useful improvements thereon of the value of \$50.00, and on the bond being filed as aforesaid the clerk of the board shall issue bonds for a deed of said lots conditioned that if the purchaser shall fail to comply with the provisions aforesaid then said bond shall be void; provided, however, that lots lying on the Public Square shall not come under this regulation."

As there was no jail, offenders against the law whom it was necessary to hold had to be placed in the custody of a special guard, or at both inconvenience and expense removed for safekeeping either to Mount Pleasant or to the Agency. The county commissioners decided to cure this condition and on February 13th, at public outcry, let to the lowest bidders the various contracts for the erection of this safeguard to society. It was placed on lot No. 4 in block No. 23, now part of the grounds about the home of Judge C. D. Leggett. According to the "description," or specifications, to employ the modern term, it was to be built of logs 24 by 18 feet; to be 18 feet high, the first story to have double walls, with a space of seven inches between them; the two floors to be of square timber one foot thick; on these flooring plank, to be spiked in such manner as to prevent being bored through; and the upper story to be ceiled. William P. Hitchcock furnished the timber. Charles Hitchcock put in the foundation. Willis C. Stone raised the structure. Crocker and Van did the iron work. The entrance was in and through the upper story. A trapdoor in the floor provided a way to the place of confinement. A ladder, which the jailer withdrew when he shut in a prisoner, furnished the means of descent and ascent. The jail was not completed till fall.

The town's growth turned attention to the land without the plat. On March 29th, John A. Pitzer, Joseph Cole, Gilbert M. Fox, Samuel Shuffleton, Thomas H. Gray and William Alston were each authorized to purchase the land lying between their respective premises and the line of the quarter section. The price was set at the rate of \$50.00 per acre. On May 8th, William H. Houghland was authorized to "purchase four lots on the unsurveyed part of the town quarter north of the lot owned by Willis C. Stone," which was No. 1 in block No. 4. The price was \$120.00, one-fourth down, one-fourth in six months, the balance in twelve months. On July 5th it was "ordered that a public street be left on each side of the town quarter."

Nothing more was done in this direction for just a year to a day. Then, on July 5, 1842, William A. Hendricks was allowed to purchase for \$45.00 two lots "north of Madison Street at the extremity of the town quarter east," and Thomas Bartholomew to purchase for \$50.00 two lots north of Madison Street next the plat on the west. It was also determined "that the unsurveyed portion of the Town of Fairfield be surveyed as soon as practicable." This intent was shortly carried out. The survey was completed on August 19th by David Switzer, the county surveyor. Charles Negus assisted for six days as "axman and chainman." On October 3d the plat was acknowledged before Samuel Shuffleton, notary public, by the county commissioners, Ezekiel Johnson Gilham, Barracka S. Dunn and Thomas Mitchell.

The "New Plat," as this survey is known, is a border about the original plat and is of different widths on the several sides. On the north it makes but half blocks; on the east and west it makes blocks of ten lots each; and on the south

it makes two rows of blocks, one of regular size and one with fractional lots on the outer side. These irregularities, which are puzzling only because without visible excuse, arose naturally from the conditions. They were not the result of conscious planning. As the ground there lay to better advantage, what was supposed would be the line of the quarter section was used by Snyder as the northern boundary of his plat. A discrepancy was manifest when the Government surveyors in 1841 established the true line. A prior claim to part of the land thus included appears to be acknowledged in the issuance of an order on November 11th "that Samuel Shuffleton is entitled to a deed in fee simple for that certain piece or parcel of land lying north of the original line of the quarter section as established by the survey of Mr. Snyder * * * and east of Washington Street."

The county commissioners now found it necessary to exercise their right of preemption. Being without funds, they were driven to the expedient of borrowing \$200. This sum was secured from E. S. Gage at an interest rate of 20 per cent per annum. This rate was neither unusual nor exorbitant. The faith of the county was pledged to the repayment of the loan. By means of this, on May 13, 1842, the entry was made. The meeting of the debt was more difficult than its creation. On January 3, 1843, the treasurer of Jefferson County was specially instructed to "pay over to E. S. Gage the first money that comes into the treasury not otherwise appropriated," to redeem the county's note. On May 17th James T. Hardin, clerk, was given authority to borrow \$250 at 20 per cent interest to satisfy this obligation and to mortgage the real estate belonging to the county for security. As he failed in the effort, the order was renewed on August 21st, with no better success. The most that could be done was to apply on this indebtedness what money was received from time to time from the sale of lots. The claim was not settled in full until January 9, 1845, when the final payment of \$37.40 was made. The incident illustrates the financial depression of the period.

On August 6, 1842, it was "ordered that one lot north of the street running east from Ratcliff's corner on the outside of the town be sold for \$5 to build a schoolhouse on." This expression bears witness to thoughtfulness for the future rather than to immediate purposeful action. The location became definite when, on August 21, 1843, lot No. 5 in block No. 30, in the New Plat, was donated to the trustees of the Town of Fairfield and their successors in office "especially for school purposes." Here a schoolhouse was finally built.

To follow further the sales, forfeitures, resales and exchanges of lots would be a difficult and unprofitable task. With change of names and dates it would be largely a repetition of the story already told. Some litigation arose over violated contracts, due in a measure to disappointed hopes and resultant failures. This did not greatly affect the development of the town, which steadily grew and thrived. In a few years, a few lots excepted, the land passed from the ownership of the county to the ownership of individuals.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE FIRST COURT

The court records were begun in February, 1839, by John A. Pitzer, clerk, probably at the house of Sylvenus Herrington.

The first entry was an order "by the judge that the eagle side of a ten-cent piece of money of the American coin be the seal temporarily for the District Court of Jefferson County, Iowa Territory." The judge was Charles Mason, although his name is omitted.

The second entry notes the appointment on February 26th of Samuel Moore as undersheriff by Frederick F. Lyon, sheriff. This was a legal requirement to establish the authority of a deputy.

Thursday, March 28th, was the statutory date for opening the first term of court. Summonses were issued. Officers, litigants, witnesses and jurors were in attendance. They remained until the close of the second day when, no judge appearing, the clerk adjourned the session. So it happened that the first court was not held until the second regular term in course, when it was convened in the new building erected for the purpose at Fairfield. Judge Joseph Williams of the second judicial district presided, for some reason taking the place of Judge Mason. He had journeyed on horseback and alone from Bloomington, now Muscatine, and arrived a day late. On account of his delay the opening of the court fell on Friday, August 2d, instead of Thursday, August 1st, as it properly should.

On the sheriff's returning the venire for a petit jury, "the following good men and true answered to their names:" Wiley Jones, Abraham Landers, Isaac Blakely, Isaac Whittaker, Edward Busic, Isaac McCalla, John Vinson, George C. Parker, Charles Holloway, George W. Troy, John Eastep, David Eller, John Royer, John W. Johnston, Michael Pebler, Benjamin Mount, Greenup Smith and Alfred Akes.

Two grand juries were called in a Territorial Court. One was summoned by a marshal of the United States and one by the sheriff. The former concerned itself with violations of Federal statutes, the latter with violations of territorial statutes.

The marshal a person nameless, returned a venire for a grand jury "served on the following good, lawful and true men of his bailiwick:" Henry Shepherd, Johnson Gillim, William Vinson, William Precise, John Ankrum, William Hueston, David Pebler, John Millen, Jonathan Turner, James Colman, James Lanman, Henry McCauly, Frederick Fisher, James Gilmer and Archer Green. Being duly qualified, they retired; but after some time, returning and reporting there was no business before them, they were discharged.

The sheriff then returned a venire for a grand jury. This included twenty-three persons, any sixteen of whom were sufficient to constitute a lawful body. They were selected by the county commissioners, which insures that they were representative men in their respective communities and were taking an active interest in public affairs. They were Henry Shepherd, John Gillem, William Vinson, William Precise, John Ankrum, Joseph Hickenbottom, William Hueston, David Cowan, Josiah Lee, John Parson, David Pebler, John Millen, Jonathan Turner, James Colman, James Lanman, Henry McCauly, Frederick Fisher, James Gilmer, Archer Green, Aiden Norodike, Rodham Bonnifield, Jonathan Dyre and Enos Elmaker. The last four were not present. The others were duly sworn and retired to consider of bills and presentments.

Willis Stone and Oliver Mitchell were appointed constables, Alexander Kirkcrier, and Cyrus Olney prosecuting attorney. These appointments held only for the session.

On the motion of Cyrus Olney and the presentation of a duly authenticated license of admission to practice as an attorney at law in the State of New York, Samuel Shuffleton was formally admitted to practice law at the Iowa bar. Besides these two there were present as attorneys H. H. Buckland, I. Van Alen and J. B. Teas.

There were seven cases on the docket, namely: Hosea Hall versus Isaac Bush, Solomon Biever versus Hosea Hall, John Galihier versus Jonathan D. Brown, John L. Sinnard versus George Beard, William H. Turner versus George Beard, David Overton, appellee, versus Amos Lemon, appellant, and William Montgomery, appellee, versus John Haley, appellant.

Only the case of Hall versus Bush was at this time submitted to a jury. Van Alen appeared for the plaintiff, Buckland and Olney for the defendant. The jurors impanelled were George C. Parker, Charles Holloway, George W. Troy, Isaac McClary, David Eller, Edward Busic, John Vincent, Abraham Linder, John Royer, John Eastep, Isaac Blakely and Alfred Akes. The issue set out was that Isaac Bush on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1838, with force and arms made an assault in the limits of the County of Jefferson and then and there shot off and discharged a certain gun loaded with gunpowder and slugs at and against a certain gray horse of the plaintiff of great value, to wit, \$200, and so greatly shot, hurt and wounded the horse that it died; that on the same date and on subsequent dates he committed assaults of like character on other horses of the plaintiff, all of great value; and that he had "fastened with logchains" and "cut off the mane" and "hobbled with bark" a certain bay mare, to her great injury. Damages were asked in the sum of \$700. The prosaic jury made due allowance for the picturesque descriptions. It found the defendant "guilty as charged," but only gave the plaintiff \$5 for his damage. The costs, amounting to \$65.66, were a more serious matter.

The grand jury returned five "inditements." George W. Troy, John Payton, William Melton and Sylvenus Herrington were severally indicted for gambling. This was a besetting sin of the times and the territory. They were charged with playing a "certain game of chance commonly called chequer luck." It was a combination of "dise" and checkers. Bail was fixed at \$100 for each of them. John Vories was indicted for perjury. Of him \$300 was demanded as bail.



Yours with Anne E. Hemm
William J.

This ended the work of the court, which had lasted but two days. Some reference to the final disposition of the cases which came before it will be in keeping.

Solomon Biever was a millwright. He had helped Hall to build a grist mill on Big Cedar Creek, in section 36 of township No. 71 north, range 9 west. Not having been paid for labor done he brought suit to recover. He finally secured a judgment.

The cases of John L. Sinnard versus George Beard and of William H. Turner versus George Beard were both for "broken covenant." The breach was failure to deliver at New Lexington, a town in Van Buren County, "200 gallons of good rectified whisky" to Turner, and "210 gallons of good rectified whisky, 35 gallons of brandy and 20 gallons of sweet wine" to Sinnard. Beard died before trial. The issues, however, came up at the April term, 1840, before Judge Mason. A jury passed upon Sinnard's claim and awarded him \$283.75 for his loss. At the court's order Turner's claim was assessed at \$175 by the clerk. From these awards it would appear that liquor was then a peculiarly valuable and profitable article of merchandise.

The action of John Galihier versus Jonathan D. Brown was brought to recover on a promissory note. The final result was a judgment for payment.

The suits of Overton versus Lemon and of Montgomery versus Haley were on appeals of the defendants from courts of justices of the peace. In the former an order was issued on the trial justice requiring him to perfect his record. Nothing further appears in regard to it. In the latter Haley defaulted and the decision of the justice was affirmed.

The "inditements" accomplished little more than to occasion some annoyance and some expense. George W. Troy stood trial and was found "not guilty." John Payton preferred to enter a plea of guilty and was fined \$10 and costs. William Melton's case was continued and when tried was lost. In Sylvanus Herrington's case a nolle prosequi was entered. The charge of perjury against John Vories was based on testimony he had given in the court of Justice Turner concerning the leasing of a sugar camp to William Tilford and John R. Parsons. The indictment was quashed.



CHAPTER XXVIII

ROADS

If official activity is a safe guide, there was a universal demand for roads in pioneer days. Both legislatures and county commissioners took action. There was a reason. It was the necessity of getting to trading places for supplies, to mills for meal, flour and lumber, and to the county seat for various purposes connected with the administration of law. While it is true, geometrically, that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, in this new and undeveloped country the shortest practicable line was quite likely to be a long way round. There were rough ground, dense thickets and dangerous bogs to be avoided, and safe and easy fords to be found across the streams. The chief need of travelers was to be able to find readily the best available course. To this end roads were located across wide stretches of unoccupied lands at the time in no wise affecting the interests of private ownership.

The several legislatures established roads to connect places of importance and to serve common interests. The tide of immigration steadily sweeping in required them. They were termed territorial roads. A number of them crossed Jefferson County, or began or terminated within its bounds. These were seventy feet wide. The county commissioners established the local roads essential for advantageous intercourse. These were sixty feet wide. The expense of laying out the territorial roads within the county and the county roads was borne wholly by the county; the expense of opening them was borne by the respective road districts which they traversed.

These roads were surveyed and marked under the direction of three men designated indifferently as commissioners or viewers, and were simply routes of travel defined in timber by blazed trees and in prairie by stakes. These stakes on territorial roads were "set at 300 yards' distance," a requirement due to rank vegetation. Mile posts were erected and numbered in regular progression from the place of beginning. At angles also were placed posts marked to indicate "the bearing from the true meridian of the course." Once laid out little labor was bestowed upon a road. An obstructing bush would be cut away, a few poles thrown across a mire to provide a substantial footing, and at the crossings of streams the banks cut down to make them less steep and difficult.

The first Legislature authorized in 1839 four roads related to Jefferson County. One of them commenced at West Point, in Lee County, ran thence to Salem, in Henry County, and thence to the county seat of Jefferson County. Alfred Wright was resident commissioner. As the enactment was not complied with, the second Legislature authorized in 1840 a road to run from Fort Madison to West Point, in Lee County, thence to Salem, in Henry County, and

thence to Fairfield, in Jefferson County. There was a provision, however, that if there were such a road already established from Fort Madison to West Point, then this road should commence at West Point and proceed. J. D. Stark was resident commissioner. Several years later its legal establishment was questioned. To remove the doubt Daniel Sears, who in 1840 was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, made affidavit on October 19, 1846, that the plat and survey had been duly received. It was then recorded.

One road ran from Burlington, in Des Moines County, to Trenton, thence to Joseph Yorke's, thence to Lee's, and thence west to the Indian boundary line. Yorke operated a ferry over Skunk River, where Merrimac now is. Lee's was in the Pleasant Prairie, a name then applied to the northwestern part of the present Township of Walnut. The terminal point was Mount Starling. The plat of this forgotten town acknowledged on September 29, 1837, before Samuel Nelson, J. P., is recorded at Mount Pleasant. Its proprietors were William Searcy and Archibald Knerr. Its location was next the Indian boundary line not far north of its forty-third mile post, and probably near the northeast corner of the present Township of Penn. On June 29, 1839, the commissioners who were from the counties of Henry and Des Moines, completed the survey. This was the first road legally laid out in Jefferson County after its organization.

One road ran from Mount Pleasant to Rome, in Henry County, thence to Lockridge, thence to Smith's Crossing on Big Cedar, in Jefferson County, and thence to Iowa City, in Van Buren County. George W. Fry and John Sullivan were resident commissioners. On account of the refusal or inability of one of these to act, the county commissioners, on November 28, 1839, appointed Samuel Shuffleton to the vacancy.

One road ran from Keosauqua, in Van Buren County, on the nearest and best route to the county seat of Jefferson County. Isaac Blakely, resident commissioner, did not serve. The survey was made late in March, 1840, by Uriah Biggs as surveyor under the direction of William B. Goodale and John M. Whitaker, all of Van Buren County.

The second Legislature, in 1840, provided for three roads affecting Jefferson County. One ran from Fairfield to Jefferson, in Henry County, thence to the territorial road running from Mount Pleasant to Wapello, in Louisa County. David Cowan was resident commissioner. One ran from Keosauqua by way of Philadelphia and Rising Sun to the seat of justice of Jefferson County. Samuel Moore was resident commissioner. One, commencing in Washington County, north of English River at the most suitable point of intersection with the national road leading from Iowa City to Mount Pleasant, ran thence on the most suitable route to Washington, the seat of justice of Washington County; thence to Fairfield, the seat of justice of Jefferson County; thence to Portland, in Van Buren County; thence to the southern boundary of the territory in the direction to the Town of Sandhill in Missouri. Andrew Kennedy was resident commissioner, but refused to serve. The county commissioners, on October 5, 1840, appointed Martin Meeker to the place. Whether any part of this road was established is doubtful. It certainly was not laid out in its entirety, for in 1842 the fourth Legislature authorized again the establishment of that part of it running from Fairfield to Portland and to the northern boundary of Missouri in a direction toward Jefferson City. In June of that year it was surveyed.

Green B. Savery was resident commissioner. One ran from Mount Pleasant to Rome, in Henry County; thence to Fairfield, in Jefferson County, and thence to the Indian Agency. The plat returned shows the Indian boundary, then the county line, about nine miles west of Fairfield. George W. Troy and John W. Sullivan were resident commissioners.

The third Legislature authorized, in 1841, but one road which touched Jefferson County. This began where the north line of Washington County crossed the territorial road leading from Iowa City to Mount Pleasant, proceeded thence to Washington, thence to Brighton, thence to Fairfield, thence to Iowa-ville, in Van Buren County, and thence to a suitable point on the southern boundary of the territory. It was located in November. The distance covered within Jefferson County was 24 miles and 126 poles. The cost of surveying this portion was \$89.50. Alexander Winsell was resident commissioner. The part connecting Brighton and Fairfield did not give satisfaction, as it passed to one side of the new Town of Pleasant Plain. It was good ground for complaint, as a town without roads is as useless as a wagon without wheels. The fourth Legislature, in 1842, authorized a review, which was made in June of the same year. This one was run through Pleasant Plain. B. F. Chastian and James F. Chambers were resident commissioners.

The fourth Legislature authorized, in 1842, three roads connected with Jefferson County. One ran from Keokuk on the nearest and best route to Ambrosia, in Lee County; thence to Winchester, in Van Buren County, and thence to Fairfield. Ira Tillotson was resident commissioner, but took no part in the survey, which was made in May. One ran from Deed's Mill on Skunk River, by way of Brighton, the house of Beriah Haworth and Western City, and thence on the nearest and best route to the western boundary of the territory. This was laid out in September. Thomas W. Small was resident commissioner. One ran from Fairfield to the southeast corner of Hadley's Farm, thence to Richland, thence to Western City, and thence to the forks of Skunk River in Washington County. This was located in June. Two days, at an expense of \$28, were employed on the portion in Jefferson County. Charles Negus served as "marker." Henry Hardin was resident commissioner. He was negligent in making the return. In consequence a special act was passed by the Legislature in 1843 to enable him legally to report.

The fifth Legislature authorized, in 1843, only one road of interest to Jefferson County. It ran from Birmingham by way of the colony to the agency. The colony is now at Libertyville. The name was bestowed because a large number of settlers made their temporary home there while waiting for the opening of the new cession to settlement. The survey was made in December. Although so recently abandoned, the Agency is referred to in the report as the old Agency, so quickly do adjustments follow changes. John J. Mudgett was resident commissioner.

The sixth Legislature authorized, in 1844, several roads which were concerned with Jefferson County. Three of them led into the lands but lately acquired from the Indians. One, commencing at Fairfield, ran thence to Bennet's Point, in Keokuk County; thence to the county seat of Mahaska County; thence to the Indian boundary, in the direction of the Indian Agency at the Racoon fork of the Des Moines River. Samuel Harrow and Abraham Fleenor

were resident commissioners. On the return of the survey, Stephen Bonnel, E. and A. Humphreys, William Alston, John T. Baldwin and Neffel Leech presented claims for damages, whereupon James G. Crocker, Sylvenus Herrington and James A. Galliher were appointed to make proper assessment. The contentions of the claimants were sustained. The county commissioners, holding the awards excessive, refused to pay them, and concerning this road declared "therefore it is not considered a public highway." One commencing at Mark's and Bushe's Mill on Cedar, in Jefferson County, ran thence to Agency City and to Autumwa, so it is spelled, in Wapello County; thence to Eddyville; thence to Harrisburgh; thence up the Des Moines River to Lake Prairie, opposite the mouth of White Breast, in Mahaska County. John Shields was resident commissioner. One ran from a point on the old Indian boundary line in Des Moines Township, where the territorial road from Fort Madison terminated, to Agency City; thence to Dahlonga, in Wapello County, and thence to the county seat of Mahaska County. This survey cost the county \$3.75. John Spurlock was resident commissioner.

Two roads little more than crossed the eastern boundary line of the county. One led from Deed's Mill to the old trading house on Crooked Creek in Henry County and thence to Crippen's Mill in Washington County. This survey cost the county \$10.75. One passed from Wilson's Mill, in Henry County, by way of Watson's Mill on Big Cedar to Glasgow. Daniel Sears was resident commissioner. The survey was rejected because the report was not filed within the stipulated time.

The seventh Legislature passed in 1845 no direct enactments pertaining to particular roads which concerned Jefferson County.

The eighth Legislature granted, in 1846, a relocation of the road between Fairfield and Agency City, so that it would run to William P. Holmes'. It authorized, also, three roads touching Jefferson County. One, commencing where the territorial road from Mount Pleasant to Fairfield, crossed the western line of Henry County, passed in the nearest and best route to S. S. Ross'; thence between the farm of Caleb Cooper and Lewis'; thence on the nearest and best practicable route to a point on the middle fork of Walnut Creek, where the road from Fairfield to Richland crossed; thence to a point on Rock Creek, in Keokuk County, where the territorial road from Richland to Oskaloosa crossed. S. S. Ross and Stephen Heard were resident commissioners. One began on the north bank of Big Cedar Creek at Bushe's Mill, ran thence to Enos Ellmaker's, thence to Reuben Ellmaker's, thence to Cutting's and Gordon's storehouse, thence southeast to the section line, thence south on said line to the northeast corner of the lands of George Fisher, thence to Peter Walker's in the County of Van Buren, thence north of the Widow Baker's farm, thence passing on the east of the said Widow Baker's house, and thence to Jesse Sutton's on the Des Moines River in Van Buren County. Enos Ellmaker was resident commissioner. The portion of this road in Jefferson County survived its usefulness and was vacated in January, 1853, by the seventh General Assembly. One ran from Fairfield to the territorial road leading from Keokuk to Manchester, which it was to intersect at or near the residence of E. S. McCulloch in Lee County. This and the road to Keosauqua as far as the Jefferson County boundary line are identical, but the plats returned for the different surveys materially differ. The later

survey without doubt followed the traveled way. The variations show how this, for convenience or directness, had turned from the route first selected because it had been unconfined by fences, and perhaps because the original stakes and posts marking it had been destroyed by prairie fires. It illustrates the constant shifting in lines of travel in the open country. H. B. Notson was resident commissioner.

Most of the territorial roads remain, though seldom as originally located. The establishment of county roads proceeded with even greater expedition. On July 29, 1839, the Board of County Commissioners ordered the first one. It naturally commenced at Fairfield and ran "from thence the nearest and best rout to John J. Smith's ford on Big Cedar, from thence the nearest direct rout to Frederick Fisher's, from thence the most eligible rout to the county line on the direction to Iowa City, or Keokuk's old village on the Des Moines river." The importance of a connection with Iowa City was due to its being the place from which the money of the Indians passed into local circulation. George W. Troy, James L. Scott and John Morgan were named as the viewers. They made the survey and returned their report in August. In September the board divided the road into three sections, bounded three districts, and appointed three supervisors for them. Charles Coleman had charge from Fairfield to the crossing of Cedar; John W. Sullivan, from Cedar Ford at J. J. Smith's to the east bank of Lick Creek, and Adam Winsell, all west of that. The road crossed Winsell's land in entering Van Buren County. These supervisors were instructed in opening the road to make the points called for by the viewers, but elsewhere they were permitted to deviate, if that were advisable, forty rods from the route laid out.

On September 2d a road was ordered from Fairfield to Troy's Point; from thence the nearest and best route to the southeast corner of the county. Troy's Point refers to the claim of George W. Troy, which was in the north part of the present Township of Cedar. James Lanman, James Kirkpatrick and Cyrus Olney were named as viewers. Some fault was found with their choice of location. A remonstrance was filed. This was rejected for reasons naively stated to be because the petitioners had not followed law and because a territorial road had been granted which would probably meet their wishes. This road was also divided into three sections. James Westfall was appointed supervisor of the part running through township No. 71 north, range 8 west, Round Prairie; George W. Troy of the part running through township No. 71 north, range 9 west, Cedar; and Sylvenus Herrington of the part running from the line dividing townships No. 71 and No. 72 north to Fairfield.

On September 10th a road was ordered leading from Lockridge to the north-west corner of township No. 73 north, range 8 west, Walnut. This probably ran to Lee's, connecting there with the territorial road. Josiah Lee, Samuel Berry and Rolly Taylor were named as the viewers.

On November 15th an application for a road to run from the northern boundary of Van Buren County to Fairfield was rejected by the board; but one for a road leading from Hall's Mill on Big Cedar, by the way of Isaac Whittaker's, John M. Cameron's and John J. Smith's, to the territorial road was approved. Isaac L. Whittaker, William Precise and John W. Sullivan were named as the viewers. In January, 1840, three supervisors were assigned it. John Priest was given

charge from Hall's Mill to Carter's Mill; Levi Wiley from Carter's Mill to Isaac L. Whittaker's, and Isaac L. Whittaker from his house to the termination of the road.

On December 21st a road was ordered to run from Foster's Point on the Agency Road to Troxell's Mill and thence to Fairfield. The Agency Road referred to was one from Fort Madison running across the county south of Cedar. It may be suggested here that there was generally, if not always, travel between places before the public asked for a designated way connecting them. Foster's Point, at a venture, was near Libertyville. Troxell's Mill was where the road from Fairfield to Libertyville crosses Cedar. David Pebler, Elijah Smith and William Olney were named as the viewers. In January this road was divided among three supervisors. John Troxell was given the part from Fairfield to the mill; Isaac McCleary from the mill half-way to Foster's Point, and James Wright the remainder.

Few petitions for roads were presented in 1840 to the commissioners. On January 6th they granted a road to commence at York's Ferry and to terminate at Fairfield by the nearest and best route. York's Ferry was later known as Vorie's Ferry. In this instance it was ruled that no person residing on the line proposed should be selected as a viewer. The viewers named were Ira Tillotson, Cyrus Olney and John R. Parsons.

On March 7th a road was granted "from Fairfield to Iowaville via Troxell's Mill until the same intersect the road now laid from Fairfield to Foster's Point." The phraseology of the order is somewhat mystifying. The intention probably was to extend the road leading to Foster's Point to the existing road running to Iowaville. Enos Ellmaker, Hugh Smith and Josiah Skelton were named as the viewers. On the same date a road was granted to run from Fairfield by way of William Richardson's to Mill's Bridge and thence to Sampson Smith's. Samuel Pebler, David Bowman and L. W. Saunders were named as the viewers. On the 31st a road was granted from Smith's Ford on Big Cedar to the Van Buren County line, in the direction of Portland on the Des Moines River. Enos Ellmaker, William Brown and David Pebler were named as the viewers. Some hitch occurred to prevent action. On October 5th a similar order was issued for a road between the same points. The viewers named at this time were John Troxell, Osee Mathews and Daniel Carter. The survey was made in February following. On April 13th a road from Fairfield to York's Ferry via David Courtney's and Archibald Knerr's was granted. Joseph Dillon, Samuel Berry and N. R. Payne were named as the viewers. It was promptly laid out. On June 1st, William Kerr and David Courtney were made its supervisors. On this date also David Bowman and Sylvenus Herrington were made supervisors of Fairfield Precinct. The clerk was instructed to designate their respective districts.

On January 4, 1841, a road was granted to run from a point on the territorial road leading from Mount Pleasant to the Indian Agency at or near Stephen B. Parker's in the Locust Grove Precinct to the crossing of Cedar Creek at Leaming's Ford and thence to the territorial road in Lick Creek Precinct at Enos Ellmaker's. William S. Houghton, James Robinson and James Colwell were named as viewers.

On March 28th, two roads were authorized. One commencing at the Henry County line at a point southeast of the house of Sullifand S. Ross proceeded thence to the house of Daniel Vorhies, thence to Walnut Creek to the cabin formerly occupied by John Vorhies, thence on the ridge dividing Walnut and Burr Oak creeks until it intersected the territorial road leading from Burlington to the boundary line, thence along that to where it entered section sixteen in township number seventy-three north range eight west, Walnut, thence the nearest and best route to the Washington County line in a direction to the Town of Brighton. David Courtney, Andrew Johnston and Thomas A. Wilkes were named as the viewers. This survey cost \$28.50. One ran from Fairfield to the Blue Point settlement on the section line to Horace Gaylord's in a direction to the forks of Skunk River in the attached part of Washington County. Blue Point was the northwest corner of the present Township of Blackhawk. Ira Tillotson, Henry Hardin and Horace Gaylord were named as the viewers and Samuel Shuffleton as the surveyor. The cost of the survey was \$21.75. On the 29th, two more roads were authorized. One ran from Blue Point to the Agency road leading from Fort Madison to the Indian Agency. John Payton, Andrew Peebler and Jonathan B. Brown were named as the viewers and Robert Brown as surveyor. The cost of this survey was \$31.62. One ran from Howard's on the Van Buren and Jefferson County line to Clinkenbeard's Mill on Big Cedar Creek. B. S. Dunn, James Robinson and James Colwell were named as the viewers. This survey cost \$16.70.

On May 8th, a road was ordered laid out from Fairfield via Martin Meeker's to the Washington County line in a direction to Pickerell's Mill. It terminated at R. Pringle's. W. Nelson, Amos Lemmons and William Galbraith were named as the viewers. The cost of this survey was \$35.25.

On October 1st, William Williams, Samuel S. Peebler and L. W. Sanders as viewers and Samuel Shuffleton as surveyor returned a plat and report of a road meeting the Mount Pleasant and Fairfield road near Joseph Cole's house and running to Samuel Peebler's field. On the 4th a road from Fairfield to Locust Grove was granted. This "Locust Grove" was the location of William Vinson's house, the voting place of the township. John Mathews, V. D. Delashmutt and David Sears were named as the viewers and Samuel Shuffleton as the surveyor. Permission also was given Stephen Parker to change at his own expense so much of a road passing through his farm as to make it run from the house of D. Meigs to the mill on Big Cedar owned by Juda Leming, provided the route was approved by Peter Hale, Michael Peebler and John J. Smith who were named as the viewers.

The action taken on Parker's request marks the beginning of a new stage in the development of the county's system of roads. It was brought about partly by the improvement of lands and partly by an increased population. A land owner planning to prepare a field for tillage, preferred that the highway cutting across it should follow the line of the survey. A settler whose claim did not touch a line of travel naturally felt one should come to him both to serve his needs and to connect him with the social and commercial worlds. Out of these two situations sprang many demands to alter the course of existing roads. The mode of procedure was slow and cautious. The preliminary requirement was a petition signed by at least twelve householders living in the vicinity.

Before this could be acted upon by the commissioners notice of the proposed alteration had to be posted for thirty days at the place of holding their court and at three public places in each township where change would occur. Private advantage was denied surreptitious privileges. It was also necessary to file a good and sufficient bond to secure the payment of all costs in case the route was found unsatisfactory. "Three disinterested householders" and "a skilful surveyor" were then appointed to lay out the road in conformity with the proposals, "taking into consideration the utility, convenience and inconvenience and expense" which would result to individuals as well as to the public. The return of an unfavorable report ended the proceedings. A favorable report was publicly read in the commissioner's court on two different days of the first regular session following its return. If then there was no legal application for a review or for damages before the second day of the next stated session of this court, the report, survey and plat were to be recorded and the road thenceforth was to be a public highway. In case of a review on account of general objections, "five disinterested qualified voters of the county" were selected to examine the route. Their decision, whether for or against, was final. In case of a claim for damages, "three disinterested householders of the county" were chosen to determine both the public importance of the road and how much less valuable the land of the complainant would be rendered by opening it. In the actual contingency the practice of the commissioners was to hold that any damages assessed exceeded the value of the road and consistently to refuse to establish it unless these were paid. In case they were not paid all costs incurred were collected under the bond.

On July 6, 1842, at the expense of William Gilbraith, Benjamin W. Hinshaw and Evan Jones, the commissioners authorized a road to extend west from Pleasant Plain to William Gilbraith's and thence to the county line to meet a road running from Richland in Washington County. Richland was not properly in Washington County, but in unorganized territory attached to it for jurisdictional purposes. John Wyatt, Rawleigh Humphrey and Stephen Heard were named as the viewers.

On October 3d, at the expense of Thomas Standifird, the commissioners granted a road from Fairfield to the crossing of Parker's Branch below its forks, thence to Goodspeed's Mill on Big Cedar Creek, thence south to the county line. James M. Reed, Jefferson Chitwood and Reuben R. Harper were named as viewers and James F. Chambers as surveyor. Permission was also given to straighten a part of the road from Brighton to Fairfield. Commencing at the south end of a lane between Stephen Heard's and David Pierson's, it was to pass thence on a line between Pierson's and Lewis Cox's and thence straight to Fairfield. Pierson "agreed for himself and others to pay all expenses of viewing, surveying and putting in good order for travelling on." William G. Coop, Abel Russell and Charles Russell were named as viewers and David Switzer as surveyor. On the 28th, two petitions were presented the court. One coming from Alexander Kirk and forty-one citizens asked for the relocation of the road lying between Lockridge and Glasgow so that it would pass by or near John Whitaker's and intersect at Glasgow the road leading from Fairfield to Salem. Hardin Butler, John Stout and John R. Parsons were named as viewers and David Switzer as surveyor. The survey was made

in November at a cost of \$10.50. On January 2, 1843, John Cochran and William G. Coop brought in bills for damages. On March 28th, Linchfield Grady, James M. Reed and Benjamin F. Hutton were appointed to make the assessment. Their finding is unknown. The other petition, signed by seventy-two citizens, was presented by Cyrus Olney. It prayed for the establishment of a road beginning at the northwest corner of section twenty-five in township number seventy-two north range ten west, Fairfield, and running thence west along the sectional lines until it intersect the road from Fairfield to Locust Grove. Without more formality this as described was declared a public highway. The vacation of the latter road from Fairfield to the intersection was also asked for. This part was again "read aloud in open court and continued until the next regular session." The irregular action later proved troublesome. On November 11th, there appeared a remonstrance signed by eighty-seven citizens. As "a great majority" were in favor of the old road, the commissioners "disannulled" their order. It was just as difficult then as now to please all the people all the time.

In 1843 the attention of the settlers was diverted from their public needs to the opportunities for acquiring lands in the new cession. Little thought in consequence was given to roads. Only two roads in fact were established. On March 27th, in response to a petition presented by Samuel Harrah, one was granted to start where the road from Fairfield to Goodspeed's and Standifird's Mill crossed the middle of section fifteen in Cedar Township and proceeded thence east a distance of about three miles on the middle of the section line until it intersected the Madison road running to Fairfield. Joel Bradshaw, John Harper, Sr., and Thomas Standifird were named as viewers. The petitioners were required to pay all expenses. On the 28th in response to a petition of many citizens, a road was granted to commence on the street south of the courthouse and to run thence west on the best possible route to Mark's Mill on Cedar Creek. Within city limits this is identical with West Burlington Street. Alfred SeEVERS, M. D. Springer and Stephen Cooper were named as viewers and Samuel Whitmore as surveyor.

In 1844, changes were made in the road running from Fairfield to Junkin and Pitkin's Mill, in the road running from Fort Madison to Fairfield between James A. Galliher's and Daniel Sears', in a road in the western part of Round Prairie Township, in the road from the Van Buren County line to Clinkenbeard's Mill in order to put it on a township line, and in the road from Fairfield to Pringle's. These illustrate the process of development already outlined. The viewers to relocate the road from Fairfield to Junkin and Pitkin's Mill were Grinder Wilson, William Vinson and Alexander J. Majors. To the route they selected Rolly Taylor filed a remonstrance. Daniel Carter, George Moffit and Alexander Fulton were appointed to assess the damages. For their services they received \$1.50 each. They estimated the damages at \$30 which were promptly paid by the petitioners. The new route was then declared a public highway and the original survey void.

On July 15th, the survey of a road was authorized to run from Benjamin McCleary's claim in a northeasterly direction across Cedar Creek near Joseph Clinkenbeard's to intersect the Agency road near Benjamin Gordy's. Enos Ellmaker, Charles F. Alden and Horace Gaylord were named as viewers and

Robert Brown as surveyor. On October 7th, two petitions received favorable consideration. David Brown, Martin Byerly and David Carter were appointed viewers and David Switzer surveyor to locate a road commencing near the house of George Bond, thence running partly on the section line through the farm of John Koons, thence to William Marlow's, crossing Competine Creek below the mouth of Coon Creek in Locust Grove Township. John Howell, Samuel S. Walker and Abram VanWinkle were appointed viewers and William Bonnifield, surveyor, to locate a road commencing at Glasgow, thence running east to James Gilmore's, thence to the section line between sections fourteen and twenty-three, and thence east on or as near this line as practicable to the line dividing the counties of Henry and Jefferson at the corner of sections twenty-three and twenty-four to intersect a road in Henry County.

This year also marks a stage in local road development. In the beginning "all male persons between twenty-one and fifty years of age who had resided one month in this territory," except those exempt by law, were liable yearly to perform in person or by substitute three days' work on the public roads. In 1842, this requirement was reduced to two days' work where it yet remains. At the same time, provision was made to permit county commissioners to levy for road purposes a tax on all property taxable by the revenue laws. This tax could be not less than five cents nor more than twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars' valuation. The purpose of this legislation was rightly to place a part of the burden upon nonresident land owners who would profit most by the "unearned increment." While they were given opportunity to work out this tax as residents were, they could not hope to avail themselves of the privilege. That they would be found delinquent and so compelled to pay in money was anticipated. All moneys received from this source were to be applied "to the making or repair of bridges or improvement of roads." These funds, it will be noticed, could not be employed in opening roads. Naturally as values rose they automatically increased both the labor and the money that were available for these specific purposes. Advantage was now taken of this law. On July 18th, a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars was laid for road purposes in the respective road districts.

In 1845 changes in the locations of a number of roads were authorized. It would be difficult and tedious to follow them in detail. Several new roads were projected deserving of mention. On January 6th, Philander Chandler, George W. Weyand and John Park were named as viewers and Sexton Mount as surveyor to locate a road, limited to forty feet in width, beginning on the eastern line of the county eighty rods south of the northeast corner of section twelve, crossing Skunk River at Shiverly's Ford near the northwest corner of the section, running thence west on the line between sections to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section nine, thence south eighty rods, thence in the direction of Fairfield passing between H. K. McCalla's and John Hodgins' until near Alexander Blakely's it intersect the road leading from Fairfield to Deed's Mill. This was in Walnut Township. It will be observed the description is largely in terms of the survey. The cost of laying it out was \$43. On the 7th, Joseph M. Parker, Benjamin McCleary and Adley Hemphill were named as viewers and John Snook as surveyor to locate a road to run from Fairfield to the county line of Wapello at or near the center of the east side of

township number seventy-three north range twelve west "on the nearest and best ground that a road can be got without damaging any person's farm." The cost of laying it out was \$53.75.

On April 8th, John Rager, John Pheasant and John Clinton as viewers and Robert Brown as surveyor were appointed to locate a road commencing at the northwest corner of section twenty-six in township number seventy-two north range ten west, Fairfield, running south to the Agency road and thence on the best route to Depew's Mill, having due respect to private property. Depew's Mill was earlier known as Troxell's Mill. Daniel McLean, E. S. Gage and William Alston asked damages. The assessment made by George C. Parker, Nelson J. Herring and Elijah Smith, caused the commissioners to refuse to grant the road. Horace Gaylord and others on the bond were then required to pay the costs. On this day also Joseph M. Parker, Jonathan Turner and Abraham Landers as viewers and Sexton Mount as surveyor were appointed to mark a road from Deed's Mill on Skunk River to cross Walnut Creek at the old fording in section twenty-eight of township number seventy-three north range eight west, Walnut, and from thence to the Town of Fairfield "so that the same may be legally recorded." On the 9th, Alfred Wright, Jonathan Dyer and John Davis were named as viewers and John Snook as surveyor to locate a road running from Junkin and Pitkin's Mill to Greenup Smith's, thence on the nearest and best route until it struck the half mile corner between sections twenty-six and twenty-seven in Liberty Township, thence south on the section line until it struck the line of Van Buren County. On the same date, James Lanman, Samuel Cornell and M. T. Shelton were named as viewers and John Cassidy as surveyor to locate a road to run from the territorial road west of Jonathan Wolgamott's "by John Steel's and to the northeast corner of John Cameron's orchard," and thence to Smith's Ford. This also was in Liberty Township.

On July 7th, George W. Troy, Jacob B. Smith and David Laughery were named as viewers and John Smith as surveyor to locate a road beginning at a point on the Fairfield and Brighton road between sections fourteen and fifteen in township number seventy-three north range nine west, Penn, and proceeding by Caleb Cooper's, James A. Galliher's and the residence of the widow Parker to Goodspeed's Mill on Cedar Creek. This road passed through the land of Alexander Blakely, who deemed it an injury. Benjamin Mount, John R. Parsons, and Samuel J. Bonfield were appointed to assess the damages. They were found to be \$15, which amount was paid by W. D. Clapp, thus removing the difficulty. On the same date, Noah Wright, Samuel Harrow and William Dunham were named as viewers and David Switzer as surveyor to locate a road to run from Troy's Point about seven miles west to Depew's Mill.

On October 6th, Henry Hardin, William G. Coop and David Bowman as viewers and John Snook as surveyor were appointed to locate a road from the northwest corner of the town plat of Fairfield north to the northwest corner of section thirteen in township number seventy-three range ten west, Blackhawk, thence to the north line of the county in the direction of Richland in Keokuk County. On the 7th, Isaac Blakely, S. G. Finney and John W. Culbertson as viewers and Samuel Whitmore as surveyor were appointed to locate a road commencing at the northwest corner of section twenty-five in township num-

ber seventy-two north range ten west, Fairfield, and running thence west on the section line until it intersect a road at William Vinson's. Although Hial Spicer and William Stilwell asked for damages, their objections in some manner were removed or satisfied.

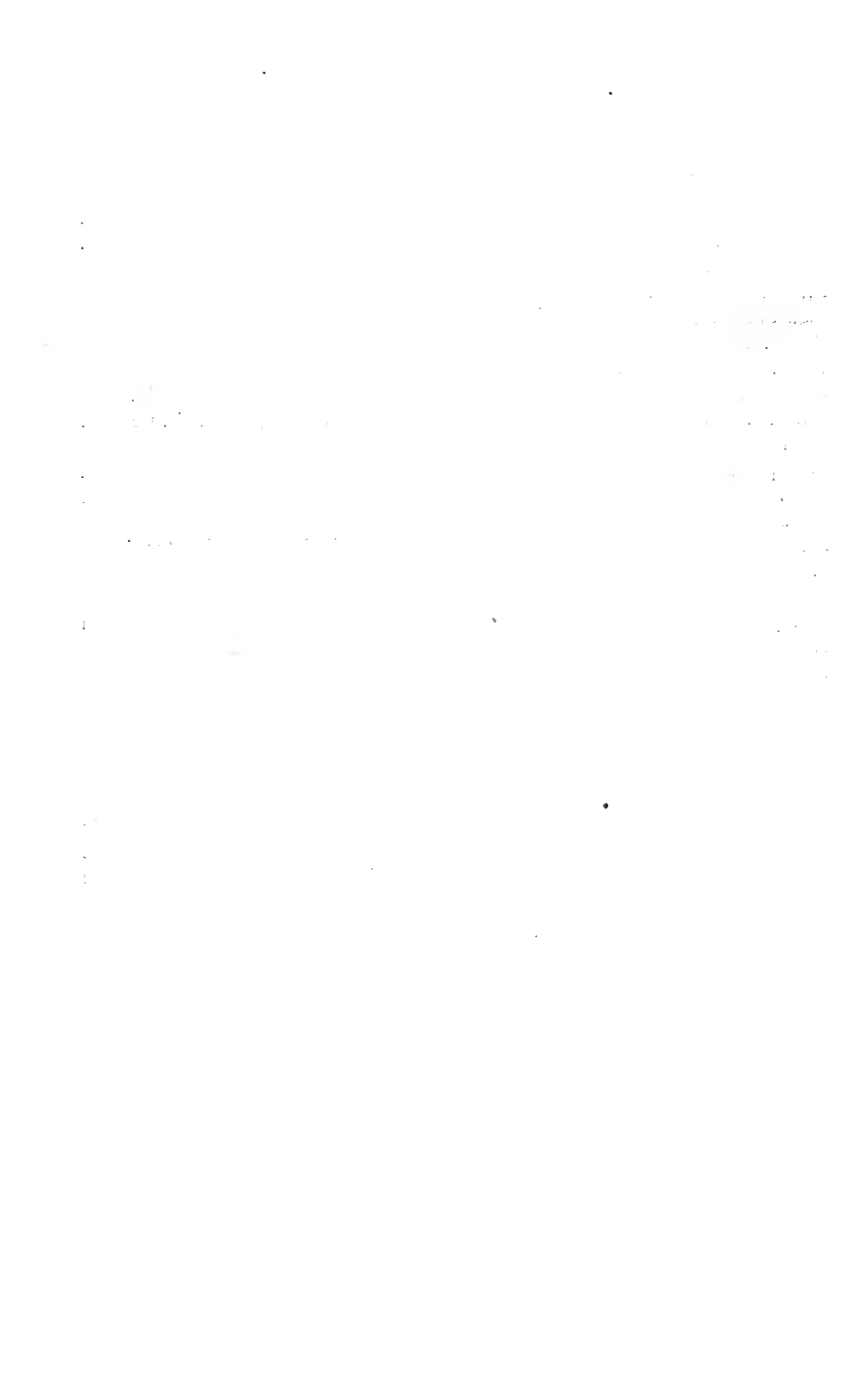
The need of bridges over Cedar at Depew's Mill and at Junkin and Pitkin's Mill it seems was sufficiently felt in the spring of this year to occasion some agitation for them. On May 2d, the commissioners proposed to pay one-half the expense of building bridges at these places. They also instructed the clerk to post notices that on the 17th they would meet with subscribers of each district to consider the best plans. Possibly as a result of that conference a contract was entered into with A. H. Brown for the erection of a bridge at Junkin and Pitkin's Mill. On July 23d, an advancement of \$50 was made him by the county. He proved unequal to the undertaking or at least failed to meet its obligations. After a dilatory year the commissioners with excusable impatience at their July meeting in 1846 allowed him ten days in which to arrange with C. C. Van or some other responsible person to finish the work. Despite this order and the arrangement, the delay continued. Having legally announced that they would receive "proposals for the completion of the bridge" if it did not progress to their satisfaction, on November 2d, they empowered H. W. Sample and B. B. Tuttle to go on with its construction, applying all the materials on the ground to that use, filling up the abutments with gravel or other suitable "substantials," and securing it from danger of flood. The filling was done by E. D. Skinner who was paid \$92.50 therefor. On February 10, 1847, the commissioners made an examination of the bridge. It was then agreed by all parties that Joel Thorne, Stephen Bonnell and Jesse Byrket decide and report in writing whether it was finished according to the contract. They found it was. On the 13th, settlement in full was effected. The whole cost of the bridge proper, including fees, was \$251.95.

In 1846, numerous alterations were made in existing roads, but little was accomplished in the establishment of new ones. On January 6th, John Howell, William J. Stout and James Reed were named as viewers and William Bonfield as surveyor to lay out a road from the county line north of Ziegler's Mill in Van Buren County, thence north as near as practicable to intersect a road from Glasgow's Mill to Wilson's Mill by way of Wamsley's Mill in Henry County. On the 26th, Henry Terrell, Jacob Frederick and David Laughery were named as viewers and Robert Brown as surveyor to lay out a road "commencing at the town of Fairfield at the Public Square, thence on Robinson's survey to the corner of Baldwin's field, thence on the section line to the old crossing of a steep hollow near the corner of Thorne's pasture, thence to a large cottonwood tree above the mouth of Sharp's spring branch, thence to John Young's by way of Isaac Sharp's, thence through Trocksell's field on a line splitting two forty acre lots south of Neffell Leech's field, thence through Jacob Plough's lane to a small jackoak tree, thence the nearest and best route to intersect the old territorial survey by A. Fleenor's leading to Oscaloosa in Mahaska County by the way of Bonnet's Point to the county line." Uncertain as this description would seem to be, no doubt all the points referred to were then well known and even now could be determined from the field notes without much difficulty. This

survey cost \$33.62½. Damages were claimed in such amounts that the road was rejected as not of sufficient importance to the public.

In the ten years succeeding the admission of Iowa to the Union in 1846, the several General Assemblies established many state roads, so many in fact that they constituted an abuse of authority. Sixteen of these enactments related to Jefferson County. The curious may find them set out with minuteness in the various session laws of that period. To but two of them will particular reference be made. One was the relocation in 1847 of a part of a territorial road authorized in 1844 to run from Fairfield to the Indian boundary line in the direction of the Indian Agency at the Raccoon Forks of the Des Moines River. A county road proposed in 1846 was also essentially the same. As described it started at the northwest corner of the Town of Fairfield, proceeded thence north to the middle of the first lane running west; thence west one hundred and sixty rods; thence north to the first section line; thence west to a point thirty rods west of Henry Evan's house; thence the nearest and best route to the northeast corner of Sharp's farm; thence the nearest and best route to the northeast corner of N. Leech's farm; thence to the brick school-house of school district No. 1, in Locust Township, in Jefferson County; thence to the most northerly corner of William Spurlock's prairie field; thence to or near Maylen Wright's; thence the nearest and best route to intersect the old survey where it crossed the Mahaska line. The commissioners were John Howell, George W. Troy and Samuel Shipley. As before there were claims for damages which, when assessed, were in the judgment of the county commissioners in excess of the value of the road. They therefore refused to declare it a public highway. This refusal to approve this road was brought to the attention of the next General Assembly and resulted in the passage of an act in 1848 declaring the county commissioner of Jefferson County shall not have power to change the relocation of the road from Fairfield to Fort Des Moines.

The second state constitution adopted in 1857 denied the General Assembly the right to pass special enactments relating to roads. Henceforth all roads were treated as a local institution. As permanency of location was secured, they were drained and graded. Their improvement proceeded as a gradual growth, at times hastened, and at times delayed by general needs and conditions.



CHAPTER XXIX

IN TERRITORIAL DAYS

Many of the important happenings in the days of the "Iowa Territory," if not altogether lost, are veiled in obscurity. Only occasional and tantalizing glimpses are to be obtained of them.

Revenue for the current expenses of the county were derived from a poll tax and taxes on lands and personalty, from fines and from licenses for retailing groceries, defined as "spirituous liquors," vending merchandise, hawking wooden or brass clocks, and running ferries. The sheriff was the tax-collector. William Hueston took out on July 29, 1839, the first license to vend merchandise. Others licensed during the year were John W. Edwards, Sullifand S. Ross, David Switzer, Miller and Glasgow, Nathan Beadle and Joseph Cole. The receipts in 1839 were \$540.89 from these several sources. The separate amounts have not been preserved. In 1841, there were received \$202.50 from all licenses. Until 1843, 5 per cent of the gross amount of county taxes were set apart as due the territory; beginning with 1843 one-quarter mill was assessed for territorial purposes. The annual return to the auditor of public accounts makes a reasonably correct basis for estimating the wealth of the time and its growth. In 1839, this return was \$29.89; in 1840, \$55.57; in 1841, \$86.57; in 1842, \$58.92; in 1843, \$139.13; in 1844, \$226.31; in 1845, \$240.56; and in 1846, \$350.00. There can be no better evidence of financial "leanness" than is shown by these figures.

Exchanges of labor and property were carried on in primitive ways. Two typical transactions appear of record. Joseph Cole on March 10, 1841, agreed to sell "one sorrel horse, one gray horse and one wagon," and Charles Wells agreed to buy them by delivering "5000 rails before the 1st of April," and a second "5000 before the 1st of June," at Cole's farm two miles east of Fairfield. William Blankenship on April 15th agreed to make "5000 good shingles eighteen inches long, cut, score and hew the logs for a house eighteen by twenty-six feet," one and one-half stories high, with a long partition twelve feet from one end in the lower story, "sleepers and joists sufficient," and "one thousand feet of good flooring," and deliver them before the 25th of June to Samuel Robb on his claim. For doing all this he was to get "a mare and colt."

In the fall of 1841, the merchandise account of E. S. Gage, who was conducting a general store in Fairfield, shows a stock containing books, drugs, groceries, boots, shoes, drygoods, hardware, tinware, and peltries. The peltries were coon, fox, mink, muskrat and deer skins taken in barter.

The personal accounts in Gage's ledger give the selling prices of many articles. Jesse Mitten is charged \$1.75 for a pair of shoes. John Young is charged 37 cents for scissors, 25 cents for a bedcord, 25 cents for butts and screws, and 12

cents for a pint bottle. David Bowman is charged 19 cents for pegwood and nails, a purchase indicating that he was a cobbler. Andrew J. Majors is charged \$1.00 for a scythe snath. J. F. Chambers is charged 63 cents for two bushels of potatoes. William Peebler is charged 13 cents for six ounces of madder and 40 cents for two ounces of indigo. There were many sales of these pigments which were used in dyeing. William Olney is charged 75 cents for a tin pail. J. W. Nesmith is charged 19 cents for a yard of sheeting, 31 cents for a butcher-knife, 75 cents for a dictionary, \$1.00 for five pounds of coffee, \$1.00 for eight pounds of sugar, and \$1.38 for a bushel of salt. William Waugh is charged 6 cents for an almanac and 13 cents for an elementary spelling book. G. M. Fox is charged 37 cents for a pound of ginger and 25 cents for two almanacs. The difference in the prices of almanacs suggests different publications. Richard Quinton is charged 25 cents for a pound of saleratus, 40 cents for two pounds of candles, 13 cents for six skeins of thread, 12 cents for a twist, 13 cents for a dozen buttons, and 62 cents for a yard of flannel. Ose Mathews is charged 35 cents for a yard of cambric and L. Junkin 38 cents for a yard of calico. Jonathan Turner is charged 25 cents for a yard of muslin, \$1.25 for ten pounds of nails, and \$4.50 for a pair of boots. Rev. Julius A. Reed is charged 6 cents for a pane of glass, 13 cents for a whetstone, and 75 cents for twenty-five pounds of flour.

These accounts disclose how little money was in actual circulation. J. T. Moberly settled a debt of 37 cents "by his medical bill." Joseph Frasey balanced a sum of \$10.00 "by dressing buckskins." Even small balances were closed by due bills or notes. A due-bill for \$2.67 given by T. M. & H. B. Mitchell and a note for \$3.59 given by J. W. Culbertson are illustrative instances. Such paper passed locally from person to person, much as checks do now, until finally redeemed. When Gage in November, 1842, purchased for \$1,000 John Troxell's eighty-acre lot west of the town quarter and an eighty acre claim of timber on Cedar Creek, he made a large part of the payment with more than fifty notes like these. The face of the smallest one was but 87 cents, and of the largest but \$50.

It is said that Mrs. Sarah A. Lambirth in 1836 brought with her appleseeds, which planted in proper season grew, thrived, and in due time bore fruit. Others whose names are not associated with the fact, may have done the same thing. However this may be, orchards were soon set out. A nursery at Salem in 1840 was reputed to contain 40,000 trees. Its existence indicates a considerable demand for them. John M. Cameron's orchard is referred to in 1845 in a road description. By the early '50s, the bearing trees were furnishing an abundance of cherries, peaches, pears and apples.

In 1838, Sullifand S. Ross began the operation of a sawmill he had erected the previous winter on Brush Creek in Lockridge Township. A few months later Hosea Hall erected a sawmill on Big Cedar Creek. This was afterward used as a flouring mill also. It is sometimes called Goodspeed's Mill and sometimes Standifird's Mills, these names indicating successive owners. Its site is in section thirty-six of Cedar Township. From one of these two mills must have come the lumber used in the construction of the courthouse.

A dam was the visible hope of a mill.

In January, 1839, the Territorial Legislature authorized John Carter to erect a dam on Big Cedar. Its site is on the northeast quarter of section thirty-three in Cedar Township. In January, 1840, the Territorial Legislature authorized

both John Troxell and Joseph Clinkenbeard to erect and keep dams across Big Cedar at the points where they had commenced building. The indefiniteness of these locations was because they were on lands as yet unsurveyed. Troxell's site is on the southeast quarter of section three in Liberty Township and Clinkenbeard's on the northwest quarter of section thirty-two in Center Township.

This same legislative body in its regular session authorized William Ingersoll, and in its extra session in July also James Wilson, each to build a dam with a lock twenty-five feet wide across Skunk River. Ingersoll's site is in section one and Wilson's site in section twelve of Lockridge Township. The requirement of the locks was to keep the stream open to navigation. It was not theoretical but actual conservation.

The enactment of a general law relating to mills placed the authority to grant the right to build dams in the District Court. Deed's flouring mill, erected as early as 1842, Mark's sawmill, erected as early as 1843, and Junkin and Pitkin's sawmill, erected as early as 1844, were all probably constructed under this regulation. Deed's site is on Skunk River in section thirty-six of Walnut Township; Mark's site is on Big Cedar in section thirty-four of Locust Grove Township; and Junkin and Pitkin's site is on Big Cedar in section twenty-four of Liberty Township.

Troxell's Mill because it was to be a flouring mill and because it was situated near the center of the county aroused much interest. The public was invited to the "raising," which was made a gala event. There was plenty to eat for all who came and a barrel of whiskey on tap for those who cared to partake. Hilarity and jollity ruled the day. A dance in the new structure completed the celebration.

The dam was of logs pinned together to make a crib which was filled with clay; the building was of logs; the burrs were of native boulders. At best it was a crude affair. It served to crack corn and to produce a coarse meal, which was the limit of its usefulness. Even so it was not to be despised. It did not long give service. In the late summer it was partially destroyed by high waters. This discouraged Troxell who disposed of the property to Wesley Depew. Depew converted what remained of the original structure into a sawmill, and on this as a foundation, in 1841, erected above it a frame story for a grist mill, running both with the same water-wheel. Finding the water-power uncertain, he later installed a steam-engine. Here was ground many a bushel of meal. To Depew is credited the distinction of first bringing to the county a pair of French buhrstones which greatly improved the character of the grinding.

A public mill, as Depew's, was one grinding for toll. Those who brought grain to be ground were served in turn in the order of their coming. It was the duty of the miller "to give due and punctual attention" when his mill was not out of repair, a much too common occurrence, and to assist in the unloading and loading. He was accountable for the grain, or for the flour or meal made from it, and for the bags or casks in which it was received, if they were "distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name." His pay was in kind, termed toll. This toll was one-eighth part for grinding and bolting wheat or rye, for grinding malt, and for chopping all kinds of grain, and one-seventh part for grinding Indian corn, oats, barley and buckwheat, not requiring to be bolted.

For years, many settlers took their grists of wheat to Brighton, Deedsville or Bonaparte for grinding.

The Town of Glasgow was laid out on July 10, 1840, by Thomas Miller and Ephraim Glasgow. It consisted of four blocks of twelve lots each. Its location was on the northeast quarter of section twenty-one of Round Prairie Township and was about halfway between Salem and Fairfield. The plat was acknowledged before Daniel Sears, J. P., by John Ross, surveyor, and by Miller, one of the proprietors. Miller and Glasgow conducted here a general store.

The Town of Monroe was laid out on July 21, 1840, by William L. Houghton. It consisted of nine blocks each containing eight lots. The central block was donated for a house of worship. This town was situated on the unsurveyed lands of the United States. It did not pass out of the paper stage. Its precise location is not known. It may have been near the center of Des Moines Township, where Cutting and Gordon's store at a later date was located. David Switzer, the deputy of John Ross, was the surveyor. He acknowledged the plat on July 25th before Elijah Chastian, J. P.

The Town of Pleasant Plain was laid out on March 21, 1841, for Isaiah Hinshaw the proprietor by David Switzer, deputy surveyor. It was situated on parts of sections two and eleven in Penn Township. It was platted as a rectangle divided into twelve blocks of eight lots each. There were three rows of blocks east and west and four rows north and south. The plat was acknowledged on July 6th by Hinshaw before Henry L. Notson, J. P.

The Town of Libertyville was platted on March 19, 1846, by David Switzer, county surveyor. It was located partly in section seven and partly in section eighteen of Liberty Township. It was of triangular form arranged about the intersection of the road from Fairfield to Iowaville with the road from Fort Madison to the Agency. The plat was acknowledged on the 24th by John Jewett, the proprietor, before Charles F. Alden, an "acting justice of the peace."

The Town of Creesville, as Batavia was first named, was platted on August 22, 1846, by David Switzer, county surveyor. It had three owners, William M. McKee, Henry Creese and Elijah Obanon. It was located on the west side of the northeast quarter of section thirty-one of Locust Grove Township. It consisted of eight blocks, four on either side of the Agency road each containing four lots. Lots Nos. 1 to 8 and 29 to 32 inclusive were held by Obanon; lots Nos. 9 to 24 inclusive were held by Creese, and lots Nos. 25 to 28 inclusive were held by McKee. The plat was acknowledged before John E. Pitzer, county clerk, on September 12th by Creese and McKee, and on the 16th by Obanon.

Though irregular and intermittent, there was no lack of religious instruction. Itinerant and local preachers, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Christian and Presbyterian, ministered to spiritual needs. Itinerants, impelled by the fervency of their zeal, "rode circuits" of hundreds of miles. Wherever listeners could be found or gathered together, in cabin, shop, or barn, or in the shade of trees under the open sky, they held their simple, earnest and impressive services. Their enthusiasm was a living force matched often against trials and discouragements and without hope of material reward: their offering a dedication of body and spirit.

Among this pioneer clergy were Samuel Hutton, John M. Cameron, Jacob Spainhower and B. F. Chastian.

Late in the autumn of 1839, Rev. Joseph L. Kirkpatrick, a Methodist minister of the "Iowa District," which Bishop Morris that year had established, arrived at the cabin of James Westfall in the Round Prairie settlement. His calling and mission were made known. Neighbors were called in to participate in divine worship. At the conclusion of his sermon, he formed a "class" composed of James Westfall, Mrs. Westfall, James O. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Eli Jones and Mrs. Jones. This was probably the beginning of actual religious organization.

In December, 1839, there came to Fairfield a Congregational missionary, Rev. Reuben Gaylord, who preached the first sermon addressed to the people of the town. On the 21st, in the courthouse, he organized a Congregational Church. Those who then covenanted were Ebenezer S. Gage, James W. Cole and Harriet Cole, Jeremiah S. Waugh and Deborah Waugh, William P. Hitchcock, Charles R. Hitchcock, Jared B. Hitchcock, Louisa Hitchcock, Caroline Hitchcock and David Hitchcock. On November 28, 1840, Rev. Julius A. Reed became its pastor. On February 5, 1842, it was decided to erect a place of worship. Jeremiah S. Waugh donated for a building place the west half of lot No. 6 in block No. 14. As this was not considered a proper location, an exchange was made with Rev. Julius A. Reed for the west half of lot No. 7 in the same block. On this ground, in 1843, was put up a modest frame structure paid for by a fund of \$323.40 secured by subscription. On October 19, 1844, Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass., presented the society with a library; on August 2, 1845, the gift was formally accepted. The difference in the dates tells the slowness of transportation. In August, 1845, Reverend Reed resigned his charge, and on November 1st was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Thompson.

In March, 1840, Rev. Jesse Herbert visited Fairfield in the line of his duty as a Methodist minister of the "Iowa District." He conducted religious exercises at first in Thomas Dickey's Hotel. There, on March 16th, he formed a "class" composed of Elizabeth Dickey, David Bowman, Mrs. Bowman, Nancy Shields, Joshua N. Herrington and Elizabeth A. Culbertson. On his circuit were several other "classes" within the county limits. Among these were one in Round Prairie, one in Locust Grove, one at Blue Point, one near Germanville, and one at Richwoods. He was succeeded in the fall by Rev. Moses F. Shinn. Both men while with this charge lived at Richwoods. Following these, each serving a year in turn, came, in 1841, Rev. William B. Cooley and, in 1842, Rev. Robert Hawk. In 1843, a Methodist Mission was founded at Fairfield to provide regular periodic ministrations. Rev. Joel Arrington was then assigned to the Fairfield circuit. On April 2, 1844, Captain Thomas D. Evans presented the society with lot No. 4 in block No. 21. The trustees who accepted the deed of gift were Alexander Fulton, Thomas D. Evans, Rolly Taylor, Job C. Sweet, David Sollanbarger, Benjamin T. Hoxie and Charles Negus. Although its membership had increased to twenty-eight, it was unable for several years to build a home. It continued to hold its meetings at the houses of its members, and in the courthouse and in the Presbyterian Church, when these places were available. In 1844, Rev. Hugh Gibson was appointed minister. The work of the charge so increased that in 1845 two men were sent to care for it, Rev. Micajah Reader, and Rev. Alvin Rucker as assistant. At the expiration of their year of service, the circuit was divided into

the Fairfield and Locust Grove missions. The next to come to Fairfield was Rev. Joseph Brooks. Methodism was well established.

On October 2, 1841, Rev. Lancelot Graham Bell organized in Fairfield a Presbyterian Church. The members were Solomon Montgomery, Mrs. Solomon Montgomery, John Montgomery, Sullifand S. Ross, Mrs. Sullifand S. Ross, John Hopkirk, Jonathan Young, Mrs. Jonathan Young and James Young. In October, 1842, Rev. Bell assumed the pastorate which he retained until 1849 at a maximum salary of \$150 a year. His work, however, was not confined to this place. In 1843, he undertook the task of erecting a building in which to hold religious services. Bills for lumber and nails he personally guaranteed. Labor of all kinds was contributed. It was a frame structure 24 feet wide and 34 feet long. It stands in its original location on lot No. 8 in block No. 2, and with some additions and alterations remains in use as a residence. With commendable generosity, "Father Bell," as he was familiarly known and called when not occupying his pulpit, freely opened it to the people and preachers of other denominations.

Early in 1841, the Friends who had settled in the vicinity of Pleasant Plain "built a meeting house of hewed logs, 18x24 feet, with clapboard roof." It was "warmed with charcoal burned in the center of a square of earth left without flooring." Prominent among the sect at this date were William Pickerell, Isaiah Hinshaw, Amos Hoskins, John Jones, John Beals, William Pickering, Jesse Arnold, Phineas Huston, Joseph Roberts, John Andrews, Benjamin C. Andrews, Mary C. Andrews and Jonathan McConnell. Lydia McConnell was their first minister.

In 1843, a German Lutheran Church was founded and a building erected at Germanville. In the same year a Christian Church with fifteen members was organized at Abingdon by Rev. Robert Long, its first preacher. Other particulars of these societies are unknown.

In 1844, Elder George Wolf, of Illinois, a noted minister of his day, effected the first congregation of Dunkers in Iowa Territory. The meeting was held in a barn near Libertyville. There were eight members. John Garber and Peter Lutz were chosen preachers. At later date, a church was built in Des Moines Township.

In December, 1844, Rev. William Elliott conducted a service in the Presbyterian Church and organized a Society of Baptists. The members, as long afterward recalled by A. H. Brown, were himself and wife, their children Isaac H. Brown and Ellen Brown, one Smith and wife, "who had settled beyond Cedar Creek in Liberty Township," George W. Vance and wife, William Bunnell and wife, and William McKay. For some length of time the meetings of this church were held only at irregular intervals. In the fall of 1845, Rev. M. J. Post was installed as their pastor. It was he who in 1847 guided the commissioners of the "Holland Pilgrims" from Fairfield to the place which they selected for the abode of their people and where Pella was founded.

At the very close of 1844, Solomon Montgomery and others withdrew from the Presbyterian Society of Fairfield and established one at Richwoods. This became the Presbyterian Church of Salina.

An organization of Cumberland Presbyterians was early formed in the southeastern part of Liberty Township. The date has not been ascertained. Eleanor Steel, on November 11, 1845, deeded it a site for a church in section twenty-seven.

The trustees were John M. Cameron, presumably the minister, Greenup Smith, Anthony T. Prewitt, Luke Kunce and Samuel G. Latimer.

There early appeared in the territory a strong sentiment against intoxicating liquors. On November 14, 1830, its advocates held a convention in the hall of the House of Representatives in Burlington. Many prominent men were present. Judge Charles Mason presided. "The Iowa Territorial Temperance Society" was organized with Governor Lucas as president. The immediate progress of the movement was interrupted by the Missouri Boundary war which excited and engaged the public mind.

Toward the end of 1840, interest in the subject revived. On February 22, 1841, a meeting in the temperance cause was held in Fairfield. Rev. Julius A. Reed made the principal address. Forty-eight persons then pledged themselves "to abstain from the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical, medical and sacramental purposes, and not to allow their use in our families, nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends, nor for persons in our employment, and in all suitable ways to discourage their use in the community." A "County Temperance Society" was organized with Alexander A. Wilson as president, George B. Hitchcock as vice president, and Henry B. Notson as secretary.

A peculiar political attitude of the period is given expression in a resolution adopted Wednesday evening, April 8, 1840, at an anti-caucus meeting in the courthouse at Fairfield. Alexander A. Wilson presided. Richard Irwin was secretary. A committee, on motion of Charles F. Emery, was named to formulate their opinions. Its members were Dr. J. S. Waugh, Thomas Mitchell, Gen. J. D. Learned, Judge Philip Viele and Benjamin F. Gilmore. Their report met with approval and follows.

"Whereas the people of this territory have no voice in the approaching election of President of the United States, and are more deeply interested in laying the foundation for a wholesome system of Laws, and a judicious form of State Government, whenever they shall be required to ask for admission into the Union, than they are in fomenting political jealousies and bitter party distinctions.

"Therefore it is Resolved, by this meeting composed of citizens of Jefferson County and its neighborhood,

"That we deprecate the attempts that have been made, and are daily being encouraged by many of our citizens, who profess to be the friends of the present administration of the National Government, to draw the line of party distinction between the citizens of this Territory, as a measure that our political interests do not require, and one that is mischievous in its tendency, and wholly uncalled for."

The Fairfield Lyceum was "a seminary of learning for the instruction of youth of both sexes in arts, science and literature." This quoted description shows the broad and comprehensive view taken of its purpose by its founders. It was established by the Third Legislative Assembly of the territory by an act approved on December 31, 1840, by Governor Lucas. "Its funds, privileges, and immunities could be used for no other purpose than that of education." The incorporators were Samuel Shuffleton, Jeremiah S. Waugh, E. B. Fitch, Charles D. Jones, Henry Temple, James F. Rice, Richard Irwin, William M. Lyons, Charles E. Emery, L. W. Sanders, David Laughery, J. L. Scott, J. F. Chambers, J. P. Check, C. W.

David, G. M. Fox and T. G. H. Gray. What service, if any, it rendered the community has passed wholly from memory.

The Fifth Territorial Legislature in 1843 established and defined the boundaries of new counties in the lands then recently ceded by the Sac and Fox Indians. Two of these, Wapello and Kishkekosh, the latter now Monroe, were attached for judicial, revenue and election purposes to Jefferson County. It was the duty of the county commissioners, who were E. J. Gilham, B. S. Dunn and Thomas Mitchell, to have their boundaries surveyed and marked out. At a special session of their official body on April 18th they authorized David Switzer, the county surveyor, "to employ five good and sufficient hands to carry chain, mark, blaze, etc., and a team of cattle or horses, sufficient for the conveyance of the necessary tools, provisions, etc., and to proceed" to fix these boundaries. The "hands" were to be allowed \$1.50 per day each and Switzer "a reasonable bill for his own services, including the expense of team, provisions, etc."

On August 21st, the return of the survey was accepted and the fee-bill approved. The "hands" are named as Andrew Kenedy, Samuel Allender, Stephen Cooper, James Chandler and Jonathan Turner, who furnished the "team." They were out twenty-four days. They were paid \$36 each. Turner was paid an equal sum for the use of his "team." Switzer received \$75 for twenty-five days. The cost of "boarding" was \$32.50. One dollar went to Martin Tucker for "ferriage." The total expense of the expedition was divided among the three counties according to their respective interests, Jefferson paying \$67.60, Wapello \$108.17, and Kishkekosh \$148.73. In this transaction, Jefferson County acquired about fifty square miles of additional territory.

According to a contemporary account, on July 4, 1844, occurred the first celebration of the anniversary of American independence and the first unfurling of the Stars and Stripes in Fairfield.

The day was opened by firing thirteen guns. At 10 o'clock in the morning a procession was formed to proceed to the grove where the exercises were to take place. Capt. Samuel Shuffleton and Capt. Samuel Evans were the marshals. A Revolutionary soldier, whose name unfortunately is not mentioned, was given the place of honor.

The formal proceedings were of the usual character. Col. William Ross officiated as president. Rev. Julius A. Reed pronounced the invocation. Major J. B. Teas read the Declaration of Independence. C. W. Slagle delivered the oration.

There was a public dinner prepared by Thomas Dickey. After this, a number of toasts were read, the most significant one being, "The Mississippi Valley—peopled by men who know their rights and knowing them dare maintain them—the march is onward." These were followed by volunteer toasts offered by Samuel Shuffleton, J. P. Rice, D. V. Cole, William G. Ross, J. G. Crocker and George Acheson.

The holiday had a greater value than its pleasure and entertainment and the cultivation of patriotic instincts. It brought the settlers and their families together in close social intercourse. It induced and promoted comparisons of views and developed a sense of a community of interest. It was a melting-pot for ideas assembled from many sections.

Prairie wolves abounded. They were the same, or very like, the coyotes of the plains. Gray wolves occasionally appeared. While the presence of these carnivorous animals indicate an abundance of game on which they fed, it is probable that they committed depredations upon young domestic stock. In July, 1844, the county commissioners began paying bounties for their scalps. The scalp of a wolf under six months old drew 50 cents, of an adult prairie wolf \$1.00, and of an adult gray wolf \$2.00. Hunting them was not alone an amusement but a quite profitable occupation as well. Properly attested certificates were often assigned and helped to meet debts which otherwise might not have been extinguished. Some of the most successful hunters were Daniel Vorhies, Butler Delashmutt, Jonathan Dyer, Samuel Whitmore, Joseph Scott, Morgan Keltner and William McKay. About \$1,000 were expended for wolf scalps in less than a decade.

On January 6, 1845, "on petition of divers citizens" residing on the two western tiers of sections in township number seventy-two north range ten west, it was ordered by the county commissioners that the township line dividing ranges ten and eleven west be the boundary line between Fairfield and Locust Grove townships, and that the old line be annulled. This no doubt was a suggestive cue to the residents in the northwest corner of the county. On the 28th of the month, township number seventy-three north range eleven west, at a special session of the county commissioners, was set off from Blackhawk Township and called Polk Township. The election place was fixed at the house of George Emerick. James B. Davis, Isaac Campbell and Robert Long were named as the judges.

This year an effort was made to have the Legislative Assembly of the territory change the eastern boundary line of Jefferson County from the range line to the channel of Skunk River through townships numbers seventy-two and seventy-three, Lockridge and Walnut. On May 15th, Norton Munger, a member from Henry County, presented in the House of Representatives a petition of thirty-eight citizens of Henry County and a petition of ninety-three citizens of Jefferson County, both praying for this petition. The latter is a choice collection of autographs. The petitions were referred to the committee on township and county boundaries. At this point activity in the matter ceased. Although Ruben R. Harper, the representative from Jefferson County, and Charles Clifton, a representative from Henry County, were the ranking members of the committee, no action was taken.

On September 13th, a company of immigrants, twenty-five in all, having walked from Burlington, found a temporary home in a deserted roofless log cabin on Brush Creek in Lockridge Township. These folk, who spoke a strange language, were objects of curiosity to the neighboring settlers. They were Swedes, the first of that nationality to effect a permanent settlement in the Mississippi Valley. With a touch of homesickness, it may be assumed, or with grim irony, they called this stopping-place "Stockholm." They had few possessions and little money. When their situations was realized, help with sympathy, that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, was freely and generously extended them. Sturdy, industrious, economical and honest, they won respect and prospered. Two among them, Frank O. Danielson and Andrew F. Cassel, boys just entering their teens, rose to substance and wide influence. To the latter came the enviable distinction of representing the county three times in succession in the General Assembly of the State.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was the first of the secret societies to be established in the county. Jefferson Lodge, No. 4, was organized at Fairfield on March 10, 1846, under a charter issued on June 25, 1845, by authority of the Grand Lodge at Baltimore, Maryland, directed to W. I. Cooper, W. L. Orr, T. D. Evans, C. Kiefer and N. W. Wiles. In order to accomplish the organization, Orr, Kiefer and Wiles were obliged to go to Burlington to be previously initiated. W. I. Cooper was installed Noble Grand and T. D. Evans, Vice Grand.

CHAPTER XXX

THE STATE CONSTITUTION

Governor Robert Lucas, in his message of November 5, 1839, to the second Territorial Legislature, advised that it might "with propriety proceed to measures preparatory to the formation of a Constitution and State Government." The suggestion had its advocates but was not then acted upon. At a special session of the same body in July, 1840, a bill was passed providing that a poll of the voters be taken at the general election "for the purpose of obtaining the wishes of the people of the Territory of Iowa as to preparatory steps for admission into the union as a state." Those who favored such action were to write on their ballots "convention;" those who opposed it were to write on their ballots "no convention." "The wishes of the people," as expressed in this manner in the election of October 5th, were not uncertain. In all there were 937 votes for a convention and 2,907 votes against a convention. In Jefferson County alone, 47 voters approved a convention, 173 voters opposed a convention, and some 200 voters were indifferent in the matter.

Governor John Chambers, in his first message addressed on December 8, 1841, to the fourth Territorial Legislature, recommended, as of paramount importance, legislation necessary to the ascertainment of the wishes of the people of the territory touching admission into the union of the states. An elaborate enactment followed providing "for the expression of opinion of the people of the Territory of Iowa upon the subject of the formation of a state constitution and government, and to enable them to form a constitution for the State of Iowa." This expression of opinion was taken at the general election in August. A *viva voce* vote was required. Each qualified elector as he deposited his ballot was asked by the judges whether he was in favor of or against a convention. His name was then entered by the clerks in a column headed "convention" or "no convention" to accord with his answer. The result showed "a majority in every county, and a large aggregate majority, against a convention." In Jefferson County there were 260 votes recorded for it, and 542 votes recorded against it. These were cast in the several townships as follows: In Round Prairie, 37 votes for, 17 votes against; in Lockridge, 1 vote for, 12 votes against; in Walnut, 11 votes for, 42 votes against; in Liberty, 34 votes for, 25 votes against; in Fairfield, 131 votes for, 323 votes against; in Penn, 5 votes for, 60 votes against; in Des Moines, 28 votes for, 41 votes against; in Locust Grove, 13 votes for, 15 votes against; and in Blackhawk, 7 votes against. Cedar Township does not appear in the returns. It seems to have been the single precinct in the territory failing to report.

In his third annual message addressed on December 4, 1843, to the sixth Territorial Legislature, Governor Chambers reverted to the desirability of statehood and recommended that provision be made for ascertaining the wishes of their constituents in relation to this important matter. In response a law was enacted submitting the question at the township elections in April. Party lines were drawn with some closeness on the issue. Whigs generally opposed the movement. They feared the taxation to be imposed on account of the new obligations and responsibilities. Their argument was concise and pointed. Iowa's imports exceed the exports. The General Government spends about sixty thousand dollars on the Territorial Government. "He who votes for immediate admission into the Union will virtually vote for Hard Times in Iowa." This cry, previously so effective, now failed of its purpose. As before the vote was *viva voce*. In all there were cast 6,719 votes for a convention and 3,974 votes cast against a convention. In Jefferson County 566 voters were recorded in favor of a convention and 164 voters were recorded in opposition.

Naturally the Democrats of Jefferson County were elated over their victory. On May 25, at the court house, they held a convention of which Gen. Samuel Whitmore was chairman and Robert Brown secretary. In their exuberance, they "Resolved, That the brilliant light of the locofoco matches of truth shall at the coming election dissipate forever the few remaining clouds of coon darkness in the democratic County of Jefferson."

This figurative manifesto of faith did not indicate an overconfidence. They wisely placed their trust in an efficient organization. A central committee of vigilance was constituted. It consisted of John A. Pitzer, George Acheson, William McGaw, William Lyons and John W. Culbertson. A local vigilance committee of three or four members was named for each township.

Jefferson County was entitled to five delegates to the convention. The contest apparently was a spirited one. In the general election on August 5th, only four candidates were successful. These were Robert Brown, Hardin Butler, James I. Murray and Samuel Whitmore. All were democrats. A tie vote between two whigs for the fifth place occasioned a vacancy. On August 24th, a special election was held to fill this. The candidates were Sullifand S. Ross, democrat, and John Park, whig. Park was one of the two whigs who, having received an equal number of votes, were for that very reason both defeated. In the second contest, Ross won.

On October 7th, the convention met in the capitol at Iowa City and organized. On November 1st, having formulated a constitution in twenty-six days, it adjourned. The boundaries adopted for the state were, on the south the State of Missouri, on the west the Missouri River, on the north a line from the mouth of the Sioux River to the mouth of the Watonwan River and the St. Peter's River, and on the east the Mississippi River. Congress in the act of admission altered the boundaries so that they were, on the north a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Blue Earth River, and on the west a meridian line 17 degrees and 30 minutes west of the meridian of Washington City. The parallel passes through the City of Mankato, Minnesota. The meridian runs just west of Kossuth County on the north and just west of Ringgold County on the south. This difference in boundaries offered a vulnerable point of attack which was quickly recognized by the opponents of statehood. The discussion which at once arose created sufficient

dissatisfaction to cause the rejection of the constitution by a majority of 996 votes when submitted in April, 1845, to the electors for their approval.

The defeat of the constitution was received by its supporters with incredulous surprise. They declared it the result of general and wilful misrepresentation. It was inexplicable otherwise. In May the seventh Territorial Legislature assembled. This body against the advice of Governor Chambers proposed to resubmit the constitution to the people at the general election in August for another decision. A bill providing for this was prepared, passed, vetoed, and then passed by both houses with requisite majorities to make it law over the Governor's veto.

On May 24th, "Democracy met at the courthouse in Fairfield." Sullifand S. Ross acted as chairman and William Bonnifield as secretary. A committee of which Samuel Shuffleton and George Acheson were members, selected to voice the deliberate judgment of the gathering, formally declared "that the constitution as it came from the hands of the convention breathes the will of the democracy" and pledged it their united support. The county confirmed this declaration at the polls by casting 542 votes for the constitution and 490 votes against it. In the territory at large, however, there was a majority of 421 votes against its adoption.

The eighth Territorial Legislature assembled in December. Governor James Clarke, who had but lately succeeded Governor Chambers, did not urge in his message any particular course of conduct in reference to the organization of a state. A public demand for such organization, however, still persisted and was insistent. Provision was made for the selection of thirty-two delegates at the township elections in April, who were directed to meet at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, 1846, "and proceed to form a constitution and state government for the future State of Iowa."

On February 21, 1846, a democratic mass meeting was held in Fairfield. Sullifand S. Ross presided. William Bonnifield served as secretary. The call was issued, it was stated, "for the purpose of comparing views in regard to the approaching convention to draft a constitution for the future State of Iowa." A committee of nine was named to prepare resolutions. Its members were Gen. V. P. Van Antwerp, its leading spirit, and Col. Samuel Shuffleton, both of Fairfield Township; Gen. Samuel Whitmore of Locust Grove Township, C. F. Alden of Liberty Township, J. I. Murray of Penn Township, John J. Smith of Des Moines Township, J. A. Galliher of Cedar Township, J. R. Reagor of Lockridge Township, and A. M. Connable of Blackhawk Township. The report of the committee, undoubtedly Van Antwerp's production, was of great length. The notable character of the last resolution is sufficient warrant and justification for its preservation in its entirety.

"Resolved, that the following provisions (in substance) ought, in the opinion of this meeting, to be adopted as part of the constitution of the State of Iowa, by the convention which will assemble at Iowa City on the first Monday of May next, to wit:

1. No religious test to be required as a qualification for holding office, or for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever.
2. The right of suffrage to be made as broad and comprehensive as it is in any of the states that now compose the Union (except that negroes shall never vote) and to embrace persons not yet citizens of the United States, but who have declared

their intention to become such, have resided in the state for a year thereafter, and possess the other qualifications required of citizens.

3. All elections to be by ballot, except those by the Legislature; the latter to be *viva voce*, and the vote of each member to be entered upon the record.

4. No bank or other institution ever to be created by the Legislature with the power of issuing its own notes, or the notes of any other bank, public institution, or private individuals, and a further prohibition against the issuing, by any individual or individuals, of all bills, checks, promissory notes, or other paper, to circulate as money.

5. Monopolies, being contrary to the genius of a free government, and dangerous to the rights of the people, never to be allowed. A total prohibition, therefore to be made against the passage by the Legislature of any special act of incorporation for any purpose whatever; but that body be left to enact general laws under which associations for literary, religious, and other purposes may be formed and regulated, every member of such association to be held individually liable for all claims against the body of which he is a member.

6. The election of every officer (including judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts) that can be conveniently chosen by the people, to be given to them.

7. The credit of the state never to be loaned to any man, or set of men, for any purpose whatsoever; and the provisions against the creating of a state debt, enacted by the convention which assembled at Iowa City in October, 1844, to be substantially adopted.

8. The Legislature not to assemble oftener than once in two years, unless called together in recess by proclamation of the Governor; and that never to be done for light and trivial causes, but only in case of pressing emergency.

9. The per diem compensation of members of the Legislature not to exceed three dollars per day for the first sixty days from the commencement of the session. If they continue in session longer than that, they shall receive no compensation for it.

10. No imprisonment for debt to be allowed.

11. No lottery to be authorized, and the sale of lottery tickets in Iowa to be prohibited.

12. No divorce to be granted by the Legislature.

13. No law passed by the Legislature to embrace more than one subject, and that to be distinctly stated in the title.

14. The duration of all offices not fixed by the Constitution never to exceed four years.

15. The sessions of neither house of the Legislature to be held with closed doors, except in time of war.

16. The most liberal provisions to be made for the cause of education, and especially for the increase and encouragement of common schools.

17. Every person to be disqualified from holding office in Iowa who shall have been convicted of having given or offered a bribe to secure his election or appointment.

18. All civil officers to be required to reside within the state, and all district or county officers, with their offices, at such place therein as may be required by law.

19. The extension of our territory to the Missouri River as the western bound-

ary of the state to be adhered to, and made a *sine qua non* to our admission into the Union.

20. And, lastly, provision shall be expressly made that, as a true basis of representation, a new census of the people shall be taken prior to the first election under a state government; and, further, that the constitution, after having been submitted to Congress, if altered by that body, either in regard to the boundaries of the state or any other essential particular, shall not go into effect unless first ratified by the vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the territory, at an election to be subsequently held.

It was decided to pass upon the several sections separately. Charles Negus moved to amend the fourth section by adding thereto the words "unless a bill to charter a bank shall first have been passed by the votes of two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, and afterwards submitted to the people for their confirmation or rejection." The motion brought on a sharp debate. The amendment was supported by Negus and George Acheson, and opposed by Van Antwerp, Shuffleton, William H. Lyons and W. E. Groff. It obtained but three votes. The whole resolution was finally adopted, as offered, with but three dissenting votes.

A report of the meeting and its resolutions were published in the democratic papers of the territory. This publicity directed attention to what would be or might be specific features of the Constitution and called them up for open and general discussion.

Jefferson County was entitled to two delegates to the constitutional convention. Van Antwerp desired to be one of these, but met with disappointment. The democrats nominated as their candidates Col. W. G. Coop and Sullifand S. Ross. The whigs nominated as their candidates John Park and Thomas O. Wamsley. That there was no lack of interest and activity is shown by the attendance at the polls. Coop received 403 votes; Ross, 360 votes; Park, 318 votes; and Wamsley, 307 votes. The democratic nominees, Coop and Ross, were chosen.

The second constitutional convention met on May 4th at the capitol at Iowa City. While Van Antwerp was not a delegate, he attended as a third member and was active in presenting and pressing his views. It completed its work within fifteen days. The whigs vigorously insisted it had formulated a party instrument. The electors passed their judgment upon it at the August election. In all there were 9,492 votes in favor of its adoption, and 9,036 votes in favor of its rejection. A majority of 456 votes was the narrow margin upon which the first constitution of the state was established.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE VOTERS OF 1848

In 1848 took place the first presidential election in which the electors of the State of Iowa could participate. The whigs, the democrats and the free soilers all presented electoral tickets. The whig candidates were Gen. Zachary Taylor for president and Millard Fillmore for vice president. The whig electors were Fitz Henry Warren, William H. Wallace, Jesse Bowes and Stephen B. Shelleday. The democratic candidates were Lewis Cass for president and William O. Butler for vice president. The democratic electors were A. C. Dodge, Joseph Williams, Lincoln Clark and J. J. Selman. The free soil candidates were Martin Van Buren for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice president. The free soil electors were William Penn Clark, J. H. Dayton, J. M. Robertson and William Miller.

There was a vigorous campaign. The important national questions discussed were the acquisition of foreign territory, the extension of slavery, free trade, and the free grant of reasonable portions of the public lands to actual settlers. So equal in numbers were the democrats and whigs of the state that a local situation seemed likely to determine the issue between them. Many Mormons had settled on the Missouri slope in unorganized territory. In the August elections their votes were cast almost as a unit for the whig candidates but were rejected. Had they been counted, they would have elected Daniel F. Miller, the whig candidate, to Congress, in the First District. It was believed, therefore, that if these voters could take part in the November election Taylor and Fillmore would carry the state. To enable them generally to vote it was necessary to complete the organization of Pottawattamie County which had been authorized and of which the preliminary steps had been taken. The organization of the county was dependent upon a sheriff who was required to file a bond and an oath of office with the clerk of the District Court of Polk County. To keep the sheriff from qualifying, the clerk resigned his office. In consequence, when the returns were finally made up, the vote of Pottawattamie was thrown out. This action did not affect the result. Cass and Butler, the democratic nominees, received the electoral vote of Iowa.

Jefferson County went democratic. The democrats cast 739 votes, the whigs 637 votes, the free soilers but 21 votes. The election was held on Tuesday, the 7th of November. The original lists of the voters of the county made on that day at its eleven polling places as they exercised their right of franchise in this election fortunately have been preserved. For the purposes of a record a more desirable date could not well be selected. A dozen years earlier marked the coming of the first settlers. A dozen years later came the election of Lincoln and the opening of the Civil war. In the first half of this period occurred the erection of the Territory of Iowa, the organization of the county, the adoption of a state constitution

and the admission of the territory as a state of the Union; in the second half came an exodus to California and Oregon and a ten years' struggle to secure a railroad. These lists contain the names of many pioneers, of many who were active in the later development of the county, of many who migrated in the '50s to the Pacific Coast, and of many who volunteered, or whose sons volunteered, in the armies of the Union. On account of these things, they have an exceptional interest and value.

In Walnut Township, the election was held at the house of John B. Bense. The judges were Valentine Shearer, Andrew Johnston and Michael Mesner. The clerks were Daniel Creegan and William J. Rodgers. The voters were recorded in the following order:

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| 1. John Lemberger | 37. John Baldoser |
| 2. Henderson Gorsuch | 38. Benjamin Mount |
| 3. John Pheasant | 39. Levi Oaks |
| 4. Eli Weithum | 40. Samuel Spainhower |
| 5. Valentine Shearer | 41. William D. Allbaugh |
| 6. Michael Mesner | 42. William Long |
| 7. William J. Rodgers | 43. Abram Armstrong |
| 8. Jacob Shaffer | 44. Harvey Daniels |
| 9. Philip Shaffer | 45. Hardin Edwards |
| 10. Thomas Chilcott | 46. John Daniels |
| 11. George Hanawalt | 47. Hudson Gentry |
| 12. Samuel Hanawalt | 48. Jacob Sidorus |
| 13. Daniel Creegan | 49. Jacob Snider |
| 14. John Mesner, Jr. | 50. George W. Vardaman |
| 15. Reuben Stullaberger | 51. Elyee Turner |
| 16. William Curns | 52. Casper Utterbind |
| 17. David Johnson | 53. John Mesner, Sr. |
| 18. Edgar Harris | 54. Thomas A. Wilks |
| 19. David Courtney, Jr. | 55. Henry S. Barlow |
| 20. Andrew Johnston | 56. Francis J. Sidorus |
| 21. William Armstrong | 57. John J. Reeder |
| 22. John Spielman | 58. Jesse Hathorn |
| 23. Alexander Latta | 59. Richard Barnet |
| 24. Jesse Edwards | 60. Jonah M. Niece |
| 25. John Shaffer | 61. Martin Casaday |
| 26. Christian Shappa | 62. Francis Shappa |
| 27. Martin T. Prather | 63. John Hanawalt |
| 28. Jacob Hefflefinger | 64. Eliel Murray |
| 29. Ira G. Rhodes | 65. Jacob George |
| 30. Andrew Turner | 66. Coonrad Barricklow |
| 31. Silas Deeds | 67. Michael Helenbrand |
| 32. Fieling L. Turner | 68. David Courtney, Sr. |
| 33. Abram Dillen | 69. Jacob Courtney |
| 34. William M. Edwards | 70. Natan Townsend |
| 35. Jacob Leffler | 71. John P. Chrile |
| 36. Jonathan J. Morris | 72. Charles W. Wood |

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|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 73. Stephen Wood | 87. Edmund F. Murray |
| 74. Thomas J. Loony | 88. John Murray |
| 75. Martin Richardson | 89. George Frondolf |
| 76. Christian Kients | 90. Jacob Goodcher |
| 77. George Weyand | 91. Valentine Knerr |
| 78. John B. Bense | 92. George J. Knerr |
| 79. Jacob Spainhower | 93. Elisha Deck |
| 80. Henry Lefler | 94. Adam Knerr |
| 81. Christian Shaffer | 95. Peter Jones |
| 82. Platt Ketchum | 96. Thomas W. Small |
| 83. Jacob Krumm | 97. Godfrey Vogel |
| 84. Christian Duttwiller | 98. Albert Smith |
| 85. John Tidd | 99. George Powell |
| 86. James N. Murray | 100. John Friend |

These voters cast 56 ballots for the democratic electors, 40 for the whig electors, and four for the free soil electors.

In Penn Township, the election was held at the house of Isaac Crumly. The judges were John Carse, Joseph Dillon and Isaac Ellis. The clerks were Joseph Roberts and Abner Frazier. The voters were recorded in the following order:

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|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Elijah Stevens | 28. David K. Minter |
| 2. Daniel Gaumer | 29. Samuel Charlton, Sr. |
| 3. James Cassady | 30. Isom Blakely |
| 4. John C. Haymond | 31. William G. Coop |
| 5. William Hassmon | 32. James F. Hodson |
| 6. James Haywood | 33. Joshua Whitlock |
| 7. Samuel M. Harris | 34. Caleb Nordyke |
| 8. Shadrach Harrison | 35. Alexander Blakeley |
| 9. Thomas Henderson | 36. John Graham |
| 10. Samuel Wiley | 37. Evan Jones |
| 11. David McKee, Sr. | 38. John W. Mitchel |
| 12. James Frazier | 39. William C. Powell |
| 13. James G. Mitchel | 40. Madison Smith |
| 14. Charles Blakeley | 41. Thomas Sayles |
| 15. John G. Mitchel | 42. Jacob Gunter |
| 16. David McKee, Jr. | 43. Rufus Cassady |
| 17. John Davis | 44. John Randall |
| 18. Samuel Simpson | 45. Adam Courtney |
| 19. Martin Cassady | 46. Elionel Piekrell |
| 20. James Davis | 47. John Minton |
| 21. Isaac Garmoe, Sr. | 48. George Neel |
| 22. John Lynn, Sr. | 49. Hugh C. Defrance |
| 23. Samuel Charlton | 50. William H. Dixon |
| 24. James H. McGaw | 51. John W. Dixon |
| 25. Lawrence Garmoe | 52. Lewis D. Edwards |
| 26. Alvah Piekrell | 53. William Y. McGaw |
| 27. John Charlton | 54. Wright Wyatt |

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 55. John Wyatt | 82. John Garmoe |
| 56. Joseph Heston | 83. John Andrews |
| 57. John Conner | 84. John D. Edwards |
| 58. Ransom Coop | 85. Gideon D. Edwards |
| 59. Jacob Westenhaver | 86. Walter Dillon |
| 60. John Powel | 87. Samuel Dillon |
| 61. Adin Nordyke | 88. Forest W. Herd |
| 62. David A. Smith | 89. Hiram McCracken |
| 63. Samuel T. Harris | 90. John T. McPherson |
| 64. James L. Smith | 91. Abner Frazier |
| 65. Richard H. Dixon | 92. Calvin Cooper |
| 66. Moses Dudley | 93. Andrew Bigham |
| 67. David C. Powel | 94. William Cassaday |
| 68. Charles Powel | 95. Isaac W. Ellis |
| 69. Aaron Richardson | 96. Caleb Beals |
| 70. Aaron Richardson, Sr. | 97. Miles Driskill |
| 71. Philip Cline | 98. James Emry |
| 72. John W. Mitchel | 99. Solomon Nordyke |
| 73. George Spencer | 100. Robert Hodson |
| 74. Elias Burger | 101. Rawleigh Humphrey |
| 75. Jacob Garmoe | 102. Joseph Dillon |
| 76. John C. Spray | 103. Solomon Kerns |
| 77. Phineas Heston, Sr. | 104. David Pickering ↓ |
| 78. William Ellis | 105. Aumal Hodson |
| 79. Samuel M. Mitchel | 106. Franklin Baker |
| 80. Isaac Ellis | 107. John B. Page |
| 81. William Hawk | 108. David Jones |

These voters cast 53 ballots for the democratic electors, 53 ballots for the whig electors, and one ballot each for William Penn Clark, William Miller, Charles Leslie, Thomas Frazier, Timothy Fox and Levi Anderson.

In Blackhawk Township the election was held in the Blue Point schoolhouse. The judges were George Ruggles, David Myers and Alexander Simpson. The clerks were Frederick F. Lyon and Henry Harden. The voters were recorded in the following order :

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Jacob Gabbert | 13. William Davis |
| 2. Simeon Cushman | 14. Shadrach Pointer |
| 3. Jacob Park | 15. James Bonine |
| 4. George Shelly | 16. Richard Sparks |
| 5. John C. Stewart | 17. James Osburn |
| 6. Azariah Park | 18. John Milican |
| 7. John Wigh | 19. Willis C. Stone |
| 8. Charles David | 20. John Osburn |
| 9. John Shelly | 21. John Mote |
| 10. Jesse Hinshaw | 22. Richard Thornburg |
| 11. Ambrose Ingold | 23. William Osburn |
| 12. Jesse Kinworthy | 24. Obed C. Thornburg |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 25. John Ruggles | 32. David Myers |
| 26. William Lewman | 33. George Ruggles |
| 27. John Welch | 34. John Mills |
| 28. Thomas Osburn | 35. Nathaniel Quackenbush |
| 29. Jacob Kite | 36. Irvin Quackenbush |
| 30. Henry Hardin | 37. John S. Noble |
| 31. Alexander Simpson | 38. George Welsh |

These voters cast 24 ballots for the democratic electors and 14 ballots for the whig electors.

In Polk Township, the election was held at the house of David Peters. The judges were Isaac Peters, Evin Fleener and Jacob Ramey. The clerks were David McReery and John W. Peters. The voters were recorded in the following order :

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. John Townsend | 35. Alexander P. Benn |
| 2. Joseph Davis | 36. George W. Robinson |
| 3. Henry Ramey | 37. Job Robinson |
| 4. George McReery | 38. Thomas Roberts |
| 5. George Darden | 39. Charles H. McCulloch |
| 6. Henry J. Darden | 40. David M. Oliver |
| 7. John Phebus | 41. Robert Long |
| 8. Andrew J. Antle | 42. William Brown |
| 9. Robert Davis | 43. Samuel Downey |
| 10. Jacob Rider | 44. Archibald Downey |
| 11. David Peters | 45. John Davis |
| 12. Robert Smith | 46. John M. Forrest |
| 13. Joseph Price | 47. James M. Leisure |
| 14. John Robinson | 48. Christopher Sears |
| 15. Wilcher Cardwell | 49. Harvey Spurloch |
| 16. Greenberry Hiatt | 50. James Snider |
| 17. Isaac Peters | 51. Andrew Lewis |
| 18. Evin Fleener | 52. William K. Long |
| 19. Edward McRennolds | 53. Clawson Campbell |
| 20. David McReery | 54. James G. Smith |
| 21. John Peters | 55. David Smith |
| 22. Jacob Ramey | 56. Davi Smith |
| 23. William Jaques | 57. Thomas T. Adams |
| 24. Thomas McCulloch | 58. James G. Thompson |
| 25. Mathew Spurloch | 59. Harrison Jones |
| 26. William B. Spurloch | 60. David Mowery |
| 27. James Harris | 61. John Poffinbarger |
| 28. George Kness | 62. James Cowger |
| 29. William Ramey | 63. John D. Smith |
| 30. James D. Willson | 64. John Campbell |
| 31. Isaac Miller | 65. Simon Scott |
| 32. Amos L. Nannest | 66. Peter A. McReynolds |
| 33. Benjamin Robinson | 67. Lewis N. Wickersham |
| 34. William H. Walker | 68. John E. Downey |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 69. Lester T. Gillet | 74. William F. Lattin |
| 70. Samuel Poffinbarger | 75. Isaac Campbell |
| 71. Edmond B. McReynolds | 76. John Paton |
| 72. Christian C. Poffinbarger | 77. Seth Adamson |
| 73. Archibald Stewart | |

These voters cast 32 ballots for the democratic electors and 45 ballots for the whig electors.

In Locust Grove Township, the election was held at the house of Michael Cassel. The judges were Samuel Robb, A. N. Fleenor and H. D. Gibson. The clerks were William A. Orrill and David Z. Collins. The voters were recorded in the following order :

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Andrew Collins | 36. Joseph Crease |
| 2. William E. Marlow | 37. James Simpson |
| 3. Reuben Harris | 38. Andrew Groves |
| 4. Isaac Harris | 39. John Downey |
| 5. William N. Fleener | 40. Zarah C. Collins |
| 6. Gabriel Cassel | 41. John Turner |
| 7. Dillen Koons | 42. N. A. Starr |
| 8. Archibald T. Downey | 43. John S. Reynolds |
| 9. Abm. N. Fleenor | 44. John Robison, Jr. |
| 10. Richard Saunders | 45. John Ornduff. |
| 11. Samuel Robb | 46. Solomon Cassel |
| 12. David Sears | 47. Cyrus Carson |
| 13. John W. Rodgers | 48. John Gillogly |
| 14. Aaron Felty | 49. Thomas W. Gobble |
| 15. William Smith | 50. Warren M. Seay |
| 16. Hazael Wycoff | 51. Michael Cassel, Jr. |
| 17. Jonathan Dawson | 52. Frederick Boysee |
| 18. Thomas I. Robison | 53. Isaac H. Bush |
| 19. John Linder | 54. Christopher Ellmaker |
| 20. William M. Wells | 55. Andrew Erskine |
| 21. Michael Cassel, Sr. | 56. William Marlow |
| 22. Samuel Henderson | 57. Henry Mite |
| 23. Thomas B. Fleenor | 58. William Dillinger |
| 24. William Mathews | 59. James Gow |
| 25. William P. Holmes | 60. H. D. Gibson |
| 26. John Sperry | 61. Jonathan Ireland |
| 27. William Vinson | 62. John A. Ireland |
| 28. John Smails | 63. Henry Gregg |
| 29. Agrippa Henderson | 64. Andrew Gregg |
| 30. Harvey T. Laughlin | 65. John Woods |
| 31. George W. Troy | 66. Jesse Seay |
| 32. Elijah Collins | 67. James W. Seay |
| 33. Jacob Collins | 68. George Huffstutter |
| 34. David Collins | 69. Daniel Imbler |
| 35. Joseph McCorkle | 70. James McMains |

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 71. William Stilwell | 105. John M. Seay |
| 72. Samuel Beets | 106. Robert Smails |
| 73. Seth Hayes | 107. Andrew Emerick |
| 74. Seth W. Hayes | 108. James Q. Vilett |
| 75. Robert Morriss | 109. Joseph Sears |
| 76. William H. H. Ramey | 110. Henry Emerick |
| 77. William Judd | 111. William Freeman |
| 78. Joseph Scott | 112. Sampson Smith |
| 79. Samuel McMains | 113. Sawyer Robinson |
| 80. William McVay | 114. Samuel C. Kercheval |
| 81. James Lathers | 115. Barton W. Caldwell |
| 82. Jacob L. Sears | 116. John F. Ingram |
| 83. John W. Cooper | 117. Charles Ingram |
| 84. Miles Burrus | 118. William C. Robison |
| 85. Joseph Linder | 119. Alexander Laughlin |
| 86. John Lewis | 120. Joseph Gosnell |
| 87. F. T. Humphreys | 121. Thomas Gosnell |
| 88. Jefferson Ellmaker | 122. Robert D. Caldwell |
| 89. Jacob Ellmaker | 123. George W. Gobble |
| 90. Jacob Sears | 124. Martin Byerly |
| 91. C. C. Tinsley | 125. Daniel Fouts |
| 92. John Sears | 126. Samuel Whitmore |
| 93. Morgan Wells | 127. Thomas Mowerton |
| 94. Elen Snipes | 128. Andrew Smith |
| 95. David Imbler | 129. William A. Orrill |
| 96. Daniel Burrus | 130. Charles Abraham |
| 97. Jesse Eller | 131. Moses Remine |
| 98. Harrison Gilmore | 132. N. R. Greenwood |
| 99. David Eller | 133. James McCahan |
| 100. Charles Grayless | 134. John A. Sloan |
| 101. Thomas Rigg | 135. Samuel Armstrong |
| 102. Nathaniel Bailey | 136. William H. Smith |
| 103. William Johnson | 137. Thomas Clarke |
| 104. Martin Kness | 138. Tinley M. Brooks |

These voters cast 70 ballots for the democratic electors and 68 ballots for the whig electors.

In Fairfield Township, the election was held at the courthouse. The judges were John A. Pitzer, Franklin Meek and Isaac Blakely. The clerks were John Snook and W. E. Groff. The voters were recorded in the following order:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. William H. Lyons | 8. R. P. Titford |
| 2. Alex. Fulton | 9. Samuel H. Bradley |
| 3. Henry Carns | 10. John McClery |
| 4. C. W. Slagle | 11. Henry Huffman |
| 5. William Baker | 12. Barnet Ristine |
| 6. W. W. Williamson | 13. William K. Alexander |
| 7. Ezra Drown | 14. Jacob Myres |

15. John Thompson
16. Samuel M. Evans
17. A. H. Stevens
18. B. B. Tuttle
19. John Q. Thompson
20. Daniel Chesson
21. J. M. McKenney
22. David Tweed
23. William A. Hendricks
24. James Mahood
25. John W. Culbertson
26. George Acheson
27. James Kenyon
28. George W. Jenkins
29. James N. Bell
30. John Fee
31. Jesse Byrkit
32. Jesse B. Winn
33. William L. Orr
34. William Barnwell
35. Adam Ware
36. David Switzer
37. Anson Ford
38. William Whitaker
39. Thomas D. Evans
40. Charles Negus
41. A. R. Sparks
42. E. S. Rann
43. A. M. W. Langdon
44. Daniel McDaniels
45. R. W. Steel
46. Philip Huffman
47. Benja Goodrich
48. William Patrick
49. Amon Stuver
50. Daniel Mendenhall
51. Horace Gaylord
52. William S. Todd
53. Samuel G. Fonney
54. E. C. Hampson
55. Joel Thorn
56. William J. Cooper
57. M. R. Barker
58. William Huffman
59. George D. Temple
60. Hiram Chandler
61. Samuel J. Bayard
62. William G. Beck
63. John Strong
64. Arthur Bridgeman
65. Peter Andrew
66. George Crain
67. A. T. Shoup
68. Peter Bates
69. Dorastus Johnson
70. Tho. Dickey
71. Henry Keltner
72. William Shelley
73. Elijah Deen
74. David Laughery
75. Richard W. Irwin
76. Jonathan Switzer
77. George W. David
78. Jeremiah Kendall
79. John Boyl
80. James Woods
81. John R. Reaser
82. A. W. Walker
83. James W. Messick
84. Caleb Baldwin
85. John Brooks
86. James A. Cunningham
87. Mathias Owens
88. Daniel Rider
89. V. P. Van Antwerp
90. Bernheart Henn
91. C. S. Shaffer
92. Anson Belldon
93. Daniel McLean
94. Mathew Clark
95. Warren Shedd
96. Benja Milligan
97. Reuben Dill
98. John Shields
99. Joseph Dole
100. William McLean
101. Jesse Woolard
102. John Rider
103. Jacob Snook
104. William Alston
105. John T. Rogers
106. John Shuffleton
107. Jacob Huffman
108. John McComb
109. Leroy Garthrie
110. J. C. Wear

111. Peter Snook, Sr.
112. Thomas W. Titus
113. Charles Anderson
114. F. M. Allen
115. Stephen Dill
116. Samuel Noble
117. Casper Snook
118. H. W. Anderson
119. Jacob Plough
120. Amos Barker
121. Lot Abraham
122. Wyley Jones
123. Nathaniel Steel
124. James W. Cole
125. Sol Dill
126. John Clinton
127. Charles Clinton
128. Samuel Feigler
129. Robert Plough
130. Peter G. Snook
131. Henry R. Warren
132. Tho. Morrison
133. H. S. Snook
134. Joseph Snook
135. A. B. Young
136. Hial A. Spicer
137. J. M. Strong
138. Nicholas Notson
139. J. Duane Stark
140. Andrew J. Ogden
141. George Anderson
142. A. Wyley
143. William Maxson
144. James S. Parrot
145. James Charlton
146. Addison Wheeler
147. Morgan Keltner
148. William Reager
149. Arch R. Wood
150. M. B. Case
151. John W. DuBois
152. Nelson Chew
153. Samuel Thrash
154. Cris. Noble
155. William McComb
156. C. B. Webb
157. William W. Noble
158. N. M. Bright
159. N. Lawrence
160. Archibald Kerr
161. Alf. Humphries
162. James Anderson
163. Marion Shelton
164. William Bartholomew
165. David Phillips
166. John Young
167. Joseph Hazelwood
168. Mongo Ramsey
169. Alexander Wheeler
170. Peter Burgess
171. Adam Stever
172. Abner Cotes
173. Neri Broant
174. A. R. Sullivan
175. John Kerr
176. John Downey
177. Jesse Kime
178. Daniel Trullinger
179. John Denmark
180. M. T. Shelton
181. P. M. Troxell
182. John Huffman
183. Henry B. Mitchell
184. William Hutchenson
185. Even L. Crain
186. John T. Huey
187. James Fagen
188. Randall Rice
189. Peter Snook, Jr.
190. George Coughman
191. David C. Brown
192. Robert Hill
193. James Richeson
194. Nelson J. Herrington
195. George W. Wilkinson
196. Samuel Bonnifield
197. James Hall
198. Christopher Cannaday
199. Benja Parker
200. Isah Hoskinson
201. Peter Eckley
202. Edward Todd
203. William Leach
204. David J. Evans
205. Milton Russell
206. John Gilbert

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 207. William Lyons | 245. Peter Gough |
| 208. George Fowler | 246. William G. St. Clair |
| 209. Nelson Green | 247. Charles Rogers |
| 210. Joseph Furgeson | 248. Henry Evans |
| 211. D. P. Ray | 249. David Leech |
| 212. Joseph Gorden | 250. John T. Cottingham |
| 213. Jacob Wycoff | 251. George Oles |
| 214. Aaron B. Downs | 252. David Thompson |
| 215. Samuel Dickson | 253. Parish Ellis |
| 216. Calvin Williams | 254. William L. Hamilton |
| 217. Neffel Leech | 255. Isaac Sharp |
| 218. D. B. Knight | 256. Thomas Bartholomew |
| 219. John Workman | 257. A. H. Brown |
| 220. Robert Hopkins | 258. James Hollis |
| 221. Samuel Warwick | 259. Henry Snook |
| 222. Abraham Brennahan | 260. William A. Woodside |
| 223. Jehue Carr | 261. S. D. Shirts |
| 224. William Smith | 262. Nathaniel Marlow |
| 225. William T. Winner | 263. William H. Houghland |
| 226. John Ely | 264. J. C. Smith |
| 227. Ruben Lanman | 265. Jerome Gossage |
| 228. Anthony Downey | 266. William Thompson |
| 229. Ed. Alston | 267. John A. Pitzer |
| 230. Robert Shaw | 268. Isaac Blakeley |
| 231. Arvin White | 269. Franklin Meek |
| 232. James Morrow (sworn) | 270. W. E. Groff |
| 233. B. B. Kenady | 271. John Smock |
| 234. James Chandler | 272. L. G. Bell |
| 235. John Hutchens | 273. Reuben Fenstermaker |
| 236. William Uttz | 274. E. H. Wetmore |
| 237. David Hanna | 275. Joseph Workman |
| 238. Joshua Leamer | 276. Richard Vandoren |
| 239. John Robison | 277. W. T. Shamp |
| 240. John R. Shirabels | 278. Isaac Brown |
| 241. William Myres | 279. William Pritt |
| 242. Reben Carpenter | 280. William B. Ogden |
| 243. Samuel Herr | 281. Alexander Colwell |
| 244. James Graham | |

These voters cast 152 ballots for the democratic electors, 127 ballots for the whig electors, two ballots each for William Penn Clark and William Miller, free soil electors, and one ballot each for D. M. Kelsey, Franklin M. Street; J. H. Daton and J. M. Robertson.

In Lockridge Township, the election was held at the house of Joseph Berry. The judges were Sullifand S. Ross, Wilson Green and Joseph Berry. The clerks were B. M. Allinder and Frederick F. Metzler. The voters were recorded in the following order :

1. Bartley Travis
2. Urias Horton
3. Joseph Sage
4. Samuel Brooks
5. Samuel Biddinger
6. Henry Overhultzer
7. John Charlton, Sr.
8. James Collins
9. John Landers
10. James Padgit
11. William I. Ross
12. John Roche
13. Josiah Roche
14. John Long
15. Richard B. Allinder
16. Archer Green
17. Jacob K. Fore
18. Waltus Collins
19. John C. Kyle
20. Henry Weeks
21. Ethan Chilcott
22. Charles Kyle
23. Abraham Barger
24. Abraham Inglass
25. James Barger
26. John Barger
27. David Long
28. Joseph Austin
29. I. George Shmitline
30. Thomas R. Barger
31. Frederick Grabb
32. Anderson Travis
33. Louis Roeder
34. Andrew Stotger
35. James B. Bailey
36. Peter Graber
37. Joseph Graber
38. Ludwick Cunningham
39. William Edwards
40. Hosea Stout
41. James M. McClellon
42. Asa Chilcott
43. Christian Graber
44. George Parke
45. Henry Knerr
46. Frederick Knerr
47. Stephen Akes
48. Adam Gynn
49. Martin Meeker
50. Ansley H. Sage
51. Sylvester Green
52. William Kerr
53. William Sage
54. Nelson I. Meeker
55. Samuel Berry
56. Nathan Smothers
57. John Cox
58. Nathan Harris
59. Thomas White
60. Francis Conley
61. Ephraim Bates
62. John Dunlap
63. Silas Garrett
64. David Cowan
65. Joseph Hickenbottom
66. Philander Snow
67. Stephen Hickenbottom
68. Alson Hart
69. Charles McGuire
70. Admiral Harris
71. Gustavis Joeknik
72. Granville Akes
73. Dempsey Massingale
74. William Massingale
75. David Stam
76. John Mathews
77. Elias Weigart
78. John Crenshaw
79. John Cowen
80. Robert Parsons
81. John Fore
82. Daniel Vanwinkle
83. Isaac Berry
84. John R. Parsons
85. Daniel Parke
86. Daniel B. Clapp
87. Lewis Gaunchbaugh
88. Caleb Cooper
89. William D. Clapp
90. William R. Simmons
91. John Gow
92. Otho Cooper
93. Abraham Vanwinkle
94. John McCrillis
95. Richard Allinder
96. Homan Humphrey

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 97. Andrew McCormick | 119. William Frazer |
| 98. James Frazey | 120. Edward Vohries |
| 99. Alfred Green | 121. William Montgomery |
| 100. Baker M. Allinder | 122. Jackson Spark |
| 101. Nathaniel Green | 123. Robert Lynn |
| 102. Lauren Rose | 124. Samuel T. Berry |
| 103. Wesley C. Green | 125. Frederick Goens |
| 104. Samuel Allender | 126. Sullifand S. Ross |
| 105. Samuel G. Sage | 127. Wilson Green |
| 106. Samuel White | 128. Joseph Berry |
| 107. Jacob Fore | 129. Frederick F. Metzler |
| 108. Enoch Frazey | 130. Andrew C. Stevens |
| 109. Wilkes Cooper | 131. Alson G. Howard |
| 110. John Shelly | 132. Vinson Turner |
| 111. David Keltner | 133. Jonathan Turner |
| 112. Thomas Allender | 134. James H. Freeman |
| 113. Daniel I. Travis | 135. John R. Vance |
| 114. William Hindman | 136. George W. Vance |
| 115. John Toothaker | 137. William Downing |
| 116. William C. Whitlock | 138. Benjamin Archibald |
| 117. Jacob Webb | 139. Robert Archibald |
| 118. William Parker | |

These voters cast 76 ballots for the democratic electors and 63 ballots for the whig electors.

In Round Prairie Township the election was held at Glasgow. The judges were James O. Kirkpatrick, William J. Stout and Ezekiel Gillham. The clerks were William S. Lynch and James R. Westfall. The voters were recorded in the following order:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. E. A. Harbor | 19. William Andrew |
| 2. Lincefield Grady | 20. Smith Ball |
| 3. Calvert A. Gillham | 21. James M. Whiteaker |
| 4. James McCullough | 22. William Stuart |
| 5. Charles W. Anderson | 23. T. T. Rogers |
| 6. Thomas Miller | 24. Eli Spears |
| 7. William W. Cottle | 25. John J. Stout |
| 8. Job Henry. | 26. James A. Sears |
| 9. Andrew Abrams | 27. James M. Hemmons |
| 10. Eli Jones | 28. John Whiteaker |
| 11. Elijah Billingsly | 29. Daniel Hider |
| 12. Luther Lemmons | 30. James Gilmer |
| 13. James Telford | 31. Peter Bartles |
| 14. Alfred Wright | 32. Robert Moore |
| 15. Richard Stewart | 33. James Baker |
| 16. Joseph Telford | 34. Samuel Carver |
| 17. George S. Whiteaker | 35. Cager Litton |
| 18. John Cochran | 36. Thomas Howel |

37. James F. Howel
38. Peter Howel
39. Matson Howel
40. John Elliot
41. John Jamison
42. Albert Smith
43. David M. Sears
44. James Willson
45. William Bonnifield
46. J. C. Walker
47. Joshua Bell
48. John S. Ball
49. Squire Ridgeway
50. John Dearduff, Sr.
51. James Harten
52. Henry Sincoe
53. Selas Woodward
54. Robert T. Gillmer
55. Arthur Conder
56. Daniel Russel
57. Joseph M. Parker
58. Alexander Dunlavy
59. Burton Litton
60. Andrew Burdet
61. John Dearduff, Jr.
62. Nathaniel Templeton
63. Jesse Thomas
64. Richard Jones
65. B. D. Workman
66. Lambeth Morgan
67. James Buchanan
68. Charles Stout
69. Levi Morgan
70. Gregory Bonnifield
71. Samuel Carrel
72. Henry Leonard
73. John Howel
74. Stephen Williams
75. Frederick Schenoving
76. Albert Howard
77. Henry Woodard
78. John Woodard
79. William M. N. Campbell
80. John Huff
81. John F. Moore
82. Alexander Moore
83. Daniel Sears
84. David Woodard
85. Herrod Leonard
86. John Leonard
87. Alexander Kirk
88. Stephen Crowder
89. Philip Carrel
90. Jacob Kirk
91. Henry Lee
92. Henderson Howel
93. J. N. Gillham
94. John Mulvany
95. Daniel Chezum
96. Washington Litton
97. John Abrams
98. John Hall
99. George Cole
100. William D. Sturgess
101. Finley Strong
102. Elvis Stout
103. George Moffit
104. John C. Ridgeway
105. John Price
106. Newton Stout
107. George Snoc
108. Alexander Jamison
109. Frederic Price, Sr.
110. Frederic Price, Jr.
111. Benjamin Litton
112. Peter Price
113. George Cochran
114. Thomas Etherage
115. John Baker
116. William Cline
117. William L. Layton
118. Otho Davis
119. William H. H. Lee
120. George Riley
121. William S. Lynch
122. E. J. Gillham
123. George Chapman
124. James O. Kirkpatrick
125. William Stout
126. James R. Westfall
127. Thomas Lamberth

These voters cast 75 ballots for the democratic electors and 51 ballots for the whig electors. One ballot is not accounted for.

In Cedar Township, the election was held at the house of Micajah B. Rowland. The judges were Samuel Moore, Joel Bradshaw and William Templeton. The clerks were William C. Jones and John B. Roland. The voters were recorded in the following order :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. John Templeton, Sr. | 42. Joel Bradshaw |
| 2. Micajah B. Roland | 43. John B. Roland |
| 3. Andrew Thompson | 44. Addison Parker |
| 4. Joel Bates | 45. William C. Jones |
| 5. Mathias Gumes | 46. Grinder Wilson |
| 6. Greenburg Bunch | 47. Thomas L. Strong |
| 7. Andrew Loudon | 48. John Harper |
| 8. Dolphin Gumes | 49. Josiah McLain |
| 9. Orville O. Sheldon | 50. George Fell |
| 10. Joel J. Bradshaw | 51. John Templeton, Jr. |
| 11. Joseph Clark | 52. Thomas Gorsuch |
| 12. John Penegar | 53. Jesse Shamp |
| 13. Jeremiah Bates | 54. Jacob Harmon |
| 14. Samuel W. Langdon | 55. William R. Kirk |
| 15. Samuel Walker | 56. Henry Harmon |
| 16. James A. Gallaher | 57. James Hibbs |
| 17. Samuel McNealy | 58. William Daugherty |
| 18. Samuel S. Walker | 59. Eli Cox |
| 19. James B. Evans | 60. Frederick Highland. |
| 20. Joshua Wilson | 61. William Elliott |
| 21. William McNealy | 62. William McCulloch |
| 22. James S. Scott | 63. John McCullough |
| 23. Aaron Greenland | 64. Archibald Gilleland |
| 24. Micajah Bunch | 65. Sabret Scott |
| 25. William M. Bradshaw | 66. William Withrow |
| 26. Daniel Greenland | 67. Joseph Graham |
| 27. Charles Hutton | 68. Michael Wiseman |
| 28. James Patterson | 69. Nathaniel Loomis |
| 29. George Moffatt | 70. Enos C. Powell |
| 30. Jesse Long | 71. John Graber |
| 31. John S. Harper | 72. Philip Bonnett |
| 32. Andrew Gunt | 73. Daniel Rodth |
| 33. Reuben Madden | 74. Joseph Rodth |
| 34. Samuel Moore | 75. James Spear |
| 35. John Aykrom | 76. John Fell |
| 36. Hiram Moore | 77. Jacob Wright |
| 37. Charles L. Cox, Jr. | 78. Joseph Fell |
| 38. Henry Pinegar | 79. Alexander Patterson |
| 39. Eli Kirk | 80. Simeon Greenland |
| 40. Newby Smith | 81. Noah Wright |
| 41. William Templeton | 82. John R. Kirk |

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|---------------------|------------------------|
| 83. Hosea Hall | 89. John C. Bradshaw |
| 84. Henry Gimple | 90. John Babbs |
| 85. William Taylor | 91. John Whitten |
| 86. David Fry | 92. Alexander W. Scott |
| 87. Mahlon Fell | 93. Nathaniel Simmons |
| 88. John W. Doughty | 94. Joseph Lee |

These voters cast 60 ballots for the democratic electors, 33 ballots for the whig electors, and one ballot for the free soil electors.

In Liberty Township, the election was held in a schoolhouse. The schoolhouse is neither designated nor located. The judges were Thomas O. Wamsley, A. Hemp-hill and John J. Smith. The clerks were John W. Sullivan and Hiram Smith. The voters were recorded in the following order:

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. William Hackney | 35. Ralph R. Mills |
| 2. John Wilmington | 36. Joseph Junkin, Sr. |
| 3. M. C. Shamp | 37. Cyrus N. Teter |
| 4. Lloyd Jenkins | 38. William Cassiday |
| 5. Robert Lindsey | 39. Seymore Seeley |
| 6. William F. Dustin | 40. Carlile Smith |
| 7. James Cline | 41. Jacob Holsizer |
| 8. Lemuel Clark | 42. Leroy Spence |
| 9. James Spencer | 43. William Peebler |
| 10. Isaac McCleary | 44. Nelson Ely |
| 11. Daniel Hankins | 45. Thomas B. Shamp |
| 12. Michael Peebler, Sr. | 46. Humphrey Roberts |
| 13. Josiah Stanley | 47. George Fox |
| 14. Noah Bivens | 48. Joseph McClintick |
| 15. William Pitkin | 49. Mathew Harris |
| 16. Elijah Smith | 50. A. T. Robinson |
| 17. William Duston | 51. Silas Young |
| 18. Michael S. Bever | 52. Samuel Torrence |
| 19. Henry Campbell | 53. Michael Woods |
| 20. James H. Burns | 54. George Humphrey |
| 21. George W. Johnson | 55. Joseph Junkin, Jr. |
| 22. Hannibal Suttan | 56. Joseph P. Robb |
| 23. John Stafford | 57. Elias Smith |
| 24. Mace Claridge | 58. James Wishard |
| 25. Hugh Harrison | 59. Abner Fitzgeralds |
| 26. William Loomis | 60. J. J. Randall |
| 27. Greenup Smith. | 61. James P. Reynolds |
| 28. John F. Robb | 62. Daniel Carter |
| 29. Samuel Noble | 63. John Duston |
| 30. Jonathan Parsons | 64. Owen Mason |
| 31. Peter Shepler | 65. Robert Waters |
| 32. George Crolus | 66. James Orr |
| 33. John Dennis | 67. Job Clinkenbeard |
| 34. Clabourn C. Teter | 68. Jonathan Welgamott |

69. William A. McClain
70. James Saunders
71. John Cassiday
72. William Donaldson
73. George Leach
74. B. R. St. John
75. John Swoop
76. Woodard Donaldson
77. Jonathan B. Evans
78. Rolla Taylor
79. Job Saunders
80. Rezen R. Prather
81. Moses N. Reynolds
82. Andrew J. Stanley
83. Fielden Clinkenbeard
84. John Saunders
85. Greenberry Taylor
86. John Gorden
87. Jonathan Dyer
88. Henry Davis
89. Joseph Stanley
90. Wesley Hall
91. Charles Dyer
92. Thompson Turner
93. Lloyd Prather
94. William H. Slavins
95. John Berry
96. William Teach
97. Jacob N. Guinn
98. Charles Fox
99. William P. Wamsley
100. Thomas H. Prather
101. Jackson Taylor
102. David Smith
103. James R. Prather
104. George W. Dyer
105. Austin L. Shepler
106. Samuel Taylor
107. Daniel Chambers
108. John McQuirter
109. Nathan Saunders
110. Joseph H. Teale
111. Martin T. Miller
112. John Clark
113. F. B. Smith
114. Jesse Gilleland
115. Jacob Chilcoat
116. Hugh Johnson
117. John J. Smith
118. Thomas O. Wamsley
119. Adley Hemphill
120. Hiram Smith
121. John W. Sullivan
122. Jacob T. Hackney
123. James McGuire
124. Joseph B. McClain
125. Richard C. Houston
126. Thomas Poulson
127. David Lindsey
128. Johnathan Taylor
129. Hiram Norton
130. Michael Peebler
131. John Garber
132. John A. McCoy
133. William Clark
134. Hugh R. Skinner
135. Jefferson Beard
136. Henderson Polson
137. Nehemiah Davis
138. Abraham Rhodabaugh
139. David Sens
140. William Love
141. Leonard Jenkins
142. Jonathan C. Prather
143. Gilbert Loomis
144. Jackson Cline
145. Louis Dennis
146. Nicholas Clopfenstein
147. Abram Schwartz
148. Samuel Kirkpatrick
149. Ezekiel Reynolds
150. Jackson Clinkenbeard
151. Campbell Rankin
152. Samuel Eshelman
153. Jacob Wells
154. Samuel H. Whitson
155. Gideon Chubb
156. James Jenkins
157. John Steel
158. Andrew J. Gibbs
159. David Goughnour
160. Albert N. Bissel

These voters cast 58 ballots for the democratic electors, 91 ballots for the whig electors, and 11 ballots for the free soil electors.

In Des Moines Township, the election was held at the house of Nicholas L. Bonnett. The judges were James Hull, Samuel Brown and William H. Copeland. The clerks were George W. Hoover and Samuel Jacobs. The voters were recorded in the following order:

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|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Samuel Brown | 42. Stephen V. Jackson |
| 2. James Hull | 43. Jesse B. West |
| 3. George W. Hoover | 44. Adam Winsell |
| 4. Samuel Jacobs | 45. David Peebler |
| 5. Benjamin Bevans | 46. John Croft |
| 6. Simpkin McCleary | 47. Jacob Reprogle |
| 7. Andrew W. Peebler | 48. Hugh Wilson |
| 8. John J. Smith | 49. Marcus Cool |
| 9. Robert Brown | 50. John T. Gwin |
| 10. John H. McCleary | 51. John Rumford |
| 11. Benjamin McCleary | 52. James F. Wilson |
| 12. Henry Gilman, Sr. | 53. S. P. Majors |
| 13. Reuben Ellmaker | 54. Samuel Good |
| 14. Philip Allbaugh | 55. Josiah Donnelson |
| 15. Henry Gilman, Jr. | 56. George Leigh |
| 16. George Fisher, Sr. | 57. Samuel Shipler |
| 17. Jacob Harmon | 58. James Cool |
| 18. Peter G. Bradshaw | 59. Elias Fisher |
| 19. John H. Croft | 60. Moses Black |
| 20. Abraham Teeter | 61. George Fisher, Jr. |
| 21. Abner Hill | 62. David Laughlin |
| 22. John Casebeer | 63. Serene C. Pumphrey |
| 23. W. H. Copeland | 64. Israel Young |
| 24. Lewis H. Finney | 65. Nathan West |
| 25. Enos Ellmaker | 66. Thomas J. Harrison |
| 26. William C. Morrison | 67. James Young |
| 27. William Miller | 68. David Coleman |
| 28. John Tanner | 69. John Winsell |
| 29. Joseph Hutton | 70. Samuel Williams |
| 30. Nicholas L. Bonnett | 71. James Copeland |
| 31. Joseph Ingersoll | 72. Joseph Walker |
| 32. Robert Wilson | 73. Samuel Walker |
| 33. Thomas Walker | 74. Isaac Vinson |
| 34. Samuel Imbler | 75. Henry C. Fisk |
| 35. Robert B. Jamison | 76. Alfred Cool |
| 36. Lewis S. Young | 77. Samuel Mehaffy |
| 37. Johnson J. Lee | 78. John L. Prather |
| 38. Jacob Brown | 79. Henry Cloke |
| 39. Joseph Sketoe | 80. John Adams |
| 40. James C. Turner | 81. William C. Young |
| 41. Alexander Wilson, Jr. | 82. John Fishell |

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|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 83. George Harmon | 112. John D. Chester |
| 84. John Harmon | 113. Samuel Cassiday |
| 85. Henry Harmon | 114. John Harley |
| 86. John W. Brown | 115. Moses Pitman |
| 87. Jacob Brown, Sr. | 116. George W. McMullin |
| 88. George Brown | 117. Coleman Graves |
| 89. Daniel Shafer | 118. Alexander Wilson, Sr. |
| 90. John Grisell | 119. Ural Nimmocks |
| 91. Amos Vandever | 120. Goodman Graves |
| 92. William Brown | 121. Loman Black |
| 93. Samuel A. Hull | 122. Isaac K. Teeter |
| 94. David B. Teeter | 123. John B. Conger |
| 95. Peter Lutz | 124. Archibald Birdsell |
| 96. Jacob Fisher | 125. Edon Cramer |
| 97. Benjamin F. Brown | 126. Henry Fishell |
| 98. David S. Glenn | 127. George Byerts |
| 99. John Young, Sr. | 128. Jacob Blosser |
| 100. Cornelius Prather | 129. Aaron O. Edwards |
| 101. Thomas Glenn | 130. John Simmons |
| 102. Macklin Copeland | 131. Sidney Loveless |
| 103. John Rush | 132. Archibald Black |
| 104. Burton Carver | 133. Robert Poland |
| 105. James Dunn | 134. Columbus Lafferty |
| 106. George Hatch | 135. Abraham Landers |
| 107. Johnson Birdsell | 136. Peter Bowers |
| 108. Epernetus Birdsell | 137. Samuel Hughell |
| 109. David Beech | 138. Christian Burger |
| 110. Andrew Skaggs | 139. David Sollenbarger |
| 111. Henry More | 140. Casper Kump |

These voters cast 83 ballots for the democratic electors, 52 ballots for the whig electors, and five ballots for the free soil electors.



Truly Yours
C. W. Slagles

CHAPTER XXXII

COMMON SCHOOLS

The evidences are many that the education of their children lay near the hearts of the settlers. It appears that as early as 1838 a settlement in the west part of Round Prairie Township and another in the southeastern part of Liberty Township built themselves schoolhouses. These of course were primitive round log cabins, but they clearly expressed the spirit of the people of these neighborhoods. Of the Round Prairie School Thomas Johnson was the teacher; of the Liberty School John Beck was the teacher. In this year Andrew Simmons also taught a school in the Town of Lockbridge.

One of the first legislative enactments of the territory, approved on January 1, 1839, provided that county commissioners should form a district whenever a petition was presented for that purpose by a majority of its resident voters. The voters then had authority to levy a tax "either in cash, or in good merchantable produce at cash price," limited however to "one-half per centum" and to "\$10 per annum on any one person" upon its inhabitants for the establishment and support of a school.

C. W. Slagle in a public address referred to this statute "as a New Year's gift to the people." "I doubt," he exclaimed, "if the heroism of this good-merchantable-goods-at-cash-price clause has been equalled by any of the legislation that has occurred in behalf of our schools from that day down to this year of grace, 1881." Assuredly, it reflects alike their necessity and their sincerity.

In January, 1840, this law was amplified. The township was then required to elect at its annual meeting "three school inspectors." To these officers were assigned the duty of dividing the township into districts and regulating their boundaries. To the voters of a district was left the power to impose a tax for providing the schoolhouse and the "necessary appendages," except that "all expenses for fuel" should lay "upon the inhabitants sending pupils to school in proportion to the number of pupils" and the time of their attendance. Teachers were to be paid out of public funds apportioned by the territory to the county, by the county to the township, and by the township to the district. When this apportionment in any case was insufficient to meet the charge, the shortage, up to the amount voted at the annual meeting of the district, was to be collected by a special levy, but any further deficit was to be proportionally "assessed upon the parents or guardians of the children," who attended during the term when the deficiency occurred.

To what extent the statutory method of carrying on schools was employed is problematical. The accounts of them which linger in recollections and stories indicate that they were often held in the home of the teacher or the spare room

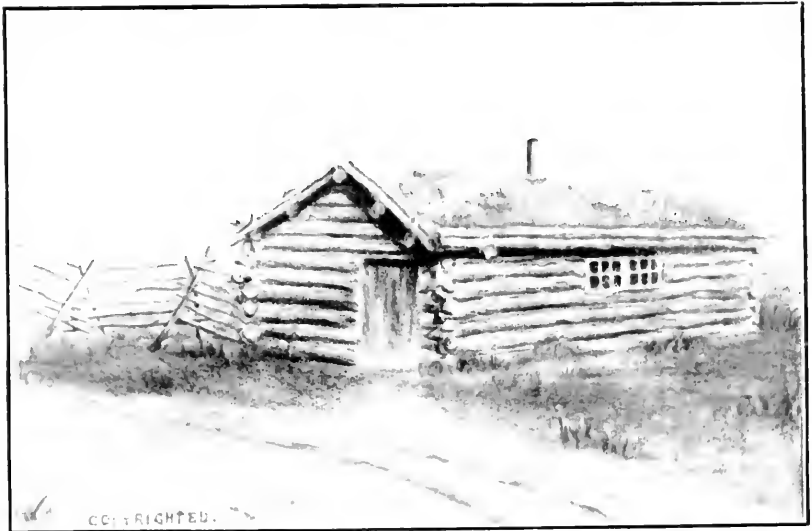
of a settler and were usually supported by subscriptions. In no other way, with the universal lack of means, could they be maintained.

In 1840, Dr. James Paine taught the first school in Penn Township, Samuel Bonman the first in Locust Grove Township, and Thomas Johnson the first in Cedar Township. In 1841, William Kimberly taught the first school in Walnut Township, and Miss Clarissa Sawyer of Denmark, Lee County, the first in the Town of Fairfield and Fairfield Township. C. W. Gage and W. B. Culbertson were two of Miss Sawyer's scholars. In 1842, Calvin Bennet taught the first school in Blackhawk Township, in 1844, Silas Wells the first in Des Moines Township, and in 1845, Peter A. McReynolds the first in Polk Township. Most of these schools, the "Centennial History" of the county, issued in 1876 by authority of the board of supervisors, states were held in log schoolhouses. In Fairfield, Dr. J. S. Waugh gave the use of an upper room in Restoration House.

The time of establishment of schools in a township necessarily bore a close relation to its population, its growth and grouping. On May 1, 1844, as taken and returned by the assessors, "the number of white inhabitants" was 723 in Fairfield Township, mostly in the town; 887 in Locust Grove Township; 754 in Liberty Township; 692 in Penn Township; 580 in Lockridge Township; 536 in Round Prairie Township; 501 in Des Moines Township; 477 in Walnut Township; 330 in Cedar Township; and 214 in Blackhawk Township; a total of 5,694 in all. It is obvious from this census that there then could have been but few schools and few, if any, organized districts. In January, 1847, John A. Pitzer, clerk of the district court, was "paid \$1.13 for making report of school organization of Liberty and Locust Grove townships." The evident import of the quotation is that each of these townships had recently reached a complete division into legally constituted districts.

In 1846, the county commissioners levied one mill for schools. This was the beginning of a general tax for the purpose. In 1847, the first distribution of funds so secured was made.

Of the important subjects of legislation acted upon by the First General Assembly of the state which met in December, 1846, one related to "Common Schools." The office of superintendent of public instruction was created to be filled "at the next annual township election." The rival candidates for the place were James Harlan, "independent of party or caucus," and Judge Charles Mason, named by the democrats. Harlan received a handsome majority. Despite this, he was denied a certificate of election. The occasion of the refusal was due to a doubt whether or not the law had gone into effect when he was chosen. However, he filed his bond which was approved by Governor Briggs and assumed the responsibilities of the position. In some counties the local officials were either indifferent to their duties or ignored the authority of the superintendent and his instructions. A muddled state of affairs grew out of these conditions which the Legislature was called together in special session in January, 1848, to correct. "An abstract of the reports of the school fund commissioners" submitted to this body shows 39 organized school districts in Washington County, 39 in Henry County, 74 in Van Buren County, and 41 in Wapello County, but none in Jefferson County which is not even mentioned. That Jefferson County was not included must be laid to the remissness or partisanship of Robert Brown, the school fund commissioner.



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

The Democratic State Convention taking advantage of the doubtful situation nominated Thomas Hart Benton, Jr., for superintendent of public instruction. Although Harlan's right to this office was still pending in court, he decided again to submit his case to the voters. The election was held on April 3, 1848, and resulted in Harlan's defeat.

It was December, 1850, when the first report of the new superintendent of public instruction appeared. It contains interesting details of the schools of Jefferson County. In 1849, the system was well advanced. There were fifty organized districts with 3,211 children of school age. There were thirty-seven schools with 951 pupils. Of the money appropriated by law for their support, \$484.88 were derived from the county tax and \$448.20 from interest on the school fund. There were received \$35.00 from fines and \$11.95 from the sale of estrays. There were 23 men and 7 women teachers. The average compensation of the men was \$14.22 per month, and of the women \$6.15 per month. They were paid \$405.07 out of public funds and \$934.08 out of voluntary subscriptions. The private aid greatly lengthened the school year. There were one brick and twenty-three log schoolhouses, valued at \$2,673.46, or at less than \$112.00 each. The evidence of better things to come was the raising of \$1,864.50 by local taxation in the districts for the erection of schoolhouses.

In 1850, organized districts increased to sixty-two, with 4,080 children of school age. Schools increased to sixty-six with 2,165 pupils. For their support, \$582.50 came from the county tax and \$1,227.86 from interest on the school fund. There were received \$25.00 from fines and \$40.30 from the sale of estrays. There were 46 men and 17 women teachers. The average compensation of the men was \$14.97 per month and of the women \$9.05 per month. They were paid \$1,873.18 out of public funds and \$800.14 out of voluntary subscriptions. There were one brick and thirty-four log schoolhouses valued at \$4,599.13, or at less than \$132.00 each. There were voted by districts \$2,904.50 for the erection of schoolhouses.

The names of the teachers during this two years' period and the birthplaces of all, save fifteen, were reported and recorded. The fifteen were J. Snook, R. A. Wear, J. Hifield, E. G. McGaw, A. B. Collins, C. M. Peter, H. J. Priest, D. Lindsey, C. L. Scott, C. R. Templeton, Daniel G. Chims, C. G. Ellis, C. F. Jocknick, D. McKee and P. Wigle. Two, John Shuffleton and Isaac Hybe, were born in England. One, Rachel Beach, was born in Vermont. Two, A. Blakely and E. Downey, were born in Illinois. Two, W. W. Forbes and E. Ogden, were born in New Jersey. Two, John G. Landers and J. W. Laforce, were born in Kentucky. Three, C. H. McCulloch, Jesse Long and T. Crew, were born in Virginia. One, William C. Jones, was born in North Carolina. One, M. Rook, was born in Tennessee. Seven, Sarah Fear, E. Connor, G. T. Grinstead, Z. W. Laban, James Watkins, G. Chandler and R. Voothers, were born in Indiana. Nine, S. M. Evans, H. J. Robb, Miles Chilcott, J. Garner, D. M. Oliver, Catharine Allison, James Welkin, A. Chilcott and E. Dickenson, were born in Pennsylvania. Twenty Robert W. Steel, A. M. W. Langdon, Miss Eckley, O. Hart, J. A. Leeper, J. Harvey, J. A. Lydick, J. A. Ireland, Wm. H. Campbell, J. E. Robertson, W. A. McClain, J. B. McLane, R. Ashley, W. Claridge, C. M. Bissel, J. D. Hackney, Mary J. Clover, B. Thompson, F. Kirk and H. George were born in Ohio.

The development of the common school system proceeded rapidly along the lines set out. In 1852, there were 4 brick, 14 frame and 35 log schoolhouses. The general attitude is best seen in the voluntary subscriptions. These amounted in 1851 to \$2,131.39 and in 1852 to \$1,849.55, sums which represent much sacrifice and self-denial. Naturally, as public means grew, private aid diminished. Whatever claims may be made for advances of later days, in the faith that thus expressed itself in laying permanent foundations, there has been and can be no improvement.

CHAPTER XXXIII

EARLY COUNTY FAIRS

The development of the resources of the country was sought with an earnestness and an intensity now hard to measure. In encouragement of this desire, the first territorial Legislature, in 1839 "provided for the incorporation of agricultural societies," which were authorized to confer prizes solely on articles, animals, modes of husbandry and improvements of any kind connected with agriculture and domestic mechanism.

In 1842, the third territorial Legislature, anticipating Congress would provide a fund for the "promotion of agriculture and household manufactures" apportioned \$1200 among the several counties, of which the share of Jefferson County was \$60. Of this sum a local society was entitled to receive only an amount equal to its voluntary subscriptions, and then, if there were several societies, but pro rata. The design was to help those who help themselves. It was required, too, that premiums should have "especial reference to the net profits which accrue, or are likely to accrue, from the mode of raising the crops or stock, or the fabrication of the article," and that the successful competitor should deliver "a description of the process in preparing the soil, raising the crop, or feeding the animal," stating "the product of the crop or of increase in the valuation of the animal" in order to show accurately the profit.

In 1843, the fourth territorial Legislature perfected to some extent the form of such organizations and enlarged their scope to permit them to "offer premiums for the introduction or improvement of any breed of useful animals, or of any tools or implements of husbandry—or for introducing, raising and preserving any valuable trees or for the encouragement or advancement in any way of the several branches of agriculture or household manufactures." Legislation of such character, whether made use of or not, glimpses the laying of broad foundations for the future and bears the impress of the spirit of better things.

The fostering care of territory and state, as set out in the statutes, was long largely the expression of fervent hope. In Jefferson County, at least, it was not till 1851, probably in the fall, that the formation of an agricultural society was successfully mooted. On January 15, 1852, was published a call for a meeting at the courthouse on the 24th to effect an organization. It was signed by J. D. Stark, W. P. Pearson, W. B. Goodall, P. L. Huyett, G. G. McCormick, John Shuffleton, W. E. Groff, John T. Huey, David Switzer, Joseph Junkin, Jr., John Beall, John Park, George D. Temple, Ephram Bates, W. I. Cooper, Benjamin Milliken, Daniel Rider, Wm. Alston, Samuel S. Walker, Wm. Parr, C. W. Slagle, George Stever, Alexander Ramey, George Acheson, James M. Slagle, J. A. McKemey, Charles David, Horace Gaylord, W. E. Sargent, Jacob R. Fore, S. L. Ramage, M. B. Shamp, R. F. Ratchiff, F. H. Bourroughs, Charles Negus, N. Steel,

John Swope, D. C. Brown, James Williams, Samuel Walker, George Craine, Henry Stoner, John Snook, Wm. Baker, John W. DuBois, John Stuck, Orlando McCraney, Caleb Baldwin, A. R. Fulton, W. L. Hamilton, George W. Byrkit, Sawyer Robinson, James McFee and Moses Black.

Of this meeting Daniel Rider was chairman and Caleb Baldwin, secretary. The preparation of a "constitution and by-laws" was referred to P. L. Huyett, David Switzer and J. T. Huey. Their report was acceptable. The organization was styled "The Jefferson County Agricultural Society." The officers were the statutory number, namely, a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and five managers, all to constitute a board of directors. These positions were to be filled at once. Regular elections were afterward to take place on the second Wednesday of October annually, which day was also fixed as the time of the "Annual Fair." Membership dues were \$1.00 payable before April 1st each year. Premiums were to be "awarded to articles of merit in the various departments of agriculture, mechanism and domestic economy." None but members could compete. Competitors in crops were required to have the ground accurately measured by two disinterested persons whose statements were to be properly verified. Awards were not to be made on less than one acre of corn and grain crops, nor on less than one quarter of an acre of a root crop, the produce to be weighed or measured according to the standards of the State of Iowa. Members whose dues were paid were to be admitted free to all exhibitions. All others for admission were to pay a charge fixed by the board. These, in brief, were the principal features.

Benjamin Robinson was chosen president; James Beatty, vice president; Caleb Baldwin, secretary; Charles Negus, treasurer, and W. P. Pearson, David C. Brown, P. L. Huyett, David Switzer and L. T. Gillett, managers.

The premium list, with total offerings of \$125, was distributed in April.

The first "Annual Fair" was held on October 13th in E. S. Gage's barn and barnyard. These were located opposite the west end of Madison Street, which then terminated at the present intersection of West Broadway and North Fourth Street.

Its success was not as great as hoped for. In stock alone was there any material competition. The winners in this department were J. Fletcher, P. Cloffentine, W. D. Stephens, J. W. McCormick, B. Travis, L. T. Gillett, H. B. Mitchell, M. Ramsey, D. Mowry and J. Gillett. W. D. Stephens and S. S. Clapp brought "butter;" J. Gillett and L. T. Gillett, "oats;" and T. Dare and J. W. Runnels, "tin and sheet iron ware." Forty-five dollars was the sum of all premiums awarded.

There were single exhibits in various classes which under the rules could obtain no awards. J. Throckmorton exhibited "a pair of boots;" J. M. Slagle "a double set of Yankee harness;" B. B. Tuttle, "a fanning mill;" Gray and Rea "a Manny's reaper and mower." All these were articles of local manufacture. Thomas Duncanson displayed a variety of fine apples. "Specimens of drawings" were shown by the Misses Walker and the Misses Stark.

In the matter of crops, W. D. Stephens submitted proofs of producing "14½ tons of hay from three acres of ground," and Joseph Fell of producing "127½ bushels of corn from one acre of ground."

At the annual meeting, P. L. Huyett was chosen for president; J. W. Culbertson for vice president; Caleb Baldwin for secretary; Charles Negus for treasurer, and H. B. Mitchell, Robert McCoid, James Beatty, D. Switzer and B. B. Tuttle for managers.

October 12 and 13, 1853, were the dates of the second "Annual Fair." Despite stormy weather, much interest was manifested. The opening day was devoted to poultry, stock and farm machinery. These were exhibited at Gage's barn. The second day's exhibition was at the courthouse. There were displayed fruits, preserves, jellies, cakes, needlework, samples of the skilful handiwork of women in the many things that add variety, comfort and attractiveness to home life. Not the least pleasant feature was the social opportunity.

There was an active competition in "corn crops." David Mowry carried off the honor for "the best two acres." The yield was not recorded. On a like acreage, Wm. Pope raised 206 bushels of corn, W. S. Lynch 222 bushels, and Joseph Fell 218 bushels. L. T. Gillett obtained 109 bushels of Irish potatoes from one-fourth of an acre and 54½ bushels of sweet potatoes from one-eighth of an acre.

In all, out of \$301 offered in premiums, \$274 were awarded.

The officers selected at the annual meeting were P. L. Huyett for president, Caleb Baldwin for vice president; J. M. Shaffer, for secretary; Charles Negus for treasurer, and Joseph Andrews, Joseph Fell, Jacob Ramey, W. S. Lynch and James Beatty for managers.

The third "Annual Fair" was held on October 11 and 12, 1854, on the grounds secured for the first state fair which was to occur two weeks later. The daily admission fee was 15 cents for each person not a member.

There were many entries of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine. Either to stimulate interest or to advertise his stock, John Andrews of Penn Township in the summer had published "a banter" that at the coming fair he could and would exhibit "a six months' pig larger and better, and in better condition than any other man in the county." He made his "banter" good.

There was a varied display of grain, vegetables, fruits, flowers, and "household manufactures." Except in fruit alone, it surpassed that of the previous exhibition.

Secretary Shaffer indicated surprise that "not a single crop of corn, rye, springwheat, flaxseed, etc., was entered." On "two acres of winter wheat," Alexander Fulton took both first place and second place. The affidavits showed the ground was rolling prairie, that it was broken up in June, 1853, sown on August 20th, in part to Genessee white wheat and in part to Mediterranean wheat, and then harrowed three times. The yield by weight of the Genessee was twenty-six bushels per acre and of the Mediterranean twenty-one bushels per acre. On "one-fourth acre of Irish potatoes," James A. Galliher took both first place and second place. The affidavits showed that he broke up and manured the ground in the fall, planted on the 1st day of May, plowed three times, hoed once and dug the crop the 1st day of October, obtaining 216 bushels of potatoes. On ground prepared in the same manner, thrown up in ridges, planted on the 1st day of May, and afterward hoed twice, he grew 456 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre.

The largest prize offered was for "the best farm." The judges Henry B. Mitchell and John Vanostrand, after a personal examination, awarded this to Friend John Andrews of Pleasant Plain Township. Their report probably paints a typical picture of the period. "His farm," they wrote, "consists of eighty acres in the prairie (known as Pleasant Plain Prairie), all of which is under good rail fence, with quite a quantity of young Osage Orange hedge in a thrifty condition. His farm is suitably divided into fields and lots; is so situated that stock can be readily watered from the wells on the place. About eighteen acres in grass; twenty in corn; the remainder in wheat, rye and oats, except that used for orchard, garden, barnyard, etc. His crops give evidence of superior cultivation; his buildings are conveniently arranged, and consist of a neat and commodious dwelling, a large and spacious barn, milk-house, smoke-house, hen-house, piggery, and carriage-house, workshop and shed for farming utensils, of which there was a large quantity in thorough repair, and well housed when not in use. Manure all saved and properly distributed over the farm. A fine thrifty young orchard of apples, pears, plums and cherries; a farm garden with every variety of fruit and vegetables adapted to this country. The front yard well laid down in grass, and interspersed with shrubs and flowers, fine shade trees around the house, all in a clean and thriving condition."

Not quite three hundred dollars were distributed in premiums.

At the annual meeting Caleb Baldwin was elected president; John Andrews, vice president; J. M. Shaffer, secretary; Charles Negus, treasurer, and B. B. Tuttle, Benjamin Robinson, J. R. Parsons, W. S. Lynch and W. W. Reed, managers.

The fourth "Annual Fair" was held on October 3 and 4, 1855, to avoid a conflict with the dates of the state fair on grounds the society had purchased for a permanent home just without the southeast corner of the city.

There was a noticeable improvement in the character of the stock placed on exhibition. It was remarked that the introduction of blooded strains was beginning to show its effect.

There were vegetables in profusion. This was due to a favorable season for their growth. John Clinton brought a watermelon weighing thirty-three pounds and an Indiana squash measuring 5 feet in circumference. A gourd cucumber some 3 feet in length, brought by a Mr. Eastman, was outdone by another 4 feet in length brought by W. F. Campbell. Samuel Reed brought two turnips, each weighing over 8 pounds. One of them was 34 inches around. A beet brought by J. C. Rickey weighed ten pounds; another brought by Moses Dudley, weighed eleven pounds.

There were a number of remarkable ears of corn. One belonging to John Clinton contained twenty rows of fifty-nine grains each, or 1,180 grains. It was 10½ inches in length and 7½ inches in circumference. One belonging to Bartley Travis contained 1,020 grains. It was 11 inches in length and 8 inches in circumference. An ear of white corn, belonging to Wm. Overturf, contained but 910 grains, although it was 15 inches in length and 8 inches in circumference. An ear of "the horse-tooth" variety, belonging to Samuel Robb, on the other hand contained 1,276 grains, although it was but 10½ inches in length and 8 inches in circumference; another, belonging to Daniel B. Clapp, contained 1,044 grains and was 11 inches in length and 8½ inches in circumference. An

ear of Inskeep corn, belonging to Thomas Moorman, contained 938 grains and was 13 inches in length. The growers asserted their fields held many more such ears.

For entertainment and instruction in natural history, there was a cabinet of reptiles and snakes collected by Dr. J. M. Shaffer and a cabinet of birds mounted by Mrs. Robert McElhinny.

A number of entries were made in the "crop contests." Decisions were rendered on these after the yields were determined. Of corn, David Mowry produced per acre 160 bushels; T. J. Hill, 144 bushels; Wm. S. Lynch, 122 bushels; and Moses Dudley, 113³/₈ bushels. Of fall wheat, Jerome Parsons grew 47 bushels per acre. Adam Stever grew of fall wheat 34 bushels per acre and of spring wheat 25 bushels per acre. Of Irish potatoes, L. T. Gillett raised 560 bushels per acre, Adam Stever 480 bushels per acre, Moses Dudley 314 bushels per acre, and J. A. Galliher, 300 bushels per acre. J. A. Galliher also raised 440 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre.

Some young men for amusement and excitement provided a lady's saddle and bridle and a riding hat and whip as prizes for a display of skill in horsemanship by young women. There were seven contestants: Miss Hannah Ball, Miss Bell Brown, Miss Lizzie Utz, Miss Cynthia Ball, Miss Margaret Clark, Miss Mary McCauley and Miss Lizzie Minear. The first prize was given Miss Minear; the second was given Miss Brown.

A large portion of the premiums were donated to the society to aid in paying for the improvements. It had won regard and established a claim to existence.

Subsequent fairs, though differing in details, were much like those described. They were excellent or poor as the weather was favorable or unfavorable, as the seasons were fat or lean. Their value lay in furnishing a common social center, and in binding together the community as a whole. In this respect what they effected is inestimable.

This account may well close with a comparison drawn in 1857 by Dr. J. M. Shaffer to show what the society had accomplished since its organization. "At that time," that is, the beginning, "not quite \$50 were awarded in premiums; now, nearly \$500 are distributed. Five years ago, scarcely forty persons could be found, engaged in this enterprise; now, we enroll a membership closely approximating to five hundred. Five years ago, a small barnyard was amply sufficient to accommodate all the visitors and exhibitors of our County Fair; now, ten acres are not too large an area for its use. Five years ago, it was a difficult matter to collect \$50, that the society might draw an equal sum from the state; now, we are allowed the full extent of the appropriation. Five years ago, it was a difficult matter to pay even a small premium list, and then only by the aid of the state appropriation; now, the fair almost pays its own expenses, and enables us to sink upon our indebtedness, \$150. Five years ago, the society had not even the shadow of a property; now, we have land and improvements sufficient to pay our debts and leave the society a sum of not less than \$1,000.

There was reason for pride.



CHAPTER XXXIV

THE STATE FAIRS

On April 11, 1853, the Fairfield Ledger editorially urged the holding of a State Fair in October or November. In May, the Iowa Farmer in its first number expressed the hope of seeing in a year or two "an Agricultural Fair at some central point like Fairfield for the whole of Southern Iowa." In June, this journal further proposed that all who felt interested in the subject meet at Fairfield at the time of the county fair "for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society" so that measures could be taken to secure an exhibition in 1854 creditable to the state. Fairfield was named because "probably quite as near the center of population of the state" as any point at which an agricultural fair was held. In its September issue, an intention to effect an organization as suggested was announced.

At the annual meeting of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society on October 13, 1853, at the instance of C. W. Slagle, its officers, P. L. Huyett, Caleb Baldwin and J. M. Shaffer were "instructed to take immediate steps to effect the organization of a State Agricultural Society" and to use their influence to hold its first annual exhibition at Fairfield. In compliance with this order the agricultural societies in the state were invited to send nine delegates each to meet in Fairfield on December 28, 1853, for a conference on the subject with other delegations. The urgency of the movement was briefly and well set out in a statement attached to the invitations.

"There is no free state in the union save Iowa, in which there is not a State Agricultural Society, organized and in successful operation, and they have been recently organized in most of the southern States. They have been productive of a vast amount of good and no one can estimate their usefulness.

"Is it not time for the farmers of Iowa to be aroused to the importance of such an organization in this state? Shall we be laggards in the race of improvement? Shall the resources of other states be developed, their wealth increased and their people elevated in the scale of intellectual being, and ours stand still?

"Farmers are not the only persons interested in this subject. Every citizen of the state has a deep interest in her prosperity and reputation. Let none suppose that it is for others to act and for him to remain a quiet and uninterested spectator."

On the day set, delegations were present from five counties, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Van Buren and Wapello. D. P. Inskeep of Wapello County was made chairman and D. Sheward of Jefferson County, secretary. Commendatory communications were read from Scott and Muscatine Counties and from James W. Grimes of Des Moines County. Thomas Siveter and J. W. Frazier both of

Henry County, P. L. Huyett of Jefferson County, Josiah Hinkle of Lee County, and Timothy Day of Van Buren County were selected, with J. M. Shaffer as secretary, "to draft a constitution and by-laws suitable for a State Agricultural Society."

The organic measures, submitted and approved, were simple. The constitution, printed in ordinary type, would scarcely cover two pages of an average school book. Its main provisions may be stated in few words. The society was styled "The Iowa State Agricultural Society." Its object was "the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, mechanics and household arts." All citizens of the state were eligible to membership. The fee was "not less than \$1 and \$1 annually thereafter," payable on or before the first day of June. The form of expression conveys a delicate intimation that "the fee," if larger, would be acceptable. The officers were a president, a vice president, and three directors from each county society, all constituting a board of control to exercise a general management. This body was given charge, as a special duty, of "communications designed or calculated for publication." The intent was to use this as an important means for promoting the purposes of the organization. There were also a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary and a treasurer. A meeting of the society was definitely set for October 25, 1854, "at the place for the fair."

Some details were cared for in the by-laws. The president was to deliver the premiums and diplomas to the persons entitled to them. Members whose dues were paid were to be admitted free to all exhibitions. Members who neglected to pay their dues till the day of exhibition were to be charged 25 cents additional. Prices of admission for others were to be determined each year by the board of control. "Competitors for crops" were required to "state in writing the character of the ground, the time and method of preparing it, the time of planting or sowing, the mode of cultivation, the kind of seed, the time of reaping or gathering it, with the number of bushels to the acre." This had to be certified to by two disinterested persons, or "duly authenticated by oath of the competitor himself."

The election of executive officers resulted in the choice of Thomas W. Claggett of Lee County for president, of D. P. Inskeep of Wapello County for vice president, of J. M. Shaffer of Jefferson County for recording secretary, of C. W. Slagle of Jefferson County for corresponding secretary, and of W. B. Chamberlain of Des Moines County for treasurer.

Three directors were elected from each of the agricultural societies of the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Jefferson, Wapello, Mahaska, Polk, Des Moines, Louisa, Muscatine, Dubuque, Johnson and Scott. The three from Jefferson County were P. L. Huyett, John Andrews and B. B. Tuttle.

On motion of D. Sheward, a committee of five was appointed "to memorialize the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, praying for the passage of a bill rendering pecuniary aid to the furtherance of a permanent establishment of a State Agricultural Society in this state." There was no local member named.

Wednesday, October 25, 1854, was selected as the date, and Fairfield as the place for holding the "First Annual Fair."

A paper was prepared for the signatures of members. Those who signed at this convention were Charles Negus, J. M. Shaffer, D. P. Inskeep, Aaron Lap-

ham, J. W. Frazier, Josiah Hinkle, J. T. Gibson, Stephen Frazier, Evan Marshall, Thomas Siveter, John Andrews, B. B. Tuttle, Eli Williams and P. L. Huyett.

In February, T. W. Clagett issued "an address to the farmers of Iowa" appealing for their support and co-operation. As an inducement to liberality, he proposed on his part to give "\$25 for the best five acres of Indian corn raised in the state, \$15 for the second best, and \$10 for the third best."

In April J. M. Shaffer sought advice from farmers, producers, mechanics and artisans in regard to articles worthy of premiums. Few responded. In June, the list of premiums was made up. It was based upon a list of the State Society of Pennsylvania. About \$1100 were divided among thirty-three classes. The prizes ranged from \$1 to \$10, with the exception of three of \$15 each. Two of the exceptions were on thoroughbred horses, the remaining one was on "the most numerous collection of agricultural implements." This dignity was due to their relation to the chief industry of the state.

The list was meager enough both in the number and the value of its offerings, but in its aggregate it was of a size to cause its makers serious reflection. To meet the premiums as well as the necessary expenses, there were the membership fees alone to rely on. The risk was as fully realized as it was bravely incurred. It was assumed not as taking a venture but as rendering a valuable service. This point of view was put in fit words by A. R. Fulton writing in encouragement of local support. "The men of public spirit, who give freely and liberally for the public good, are those who build up the state." The aim of the proponents was nothing less.

The burden of preparation fell upon the resident officers and members. Caleb Baldwin, J. M. Shaffer, B. B. Tuttle, D. Sheward and J. M. Slagle had direct charge of the work. "Without a dollar in the treasury, without the assurance of assistance, with the very doubtful credit of the society," these men consciously took upon themselves personal responsibility for the obligations created. Henn, Williams and Company donated the use of six acres of ground now known as "Henn's Subdivision." It is the rectangle lying between West Grimes and West Lowe streets and North Second and North Fourth streets. This area was "enclosed with a substantial straight rail fence, 10 feet high." Such a fence is similar to a post and rail fence except that the ends of the rails are held in place between two posts. Within the enclosure along the north side was erected a shed "250 feet in length and 20 feet in width," protecting a table 5 feet wide extending quite from end to end. Next the fence on the four inner sides were constructed the stalls, of which 130 were 10 feet wide and 12 feet deep. About sixty rail pens were built for sheep and swine. An office 12x25 feet was provided for the board of control. A track 25 feet wide and 1500 feet around, "with a substantial rope guard," was laid out leaving "a space from 30 to 150 feet for visitors." In its center was placed a platform for the speaker, the chief marshal and the judges of "female equestrianism." In making these arrangements \$322.20 were expended.

On these grounds and with these accommodations the Iowa State Agricultural Society began its notable career. A severe drouth in the fall raised fears of a scarcity of water, but this was broken by timely rains. The weather was superb. Visitors came from all directions. The number of entries and the attendance surpassed expectations. The price of a daily admission was but

25 cents. Vehicles were not allowed within the enclosure. Members of the board of control were recognized by "a blue ribbon on the left collar of the coat." Marshals and wall-guards, with J. C. Ware as chief, were distinguished by "blue sashes" worn round the body. The former attended to the disposal, arrangement and safety of stock; the latter prevented trespassers from crossing or sitting on the "wall" and preserved order.

The first event was a sort of prelude. An immense cheese, weighing 360 pounds, made at Denmark, Lee County, was publicly presented to James W. Grimes, the Governor-elect. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the exhibition was formally opened by President Clagett.

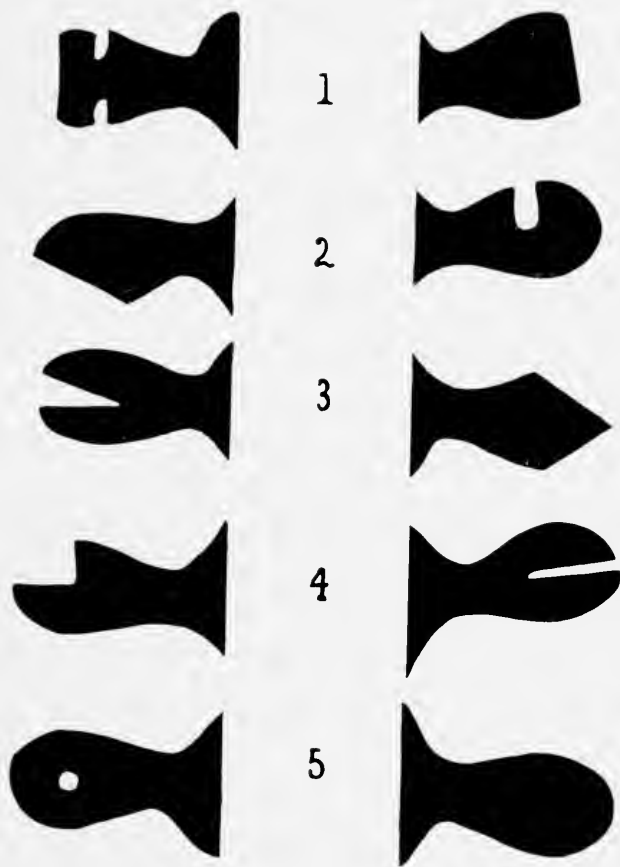
In the various classes of cattle, horses and mules, animals from the counties of Des Moines, Lee, Henry, Van Buren, Wapello, Decatur, Marion, Polk, Pottawattamie, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington, Jackson and Scott, obtained premiums. The competition was liveliest in this department because the animals transported themselves. None but those of supposed superior merit were subjected by their owners to the hardships of a considerable journey for the sake of a small reward and the prestige that afforded.

It was to be expected that a large share of the premiums would fall to the lot of the people of Jefferson County. Out of thirty-three awards on cattle, nine were given John Glenn, E. S. Gage, P. L. Huyett, Moses Dudley, J. R. Parsons and S. Pancoast; out of thirty on horses, eleven were given Joseph Fell, Wm. Pitkin, W. S. Lynch, David Bush, Mr. Cook, John Graber, G. W. Honn, J. C. Ware and W. B. Rowland; out of eleven on mules two were given H. B. Mitchell and Jacob Webb; out of seven on sheep, three were given John Andrews and T. M. Finch; out of eight on swine, three were given Joseph Dole and John Andrews; and out of thirteen on poultry, nine were given John W. Dubois, Ab. Morrison, George Acheson, P. L. Huyett and E. A. Harbour.

In farm implements and machinery, awards were made to B. B. Tuttle on a fanning-mill, to Rea and Gray on a reaper and mower, to Adam Steever on a threshing-machine; in leather and its manufactures, to James M. Slagle on farm harness, to W. S. Lynch on harness leather and side leather, to James Throckmorton on a pair of boots; in stoves, to J. M. Slagle on a grate; in dairy products, to Mrs. L. F. Boerstler, first, and to Mrs. John Townsley, second, on butter; in flour and its products, to P. L. Huyett on corn-meal and to Mrs. George Acheson on homemade bread; in grain and seeds, to Adam Steever on spring wheat, to L. T. Gillett on Irish potatoes, to J. L. Scott on sweet potatoes, and to John Snook on timothy seed; in vegetables to Moses Dudley on cabbages and to David Switzer on sweet pumpkins; and in fruits, to R. M. Moyer on apples, to John Snook on grapes, and to David Switzer on a watermelon.

Cured hams were a separate class, denoting their importance in the economic order. In this the first and third awards respectively went to P. L. Huyett and L. F. Boerstler.

In domestic manufactures there was "a wonderful array" of flannels, carpetings, coverlets, shirts and hosiery. Awards fell to Mrs. D. McClean on mixed full cloth, to Mrs. P. L. Huyett on fringed mittens, to Mrs. G. W. Sinclair on rag carpet, to W. F. Campbell on a double coverlet, to David Van Winkle on barred linen, and to Mrs. L. F. Boerstler on white hose. These articles were "family made" and illustrate household activities which no longer exist.



FRONTIER LIVE STOCK EAR MARKS

In needle work there was an exceptional display. A dress "wrought in the highest style of artistic elegance and perfection," and "the variety, number and beauty" of the quilts excited much comment. In this class, Miss S. L. Boerstler was preeminent. She received awards on work for a chair, on an ottoman cover, on a pin-cushion, and on nine ornamental pieces. Miss Woodward received one on a lamp-stand mat, J. R. Parsons one on a counterpane, Mrs. Ann Eckert one on a work-case, and Miss Wheeler one on plain work.

In pantry stores, awards were bestowed on Mrs. Caleb Baldwin's pound cake, on Mrs. L. F. Boerstler's preserves, tomato preserves, apple butter, peach butter and jelly, on Mrs. P. L. Huyett's pickles, and on Mrs. Charles Cox's home-made hard soap.

In fine arts, C. D. McCaughey was given an award on a monochromatic painting, and Miss Jane Funk on a floral painting.

Diplomas were awarded to W. Marion on one pair elk, to J. M. Shaffer on a collection of snakes, to Wm. Parr on paper hanging, to A. R. Gaines on Atkin's Self Raker and Reaper, and to Elijah Dollarhide on farmyard gates.

The results of the crop contests deserve to be chronicled to provide standards for comparison. In the fall wheat contest, Alexander Fulton of Jefferson County won first place with a production of 26 bushels per acre; in the spring wheat contest, H. G. and J. Stuart of Lee County won first place with a production of 33 bushels per acre; and in the corn contest, Hezekiah Fagin of Polk County won first place with a production of 139½ bushels, shelled, per acre. He grew on five acres 697½ bushels by measure, and 759 bushels and 41 pounds by weight, the latter being 151 bushels and 53 pounds per acre. D. P. Inskeep of Wapello County won second place with a production of 136 bushels per acre.

On Thursday morning, George C. Dixon of Keokuk, delivered an address of which the theme was the art of husbandry. A brief extract will reveal its admirable quality. "The time has arrived when the farmer must be educated for his calling. The age in which we live and the circumstances surrounding us, demand that educated mind should become more closely connected with rural pursuits. Apprenticeship, or preparation of some character, must be adopted as a necessity to successful agriculture. Intelligence and energy, must characterize every one of its departments and all its operations. There is no mistaking the admonitions of the present and the indications of the future on this point. And why should not the husbandman be prepared for his manifold duties as well and as thoroughly as the lawyer, the minister and the physician? Surely, no sufficient reason exists. His occupations are equally important, equally reputable, and are equally benefited by the lights and influences of mechanical and experimental knowledge."

Shortly after the publication of the premium-list, a young woman wrote the Iowa Farmer complaining that nothing was given for "female horsemanship." President Clagett thereupon gallantly offered at his own expense a fine gold watch to "the boldest and most graceful female equestrian."

For this prize there were ten competitors, Miss Maria Minton of Van Buren County; Miss Eliza Jane Hodges of Johnson County; Miss Belle Turner and Mrs. Louisa Parker, both of Lee County; Mrs. Ann Eckert of Jefferson County; Mrs. Green of Lee County; Miss Kate B. Pope and Miss Emma Porter, both of Henry County; and Miss Hannah Ball and Miss Cynthia Ball, both of Jeffer-

son County. They displayed their skill in the order named, but were announced and known by the colors of their ribbons.

The first trial was on Thursday afternoon. "Splendidly arrayed in long and sweeping riding habits, with feathers and ribbons to match," accompanied by their cavaliers, the contestants entered the ring at a dashing pace, then galloped in a long column to the front of the committee's stand, where they halted and wheeled into line. The president congratulated, but admonished against the dangers of recklessness and advised that excellence in riding consisted in "coolness, self possession, gracefulness and posture, and the perfect management of the horse."

Each lady then, in her turn, with a cavalier at her side, rode once around the circle, after which she alone made the circuit four times at any speed she chose. To know what gaits to employ or permit was an exercise in judgment. The spirit and action of the mount gained or lost the popular favor. Some steeds were too tame and some too uniform in their paces for their riders to show their capabilities to advantage.

The second and final trial was Friday morning. It was vigorous and full of excitement as the riders were ambitious to do their best. Partisanship also had developed and kindled enthusiasm.

A single ballot by the judges disclosed that all of them had selected Miss Belle Turner as the winner. To each of the other contestants, President Clagett presented a gold ring as a memento of the occasion.

The official decision did not please the crowd. Miss Eliza Jane Hodges, "the Iowa City girl," by her youth and fearlessness, had caught its fancy. Impulsively it supported its opinion by making up for her a purse of \$165 with other presents and providing for her attendance without cost at the Female Seminary of Fairfield for three terms and at the Female Seminary of Mount Pleasant for one term.

The essential success of the fair was unquestioned. The receipts aside from "\$50 of counterfeit or otherwise worthless money" were approximately \$1,000 which covered the expenses and premiums and left over a balance of \$50. It was an encouraging outcome.

The officers chosen for the succeeding year were Thomas W. Clagett of Lee County for president; D. P. Inskeep of Wapello County, for vice president; J. M. Shaffer of Jefferson County for recording secretary; P. L. Huyett of Jefferson County for corresponding secretary, and Caleb Baldwin of Jefferson County for treasurer. P. L. Huyett, John Andrews and H. B. Mitchell were the selections from Jefferson County for members of the board of control.

It was decided that the second annual state fair should be held on October 10, 1855, at Fairfield.

The premium list was not issued till June. It did not materially differ from the first one. The changes consisted in adding minor items to several classes and in increasing the amounts of the more important prizes.

The grounds were those acquired by the Jefferson County Agricultural Society and were opposite the southeast corner of the city limits. Although but ten acres, they were deemed spacious. Accommodations were provided ample for all foreseen requirements. The Bloomfield Brass Band was in attendance to

enliven the entertainment with music. Evening meetings at the courthouse were arranged for the discussion of agricultural subjects.

In general a wide interest was manifested by a noticeable variety in the exhibits. The people of Jefferson County, partly on account of the local advantage, held a prominent place in the displays of most departments. In cattle, Durhams predominated. In horses, Morgans were esteemed the choicest. It is probable that the long vogue of these breeds here received its impetus. Sheep were distinguished as "fine wool" and "long wool." Swine were not yet defined by well marked family characteristics, but were still just common animals.

The poultry was quite aristocratic. There were Shanghais, Dorkings, Polands, Chittigongs and Brahmapootras. They were honored in the selection of their judges, who were no less personages than Senator James Harlan, Chief Justice George G. Wright and C. W. Slagle. A visitor who observed them at their task, thought them "as much a curiosity as the Shanghais themselves." In his eyes the senator was "as grave as though he was amongst his peers in the Senate," the chief justice "as dignified as though he was at the head of the supreme bench of the state, examining some 'Philadelphia lawyer's case,'" and Slagle "as sharp as though he was preparing to pitch into some jury and carry away their better judgments by storm," while the Shanghais lustily crowed and picked corn unabashed.

Among the implements was shown "a superb silver-mounted plow." The laughter of some farmers at what they conceived to be injudicious ornamentation, called forth this published caustic comment. "Was it because they were accustomed to leave their plows in the fence corner until the spring plowing reminded them of the old rusty occupant of the corner, devoid of paint and all overgrown with weeds? If so, they should have been laughed at, not the plow. That plow was sold on the ground, and we will guarantee that the man who bought it has a farm of which one might be proud, for the farmer who buys such articles generally expects to take care of them, and he who takes care of his plows, harrows, fanning-mill, and other instruments of husbandry, keeping them safely housed from the effects of the weather, is, almost invariably, the possessor of a nice clean, tidy farm, on which grain grows ranker than weeds, and where the fence corners are as clean as the meadows. A silver-mounted plow is not so far out of the way after all."

Eighty-three varieties of apples were exhibited. Nine varieties were shown from the orchard of F. T. Humphrey, ten from that of A. Pattison, and forty-nine from that of Charles Cox.

There were vegetables of extraordinary size. Two sweet pumpkins, grown by Wiley Jones, weighed, one 60 pounds, and one 72 pounds. A squash grown by George Frush was 4½ feet in length and weighed 27 pounds. A cabbage without the root and outer leaves, grown by Moses Dudley, weighed 17 pounds. Various specimens, grown by David Switzer, were even more remarkable. A blood beet was 2 feet long and 14 inches in circumference. The weight of another was 13 pounds; of a sugar beet without the top was 10 pounds and 1 ounce; of a mangel wortzell was 13 pounds and 3 ounces; and of a squash was 69 pounds. A gourd measured 3 feet in circumference. A potato measured 10 inches about the ends and 9½ inches around the center. A parsnip was 15 inches long and 13 inches in circumference.

An entertainment which drew criticism was the appearance on the second day of a company of young men in "Calathumpian" disguises as "Chinch Bug Guards or Earthquake Volunteers and Flying Artillery." Their odd attire and ludicrous behaviour as they circled the track so shocked the nerves of some super-sensitive persons as to impair for them beyond measure the proper dignity and sobriety of the occasion. These styled the funmakers "ragamuffins" and "rascallions," and termed their performance "palpable nonsense" and "idiotic tomfoolery." "Boys and some men were tickled, timid ladies frightened, and the rest of mankind looked on with mingled emotions of surprise and mortification—not to say disgust," wrote "Regulus of Mount Pleasant" a few days later in relieving the feelings of indignation inspired by the "inglorious host." He was particularly severe in his strictures. "Such was the disguise of dress and the covering of false faces," said he, "it was impossible to know the performers; and it was well for their honor, if they had any, that they were disguised." This attack evoked an equally strong response from "Captain Sky High," who asserted that "the mission of the company was accomplished, and those who were 'really wise, refined and religious' either enjoyed it or had the good sense not to say anything about it."

The attraction of the last day was "female equestrianism." A repetition of the experience of the first contest was carefully guarded against. "Breakneck or otherwise daring riding" was strictly prohibited under penalty of expulsion from the competition. "It is not the design," was the explanation, "to encourage ladies to train themselves for the circus or to perform daring feats of horsemanship, but it is the earnest desire of the board to encourage graceful easy riding, such as may be practiced in our cities, in our towns, on our highways, without danger or fear, and with perfect regard to graceful and healthful exercise." Seventeen ladies participated. Those from Jefferson County were Miss Hannah A. Ball, Miss Cynthia Ball, Miss M. Clark, Miss Mary McCauley, Mrs. Julia A. Smith, Miss Bell Brown, Miss Nancy Hurd and Miss Eliza Hurd. None of them had the good fortune to obtain an award. Miss Eliza Jane Hodges rode again, but won neither the approval of the judges nor the favor of the spectators.

A comparison of the number of visitors at the two exhibitions suggests, if it does not prove, a growing sense of their value. At the first one it was estimated there were 8,000 people on the grounds on the day of greatest attendance; at the second one on the like day, the estimate was 12,000 people. The distinct and signal success achieved in the two years may be accepted as justifying the effort to organize and to impart life to the Iowa State Agricultural Society. There is no detraction from the part performed by others in saying that credit for the result belongs largely to the local men who were charged with the direct administration of its affairs. The moving forces were their earnest activity and contagious enthusiasm.

The Iowa State Stock Importing Company sprung directly from the Iowa State Agricultural Society. It was incorporated on June 6, 1855, "not for private or pecuniary profit, but for the purpose of introducing and distributing throughout the State of Iowa stock of all descriptions of a superior breed." The incorporators were Thomas W. Clagett, P. L. Huyett, W. Duane Wilson, J. H. Wilson, Caleb Baldwin, John Andrews, J. M. Shaffer, B. B. Tuttle, H. G. Stuart and H. B. Mitchell. The design failed, perhaps because too altruistic.

Nevertheless it shows the possession of a wholesome regard for the general welfare.

Closely related also, if not an actual outgrowth, was the establishment in 1858 of a "State Agricultural College and Model Farm to be connected with the entire agricultural interests of the state." Of the first board of trustees, eleven in number, named in the legislative enactment, Wm. Duane Wilson, one time a resident of Fairfield, and Richard Gaines, a farmer of Blackhawk Township, were members. This institution exists now as the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

CHAPTER XXXV

THE COMING OF THE RAILROAD

The surplus products of the fields and herds of the settlers in the interior counties of the new state had to be hauled in wagons or driven on foot to the river towns which were the only commercial outlets. This was a heavy handicap on trade, since it meant in the main low prices for what they had to sell and high prices for what they had to buy. This in turn, by lessening their available resources, was a hindrance both to progress and to prosperity. The need of changed conditions was manifest.

In January, 1848, at an extra session, the First General Assembly, responsive to an expressed public desire, memorialized Congress "for a donation of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Dubuque to Keokuk in the State of Iowa." The memorial asserted this road would be beneficial in a double way. It would give the community a market, and it would enable the General Government to dispose of vacant prairie lands which otherwise would remain unsold for years to come. As proposed it was to run through the counties of Dubuque, Jones, Linn, Johnson, Washington, Henry and Lee.

On the ground of possessing no definite data in regard to the length of the road or its practicability, Congress took no action. This difficulty, when learned, was felt to be one that could be removed. Locally the movement was viewed with such favor that a "Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad Company" was organized and a partial payment secured on the stock subscribed to provide funds to prosecute the undertaking. A preliminary survey of the route at once was made. A full report of this survey, prepared by the engineer, Thomas J. McKean, and submitted to the second General Assembly, was adopted in January, 1849, by that body, but with an added provision that in the permanent location "Jefferson County" might be substituted for "Henry County." In the belief that Congress would now vote the grant of land asked for, commissioners to administer it were appointed in order that immediate advantage might be taken of the gift.

The permissive optional route would indicate not only that the people of Jefferson County looked with favor upon the general plan, but that they already aimed to bring the road to Fairfield. Of the first stages of this purpose, it is known only that on January 6, 1849, at a public meeting of which Daniel Rider was chairman and Dr. Wm. L. Orr, secretary, Charles Negus, J. Rider, Wm. I. Cooper, Wm. G. Coop, Arthur Bridgman and Wm. Pitkin were chosen "trustees to solicit subscriptions for stock" in the company, and V. P. Van Antwerp, S. J. Bayard and C. W. Slagle were named "to memorialize Congress for a grant of land."

The next two years deepened interest in the project, but accomplished little. For more effective work, the Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad Company was re-organized with two sets of officers, one to look after its interests from Iowa City north, and one to look after its interests from Iowa City south. Two residents of Fairfield bore an active and prominent part in the affairs of the Southern branch. These were C. W. Slagle, its treasurer, and Wm. E. Groff, its secretary.

In February, 1851, the third General Assembly granted to the Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad South, from Iowa City in Johnson County, via Washington and Brighton in Washington County, Fairfield in Jefferson County, Salem in Henry County, West Point and Montrose to Keokuk in Lee County, a right of way 100 feet wide through sections sixteen and other lands owned by the state over which the road might be built. The outlook was promising. In Jefferson County in particular, where some two hundred shares of the company's stock had been taken, the people were sanguine. The people of Keokuk, however, assuming that in any event the trade of the north and west must pass down the Mississippi River and so on account of its location through the "Gate City," were serenely indifferent. The fatal consequence of this attitude was failure to combine in a united and determined effort to accomplish the enterprise quickly.

Before the close of the year a railroad to connect the Mississippi with the Missouri was suggested. This was soon followed by the specific proposal of a road to run from Burlington west to the Missouri River. It was the dawn of a new situation. The advocates of the Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad South took alarm. Its stockholders at their annual meeting in Fairfield on January 2, 1852, urged upon their senators and representatives in Congress "an untiring industry and continual watchfulness" in carrying out the will of the Legislature and people as embodied in their previous instructions. The assurance of the citizens of Keokuk was disturbed. In massmeeting on the 26th, they declared "that a road running west from Burlington to the Missouri River through the southern tier of counties, instead of one from Davenport to Council Bluffs through the very heart and capital of the state, would, in our opinion, be contrary to the wishes and opposed to the interests of a large portion of the people of Iowa."

On February 5th, there was published in *The Ledger* a communication in which were discussed the claims for popular favor of the rival railroads. Its author concealed his identity under the pseudonym "Jefferson County." He opposed a north and south road as a visionary scheme. It would compete with the Mississippi River. Its aim was the advantage merely of a small portion of the state. On this ground a memorial for a grant of lands to aid in its construction would be rejected. Without such aid it could not be built, as it offered no inducement to eastern capitalists to invest their means in it since it would not profitably connect with any road either in prospect or existing in which their capital was already employed. He argued for a road west from Burlington for various reasons. It had for its object the good of a large extent of country. It would therefore present stronger claims for the sanction of Congress. It would favorably connect with a magnificent system of railroads destined soon to traverse the rich and beautiful plains of Illinois. "No other

improvement in Iowa," he asserted, "would benefit so large a proportion of the population or a greater area of territory than the proposed road from Burlington to Council Bluffs."

The appearance of this article was not accidental. It was clearly a recognition of the fact that just then the people of Jefferson County held the power of election and rejection. It was designed to influence at the moment the sentiment of the community which was the chief factor in the contest. It anticipated by a few days a "state railroad convention" which on February 11th assembled at Fairfield. This convention had a large attendance. The counties of Jones, Johnson, Linn, Iowa, Scott, Washington, Mahaska, Polk, Marion, Van Buren, Lee, Henry and Jefferson were represented. The delegates of Dubuque County, not being able to be present "on account of short notice, distance and bad roads," desired the delegates from Lee County to cast their votes for them. The privilege was authorized on the motion of George Acheson.

The Jefferson County delegation consisted of George Acheson, W. E. Groff, Dr. J. T. Huey, Samuel Noble, W. E. Sargent, A. H. Brown, Ezra Drown, T. D. Evans, C. W. Slagle, Caleb Baldwin, William Baker, Charles David, Thomas Miller, L. Grady, F. Hurd, John Andrews, Evan Jones, George Craine, Dr. J. D. Stark, Dr. J. C. Wear, Dr. W. L. Orr, Robert McElhinny, Alexander Fulton, Dr. N. Steel, Samuel Clinton, E. J. Gilham, William S. Lynch, W. S. Cook, S. C. Day, John Cochran, Joseph Fell, John Fell and Thomas Foster. It took a prominent place in the proceedings. Caleb Baldwin served as one of the secretaries. C. W. Slagle and Ezra Drown were members of the committee on resolutions. George Acheson, Charles Negus and Dr. J. D. Stark addressed the convention.

Something of feeling crept into the resolutions. They pronounced for a grant of lands in aid of the construction of railroads from Dubuque to Keokuk and from Davenport to the Missouri River, "no more no less." They affirmed the right of the people of Iowa to ask this of Congress and to receive it. They asserted that "these two roads, one running north and south, the other east and west, through the central and most populous portion (present and prospective) of the state," would be of more benefit than any other roads suggested. They recalled that the people of Iowa had "expressed their wishes in every variety of form and upon numberless occasions for more than five years past." They denounced the allegations of the enemies of the Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad that its route ran either "along the banks of the Mississippi River" or "parallel" with it as "a gross and inexcusable perversion of fact," the truth being that it penetrated the interior at a distance, generally of some fifty or sixty miles, and embraced probably a majority of the population of the state between it and the river. They urged that those who held in their hands the destiny of these important measures should constantly bear in mind that these roads terminated, "the one at Davenport and the other at Keokuk, points where the Mississippi with rock bottom and high banks may be easily bridged." They insisted that "the arguments and instructions of three legislative sessions, four state conventions, a score or more of district meetings, and a multitude of petitions" had demonstrated the preeminent claims to Congressional favor of these coordinate roads and made it the paramount duty of the Iowa delegation to support them with all their skill and energy. They declared "an unalterable

determination to adhere to them through every vicissitude and at every hazard," and invited their fellow citizens throughout the state to unite with them in their efforts.

Two days later another "state railroad convention" met at Ottumwa. From Jefferson County were present W. H. Wallace, J. W. Culbertson, Charles Negus and Samuel Clinton. Wallace was chosen president and Negus a vice president. It was intended that the wind should sit in the right quarter.

Elaborate resolutions, notable for their sweep and vision, were adopted. They termed a railroad from Lafayette to the Missouri River, as proposed in bills introduced in each branch of Congress, "a great national enterprise." They set out that it excelled any road of equal length in the United States in ease of construction and directness of course; that it passed through a country more generally inland and remote from other facilities of transportation than any other; that it would create opportunities for commerce where they were most needed; that it had the merit of being the most central route through the states which it traversed, and was preeminently entitled to national support as furnishing the most direct communication ever yet projected to the mouth of the Platte, "along the valley of which river runs the only practicable route to the Pacific."

With prophetic instinct they regarded "the early construction of a railroad connecting the Atlantic States with those springing up on the Pacific as a military and political as well as a commercial necessity." As the contemplated road in connection with those already constructed or in progress would complete the line of railroads entirely across the Atlantic States, they asserted that it was in extraordinary degree entitled to the aid of the General Government in any mode "which is constitutional and proper."

They viewed the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad as accommodating the largest portion of the citizens of Iowa, "as vital in developing the resources of the state, as essential to the early and successful settlement of the vast public domain in the interior of the state, and as furnishing an early and direct communication with the Atlantic cities and the commerce of the world."

In defense or in explanation of their position they affirmed that in their efforts to construct through the southern interior of Iowa a railroad that would accommodate 17,000 square miles of territory upon which in 1850 there was a population of 123,000 souls, they could be actuated by no narrow feeling of sectional jealousy. They claimed the privilege, which they likewise conceded to others, to express an opinion in relation to any plan of internal improvement sought to be accomplished by enlisting in its behalf the political power and influence of the commonwealth. With sarcastic thrust, they averred that they were not aware that any particular section of the state had procured a legal preemption right to the location of a railroad to be constructed under the auspices of the General Government, and maintained their "undoubted right" to secure their own interest "without asking the permission of any self-constituted dictators of state policy or guardians of state prosperity."

They requested their senators and representatives to work for a grant of lands to the railroad from Lafayette to the Missouri River. They expressed the belief that without the eastern connection the Burlington and Missouri

River Railroad was indispensable to the best populated and most fertile portion of the state, inasmuch as it would afford the only outlet of its productions to the Mississippi River. Finally, they pledged themselves, if aid was withheld, to secure its completion by their own efforts and resources at the earliest possible day.

The two proposals continued to be pressed throughout the year by their respective supporters. Again Congress failed to make any donation of lands for the construction of railroads in Iowa. The fourth General Assembly, which met in December, took up the subject. There was a struggle to control its declarations. In a letter written the day before Christmas, James W. Grimes announced the result to Senator Dodge. "The project of a road from Dubuque to Keokuk is entirely dead. It has only twenty-one friends in the House to forty-two against it, and the disproportion is about the same in the Senate. Memorials passed are for three roads:

"1st. A road from Burlington to the Missouri River, at or near the mouth of Platte.

"2nd. A road from Davenport via Muscatine to Kaneshville (Council Bluffs).

"3d. A road from Dubuque to Fort Des Moines.

"No other memorials will pass this winter, and the above may be regarded as the settled policy of the state."

Plans for building the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad rapidly developed. The first action was taken by the people of Burlington. On March 16, 1853, a meeting of citizens of Jefferson County was held at Fairfield to determine what it was their part to do. Thomas McCulloch of Abingdon presided. Henry Warner was secretary. H. B. Hendershott of Ottumwa and Charles Negus made addresses. David Sheward, Jesse Williams and James Thompson prepared the resolutions. They noted "with great pleasure and deep interest" the efforts of Burlington and other places in the undertaking. They believed that "the wants of this portion of Iowa, viewed in a proper light," demanded the construction of the road, and that "the best and most feasible" route was west from Burlington through Mount Pleasant, through Fairfield and through Ottumwa. Inasmuch as eastern capitalists had proffered aid, they favored the proposition and requested the county judge "to submit the question of the taking of \$100,000 stock by the county to the people to be voted upon at the coming August election, or some time prior thereto." They also desired that "books be opened for private subscriptions" at Fairfield. Acting upon a suggestion originating without the county, they called a convention for April 20th and invited "the friends of the road, east, west, north and south, to take part."

Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Wapello, Marion and Decatur Counties responded to the call. Jefferson County's delegation consisted of ninety or more representative citizens. James M. Morgan of Des Moines County was selected for president. W. H. Wallace of Jefferson County and Thomas Ping of Wapello County were the vice presidents. J. P. Grantham of Henry County and David Sheward of Jefferson County were the secretaries. There were addresses by W. Thompson and H. W. Starr, both of Burlington. J. C. Hall of Des Moines County, Alvin Saunders of Henry County, James Thompson of

Jefferson County, H. Kramer of Wapello County, and O. N. Kellogg of Decatur County reported the resolutions.

The necessity of a railroad "from the Mississippi at Burlington to the mouth of the Platte on the Missouri" was reiterated. Their faith was strong enough to warrant a statement "that a sufficient amount of stock can be taken by individuals, towns and counties to create a capital" upon which the road can be built, "and abundant security given to capitalists who will furnish money" for the work. In doubt whether counties could take stock in railroads, they called upon the governor to convene the Legislature on the second Monday in June to pass a law authorizing them to subscribe for stock in such companies under proper restrictions. To this request a peculiar significance attaches. They recommended that the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company reopen its stock books, that all the counties along the line be invited to subscribe as soon as they have authority, that private subscriptions be solicited, and that early steps be taken to survey the route. They desired county judges "to appropriate sufficient funds to secure a reconnoissance" of the several routes through the two southern tiers of counties. They recommended that a committee of five be appointed in each county to present the subject to them and if necessary to procure private subscriptions for this survey.

The committee named for Jefferson County were Jesse Williams, James Thompson, D. Sheward, L. F. Boerstler and A. R. Fulton.

On the 25th of June there was a meeting at Fairfield to review the situation. Caleb Baldwin was chairman, Charles Negus, secretary. The submission to the voters of a proposition for the county to borrow \$100,000 to aid in the construction of the road was favored. A committee was appointed to attend to this and another to meet a corps of engineers engaged in examining the country to find a suitable route.

To obtain a favorable vote the county was systematically organized and thoroughly canvassed. Public meetings were held at private houses and at schoolhouses in the various localities. The Germans of Walnut Township were addressed in their native tongue. A special committee looked after each township. The committee for Polk were J. C. Wear, T. McCulloch, J. D. Stark; for Des Moines, M. Black, S. Jacobs, J. F. Wilson; for Locust Grove, H. B. Mitchell, S. Clinton, T. M. Brooks; for Liberty, T. B. Shamp, D. Rodabaugh, J. Cunningham; for Cedar, M. McClellan, P. L. Huyett, G. W. Honn; for Lockridge, S. H. Bradley, J. R. Parsons, W. E. Sargent; for Walnut, C. Negus, H. Gorsuch, A. H. Brown; for Round Prairie, J. T. Moberly, S. Lynch, G. Acheson; for Penn, J. Eckert, E. Jones, D. Switzer; for Blackhawk, J. C. Fetter, C. David, C. W. Slagle; for Fairfield, J. Beatty, D. Sheward, C. Baldwin.

The result proved the effectiveness of their oversight and watchful care. There was cast a total of 1,159 votes for the loan and but 424 votes against it. Fairfield Township gave 371 votes for the loan and no vote against it. The most opposition to it was in the townships of Liberty and Des Moines.

In August a survey was run from Mount Pleasant to Fairfield. About the same time the citizens of the county appear to have realized that without individual subscriptions in a large amount for stock they were in danger of losing the road. On the 24th of the month there was a meeting at Fairfield to consider what to do in this emergency. Charles Negus was chairman and J. F.

Wilson secretary. It was resolved to use every effort to comply with the requirement, "provided the Town of Fairfield, Jefferson County, is made a point on the railroad." Dr. J. D. Stark, R. McElhinny, James Thompson, and W. F. Campbell were named as a soliciting committee.

The restriction was added because there really was or seemed to be a serious attempt to secure the adoption of a route through the Salem and Van Buren County. On account of that movement a massmeeting assembled on March 4, 1854, at Fairfield to devise means to prevent its consummation. Alexander Fulton was chosen chairman and J. T. Huey secretary. The necessity for earnest and prompt action was made clear. A committee of thirty was appointed to procure the right of way and to obtain private subscriptions for stock. Some thirty shares were subscribed for by persons present. An adjournment was then taken for one week.

At the continuance of the meeting on the 11th, the committee through D. Sheward reported some \$28,000 subscribed for stock and with few exceptions the right of way clear. After a number of stirring speeches, eleven more shares of stock were taken. It was then decided "to adjourn till early candle lighting." At the night session the soliciting committee was increased to fifty members and instructed to report on the next Thursday evening. There was full confidence in the outcome. Resolutions, drafted with an eye to the future, were submitted by Negus, Sheward and Williams and unanimously approved. They may be accepted as expressing the state of mind of the community.

"Resolved, That we feel a deep interest in the actions of Congress in relation to granting lands to the State of Iowa for railroad purposes, and we believe the policy adopted by the last Legislature in relation to grants of land for railroad purposes is the one best calculated for the general interests of the state, and we urge upon our senators and representatives to use their utmost exertions to obtain a grant of land for the roads asked for by the Legislature and that they ask for that, and no more until that is obtained.

"Resolved, That we believe it would be to the interest of the state if those newly projected routes would withdraw their petitions and forces from Washington and allow the original bill to pass; and further, that by so doing they will secure the grant and open the door for a supplemental act, by which the state policy may be changed and they come in for their quota."

A vote of thanks was returned the men who had sacrificed their personal interests in giving the right of way through their farms.

On the 13th, when the soliciting committee ended its labors, the subscriptions for stock amounted to \$42,000.

On the 22d, at Burlington, the directors of the company, after inspecting the subscription books, examining the reports of the several surveys, and weighing the arguments presented for the different routes, located the road through Fairfield to Agency City.

The good fortune achieved by the long struggle called for a celebration. It was arranged for the evening of April 1st and was styled "A Railroad Supper and an Illumination." The supper was served at the three hotels, each of which provided for forty persons. These hotels were The National, on the north side of the square, The Eagle, on the west side of the square, and The Clay, which continues as The Leggett House. Tickets to the entertainment cost

50 cents each and were "lifted at the table." A president and vice president were assigned to each. At The National these honorary officers were James Thompson and Alexander Fulton; at The Eagle, Dr. J. D. Stark and Thomas Moorman; at The Clay, Dr. Darling and Smith Ball. The feasts, which sustained the favorable reputations of the landlords, were followed by speeches and toasts. The regular toasts read at the three places were these:

"The B. and M. R. R. Company—May it prove a unit in all its actions, and may the efforts of the directors be successful to the speedy completion of the road.

"Railroads—The very articles by which to develop the resources and wealth of a community.

"The Mississippi and the Des Moines—May they soon be united by the iron bands, and may that union prove fruitful.

"Jefferson County—Third in rank, as name, it is but due to the enterprise and energy of her citizens that she rank among the first.

"Fairfield—Destined to be the Queen City of the Prairies—May her citizens ever prove true to her best interests.

"'Honor to whom honor is due'—May those who have employed their time and property to the furtherance of our railroad project meet with a speedy and liberal reward.

"Our Farmers—Success to them, one and all—May their harvests be abundant and their sales profitable.

"The 'Iron Horse'—May we soon witness the laying of the 'track' upon which he will come bounding with iron nerve across the prairies of old Jefferson, as though he were in fact 'a thing of life.'

"Our Merchants—May the time soon arrive when they will not have to 'wait for the wagon' for the transportation of their goods.

"The Hawkeyes—Deserving the appellation, they have commenced a work in the completion of which they view a brilliant future.

"Our Host and Hostess—Deserving of praise for the repast they have set before us—May they secure to themselves health and wealth by 'car' loads."

Volunteer toasts succeeded. At The National two were offered by D. Sheward.

"Judge Knapp of Van Buren County—A thoroughgoing railroad man—May Van Buren, through his influence, soon experience the benefits of a railroad." The judge responded.

"Our Presiding Officer, Colonel Thompson—and Vice President—Much praise is due them for the zeal and untiring energy made manifest in the furtherance of our railroad project." The president responded.

At The Eagle a number of volunteer toasts were offered.

By Dr. J. C. Ware: "The Railroad Is Located—Hurrah for Old Jefferson! Who shall dare say that our prospects are not destined to be brilliant—that we shall not take the first rank in the market as well as in the affairs of state? Our destiny is fixed, and henceforth ours is to be the Queen City of the West. May it bring an overflowing business to Fairfield."

By A. R. Fulton: "Our Worthy President, Dr. J. D. Stark—A zealous and energetic railroad man, deserving of the gratitude of the community for the interest he has ever exhibited in our railroad enterprise."

By Thomas Moorman: "Fairfield—The Queen Town of the West—May she be the Queen City."

By A. R. Fulton: "Our Vice President, Thomas Moorman—A faithful worker in the good cause, may his energies be rewarded by the realization of our fondest hopes."

By H. L. Bassett: "The Steam Car—May it ever prove successful in pleasure trips to the ladies of Fairfield."

By Dr. J. D. Stark: "The Press of Fairfield—It has ever seconded all our railroad exertions—may a thousand and one successes attend it."

By J. W. Dubois: "Fairfield, Her Future Destiny—A bright particular star among the inland cities of the west—in the bright galaxy of railroad realities."

By J. W. Fulton: "The Eagle—May it fly away with the man who opposed the railroad tax."

By A. R. Fulton: "Jesse Williams, Our Director—We have entire confidence in his fitness and ability for the discharge of the duties of his position."

By Ezra D. Thompson: "Libertyville—May her jealousy toward her big sister subside, and she again be received into the family circle."

By A. R. Fulton: "The Hotels of Fairfield—Where the stranger may ever find a comfortable home, and the weary traveler a resting place—may the cars of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad soon bring thousands to partake of their bounties."

At The Clay there were three volunteer toasts.

By I. W. McManaman: "Our Jefferson County Citizens—Their energy for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, their talents and sterling integrity would do honor to any state."

By Caleb Baldwin: "The West—Her brilliant prospects for the future—soil as rich as any in the world, with climate as healthful as could be desired—settled with a people unsurpassed in enterprise and intelligence, with room for more—she bids the world welcome."

By I. W. McManaman: "The Hawkeyes of Iowa, Sons of the Pioneers—Neither appalled by difficulties nor enfeebled by indulgence, they will rise to the elevation to which they are pointed by the example of their fathers, and to which they seem destined by Providence."

Before April passed, H. Thielsen, the chief engineer, advertised for proposals on grading and bridge work from Burlington to Ottumwa. Early in May contracts were "let in sections" numbered consecutively from the place of beginning; Alexander Fulton was awarded sections 54 and 55, which were a short distance west of Fairfield. He was the only local contractor.

On May 8th, the directors issued a call for the payment on June 1st of a first installment, on July 1st of a second installment, and on August 1st of a third installment, each of 5 per cent on the stock. Under the law this money had to be expended in the counties from which it was obtained. The subscribers in Jefferson County were authorized to make their payments to Henn, Williams and Company. Under this and the next call bonds for \$30,000 were issued by the county judge, Moses Black.

On May 9th, there gathered at Fairfield a "railroad convention," the call for which originated at Keokuk. Its ostensible purpose was to urge Congress to pass the "Iowa land bill." There was a suspicion it meant something more.

The Ledger voiced the common sentiment. "While we will do all we can to secure the grant under consideration that Keokuk may reap a portion of its benefits, we can do nothing that will in any degree diminish our aid in furtherance of the other enterprise in which we are engaged and to which we are pledged."

The meeting which named the Jefferson County delegation of sixty members also stated the local position. Their own rosy prospects were not lightly to be jeopardized by generous impulses toward other communities.

"Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the holding of a convention at this point, for the endorsement of the Iowa delegation in Congress in the course they have pursued relative to the memorials of the last State Legislature, asking for a grant of lands for the Dubuque, Davenport and Muscatine, Burlington and Keokuk and Missouri River Railroads, in presenting a bill which has passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House, and that while we firmly adhere to the policy set forth in said memorial we do not in the least wish to detract from the merits of the new projects now attracting the attentions of our neighbors.

"Resolved, That we desire the delegation to stand by the bill as introduced by Hon. A. C. Dodge, believing it to be in accordance with the memorials of our State Legislature."

The convention met with representatives present from the counties of Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Jefferson, Wapello, Keokuk, Davis, Appanoose, Lucas and Monroe. In the morning a temporary organization was effected. In the afternoon the permanent officers were seated. The president was James Thompson of Jefferson; the vice presidents were George Reynolds of Wapello, J. A. Williamson of Keokuk, A. White of Monroe, A. McCullough of Lee, John S. Sheller of Lucas, J. D. Baker of Van Buren, I. Kister of Davis, and A. Harris of Appanoose. The secretaries were C. Franklin and George Mitchler.

The committee on resolutions, the members of which were D. Sheward of Jefferson, D. F. Gaylord of Wapello, J. C. Hall of Des Moines, and T. B. Cuming of Lee, submitted the result of their deliberations. A letter and resolutions purporting to come from a convention held by the friends of the Fort Madison, Keosauqua and Bloomfield route, were next read. Over these arose an exciting debate.

An editorial comment of The Ledger two days later discloses the different viewpoints. "We would rejoice at the passage of that bill as the best that we have any possibility of getting at present, but it is an utter absurdity to think of obtaining a grant in such a way as to harmonize the various conflicting interests. Even if a general grant were made to the state to be distributed by our Legislature, it could not be expected that that body could possibly succeed in rendering entire satisfaction to every town and county in the state."

The committee's report was accepted without change.

"Whereas, The subject of a grant of land for railroad purposes is exciting to some extent, the different portions of our state through which routes have been made and are now surveying; and

"Whereas, A bill known as the 'Iowa Land Bill' is now pending in the House of Representatives, having passed the Senate; and

"Whereas, Said bill is drawn up in accordance with memorials passed by the Legislature of Iowa, at the session of 1852-3; and

"Whereas, Strenuous efforts are being made to defeat the bill, by foreign capitalists, as well as some of the friends of new and rival routes at home; and

"Whereas, We believe it to be the duty of Congress to consult and carry out the wishes of the citizens of Iowa, as expressed in their state policy, and as we believe that the General Government (as a landed proprietor) would confer a great benefit upon itself, as well as the entire mass of our citizens, by granting the passage of said bill, therefore,

"Resolved, That our delegation in Congress have truly represented the interests of the state by adhering to the policy adopted by the last Legislature and that they are sustained in their efforts by the true friends of a grant of land to Iowa for railroad purposes.

"Resolved, That we call upon the congressional delegation from Iowa to stand by the sentiments set forth in the memorial, and none other, regardless of outside influence and the misrepresentations of the sentiments of the people of Iowa.

"Resolved, That the entire Iowa delegation in Congress merits the gratitude and thanks of our people for their zeal and labor, manifested in support of this measure.

"Resolved, That we repudiate and denounce the action of certain lobby members (non-residents of Iowa) had at Washington City, in opposition to this measure, and request that they make it convenient to turn their attention to some other purpose than that of opposition to the measure, known as the 'Iowa Land Bill.'

"Resolved, That while we deprecate the course that has been pursued at home and abroad, by some of the friends of the new projects, now attracting the attention of a portion of our citizens, we do not wish, in the least, to detract from the merits of any route; yet we are determined to stand by the policy embraced in the memorial, as the first wishes of our people, without addition or diminution."

In the evening session, James Thompson and Charles Negus were "constituted a committee to report the names of suitable persons for the counties not represented to circulate memorials and obtain signatures praying for the passage of the 'Iowa Land Bill.'" The delegates present made such selections for their respective counties. L. F. Boerstler, W. F. Campbell, Jesse Williams, S. Clinton and W. G. Beck were chosen to perform this duty in Jefferson County.

All this work came to nothing.

On March 6, 1855, the "last rail" having been laid, the road connecting Burlington and Chicago was opened to traffic. This event was a strong incentive to push forward the construction of the road from Burlington west. The Iowa State Gazette sensed the danger of a long delay. "We have competitors who will take every advantage of our neglect, and unless we act promptly, we shall very surely find ourselves forestalled. These are not times to slumber and sleep; future destiny hangs upon the present. We have reached that tide in the affairs of man which taken at the flood leads on to fortune; and if we omit the opportunity the future course of our city may be 'bound in shallows and in miseries.' We have done much—we have brought the iron horse here—but

much remains to be done—we must still lead him onward till he slakes his thirst in the turbid waters of the Missouri. It must and can be done.”

In the summer some interest in “The Ram’s Horn,” as the road from Dubuque to Keokuk had been styled in derision, was again manifested. “This road from north to south,” an advocate wrote from Salem, “intersecting at two important points—Fairfield and Iowa City—the two great railways extending east and west, thus giving a northern and southern as well as an eastern and western communication, should again receive the consideration and support of a large majority of the citizens of our state. It having been surveyed, it requires no elaborate argument to prove the eligibility and utility of this road, as they are self-evident, written by the finger of Nature, as are also the great interests of our country which demand its construction.”

The actual building of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad progressed slowly. At the opening of 1856 it was not quite completed to Skunk River. To accomplish even this much all the available funds that had been raised both by public and private subscriptions in Des Moines and Henry Counties, amounting to about four hundred thousand dollars, had been used. That the amount already raised in a similar way in Jefferson and Wapello Counties, about two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, would not extend it to Ottumwa was certain. It was felt that to stop work only for a short time would be a calamity. The predicament of the company was explained in a published letter addressed by J. C. Hall, its president, to Jesse Williams and Robert McElhinny, its directors resident at Fairfield. In this a belief was expressed that, if each county would take additional stock to the amount of \$100,000, ample means would be provided. It looked feasible and easy. Acting upon petitions Thomas McCullough, county judge, on February 21st issued a proclamation submitting to the legal voters at the April election the question of taking this stock, issuing bonds and levying a tax to pay the principal and interest.

Although there was some open opposition to the measure, it caused no alarm to its friends who, confident of a successful issue, remained inactive. They were surprised and astonished at a majority of 294 votes against it. Possible contingencies frightened them. The election was on Monday, the 7th of April. They hastily called a meeting for Tuesday evening to confer over this untoward happening. There was a large attendance. W. Duane Wilson was selected for chairman and D. Sheward for secretary. After speeches by James Thompson, Bernhart Henn, C. E. Noble, Dr. N. Steel, Dr. Lewis and others, they embodied their views and conclusions in formal resolutions.

“Resolved, That as citizens of Jefferson County, we receive with the most profound regret the intelligence of the defeat of the new county subscription to the stock of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.

“Resolved, That our most sincere and grateful thanks are here presented to the people of Wapello County for their generous and magnanimous vote of an additional \$100,000 to the stock of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad (Company), although our refusal to take the same amount renders her noble gift useless to us and to her.

“Resolved, That we deem it more necessary now than ever, to exert ourselves to secure all the advantages which we may have possessed previous to the

submission of the late vote to the suffrages of the people, for further operations in the prosecution of the extension of said road.

"Resolved, That a committee of three—Dr. J. T. Huey, Alexander Fulton and James Rea—be appointed to immediately visit and confer with those who are friendly to the extension of this line of road in the county of Wapello, in order to prevent a diversion of their old subscription and influence to any other route.

"Resolved, That a committee of three—W. D. Wilson, R. McElhinny and Colonel Thompson—be appointed to go immediately to Burlington, to confer with the president of the board of directors, the contractors, and others interested, in regard to the prospects of securing a new contract for the extension of the road through Fairfield to Ottumwa."

By an affirmative vote of 118, and no negative, it was also

"Resolved, That the county judge of Jefferson County is hereby requested to issue his proclamation, forthwith, authorizing a second vote to be taken on the proposition to take an additional \$100,000 stock in the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad at the earliest possible day."

A committee of twenty-two was appointed to wait upon Judge McCullough and convey to him information of this action. In performing this duty the committee also offered to pay all costs of the special election in case the vote was not carried in favor of the loan. Judge McCullough took the matter under advisement. On April 10th, he denied the request. It seemed to him that to require the voters "to lose another day at this busy season of the year, would be an outrage, and that it would exhibit not only a factious resistance to the will of the people fairly expressed but be a gross insult to the intelligence and understanding of a large and respectable majority of the people of the county."

In reporting to another meeting and "To the citizens of Jefferson County" the committee took exception to "the spirit" in which Judge McCullough couched his answer. After referring to the "unfair means" employed to defeat the loan, the report continued:

"In Fairfield, where before discussion, a large majority were opposed to the loan, it was found that there was a majority of about 335 at the polls for it, and similar results, it is conceded, would have been eventually shown in other townships, after a full and fair investigation of the subject. It is said that in some townships there was not a supply of tickets for taking the stock and tax; and, in the opinion of your committee, the words designated by the proclamation, to convey the wish of the voters, towit: 'For Taking the Stock and Tax' and 'Against Taking the Stock and Tax' did not truly state the issue." "Under these circumstances," they held the firm and sincere belief "that they would in no way 'outrage' or 'insult' their fellow citizens by asking a further consultation and another vote; but that by such further consultation and discussion, and by a vote separate from the influences attendant on all political elections, a result more decided in its character, and, to their minds, more correct, would be attained." They concluded with a suggestion of the propriety of securing a vote by petition in the manner prescribed by the statutes.

For submission by petition, it was necessary to have the signatures of one-fourth the voters. So difficult a task prevented any serious consideration of the method.

In September the situation and prospects of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad were set out in a communication from the president of the company, W. F. Coolbaugh, to Judge McCullough as the official representative of the people of Jefferson County. It was apparently a candid statement. About twenty-eight miles of road were in operation. It was expected by the 1st of November to complete eight miles more. This would carry the road across Skunk River. Beyond that point, owing to lack of means, it could not at once proceed. So many conditions attached to the county bonds that they were unsalable except at an undue sacrifice. The private stock subscribed had not been paid up as anticipated. The grant of land would not be available for a long time to come. The suggestion was made that if the county would authorize the issue of \$200,000 of bonds bearing 8 per cent interest and payable semi-annually in New York in payment of an equal amount of stock to be subscribed, sufficient funds could be raised on them to extend the road to Fairfield by the first day of July next. In the event this should be done, the previous subscription and previous issue of bonds were to be canceled and returned. Whether this course should be taken, or whether the extension of the road should be deferred for three or four years, was a question left to the judge and the people of the county to decide.

On November 27th, a massmeeting of which Thomas McCullough was chairman and A. M. Scott secretary, instructed the county judge to issue his proclamation submitting to the legal voters an issuance of bonds under conditions agreed upon. Before the election was called, the directors of the railroad company asked that the call be withheld to await further developments.

The delay occasioned anxiety. On January 10, 1857, there was another meeting of citizens. H. B. Mitchell was chairman and W. H. Seward secretary. Ward Lamson offered a resolution, but withdrew it to accept a substitute drawn by C. W. Slagle.

"Whereas, It is represented that if the bonds of the County of Jefferson were in such a shape as to make them more nearly available at their face, the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company would immediately proceed with the construction of the road to Fairfield, therefore

"Resolved, That as the sense of this meeting, the people of the County of Jefferson ought, and will, if called upon to vote upon the subject, make any reasonable change in the character of said bonds for the purpose of making them more available, and this meeting invites the company to make such proposition to the county judge as, in their opinion, will induce the necessary availability."

This was adopted unanimously. The secretary was instructed to transmit a copy to the president of the company. It was a fine exhibition of good feeling and good will.

Congress, in May, 1856, having granted certain lands for the construction of particular railroads in Iowa, among them one "from Burlington on the Mississippi River to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Platte River," and the state having accepted the grant and fixed the terms under which the lands would be transferred, the status of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company was so much improved that late in March, 1857, the sale of a large amount of its stock to eastern capitalists was successfully closed. These investors assumed control and prepared to push the work. Contracts were made

for the grading of the line between the Skunk and Des Moines Rivers as the previous contracts of 1854 had long been abandoned. Section 52 was taken by Alexander Fulton, who again was the only local contractor. A vigorous activity was displayed. There was great hope of speedy results.

In the survey originally adopted the depot at Fairfield was located between Washington and Jefferson streets, the two which run north from the east and west sides of the square. In view of this adjoining lots were purchased for business purposes. In August, 1857, "A. Citizen" called attention to a change of location. He found cause for grievance in that the new site was without the town limits, while by the terms of the county loan Fairfield was to be a point on the railroad. The condition, as he construed it, meant that a depot should be established in the city, "not out a half mile, a mile or three miles." The news spread and aroused general indignation. It was felt the company had broken faith. The citizens met and took action to ascertain the reasons for the change. On August 31st they met again. George Acheson, the mayor, was chosen chairman and A. R. Fulton secretary. James F. Wilson reported such facts as he had been able to learn. Explanations on the part of the railroad company were made by John G. Reed of Detroit, its vice president, and by H. Thielsen, its chief engineer. These were not convincing. The claims of the community were set forth by a considerable number of persons, among whom were C. W. Slagle, Ward Lamson and Charles Negus. The local feeling was expressed with no dissident note.

"Resolved, That, if the directors of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company persist in the location of the depot outside of the city limits of Fairfield, the county judge of Jefferson County shall not issue to said party the bonds of the county in the loan of \$100,000, and that we will resist the collection of any tax for the payment of said bonds and hold ourselves, as individuals, under no obligations to pay our private subscriptions to the stock of said company."

On motion of Dr. C. S. Clarke, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the papers at Fairfield and Burlington, with a request to publish them, and that copies be sent to the directors of the railroad company.

To this protest the railroad company, no doubt considering it "a tempest in a teapot," made no response. The silence was understood as a determination "to persist in the infliction of a grievous wrong." On September 23d the citizens again conferred. Their decision was to continue their efforts "by all fair and honorable means;" to correspond, in relation to the conduct of the railroad company, with the various stockholders residing within the state and with the county judges and citizens along the line of road, and to publish a history of the transactions. To this purpose they zealously held.

A stringency in the money market in the fall compelled the railroad company to curtail its operations. In this dilemma a proposal became current in the community that the company issue "scrip" to relieve its financial embarrassment, pay its indebtedness, and continue work. On October 26th, there was a citizens' meeting to discuss this proposition. Dr. C. S. Clarke was chairman and S. H. Mallory secretary. There were several spirited speeches. James Thompson offered a resolution requesting the railroad company to issue sufficient "scrip" to complete the road to Fairfield, "and no more," with the provision that it

be properly secured, so that the people might have confidence in it and use it as a circulating medium, and that it be taken "at par for fare, freight, and in payment of stock subscriptions." This was rejected for a substitute submitted by James F. Wilson, which asked the relocation of the depot "as an act of justice," and, in that event, proposed "to use all honorable means and influence to promote the rightful and legitimate interests of the company and to aid them in prosecuting the further extension of the road."

The "railroad scrip" were simply orders of H. Thielsen, chief engineer, on the company's treasurer. The plan was to circulate them as money. It failed, because no one would accept them. Charles Negus denounced their issuance in the manner attempted as an open violation of law and intimated that, if persisted in, it would be his duty as prosecuting attorney to bring the matter before the grand jury. He laid all the blame for the trouble between the railroad company and the citizens upon the chief engineer, both in regard to the depot and in regard to the "scrip." He therefore moved that the directors be requested, as a step toward settlement, to discharge Thielsen from his position. The motion carried.

In November, "Terminus" and "Fact" increased the growing bitterness by endeavoring to show that the location of the depot was of little or no consequence; that the substantial prosperity of a town depends less upon this "than upon the energy, public spirit, and unity of its inhabitants," and that in making a change for improvement or economy the railroad company was within its right. The personal phase of the controversy may be passed over. The last assertion drew from the Ledger this editorial comment, which pierced to the marrow of the contention:

"We hold that railroad companies, in their corporate capacities, have no powers except those delegated to them by the people, and such as arise, by necessary implication, from the powers expressly delegated. We hold, further, that, in the exercise of these powers, corporations are bound to consult the rights and interests of those from whom these powers are received, as well as the rights and interests of themselves; that corporations are as much bound by the requirements of good faith as individuals are, and that *might* no more makes *right* in favor of corporations than it does in case of individuals. From these premises we draw the deduction that, after the agents of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company had given out that the depot was located on the grounds north of the square, and our citizens had, for two years or more, acted with a view to such location, the company had no right to change that location, and place their depot entirely beyond the limits of our city, to the injury of our city and the citizens thereof; that the company had no right to perpetrate a fraud themselves nor to aid others in the perpetration of a fraud; that by every moral obligation they were bound to act in good faith, notwithstanding they might act in bad faith without laying themselves liable to a direct remedy at law. A great many things may be done under color of law which men would blush to do and would only skulk behind the law to hide their shame. The exercise of a legal power in violation of a moral obligation is disgraceful in the highest degree. Cowards and rogues act in that manner. True men, honest men, never do so."

There is no evidence anywhere of a conciliatory spirit on the part of the railroad company. Suits against the stockholders for refusal to pay their sub-

scriptions were soon instituted. This was piling fuel on the flame of their discontent. These made of their defense a common cause. The contest was easily begun, but not so easily concluded. As will be seen, it ran over a long period of years.

In spite of these untoward circumstances, on June 21, 1858, the location of the depot was again brought before a public meeting. A. H. Brown was chairman; W. H. Jordan, secretary. C. W. Slagle stated the object of the call. The old opinions were still held. Individual utterances were unequivocal and positive. They "reiterated and reaffirmed" their wishes. Taking a last chance, they appointed D. Young, C. Negus, Dr. C. S. Clarke and James F. Wilson to confer on the subject with the president and directors of the company at their next meeting. This mission was unsuccessful.

The road slowly advanced by intermittent stages. Its completion to Fairfield was finally attained. Seven years of weary waiting and laborious effort had passed since the inception of the undertaking. Wednesday, September 1st, was the date which marked the close of one era and the opening of another. Appreciation of the meaning of the event in advantage and convenience was evinced in an elaborate celebration. A general invitation to participate, signed by fifty-six representative citizens, had been extended to all the people of Jefferson, Des Moines, Henry and Wapello Counties. Daybreak was the signal for firing a cannon, whose noisy discharge was repeated every half hour till 10 o'clock, and then every ten minutes till 11 o'clock, when the "First Train," decorated with flags and banners, steamed in through a great crowd massed along the track and about the depot. There were seventeen cars, bearing the officials of the company, men of note and distinction in the state, and a host of visitors. From Burlington came the "Burlington Blues," "Washington Guards," "Irish Volunteers" and "German Riflemen," "Eagle Fire Company, No. 1," "Des Moines Fire Company, No. 2," and "Burlington Hook and Ladder Company," and from Mt. Pleasant the "Mount Pleasant Greys." There was an enthusiastic confusion of cheers, music by brass and martial bands, the whistle of the locomotive, and the boom of artillery. At 12 o'clock the regular train arrived, adding more celebrants. The guests of honor were conducted to a near-by stand, where A. M. Scott of Fairfield welcomed them. W. F. Coolbaugh of Burlington replied. Under the direction of Chief Marshall and his aids, James Thompson, Alexander Fulton and Daniel McDonald, a procession formed and marched to the public square, where, in the shade of the trees, on a table extending in a circle of a thousand feet, was prepared an ample dinner for all. This was in charge of George W. Honn, a popular Boniface.

The feast was followed by a program of toasts and occasional responses which illustrate as nothing else can the current thought. The sentiments were read by A. R. Fulton:

"1. *Iron*—The metal which transcends in value the finest gold; its magic tissues make distant nations neighbors." Senator James Harlan responded.

"2. *Steam and Electricity*—The great ideas of the age; the annihilators of time and distance, and the agents which are destined ultimately to fraternize all nations and unite them in the bonds of peace and unity." Prof. J. T. Robert of Burlington responded.

"3. *The Iron Horse*—May the time speedily come when he shall stop to take a drink at the Missouri and anon quench his thirst in the waters of the Pacific." J. L. Corse of Burlington responded.

"4. *The B. & M. R. R. Company*—With untiring energy and zeal, in a time of great financial embarrassment and depression of railroad securities, and during the most unfavorable of seasons, they have prosecuted their work and extended their road further west than any other Iowa road. May the company be rewarded for their enterprise." W. M. Wallbridge of Burlington responded.

"5. *Agriculture*—The basis of all real prosperity. Without it, the Iron Horse would starve." Dr. Sumner Stebbins of Mount Pleasant responded.

"6. *Governor Lowe*—Our worthy executive, beloved for his private virtues and noted for his intelligent support of the railroad system of Iowa." A letter from the governor was read, explaining his inability to be present.

"7. *Our Invited Guests*—We welcome them to the hospitalities of Fairfield and hope that the friendly greetings of today may often be renewed." W. M. Wallbridge responded.

"8. *Burlington, Mount Pleasant, and Fairfield*—Fair sisters three; their interests are one and inseparable; may they continue to abide in unity." R. L. B. Clarke of Mount Pleasant responded in humorous vein.

"9. *The Military*—The soldier is his country's defense in the hour of danger; let us honor him." W. M. Wallbridge responded.

"10. *The Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies*—Ever ready and ever willing to protect and save the homes and property of their fellow citizens from the ravages of the destructive element. Let us honor the brave, true-hearted fireman."

"11. *The Music*—As the locomotive has awakened new echoes in our valleys, so has the music of today awakened new echoes in our hearts."

"12. *Burlington*—The City of the Flint Hills. The enterprise and energy of her citizens, whom no difficulties have appalled, have placed her in the van of the cities of Iowa."

"13. *Mt. Pleasant*—The Athens of Iowa."

"14. *Ottumwa*—Her rapid growth shows the pre-eminent perseverance of her citizens." J. W. Norris of Ottumwa, editor of the Courier, responded.

"15. *September 1st, A. D. 1858*—The date of the beginning of a new era in the history of Fairfield."

Volunteer toasts further show the spirit of the occasion:

By A. R. Fulton: "*The Press*—Potent for good or evil. We have reason to rejoice that it is generally found battling for the success of every enterprise for the public good." D. S. Elliott of Mt. Pleasant, editor of the Home Journal, responded.

By W. D. Wilson: "*The Two New Wonders of the World*—The ocean telegraph and the completion of a railroad connecting Fairfield with the rest of mankind."

By E. S. Gage: "*The B. & M. R. R.*—To the citizens of Burlington we are greatly indebted for this great and noble enterprise thus far. May their efforts meet with success hereafter." W. M. Wallbridge responded.

By a Citizen: "*A Bondage We All Endorse*—That which one woman holds over one man, in which the victim is so infatuated that he not only hugs his

chains, but the dear little tyrant who binds them. The first man obeyed the first woman, and 'the very last man shall the very last woman obey.'"

By W. M. Wallbridge: "Canon in the hands of civilized freemen announces in a thundering voice the success of uniting the adventurous pioneers of the great West with the refined arts of the East."

By Alexander Fulton: "*H. Thielsen, Chief Engineer of the B. & M. R. R.*—A gentleman and a first-rate officer; a man of untiring energy and industry, and one who has done more for the road than any other man living."

By A. M. Scott: "*Fair-FIELD and Cyrus W. Field*—On this day shall be written the brightest chapter in the history of either."

By Daniel Krebs: "*The B. & M. R. R. (Company)*—The citizens of Fairfield and of Jefferson County hail with pleasure the appearance of their locomotives and fully appreciate the energy and perseverance of their officers. May they continue the good work of penetrating through the bowels of these western prairies until they have connected Council Bluffs and Burlington within a day's travel."

By a Citizen: "*John G. Reed, Vice President B. & M. R. R. (Company)*—An efficient officer and deserving of the gratitude and esteem of all the friends of the road." W. M. Wallbridge responded.

By a Citizen: "*Woman*—May her virtues be as large as her hopes, and her imperfections as small as her bonnet."

By Samuel Jacobs: "*The City of Keokuk*—Her energetic and talented mayor, a former citizen of Fairfield, is a fair *sample* of her busy and successful people." The reference was to Hugh W. Sample. D. W. Kilbourn responded.

In a unique ceremony, two mammoth pyramidal cakes, "ornamented with wreaths of flowers and *iced* with snow-white sugar," were presented by the ladies of Jefferson County to the ladies of Des Moines and Henry Counties. A. M. Scott represented the donors; Rev. G. J. Johnson of Burlington and Alvin Saunders of Mount Pleasant the recipients. A third cake had been baked and built for the ladies of Wapello County, but this had been devoured by the hungry multitude. "The military and fire companies," using the words of a spectator, "gave an exhibition of *firing* salutes and *saluting* fires." In the latter case, the water was thrown by their "mersheen" from one of the public wells. A ball at night, in Well's Hall, ended the festivities of this glorious day.

The problem of transportation was largely solved; the way to market was open. There remained an aftermath of trouble and expense yet to be harvested.

The county judges of both Jefferson and Wapello Counties had paid six assessments of 5 per cent each on their subscriptions for stock. Later assessments they refused to honor. In March, 1859, the railroad company applied to the District Court of Wapello County for a writ of *mandamus* to compel its county judge to issue bonds to the amount of \$70,000 in payment of the residue of the subscription. On the single ground that there was no tender at the time of an equal amount in certificates of stock, the writ was denied.

In October, on appeal, the Supreme Court reversed this judgment.

In a retrial, the power of a county to take stock in a railroad company was questioned. Was such power conferred by statute? Was the Legislature competent to bestow the authority? These queries involved a construction of constitutional limitations as well as legislative intent. Both were answered in the

negative by the Supreme Court in June, 1862, in a lengthy opinion written by Judge Ralph P. Lowe. The consequences of the decision were recognized and deprecated. No blame attached to any one. An honest mistake, for which there was no legal remedy, had led to unfortunate results. "We know, however," was the concluding comment, "that there is such a thing as a moral sense and a public faith which may be successfully appealed to when the law is impotent to enforce relief. These sentiments, we cannot but believe, still reside in the hearts and consciences of our people and may be invoked to save themselves and their state from seeming bad faith."

After this decision, the railroad company was enjoined from negotiating any bonds of Jefferson County which it had on hand. Bonds for \$15,000 were thus cancelled. Bonds for a like amount had been disposed of to "innocent purchasers" and could not be reached. Having been held valid by the Supreme Court of the United States when so endorsed, these were ultimately redeemed. In 1877, suit was instituted against the railroad company to recover this money, with interest. The action failed because barred by the statute of limitations.

The contention with private subscribers for stock also dragged its slow length along. More substantial reasons were needed to justify their refusal to pay than the removal of the depot to a site without the city limits. In fact, this original cause of complaint was struck from the records as of no importance. Issue was really joined on conditions as to "time of letting contract and time of building." There was a stubborn contest in the lower court, which ruled adversely to the railroad company. The Supreme Court, in June, 1864, in the case against L. F. Boerstler, declared these were "conditions precedent;" that they had not been complied with, and that there was no right to recover.

In tracing these cases, one is reminded of the dire happenings that followed "the loss of a horseshoe nail." Looking backward through the mists of the intervening years, there is observed a certain fatuity in the attitude of the officials of the railroad company. In what was of minor concern, deliberately to scorn the desires of James F. Wilson, C. W. Slagle, Charles Negus, and other influential persons who had been instrumental in securing a favorable vote and in obtaining private subscriptions for their cause was a performance to make the judicious grieve. Apart from the monetary loss, the whirligig of time brought its revenge. After a lapse of fifty-four years, the railroad company, of its own volition and at its own expense, has erected a passenger station on the site originally selected.

CHAPTER XXXVI

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

A civil community in process of development pursues many lines of endeavor. These both express and mold its character and reveal it in the circumstances which arise and in the incidents and events which follow. In what is attempted as well as in what is accomplished is found the spirit of its people.

Upon the organization of the state, in 1846, both democrats and whigs nominated candidates for Congress. These were voted for at large. The democratic candidates won out and took their seats, but served only to the end of the session, as the federal law required that members of the House of Representatives should be elected by districts. Accordingly, in February, 1847, the General Assembly divided the state into the requisite two districts. The First District consisted of the counties of Lee, Henry Jefferson, Keokuk and Jasper and the counties west of them. In May, both whigs and democrats held conventions at Fairfield for the purpose of selecting their respective congressional candidates. The whigs nominated Gen. Jesse B. Brown of Lee County; the democrats, William Thompson of Henry County. Thompson was chosen. In 1848, Poweshiek County was taken from the Second District and added to the First. Again the congressional conventions were held at Fairfield. The whigs met on May 17th and nominated Daniel F. Miller of Lee County. The democrats met on June 15th and renominated William Thompson. Although Thompson received the certificate of election, Miller contested his right to the seat. After an investigation, the House of Representatives refused to decide between the claims of the contestants and declared a vacancy in the office. At a special election, on September 24, 1850, the voters decided in favor of Miller. It was a personal rather than a partisan victory. At this time the rank of Jefferson County in population was fifth in the state and fourth in the district. In politics, its people inclined to democratic views and sentiments. Dr. Jacob L. Myers and W. G. Coop, two of its leading citizens, had actively participated, in January, 1840, at Burlington, in the organization of the democratic party. The democrats, recognizing its importance in the maintenance of their dominancy, chose for their congressional candidate at the regular election of 1850 Bernhart Henn of Fairfield. Henn waged a successful campaign. In 1852, he was returned for a second term. In 1854, he declined to stand again for the honors of the office.

The first courthouse was not long equal to the needs of the county. At the spring election of 1845, "the voice of the people" was taken upon building another and "whether to build it in the park or not." The main proposition was then denied; but, being again submitted to a vote at the August election of 1846, it was approved. Before the county commissioners—who were Smith Ball, Albert Connable and William Judd—took action, the Town of Fairfield was incorporated. Thereupon its officials assumed control of the public square and proposed to fence

it, to sink wells, to erect scales, and to exercise the rights of ownership. In November, 1847, the county commissioners secured the issuance of an injunction to prevent the carrying out of these plans. A premium of \$25, offered for "the best plans and specifications for a courthouse, to be 40 by 70 feet, to be built of brick, with good stone foundations," was awarded to George Craine. On March 25, 1848, the bids for the erection of such a building were opened. I. Semain was the lowest and lucky bidder. Col. James Thompson and Joseph Knott gave him 50 cents for his chance, and to them, on April 15th, the contract was let, at \$7,000. John A. Pitzer proposing to lay out an addition to Fairfield and to donate one block in it to the county, it was determined, in such case, to place the courthouse thereon. Pitzer doing nothing in this direction, on January 13, 1849, Lots 1 and 2 in Block 3 of the old plat were selected as its site. The lumber was hauled from Keokuk; the brick came from M. T. Shelton's. On April 21st, Thompson's and Knott's contract was assumed by John Shields, who did not get on any better than his predecessors. On October 30th, a new contract, at \$7,500, less the sums already paid for material and labor, was made with George Craine. On January 8, 1850, Cyrus Olney and others petitioned for a change of location. The prayer of these memorialists was not granted. The work dragged on more than a year longer. On May 2, 1851, the building was accepted. It was given into the keeping of the sheriff, who was instructed to keep it closed, except for the meetings of political parties and of religious societies who had no house of worship, for lectures of a scientific, moral or religious character, for plank-road and railroad meetings, and for medical conventions. Rent was to be paid when there was a charge for admission. It was used often for all these purposes.

One of the first acts of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa was to incorporate the Town of Fairfield. On February 9, 1847, it received the approval of Gov. Ansel Briggs. By it, "the free male inhabitants of the village" were authorized to choose a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. These officers were empowered to appoint a treasurer and a marshal and needful subordinates. The principal duty of the marshal was to collect any tax assessed. Barnet Ristine was chosen mayor; George Acheson, recorder. Ebenezer S. Gage, Joseph A. McKemey and Evan S. Thompson were chosen trustees. For some reason, there soon grew up a serious dissatisfaction. This may have been due to administrative policies, to the attempt to exercise jurisdiction over the public square, or to lack of authority to enforce ordinances. There is no clue to the cause. Relief from the trouble, or a cure for it, was sought in the General Assembly, which met in January, 1848, in extra session. The General Assembly enacted that the voters of Fairfield, "on the second Monday of March next," might vote for or against a repeal of "an act to incorporate the Town of Fairfield." Those voting for a repeal were to put in ballots with the word "repeal" written or printed thereon; those voting for a continuance of the charter were to put in ballots with the word "charter" written or printed thereon. The majority vote was to decide the issue. Notice of the result was to be published in the Iowa Sentinel. If the incorporation was continued, then the mayor from thenceforth was to be "ex-officio a justice of the peace." Whatever the difficulty, the new order of things prevailed.

On Saturday, June 12, 1847, was issued "No. 1" of the Iowa Sentinel—the first paper published in Fairfield and Jefferson County. Augustus R. Sparks was



*Yon sinen vriend,
Bernhard & Henne*

its editor and proprietor. Its motto was: "Our party, when right—our country, right or wrong." In size, it was an "imperial sheet;" in form, a folio. Its terms were "\$1.50 in advance, \$2 if paid within six months, or \$2.50 at the expiration of the year."

The publication was "to be devoted to politics, literature, agriculture, education, miscellany, the general news of the day, &c," but was sufficiently partisan also "to advocate the principles of the democratic party with firmness and zeal, keeping in view the great interests of the nation, and especially the interest of the young and growing State of Iowa, which but a few years ago was inhabited only by wild beasts and the savage red man. Now the sound of the ax and hammer and the plowboy's gee-wo-haw are heard ringing cheerily all around, and her broad, beautiful, fertile prairies are made to yield a full recompense to the labors of the husbandman, and her great resources are just beginning to be developed." Despite the involution of the statement, the pride and loyalty pervading it must remain unquestioned. "The farmer, the merchant, the tradesman and the mechanic" are promised "matter that will be interesting." Somewhat idealistically, the editor proposes in the most provocative direction to remain free from acrimony. "In our political course," he ventures to state, "we shall be firm, independent, and uncompromising. Toward our opponents, we shall endeavor to be courteous, avoiding the low billingsgate which is too much indulged in by conductors of public journals. Keeping truth and justice ever before us as our guide, we shall battle against the doctrines of the whig party, believing that these doctrines, carried into practice, would prove detrimental to our free institutions and to the future success of our government."

The principal features of this issue of the paper are "The Tale of the Alamo," by a United States army officer; "Washington and His Generals," by J. T. Headly, copied from the New York Express; "The Locomotive," as described by Dickens in "Dombey and Son," and an account of the battle of Cerro Gordo in a letter to "Friend Sparks," written from Jalapa, Mexico, by Leonard F. Ross, a soldier in an Illinois regiment. A number of short articles and poems, the latter entitled "I Love to Live," "I Live to Love," "Died of Starvation," and "God Save the Plow," furnish variety. The "general news" relates only to Mexico and the war with that nation. The editorials consist of an announcement, "To the Public," explaining and in part justifying the venture "upon the broad ocean of public favor;" the endorsement of "Wm. Thompson, Esq.," the democratic nominee for Congress; a disparagement of Jesse B. Brown, the whig nominee for the same position; the commendation of President Polk and of Secretary of the Treasury Walker for planning and putting into effect the "Mexican tariff," as the collection of duties at Mexican ports by American officers was termed; approving comments on the "Death of the Protective Policy in Continental Europe," and reflections, tinged with anglophobia, upon the "Awful Effects of the Famine in Ireland." These topics signify no narrow bounds either of mental vision or of human interest.

There are no personal and few local items of the kind that now fill the columns of newspapers. The county is thought to contain between 7,000 and 8,000 inhabitants. Fairfield "exhibits a population of somewhat over six hundred," according to "a census recently taken." It is "a thriving and flourishing place—perhaps the most so of any in the state off of the Mississippi River." Its health-

fulness, is noticed. The deaths during 1846, adults and children, were nine—a loss of but $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

E. Drown, chairman of the central committee, calls a convention of the “democrats of Jefferson,” to be “composed of fifty-five members, five from each township,” and to be “held on the 10th day of July next,” for the nomination of county officers. In a very modern manner, “Many Citizens” announce the name of William Enness Groff as a candidate for recorder, subject to the decision of this convention.

A quaint cut, showing a flaming torch and a pair of hearts pierced with an arrow and encircled by a garland of roses, under the title “Hymeneal” and over the line, “The silken tie that binds two willing hearts,” introduces the marriage notices. Of one, the contracting parties came from Keokuk County. The other chronicles the union, on the 27th of May, by Rev. Joseph Brooks, of “Mr. John Gossage of Fairfield to Miss Mary J. Brooks of Locust Grove.”

The state of the “produce market” at St. Louis, the commercial center at that time for southeastern Iowa, is given as “dull and drooping.” The prices current locally are reported as 60 cents for wheat per bushel, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for corn, $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents for oats, 25 cents for meal, \$2 for flour per 100 pounds, 4 cents for eggs per dozen, 5 cents for bacon per pound, 6 cents for butter, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents each for coffee and sugar.

A petition for divorce is attested by C. Baldwin as “solicitor for complainant.”

Bernhart Henn, register, and V. P. Van Antwerp, receiver, give notice of the public sales of the lands of several townships in July and August. Among these, to occur on July 27th, are those of Des Moines Township. They also advise pre-emption claimants that the land office has received the plats of Townships Nos. 68 to 75 North, inclusive, Range No. 19 West. This information was important for the protection of settlers’ rights.

Evidence of efforts to secure distant trade and of the extent of territory then covered in business is discovered in advertisements of the Philadelphia Saturday Gleaner and of the Weekly Organ of St. Louis, “family journals;” of a firm of booksellers and of a merchant of fancy and staple dry goods, both of St. Louis, and of a dealer in general merchandise and of a dealer in drugs and liquors, both of Agency City. The home advertising carries a bold note. Charles David informs travelers that he has purchased the Eagle Hotel and that he has “a good stable, well provided with hay, corn, oats and currycombs.” Augdeon & Leuberg announce that they are “prepared to make to order” all articles in the tailoring line. The professional cards are those of Slagle and Acheson, “attornies at law;” of Dr. William L. Orr and Dr. John T. Huey, “associated in the practice of medicine and surgery;” of Dr. J. C. Wear, and of N. Steel, “physician and surgeon.” Dr. D. V. Cole, “druggist and chemist,” manufactures pills and compounds an “Ague Tonic,” the virtues of which are elaborately set out in prose and verse. One stanza will convey an idea of the rhymes:

“If Ague Chills you e’er should have—
 As on these western streams you will;
 And if Physician’s bills you’d save,
 Then buy the Tonic, and cure your chill.”

So strong an argument must have proved irresistible to sufferers. To the efficacy of the remedy, James A. Cunningham, John A. Pitzer and James T. Hardin all testify. B. Ristine and J. T. Huey, wholesale and retail druggists and grocers, call special attention to their stock of "25 ounces Quinine" and "10 pounds English Calomel"—which would seem to be a quantity sufficient to satisfy any reasonable demand. They also enumerate this suggestive list of Thompsonian medicines: "Cayenne; Balmony; Bayberry; Hemlock; White Pond Lily; Slippery Elm; Unicorn Root; Skull Cap; Cohash; Peach Meats; Bitter Root; Witch Hazel; Poplar Bark; Golden Seal; Composition No. 6." R. Irwin and H. P. Warren, who conduct a "cash store," deal in a varied assortment of goods, which are named at length. In the dry-goods department, for instance, they mention "Fashionable de Lain," "Balzarine Lawns," "Jackonets and Mulls," "Bonnet Lawns and Silks," "Summer Drills," "French Cords," "Jeans and Satinets," "Fur, Wool, Palm, and Rough and Ready Hats," and "Cloth, Oil, Silk, and Monterey Caps." Merchants even then it may be noted, were quick to take advantage of the sentiment of the times. They close with this significant—"N. B.: Wanted, in exchange for goods, County Orders, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, &."

In 1848, the Iowa Sentinel was purchased by Ezra Brown and R. B. Pope. It remained under their management, or under the management of Pope, until 1851, when its publication was suspended. It was revived as a "new series" in 1852 by D. Sheward, who, with W. H. Sheward, issued it until June, 1857, when it was discontinued.

In December, 1850, Orlando McCraney established the Fairfield Ledger. At the end of its first year, he disposed of a half interest in it to A. R. Fulton. In 1853, in March, McCraney retired from the firm, and in June Fulton took into partnership W. W. Junkin. In August, 1854, Junkin completed the purchase of the entire plant. His energy and sagacity made the paper prosperous and influential to a marked degree.

Beginning in March, 1852, Karns and Thompson published a few numbers of the Iowa News Letter. It apparently came to an end with the passing of the April election, and doubtless was a political expedient, designed to promote the interests of democratic candidates for local offices.

In September, 1858, T. Buckey Taylor started the Fairfield Jeffersonian. He put out three numbers and sold to H. N. Moore and I. J. Tolan. Their ownership lasted but three months. The property then passed to Samuel Jacobs and H. N. Moore. After some ten months, Moore became sole proprietor. He was soon succeeded by R. M. Hanna. In a few weeks Moore again came into possession. The paper was issued for the last time in September, 1860, after a precarious existence of two years.

On September 15, 1847, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Clinton Lodge, No. 15, of the Society of Free Masons, was organized by Jacob L. Myers, E. S. Gage, A. R. Sparks, James Jeffries, William Y. Head, Albert L. Connable and William P. Winn as charter members. Its officers were: Jacob L. Myers, W. M.; A. R. Sparks, S. W.; James Jeffries, J. W.; W. P. Winn, S. D.; W. Y. Head, J. D.; E. S. Gage, secretary, and A. L. Connable, treasurer. George Acheson and Barnet Ristine were the first candidates for initiation. The

charter was not issued till June 7, 1849, at which time the lodge had twenty-two members.

In January, 1849, the General Assembly authorized the establishment of a branch of the State University at Fairfield. The original board of directors were Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. They organized in May, selecting Henn as president, Slagle as secretary, and Gaylord as treasurer. A tract of twenty acres just southwest of the town was purchased. A building was erected at a cost of \$2,500. This structure was partially destroyed by a tornado in 1850, but was promptly rebuilt in more substantial fashion. Although this institution, in terms of law, was "placed upon the same footing in regard to funds" as the university located at Iowa City, it was destined to receive no aid from the state. What was accomplished was entirely due to local generosity. In January, 1853, its relation to the state was terminated at the request of the directors. It then became a private corporation. It was not long till a disagreement, springing from religious and political differences, arose among the stockholders over its proper management. Ward Lamson, using this strained situation as the occasion, on July 12, 1855, addressed them a remarkable communication. After setting out his own desire for a policy of freedom of opinion and speech, he continued:

"There is another object which I would like to see accomplished in this school. It is that the young men of this agricultural state be taught the principles of agriculture, horticulture and floriculture, as well as the sciences now taught therein. Every graduate, whether he follow farming, mechanics, medicine, law or divinity, should know how to cultivate and fill his garden with excellent vegetables and his orchard with choice fruits, that his table may be supplied with those helpful and cheap luxuries; and he should know how to fill his yard with beautiful shrubs and flowers, that his house may be sweet home without any homeliness."

He then proposed "to buy the stock and to conduct the school on the aforesaid basis; to add more ground to the domain, to place thereon a garden, nursery and orchard, and, if necessary, to erect a chemical laboratory for the analyzation of grain, vegetables, fruits, plants and soil, that farmers may know how to adapt crops to localities." This offer, though a prophetic anticipation of the demands of a future generation, was not accepted. The university held to accepted and orthodox lines; and if for this reason it did provide less of the practical, for the same reason it compensated for it by supplying noble ideals and cultivating high aspirations.

In 1849, Rev. L. G. Bell, an educational as well as an "ecclesiastical engineer," opened the "Fairfield Female Seminary." To further his design, he had had erected a brick building, noted for its mansard roof. Its location was just without the corporate limits of the town and a short distance north of the present Logan schoolhouse. According to an advertisement in 1851, "a full board of teachers" carried forward "every part of a female education, both substantial and ornamental." Lessons on the piano were given by Mrs. A. Adams. Other instructors were Miss Condit, Miss Perkins and Miss Weir. Latin and French were included in the course offered. Bell, having become involved in financial difficulties, was succeeded as principal in 1852 by Rev. Charles H. Gates. In the fall of 1854 the direction of the seminary was assumed by Rev. Lyman B. Crittenden, who shortly

afterward purchased the property. He conducted it until the summer of 1857, when he sold out to Robert S. Hughes, who took control. During these years there was a large attendance.

Between 1847 and 1860 the population of Jefferson County increased from 8,463 in the first year to 15,038 in the last year. This growth was reflected in efforts to establish new centers for the convenience of commercial and social intercourse. In August, 1849, Evin Fleenor, M. D., Lafayette Spurlock, William Spurlock and Thomas McCulloch laid out the Town of Abingdon, partly in each of Sections 32 and 33 of Polk Township. In February, 1851, Samuel S. Warwick and Tinky M. Brooks laid out the Town of Brookville in Section 11 of Locust Grove Township. In August, 1851, the Town of Buenavista was laid out in Section 13 in the present Township of Buchanan. Buenavista was supplanted in April, 1852, by the Town of Salina, laid out by Thomas Allinder and John Hoaglien at the common corner of Sections 12 and 13 of Buchanan Township and of Sections 7 and 18 of Lockridge Township. In December, 1853, the Town of Aaronville was laid out by Aaron Wright in Section 33 in Polk Township. In June, 1855, the Town of Absecum was laid out by Aaron O. Edwards in Section 8 of Des Moines Township. In March, 1856, the Town of Milton was laid out by Goodman Graves and Samuel Brown partly in Section 8 and partly in Section 9 of Des Moines Township. In April, 1857, the Town of Coalport was laid out by William Hopkirk in Section 34 of Lockridge Township. In the same month and year the Town of Lockridge was laid out by John R. Parsons in Section 25 of Buchanan Township. In anticipation of its need, a "strip 100 feet wide, for future disposal for railroad or other purpose," was reserved through the plat.

In 1850, there developed a noticeable sentiment against intemperance. Largely through the instrumentality of secret orders formed to promote and encourage it, this feeling grew in strength for several years. Jefferson Division, No. 11, Sons of Temperance; Yreka Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Good Templars, and Temperance Star Club of Watchmen, No. 19, were local societies of such orders instituted in Fairfield during the progress of the movement. Some of the active members in one or another of these organizations were James F. Wilson, William B. Littleton, W. W. Junkin, I. D. Jones, C. E. Noble, C. W. Gage, T. S. Byers, O. P. Allen, W. R. Alexander and J. E. Cummings.

The trend of public opinion was manifest. A "mock legislature," convened in Fairfield in 1852, was thus advised in a "governor's message" addressed to it: "The traffic in ardent spirits I regard as a social, moral and political evil and should be prohibited and the most stringent laws passed for the punishment of those who would still persist in it in violation of law." Jefferson Division, No. 11, Sons of Temperance, in December, 1853, "Resolved, that, as men of all parties and no party, we will vote for no man to make and execute our laws who is not decidedly and unequivocally in favor of the passage and enforcement of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

In January, 1854, Alexander Caldwell, a liquor dealer of Fairfield, convinced that his occupation was wrong, determined to give it up and engage in a worthier calling. Accordingly on the 27th he turned over his entire stock to the Sons of Temperance, who marched out in full regalia to receive it in a manner becoming so arch an enemy. Dr. J. D. Stark officiated as marshal of the day. After prayer, the contents of the barrels were poured out in the street gutter. Speeches were

made by Rev. Joseph C. Cooper and Rev. L. B. Dennis. The enthusiasm inspired by the event led to proposals to buy the supplies of the other dealers, on condition that they also should quit the business. These overtures were rejected.

The general agitation culminated in January, 1855, in the passage of a "prohibitory liquor law."

On March 21, 1850, the "Union Company"—whose members were James M. Slagle, James M. Rea, C. S. Shaffer, Alfred Calvin, George Wilkerson and David P. Ramsey—set out from Fairfield for California. This band, while possibly not the first one, was representative of the adventurous spirits of the county who, in the decade that followed the finding of gold there, were lured by deceptive visions of wealth to that western coast and to the mines of Colorado.

In February, 1851, the Legislaturè granted rights of way to the Mt. Pleasant, Trenton, Deedsville and Brighton Plank Road and Bridge Company and to the Ottumwa and Libertyville Plank Road Company. The latter company, which seems to have had a place in a pretentious scheme to connect Keokuk and Fort Des Moines, apparently did nothing. The former company built a bridge over Skunk River at Deedsville, but lost control of it in December, 1854, when it was sold by the sheriff on an execution for debt.

On the last day of March, 1851, W. H. Wallace as president, Barnet Ristine as treasurer, and George Acheson, A. R. Sparks, J. T. Huey, John B. Crawford and John McCormick incorporated the Fairfield and Mt. Pleasant Plank Road Company. The route was surveyed by Samuel Jacobs.

The plank road between Burlington and Mt. Pleasant being completed in December, on the 24th a festival was held at Mt. Pleasant to celebrate the event, which meant in all seasons "an outlet to the river" and assured a prosperous future. It was the connection with this road which gave value and importance to the road to Fairfield.

A bridge across Skunk River was put under construction, but progressed slowly, on account of lack of funds. On March 11, 1853, Charles Negus, the president of the company, crossed it with horse and buggy and opened it to travel. It was a substantial structure, a quarter of a mile long, and so much of a curiosity that it attracted numerous visitors. Travelers went out of their way to see it. At its west end sprang up a settlement called Bridgeport. For a time, receipts from tolls were \$50 a month.

An agitation for the building of a railroad capturing and engrossing public attention, many stockholders in the plank-road company neglected or refused to pay their subscriptions. The directors, in the hope of "keeping faith" in their contractual obligations, were constrained to threaten a resort to the processes of law against the delinquents. The effort was ineffectual. The outcome was the abandonment of the project.

The year 1851 was memorable for storms and floods, for a failure of the corn crop, and for a visitation of cholera, which happily was limited in the county to one neighborhood. In one family the plague was particularly destructive. On July 2d, Michael Shafer, a young man who had just returned from a trip to Keokuk for merchandise, was taken down with the dread disease at the home of his parents, some miles north of Fairfield. His father (Solomon Shafer), his mother, his brother, James K. Haywood (an uncle), his wife, their three children, another uncle (Elijah Stevens) and his wife, were all stricken in quick succession with the

contagion. All these died within a fortnight, save Elijah Stevens, who from a condition in which he was prepared for burial revived to live to a ripe old age. Michael Shafer recovered.

By the close of 1851, Fairfield had become quite a manufacturing center. A cooper and a gunsmith practiced their respective callings. A considerable number of persons were employed in blacksmithing, tailoring and making boots and shoes. I. N. Brown built wagons; Irvin Shamp, carriages; and Vorce and McGowan, and J. M. and D. Strong, fanning mills. G. W. Jenkins and P. Myers were each chair makers; and B. Parker, C. E. Noble and R. Beach and Company were cabinet makers, John Snook conducted a sash and blind factory. E. H. Wetmore ran a carding machine and fulling mill. C. Burroughs manufactured plows and advertised an output of 500 for the next season. In 1852, Gray and Rea began the manufacture of the Manny's reaper and mower. In 1853, McFee and McCormick established and operated an oil mill; and John Shartel, a foundry. In 1855, Rahm and Maginly erected a steam flouring and grist mill, which attracted custom as far away as Fort Des Moines. Before this date, the nearest reliable mills for grinding wheat were on the Des Moines River. In 1857, Anthony Demarce opened a machine shop. His chief product was cane mills.

There appeared in the Fairfield Ledger of January 29, 1852, an editorial favoring the establishment of a public library. It was inspired by the offer of a "fellow townsman" to contribute \$50 toward the purpose. The suggestion took root slowly. December came before any definite action resulted. As a preliminary step, Ward Lamson then circulated a subscription paper to ascertain what means could be secured. Mrs. Bernhart Henn was the first subscriber. By the last of January, 1853, some four hundred dollars were pledged. The amount was sufficient to warrant proceeding with the plan. On Friday evening, March 18, a body of "citizens of Jefferson County" met at the courthouse and being desirous of increasing their fund of knowledge organized the "Jefferson County Library Association."

At this meeting, Rev. Charles H. Gates acted as chairman, W. P. Brazeltor served as secretary, and W. E. Groff, for an unnamed committee, reported "Articles of Associations," which were amended in several respects before adoption. "Article IX" expresses the seriousness of the participants. "The funds of the association, so far as relates to the purchase of books, are to be invested exclusively in historical, biographical and scientific works, thereby excluding the purchase of novels and romances, also theological works. But theological works of every sect and religion are to be received by donation and placed in the shelves of the library for circulation upon an equal footing with other books." The officers chosen were Robert McElhinny, president, and Ward Lamson, W. R. Wells, John Davis, H. O. Gibson, W. E. Groff and C. E. Noble, directors.

On April 14th, the board of directors elected C. E. Noble, secretary and Ward Lamson, treasurer. On June 29th, Dr. J. M. Shaffer's proposal to act as librarian for the year, "free of charge," was accepted. J. D. Paige was appointed his assistant.

Ward Lamson, having in view an eastern trip, was certified as "agent" and authorized to expend \$415 for books "according to stipulations." He made the purchase in Boston and had the aid of E. P. Whipple, the essayist, in obtaining

choice selections. For some reason unexpressed and unexplained, the board of directors in settlement excepted Emerson's Essays, first and second series, from the list furnished.

A room was secured in the Negus and Winn Block and fitted up with a few chairs, a table and shelves. Here, on August 27th, the library with 525 volumes was opened to use. It served at once twenty-seven readers, a number which increased almost to 100 within six months. Books were exchanged only on Saturday afternoons.

Effort did not cease with supplying wholesome literature. Early in 1855, the board of directors started a movement to provide a course of lectures through the fall and winter. Caleb Baldwin, James F. Wilson and Dr. J. M. Shaffer were charged with the duty of formulating a feasible scheme. It was still the age of stage-coaches, when intercourse with the outside world was slow and frequently difficult. In consequence dependence was placed in home folks. The arrangement adopted was for a lecture on each Friday evening at the courthouse, beginning in November and ending in March. In order of appearance, the lecturers and their subjects were William Duane Wilson, "The Triumph of Truth," Charles Negus, "Banking," Dr. J. W. Lewis, "Man as a Created Intelligence," Ward Lamson, "Education," Dr. R. R. Hall, "The Laws of Life," William B. Littleton, "The United States and Their Institutions," H. M. Austin, "—," Rev. Charles H. Gates, "Civil Government, Its Foundation and Authority," Rev. Joseph Gasner, "—," Wickliffe M. Clark, "Doctrines of Popular Government," Rev. Samuel C. McCune, "Necessity of Moral Culture," J. M. Carbaugh, "Mind and Its Powers," Dr. J. M. Shaffer, "The Sense of Smell," A. R. Fulton, "Man," James F. Wilson, "Who Are We?" Hon. Bernhart Henn, "Iowa and Her Resources," and Prof. J. Anderson, "—." Besides these, one Joseph Barker was engaged to appear "at his convenience." Accordingly, about the middle of January, he delivered three addresses on "The English Government," which were so acceptable that a fourth address by him on "The French Revolution" was added. On account of the inability of country people to attend these evening meetings, it was designed to have an "agricultural subject" discussed some afternoon for their benefit, but this laudable intent failed.

In 1863, James F. Wilson, then congressman, obtained for this library the most complete collection of Government records ever brought west of the Mississippi River. The consignment on arrival bore freight charges exceeding \$60. It was necessary to raise this money by donations. Although an onerous task in that dark time of depression and discouragement, it was accomplished by the resolute endeavor that no obstacle daunts.

Such were the beginnings of this institution, which has so greatly influenced the intellectual development of the community. While it was planted upon firm foundations by the help of many, it received from Ward Lamson, Dr. J. M. Shaffer, James F. Wilson, C. W. Slagle, Dr. C. S. Clarke, W. W. Junkin, Charles Negus, and A. T. Wells, a special care. These men in fact and in deed watched over its destinies and guarded it in its weakness and distress.

In the spring of 1852, several persons in Fairfield and the vicinity exhibited the mysterious phenomena of spiritualism. They moved chairs and raised tables from the floor without any visible agency whatever, and by means of rappings and letter writing conversed with the spirits of departed friends. Charles Negus

relates this characteristic incident which came under his own observation. The medium, a young girl said not even to know her letters, was provided with pen, ink and paper. As various spirits were summoned and interrogated, without paying any attention to her hands, she wrote down their replies quickly and as it seemed involuntarily. At last a woman desired to interview the spirit of Thomas H. Gray. This young man had died at her home. There was some difficulty in communicating with him. The responses were made with such hesitancy and so evident a reluctance as to arouse intense curiosity. To the inquiry, "Is there any place of punishment for the wicked in the spirit world?" he answered, "Yes." "Are you happy?" was the next question. At this query, the medium strangely disturbed "threw the pen in a most spiteful manner clear across the room." The spectators were amazed and referred this conduct to Gray's professions of infidelity and his expressed belief that "death is an eternal sleep." There was a furor over the manifestations. A profound effect was produced upon many who came in contact with them. One young married woman through their influence lost her reason. The seances were soon condemned as a "curse" and discountenanced.

A. Manny's reaping and mowing machine was tried out in August, 1852, in Gage's field. This doubtless was the first departure in the county from the scythe and cradle. In 1853, Daniel Rider brought in a McCormick's reaper and mower. It was used that season upon his own farm and the farms of Robert McCoid, Mungo Ramsey, John Ramsey and J. W. Culbertson. The prices of \$120 for the reaper alone and of \$150 for the reaper and mower combined limited purchasers to a very few. In 1857, Richard Gaines introduced the Atkin's reaper and mower.

In January, 1853, the name of the Town of Creesville was changed by legislative act to "Botavia." The spelling has altered to "Batavia."

The Osage Orange tree was introduced in 1853 and cultivated for hedging. Growing it for this purpose was encouraged by the belief that it would make available the fertile lands of the open prairies which had lain unused because of the difficulty of enclosing the fields. Richard Gaines of Blackhawk Township was an ardent upholder of its utility. Seed in quantity was brought from Texas and found a ready sale. In the next few years miles of hedges were set out. The problem of fencing was thought to be solved.

Township seventy-two north range nine west was set off in 1856 from the townships of Lockridge and Fairfield of which it formed parts and established as a separate civil township. It was named "Buchanan" in honor of the democratic presidential candidate.

On June 30, 1860, T. B. Barnett, fishing in Cedar Creek, north of Batavia, found the bodies of a woman and two children, a boy and a girl. The sheriff, John F. Robb, and the coroner, Thomas Barnes, were summoned. The finding of the inquest was that the three "came to their death by some person." William K. Alexander, county judge, with commendable energy, at once offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of the murderer. It was also announced that an additional reward would be raised by subscription among the citizens of Fairfield.

The sheriff and a number of other men took up the trail of an old man who, with two yoke of oxen and a covered wagon closed at both ends, had been noticed

in that neighborhood. The pursuers soon learned that the suspect was exhibiting signs of excitement and haste. They caught up with him a few miles south of Upton, in Scotland County, Missouri. He gave his name as John Kephart, but neither denied nor acknowledged his guilt. The clothes of the victims, however, saturated with blood, were found in the wagon.

Kephart was brought to Fairfield on July 3d, given a preliminary hearing, and regularly committed. That evening he attempted to hang himself with a rope which he had secreted upon his person. He was discovered in time to revive him and was then heavily manacled.

On the morning of July 5th a report circulated that a mob was on its way to lynch the prisoner. This was quickly verified. The jail was surrounded, and the keys demanded. W. K. Alexander, J. F. Wilson, George Acheson, Charles Negus, C. W. Slagle and Ward Lamson addressed the crowd and urged submission to the orderly processes of the law. Their pleas were unavailing. The doors were forced. Kephart was carried out, put in a wagon and taken to the place where the bodies had been discovered. Stood upon the gallows erected in anticipation of this hour, he was urged to confess. Instead, he asserted his innocence. At once a white handkerchief was tied over his face, the noose slipped around his neck, and the rope which held the trap door cut. In such manner did he pay the human penalty of his crime.

That night the people of Fairfield assembled in the park and condemned the lawless proceedings of the day. At this meeting, over which Dr. John T. Huey presided, and in which D. P. Stubbs, A. R. Fulton, M. M. Bleakmore, J. F. Wilson, George Acheson, S. P. Majors, Ward Lamson, Samuel Mount, Samuel Jacobs and Charles Negus took part, it was voted "that, notwithstanding the circumstances attending the recent murder were calculated to excite all persons cognizant thereof, we do most heartily condemn the action of those persons who, by inflicting summary punishment on the said Kephart, trampled upon the majesty of the law—which is our only source of secure protection." Some days afterward, at Abingdon, the people of Locust Grove and Polk townships deplored the lynching, but excused it on account of the "remiss administration of the civil law by our courts." At Pleasant Plain, the people of Penn Township voiced their "unqualified condemnation of mob violence in every form and degree."

This was one of those sporadic happenings, falling unfortunately to the lot of every community and illustrating the strength of vengeful passions once aroused, and how on such occasions the veneer of civilization drops away and leaves barbaric nature in its nakedness.

CHAPTER XXXVII

THE POLITICS OF 1856

In the elections of county and state in 1854 the whigs were victorious. Within twelve months, the futility of the whig party as a national force was generally perceived. Its members no longer possessed a common interest of sufficient importance to bind them together. Upon the pressing problem of the extension of slavery, there was radical disagreement. In the other parties also, were divisions and discontent.

The Democratic County Convention which met on June 30, 1855, as a preliminary to participation in its deliberations, required each delegate to "rise in his place and give a pledge that he was a democrat and had no sympathy with know nothings." From each candidate or from his friends satisfactory statements were exacted that he was not a know nothing and would not join the order during his term of office should he be elected.

This procedure attracted caustic comment. Hostile partisans were quick to seize the opportunity it afforded them. It was asked why the "thumb-screw regulations" were not applied to that "secret oath-bound society," the "Sag Nichts." And the answer supplied was, "The Sag Nichts are patronized by the present administration and the know nothings are not." The Sag Nichts appealed to the prejudices of the foreign born just as the know nothings appealed to the prejudices of the native born.

The intensity of feeling actuating the convention was shown in two resolutions upon which it set the seal of its approval. They were:

"Resolved, That they are not all true Americans who are born in America; for among them are monarchists, federalists, fanatics, secret plotters, unprincipled demagogues, and all those who would sacrifice their country's prosperity and freedom for their own temporary success.

"Resolved, That he only is a true American who loves the principles of democracy, adheres faithfully to the constitution of the United States, labors to extend the principles of free government throughout the world, and to the oppressed everywhere, and cordially despises every species of tyranny over the mind of man."

These were the conditions political when, on July 14th, "a People's Republican Convention," pursuant to a call signed by more than a hundred citizens, but recently whigs, democrats, and free soilers, proposing only "an upright administration" of county offices and requiring of candidates only "that they be honest and capable," gathered at the courthouse. One hundred and seventy-six voters took part in the proceedings. They chose for president, C. W. Slagle, and for secretary, E. S. Gage. Their platform was prepared by a committee consisting

of C. Baldwin, M. Clark, J. S. Mount, J. W. DuBois and G. Hannawalt. It was clear, concise and direct. These were its planks:

"I. We declare our implicit faith in a republican form of government.

"II. We declare that, in the use of the elective franchise under such form of government, the citizen is responsible to his country for the use he makes of it, and not to any political party.

"III. We declare that the exercise of a free and enlightened judgment is an indispensable requisite to the proper exercise of the elective franchise; that in the exercise of such judgment it is the absolute right of the citizen to form his own political opinion, and that it is anti-republican for any party, man or men, to control the citizen in the exercise of this right.

"IV. We declare that we refuse to endorse any of the political parties of the country; but, while we thus withhold our endorsement, we recognize in the masses of all parties a common brotherhood laboring for the common good of the country; and we utterly repudiate the right of any party to brand as monarchists, fanatics, traitors, or villains, any portion of the great brotherhood.

"V. We declare that in the selection of public officers the voice of the people should be supreme.

"VI. We declare our unqualified endorsement of the republican qualifications for office—Honesty and Capability.

"VII. We declare on the subject of slavery this proposition: Shall freedom be confined to the free states, or slavery to the slave states? As the sense of this convention we pronounce the latter.

"VIII. We declare we will use every honorable means, as a free and independent people, to secure the election of the ticket we have this day nominated."

The ferment of the times was touched upon in resolutions offered by Richard Gaines. As dangerous propositions, they were laid on the table. They were:

"1. That the aggressions of slavery, and especially the Nebraska outrage and the assault upon the elective franchise of Kansas, have aroused the freemen of the republic, and that they will maintain their rights and resist the addition of slave territory.

"2. That they will maintain the nationality of freedom.

"3. That the friends of freedom should make principles, not birth-place, the test of admission to citizenship.

"4. That we will repel every ecclesiastical interference in political affairs, by potentate, pontiff or priest, as destructive of the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and of liberty."

A suggestion that there be at Fairfield at the time of the state fair in October a conference of republicans, though obtaining favorable comment in several papers, was not carried out. It was not till February 22, 1856, that a convention of "free citizens," in the belief that a large majority of the people of Iowa were "opposed to the political principles of the present administration, and to the introduction of slavery into territory now free, and also that made free by the compromise of 1820;" and that the democratic party "striving to make slavery a great national institution contrary to the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence and the constitution as taught by the fathers of the republic," assembled at Iowa City for the purpose of organizing a republican party. A. R. Fulton and W. M. Clark attended from Jefferson County. This



CALEB BALDWIN

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1862

convention, in accomplishing the end for which it was called together, announced "that the mission of the republican party is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the states and the perpetuity of the union," and "that under the constitution, and by right, freedom alone is national."

The republican movement was bitterly assailed in the democratic papers. To their strictures the response was, "The struggle has finally come between the principles of slavery and freedom, and the people will be quick to perceive, in the language of Jefferson, 'that the Almighty has no attribute which will permit Him to take sides with the slaveholder.'"

On March 15th, there met at the courthouse a republican county convention open to all who desired "to act in good faith" with the party. Benjamin Robinson was made chairman; C. O. Stanton, secretary. The platform adopted at Iowa City was ratified and affirmed with this addition:

"That we ask no conformity of opinion, and no unity of belief on minor matters—state or national; that in regard to office, we hold merit, not birthplace, to be the test—deeming the rule of Thomas Jefferson—is he honest? is he capable?—the only true rule; that we are opposed to the extension of the time required for naturalization, believing as we do that we should welcome the exiles and emigrants from the old world to homes of enterprise and of freedom in the new."

An election of district and county officers on April 7th favored the democrats. This outcome, instead of bringing discouragement and lack of interest, stimulated the republicans to greater exertions. Though surprised at their defeat, "Pick the flint and try it again," was their firm resolve.

The stirring and tragic events of the next few weeks—the violence and bloodshed in Kansas, the assault of Brooks upon Sumner in the Senate chamber—accentuated and drew with definiteness the dividing line between the democratic and republican parties.

The candidates for the presidency were Fillmore, nominated on February 22d, at Philadelphia, by the Americans; Buchanan, nominated on June 6th, at Cincinnati, by the democrats, and Fremont, nominated on June 18th, at Philadelphia, by the republicans. For Fremont, because he "loved freedom and hated slavery," because he would "do justice to the North and no injustice to the South," because he had "never flinched from the performance of any duty," because he had "rendered signal service to his country" and had "never asked for political rewards on that account," and because he knew the West and sympathized with its needs, there was a real and genuine enthusiasm.

On June 17th, a democratic county convention endorsed the administration of Franklin Pierce, the Cincinnati convention, and named a county ticket. On the 28th, a republican county convention endorsed the national and state platforms of the party, pronounced in favor of a convention to revise the constitution of the State of Iowa, hailed "with patriotic joy" the nomination of John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton, and likewise named a county ticket.

Governor Grimes having called an extra session of the Legislature, and the regularly elected representatives, J. Wamsley and E. Mechem, having removed from the county, at a special election on June 30th, Wm. Bickford and C. E. Noble, the republican nominees, were chosen to fill the vacancies.

Fremont clubs and Buchanan clubs were organized. Throughout the summer, slavery, disunion and the admission of Kansas into the union as a free state, were discussed with vigor.

In the election of state and county officers on August 4th the republicans won. For a constitutional convention there was a majority of eighty-eight. "The administration forces fought with desperation," ran a fervid announcement of the victory, "but freedom's army swept the field, leaving not a vestige of hunkerism to mark the spot where waved the black banner of slavery extensionists."

About the middle of September, an emigrant train passed through Fairfield on its way to Kansas. The Buchanan Club, its "indignation" aroused, on the 18th, formally asserted, after a lengthy preamble, "That James W. Grimes, governor of Iowa, by thus countenancing the migration of armed men through the state, whose apparent purpose is the invasion of a sister province, is, in the opinion of the members of this club, acting in violation of his duties as a governor." The belief was professed that "it is the duty of all good citizens to remonstrate and request him to interpose his authority to prevent the passage of those armed bodies of men through our state or resign his office." Democratic papers were "requested to publish" these expressions, and democratic clubs "to take action thereon."

A democratic mass meeting at Fairfield on October 4th nominated W. G. Coop as a candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention, but neither passed nor considered any recommendations for specific changes in the constitution. On the 18th, the republicans in turn nominated by acclamation James F. Wilson as a candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention. In respect to the revision of the constitution, they voiced these opinions:

"1. Resolved, That Section 1 of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of Iowa, declaring that 'all men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness;' as also Section 23 of said Bill of Rights, declaring that 'slavery nor involuntary servitude unless for the punishment of crimes shall never be tolerated in this state,' shall be preserved inviolate.

"2. Resolved, That the evils to which the people of this state are subject on account of the mixed, uncertain and in many instances unsound currency imposed upon them by other states, the Territory of Nebraska, and irresponsible individual bankers, ought to be remedied, and that the best and most practicable remedy is to reserve to the people in the revised constitution the right to establish within this state a sound banking system of their own.

"3. Resolved, That the election of the supreme judges of the state should be taken from the Legislature and referred to the people.

"4. Resolved, That the clause regulating the time for holding the general election should be changed, so as to fix a different time from the 1st Monday of August, or leave said time as a subject for legislation.

"5. Resolved, That while we are opposed to paying exorbitant salaries to state and county officers, we are in favor of establishing such a standard as will afford to the officer a fair remuneration for his services and at the same time place the officers within the reach of all citizens, however humble their pecuniary circumstances.

"6. Resolved, That we are opposed to the accumulation of an onerous state debt, and in favor of so restricting the Legislature in this respect that all acts creating any debt shall provide a fund for its payment, and that all acts providing for extraordinary expenditures, except in case of an invasion or insurrection and calculated to establish an onerous indebtedness on the part of the state shall be referred to the people for their action and shall not take effect unless approved by the vote of the people."

In a letter accepting the nomination, James F. Wilson gave at length his views upon these declarations. Upon them all he stood four square. The first he considered essential to "the safety of the doctrines of freedom and human rights." As to the third, he held that "all officers should be elected by the people." Of the last, he maintained "that the true policy is to refer propositions for creating state indebtedness to the people for their action, with a view to affording those who have to bear the burden an opportunity to say whether or no they will accept it." In this connection, it is a pertinent comment that upon the organization of the constitutional convention James F. Wilson himself was named as chairman of the committee on state debts, that to him fell the lot of drafting the restriction, and that his report, save for raising the limitation from \$100,000 to \$250,000, was virtually adopted as presented.

In the last days of the campaign, the fight turned upon the delegates to the constitutional convention. Should the constitution embody the principle of freedom? The decision was rendered on November 4th in 1,207 votes for Wilson and 1,122 votes for Coop. At the same time there were cast by republicans 1,188 votes for Fremont; by democrats, 1,023 votes for Buchanan; and by Americans and whigs combined 206 votes for Fillmore. The strength of the sentiment against the extension of slavery was unmistakable.



CHAPTER XXXVIII

THE LINCOLN CAMPAIGN

For three years slavery was a subject of constant and earnest public discussion. In them the consciences of men were searched out and prepared for the coming struggle.

On January 18, 1860, a special state convention met at Des Moines to name delegates at large to the national convention, not yet called, of the republican party. One of these delegates, of whom there were nine, was James F. Wilson.

There was no general expression of preference for any presidential candidate. "Vindex," who wrote *The Ledger* concerning this gathering, correctly stated the prevailing sentiment. "It cannot be told now," he says, "who it will be best to select for the ensuing contest. Whoever he may be I hope he will be a full grown republican—no weck-kneed, limber-backed, half-and-half compromiser." On February 1st, "Index," a resident correspondent of *The Ledger* proposed "for president, Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, and for vice president, Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania." If the intent of this communication was to stir local political waters, it produced no visible ripples. On March 16th, *The Ledger* observed editorially that it is "almost a certainty" that Lincoln will have a place on the ticket; but in respect to Seward, though mentioning him with favor, it hazarded no opinion. The whole desire was for a strong man whose convictions were in harmony with the spirit of the new party.

The vital purpose back of the republican movement was the prevention of the further extension of slavery. Paramount and inseparable from this was the preservation of the union. Other issues were joined and exerted their little influence; but they were incidental and relative only.

That slavery was not a thing remote, but near, that even here its evils touched and harmed, was suddenly and sharply brought to the notice of the community. On the last Sunday morning in January, two white men having with them two negro girls aged about eleven and fourteen years passed through Fairfield on their way southward. In a short time they were followed by a young man named Allen at whose house they had breakfasted. The behavior of the men and their replies to his inquiries made him suspicious that they were carrying off the children without proper authority. Warrants for their arrest were secured from Thomas D. Evans, a justice of the peace. They were pursued, arrested at Iowaville, and brought back for examination. One was committed to jail and one released on bond. The bond was signed by Col. James Thompson, Samuel Jacobs and Wm. H. Hamilton. The preliminary hearing was scarcely ended when the sheriff of Johnson County appeared and took the men in custody on

the charge of kidnapping. They were taken to Iowa City for trial. The moral of the incident was not lost.

A state convention to select a delegation to attend the national convention of the democratic party at Charleston was called for February 22d at Des Moines. To provide for their representation, the democrats of the county met on the 11th of the month at the courthouse. The attendance was small. A platform of eighteen planks was offered for adoption. This dealt with various phases of the slavery question, declared for homesteads, and instructed for Douglas "through evil as well as good report." There was some difference of opinion among those present. Charles Negus opposed the promulgation of a platform. He was also against an instruction for Douglas, whom he considered popular neither at the North nor at the South. On the other hand, Col. James Thompson thought the principles of democracy could not be published too often, and asserted that Douglas was the best man living since Jackson's time. Bernhart Henn approved the passing of resolutions and the giving of instructions. James A. Galliher objected in particular to the declaration in favor of homesteads. The opposition obtaining no material support, the original proposals were sustained.

On March 16th, a number of republicans planned an organization, which upon the suggestion of Dr. C. S. Clarke was called the "Irrepressible Republican Club of Fairfield." The name indicated an acceptance of the truth of Wm. H. Seward's memorable expression. On the 23d, the principles to which its members subscribed were enunciated. The chief articles were these:

"That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in its territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery;"

"That the States of this Union possess sovereign power within their own limits respectively over all matters wherein the power is not delegated to the Congress by the constitution; and that neither Congress nor sister States have any right to interfere with Slavery or any other institution existing in any State."

The officers were Samuel Mount, president; Sumner M. Bickford, vice president; Wm. S. Moore, secretary; J. H. Beatty, corresponding secretary; and W. M. Clark, treasurer. Meetings were held regularly on Friday evening of each week.

The rupture in the Charleston convention in the last days of April brought temporary dismay to the democrats. In contrast with this the conduct of the Chicago convention and its nominations on May 18th increased the ardor of the republicans. The result was announced in exuberant strain. "Republican freemen of old Jefferson! after a long, long drouth the earth rejoiceth in the abundant rains, and the long deferred hope of the husbandman in a harvest of plenty returneth, and by the wisdom of our representatives at Chicago the long deferred hope of the American patriot is startled into new life." On May 30th, they ratified and celebrated the choice of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin as their standard bearers. A torchlight procession with suggestive transparencies honored the "Railsplitter" and made sport of the "irrepressible conflict" between Douglas and Buchanan. Songs and speeches followed. One song, written for the "Irrepressible Club," was entitled

LINCOLN OF THE WEST

From vale to hill, from hill to vale,
 Hear ye the bugle blast,
 What shouts are borne on every gale
 For Lincoln of the West,
 For Lincoln of the West, my boys,
 For Lincoln of the West;
 The champion of freedom's cause
 Is Lincoln of the West.

No truer heart than his can guide
 The ship of state to rest—
 A nation's heart now turns with pride
 To Lincoln of the West,
 To Lincoln of the West, my boys,
 To Lincoln of the West;
 The champion of freedom's cause
 Is Lincoln of the West.

The reign of misrule long we've borne—
 By burthens sore oppressed,
 And for relief the people turn
 To Lincoln of the West,
 To Lincoln of the West, my boys,
 To Lincoln of the West;
 The champion of freedom's cause
 Is Lincoln of the West.

Let every heart and hand now join
 To bring the day thrice blessed
 The nation shall her trust consign
 To Lincoln of the West,
 To Lincoln of the West, my boys,
 To Lincoln of the West;
 The champion of freedom's cause
 Is Lincoln of the West.

Another popular song by the same author contains more of the vernacular.
 It was called

OLD ABE LINCOLN

Republicans will sing tonight
 A tune renowned in story;
 It filled the freemen with delight
 On many a field of glory.
 O, Lincoln is the man to lead
 Our noble hosts to battle;

He's fit to be our president,
 Or drive a team of cattle!
 Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
 Yes, indeed we can, sir,
 With Abe we'll beat their little Dug,
 Or any other man, sir!

O, long enough Buchanan's crew
 Have lived by public plunder,
 So now Old Abe will trot them through
 And surely give them thunder.
 The Little Giant's "cake is dough,"
 And Buck may feel forlorn, sir,
 For to the White House Abe will go
 As sure as he is born, sir!
 Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
 Yes, indeed we can, sir,
 With Abe we'll beat their little Dug,
 Or any other man, sir!

We know Old Abe is bound to win
 On every field of fight, sir;
 The Little Giant can't come in,
 Nor "hold a candle" quite, sir!
 And now the battle's drawing nigh,
 We'll meet the foe I'm thinkin',
 And this shall be our battle-cry—
 Hurrah for Old Abe Lincoln!
 Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
 Yes, indeed we can, sir,
 With Abe we'll beat their little Dug,
 Or any other man, sir!

A republican pole of oak, 106 feet long, was raised on June 9th at Glasgow. It was crowned with evergreens, emblematic of "ever-enduring principles," arranged to resemble "the proud bird of America, that soars above all others." Below these was a streamer of calico to signify sympathy and association with "workingmen," not with "slave-drivers in their broadcloths and satins." After the pole was set, the stars and stripes were run up and then a banner, inscribed on one side with "Lincoln and Hamlin, Union and Victory," and on the other side with "The Territories for Free White Men." Speeches were made by D. P. Stubbs, Howard Brown and A. R. Pierce.

On June 14th, the "Republican Wide Awakes of Fairfield" were organized. Their company has the distinction of being the first one formed in the state. Each member was obliged to provide himself with a cap, cloak and torch, or to pay \$2 into the treasury for which these articles were furnished him. He agreed also to "hold himself in readiness to take part in torch-light processions during the presidential campaign, to perform escort duty, to attend the night meetings

and grand rallies of the party, and to act as a vigilance committee on election day." He further pledged his honor that "on all public occasions" he would "refrain from using profane language, or noisy demonstration," and that he would "implicitly obey the orders of his officers and comport himself in a decent and respectful manner." James F. Wilson was the first to put his name to the "constitution." Some others who subscribed to it that night were Dr. C. S. Clarke, Robert F. Ratchiff, J. A. McKemey, S. M. Bickford, George Howell, Samuel E. Biglow, G. A. Wells, Harry Jordan, S. Light and W. W. Junkin. For their officers, they elected G. A. Wells, captain and Dr. C. S. Clarke, lieutenant, A. R. Fulton, secretary and F. B. McConnell, treasurer. Captain Wells and Lieutenant Clarke resigned their positions without serving and were succeeded by Alvin Turner as captain and J. W. Shaffer as lieutenant. The musicians were W. H. Sheward, John R. Shaffer and A. R. Rusch. The activities of this body of men were remarkable. During the campaign they traveled forty miles by railroad and 187 miles in wagons, visiting and marching at Glasgow, Birmingham, Libertyville, Agency City, Brookville, Washington, Salina and Abingdon.

The republicans at Brookville equally alert on June 16th formed a club of which John Gantz was president; Joshua Wright, vice president; Samuel Robb, secretary; J. Bardine, corresponding secretary and Thomas Griffin, treasurer.

The Baltimore convention met on June 18th and on the 23d nominated Douglas and Fitzpatrick. About this time occurred the organization of the "National Democratic Club of Fairfield." On June 30th, a ratification of these nominations took place at Fairfield. It was described by Samuel Jacobs as an "imposing demonstration of the democracy." The enthusiasm must have been tempered with considerable chagrin as it was then known that Fitzpatrick had declined the honor of a place on the democratic national ticket.

From this time until the day of election both parties marshaled their forces with an increasing earnestness. Meetings were held in every schoolhouse and in every grove where people were wont to assemble. Work in field and shop and store was neglected that the discussions and debates over the issues involved might be heard and the arguments weighed. The action and incidents of this period are not to be traced in detail. A glance here and there at them will portray their characteristic aspects.

The "Union Republican Club of Abingdon," organized on July 7th with John H. Webb as president; Cyrus McCracken as vice president; W. M. Campbell as secretary and David Peters as treasurer, set out briefly and clearly the republican positions as locally understood. Its announcement was devotion to the constitution and union, opposition to the interference with slavery in the states and determination to resist by all constitutional means its further extension.

Near the close of July, republican badges of white satin ribbon, printed by W. W. Junkin, began to be worn. The design bore at the top an eagle in flight, a scroll in its beak and a flag in its talons. Below was the legend, "The Union must and shall be preserved," and the quatrain,

"The glorious cause is moving on,
The cause once led by Washington!
The cause that made our fathers free,
The cause of glorious liberty!"

Then came the portrait of Lincoln, the lines "For President, Abraham Lincoln, For Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin," and the expressive phrases, "Free Homes, Free Territory!" Next an unfurled standard and a cannon in the act of discharge illustrated and emphasized "Protection to American Industry!" This stanza was last:

"Huzza, boys, for Lincoln and Hamlin,
Let the banner of liberty wave;
With Lincoln and Hamlin our bosoms
Will beat to the march of the brave!"

"It occurred to me," wrote a correspondent of the Jeffersonian just after republicans on August 25th at Coalport had raised a pole 115 feet high surmounted by a new broom, "that if you could have been here, and compared our stalwart squatter sovereigns with the dissipated, sickly looking, counter-jumping Wide Awakes that make night hideous with their sulphurous lampsmoke and their screams for Lincoln, you would have thought with us that our part of the county, to say the least, was all right for Douglas and Johnson."

"The Wide Awake Company of Fairfield," "Wide Awake" responded, "is composed of eighty-five members, and represents thirty-five different, useful and honorable occupations, as follows:

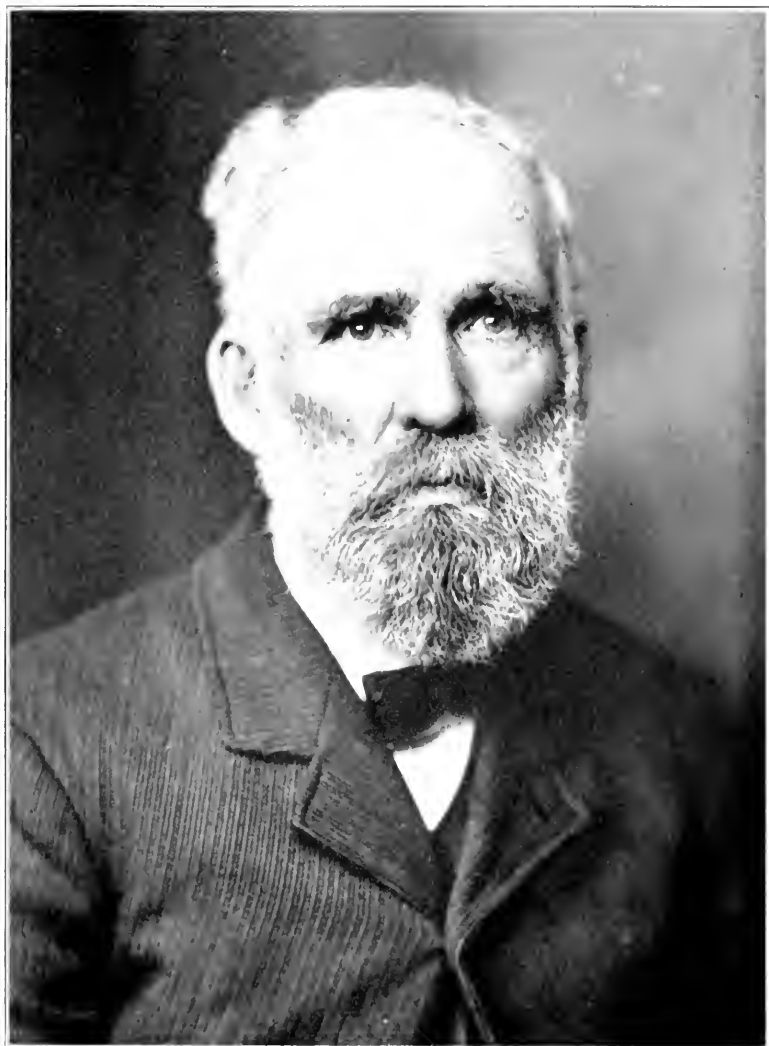
Attorneys 4, blacksmiths 3, banker 1, bookseller 1, butcher 1, clerks 13, commission merchant 1, cattle dealer 1, carpenters 2, coopers 3, cabinet makers 2, coal diggers 1, druggists 2, editor 1, farmers 13, grocers 4, harness makers 5, jeweler 1, land agent 1, lumber dealer 1, law students 4, laborers 2, millers 2, painter 1, printer 1, plasterers 2, physician 1, sawyer 1, surveyor 1, shoemakers 2, tailor 1, tanners 2, school teacher 1, teamster 1, wagon maker 1." "It will be observed also," he concluded, "that there are as many of the 'stalwart' hard-fisted yeomanry in the company as there are 'counter-jumpers.'"

The "Lincoln Rangers" of Brookville and Locust Grove Township, a company of seventy horsemen, was organized near the end of August with J. A. Ireland as captain.

In the park at Fairfield, on September 1st, six young men debated political issues. The republican point of view was presented by G. B. Kirkpatrick, I. N. Elliott and George Strong; the democratic, by R. J. Mohr, A. G. Thompson and W. A. Jones.

Noting that the torches, the martial music and the marching of the Wide Awakes, attracted and excited the public, the democrats finally adopted a similar expedient to recover the favor felt to be slipping away. They found no happy common name to apply to their organizations. In different localities they were variously "Invincibles," "Bell Ringers," "Ever Readies," "Guards," and what nots. A company formed at Fairfield about the middle of September was called "The True Blues." Their insignia were "hickory shirts trimmed with red" and red transparencies.

On October 5th, a notable republican meeting was held at Glasgow. Prominent in the procession of the morning was the "Swede delegation" in twelve or fifteen wagons, the leading one drawn by six horses and having on each side the inscription, "We came to this country for freedom—not slavery!" Another noticeable feature was a wagon containing thirty-four young women with banners. Thirty-three of them dressed in white personified the states of the union; the one,



W. W. JUNKIN

Miss Caroline Unkrich, clad entirely in black, symbolized "bleeding Kansas." A free dinner was served. The event of the afternoon was a speech by James F. Wilson. In the evening, the Wide Awakes paraded. Owen Bromley, "the coal digger," afterward addressed them. Those from a distance remained over night. The evidence of the home of a republican was a maul placed on the fence in front of the house. Where this sign was, whoever entered was welcomed and cared for.

The republican rally of October 17th was "the greatest meeting in Iowa" and in numbers has not since been equaled at Fairfield. The crowds came from every direction. Wide Awakes came from New London, Mount Pleasant, Salem, Rome, Eddyville, Ottumwa, Kirksville, Agency City, Bloomfield, Drakeville, Troy, Sigourney, Richland, Martinsburg, South English, Dutch Creek, Washington, Brighton, Richmond, Jackson, Keosauqua, Bentonsport, Bonaparte, Winchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and Pleasant Plain. From Agency City came a company of women who wore white dresses, blue sashes around their waists, and jaunty caps trimmed with ribbon. They carried spears to which "Lincoln and Hamlin flags" were fastened. From somewhere came another company of women who styled themselves "Daughters of Abraham." There came "Minute Men of 1860," and "Lincoln Guards," each accompanied by a lady, all mounted, and scores of other horsemen. There came wagons by hundreds. From as many different localities, there came nine representatives by girls of "the thirty-three states and Kansas." These groups were drawn by teams of six and eight horses. From Abingdon and Brookville, behind twenty-five yoke of cattle, came a huge float on which various men were engaged in blacksmithing, carpentering, broom-making, sugar-making and other occupations.

A procession was formed which was five miles in length. There were the usual attempts to ridicule the party and candidates in opposition. An effigy of Douglas wore on the hat the unfortunate statement, "I don't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down." Numerous banners exhibited devices of evanescent flavor.

The afternoon was devoted to speeches. Three stands in the park were in constant use. The speakers were Governor Kirkwood, Senator Grimes, Senator Harlan, J. W. Thomassen of Chicago; John A. Kasson of Des Moines; Kramer of Michigan; John W. Rankin of Keokuk; Alvin Saunders of Mount Pleasant and A. M. Scott of Fairfield.

At night 2,200 torches flamed in the parade of the Wide Awakes. Sky-rockets and Roman candles increased the effectiveness of the display. Many visitors who took part in this waited for another day to take their departure. A few slept in their wagons, but most of them were entertained by citizens. Democrats for the time put aside partisanship and opened hospitable doors.

The next week the democrats made an effort to outdo this gathering. It failed on account of unpropitious weather.

In Jefferson County there were cast 1,462 ballots for Lincoln, 1,245 ballots for Douglas, and 38 ballots for Bell. The republicans were jubilant. To them it seemed, and the feeling found expression in this quotation,

O, such a day,
So fought, so followed and so fairly won,
Came not till now, to dignify the times,
Since Cæsar's fortune.

CHAPTER XXXIX
THE PRELUDE TO WAR

It was supposed in Iowa that the virulent boiling of the political cauldron of 1860 would subside after the presidential election. The opinion prevailed that just as the North, having left its cause to the arbitrament of the ballot, would have acquiesced in the election of Breckenridge, strong as his pro-slavery professions were, had he been the legal choice of the voters, so the South for the same reason now would acquiesce in the election of Lincoln. "No trouble of a war-like character" was really anticipated. The wild and furious utterances of Southern sentiment were taken as the emanations of extremists who knew they must attain their ends, if at all, by quick, bold, audacious strokes. It was thought there was "a conservative element in that fiery mass of humanity" which would temper its conduct and render the threats of its agitators idle and vain.

This belief was destined to a short life. The course of events with each passing day more and more clearly pointed to the grim reality that there were those who sought a dissolution of the union in order that their own selfish schemes might prosper. The perception and consciousness of the growing danger began to stir the latent patriotism of men's hearts.

The Fairfield Ledger's Carrier's Address of January 1, 1861, tersely pictured the outward aspects of the Southern situation, but contained no hint that a serious meaning was yet attached to them. These were the lines:

Ambitious leaders fain would tear
The bonds of union wide,
And lay in dust that fabric fair
For which our fathers died;
For in the South a plot is laid
To urge disunion's threat,
And mad appeals are daily made
By Yancy, Toombs and Rhett.

The first week of the year brought so much alarm that on the evening of January 8th was held at Wells' Hall in Fairfield a union meeting for "consulting and expressing views on the subject of the present secession movement in the South." George Acheson was chosen president. Daniel Rider and Evan L. Craine were selected for vice presidents and R. C. Brown and J. A. McKemey for secretaries.

In assuming the duties of the chair Mr. Acheson made a short speech.

"I did not come here," he explained, "as the political friend of the president-elect, for it is well known in this community, and perhaps to all present, that I voted against him. I voted for his opponent—that statesman, Stephen A. Douglas

—believing that the platform on which he stood—the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories—was the only true solution of the vexed slavery question—and I think so yet. Neither, my friends, did I come here as a politician; but under the latter clause of the call for this meeting, I came as a lover of the constitution and the union—the constitution and the union as our fathers framed them.”

The election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, he asserted, “having been regular and constitutional, it is the duty of every loyal citizen to insist upon his inauguration into that office.” With an eager hope that the calamity of civil war would be averted, he believed “the safest and surest way to prevent our excited brethren in the South from resorting to force is to prepare to meet them on that basis—the unarmed man invites attack, whilst he who is prepared to meet his adversary, by that very preparation keeps him at bay.” Declaring that freedom of speech is “one of the dearest rights to freemen,” he prayed for the coming of the time “when this great blessing may be enjoyed as securely in Boston and New Orleans as it is today in Iowa.” In concluding he expressed the wish that they might “say to the world, calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, that we love with undying devotion the constitution and the union as our fathers framed them, and that we will love and defend them forever.”

James F. Wilson, C. S. Clarke, Christian W. Slagle and William B. Littleton were named to formulate resolutions for consideration. After an interval, in which the Fairfield Brass Band rendered national airs and a choir sang Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle and The Star Spangled Banner, this committee submitted the product of their conference:

Whereas, The peace of the nation and the prosperity of the union is threatened by the action of certain citizens of the United States, who are disposed to set the laws and authority of the Government at defiance; and whereas, there is accumulating evidence from day to day of threatened resistance by force to the inauguration of the president-elect, thus throwing our Government into chaos and anarchy in defiance of the expressed will of the people; and whereas we are willing at all times to abide the verdict of the people at the ballot box, either state or national; therefore, be it

Resolved: 1st. That the existing state of public affairs requires a vigorous exercise of the power of the Government for the maintenance of its authority, and we believe it to be the duty of every loyal citizen to show his hand and array himself on the side of the friends of the constitution and union as our fathers framed them.

2d. That our government is based upon the theory that a majority acting under the constitution shall govern, and Abraham Lincoln having in a constitutional manner been chosen by the majority as President of the United States, his inauguration into that office ought to be maintained and insisted on by every citizen.

3d. That we are now and forever in favor of the union, its preservation and the maintenance of the rights of the states individually as well as collectively, and the present constitution of the United States, so long as it exists, ought to be respected by every citizen, and the authorities acting under it in obedience to its provisions should be supported by the people even to the resort of arms.

4th. That we feel assured that our brethren in the disaffected portion of our country look upon the citizens of the Northern states as cowards, and therefore the best way to prevent them from resorting to actual force is to be prepared to meet them on that basis.

5th. That any attempt on the part of a portion of the citizens of the United States to resist or in any manner to prevent the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln will be regarded as revolutionary and treasonable.

6th. That we are in favor of the constitution of the United States as it now exists, believing that its guarantees are sufficient to protect the interests of all sections.

7th. That we are not the enemies of any section and that we pronounce the charge of hostility on the part of the people of the North to the constitutional rights of the people of the South to be false and slanderous.

8th. That the gallant and patriotic conduct of Major Anderson meets our hearty approbation, and we declare should be supported by the Government.

The approval of "the resort of arms" to preserve the Union, the disclamation of Northern cowardice, the avowal of faith in the amplitude of the guarantees of the constitution "to protect the interests of all sections," severally elicited some discussion in which George Acheson, Col. James Thompson, Ward Lamson, C. W. Slagle, Wm. B. Littleton and J. F. Wilson participated. In the end these views were endorsed and adopted with the remainder of the report, in the phrasing of the committee.

Wm. B. Littleton proposed two resolutions:

Resolved, That the course pursued by the extremists, North and South, in regard to the subject of slavery (which we believe to be the main cause of the present crisis) meets with our unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That we believe civil war for the maintenance of the Government, should only be resorted to when all other, and more judicious means, have been exhausted.

These did not harmonize with the mood of the meeting. The first was voted down. The second was amended by the substitution of another offered by J. F. Wilson, which compressed the whole issue into a simple positive statement.

Resolved, That this Government must be sustained, and the Union must and shall be preserved, peaceably if they can, and forcibly if they must.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings which ended with "three tremendous cheers each, for General Jackson and the constitution and Union."

Locally there was not yet any clear recognition of the imminence of an armed conflict. Even by the men best informed, though they must have had misgivings, it was only felt the Southern leaders were overbold and overconfident in playing what was characterized "the game of brag."

On the 2d of February a mass meeting assembled at Wells' Hall in response to an invitation addressed to "the citizens of Jefferson County who are in favor of a fair, just and immediate compromise of the slavery question in preference to a dissolution of the Union or Civil war." The terms of compromise to be considered were not stated. The call was signed by thirty-one citizens. It was publicly charged that among these were some who held that South Carolina had a right to secede, some who affirmed that the success of the republican party in

and of itself was sufficient warrant for secession, some who asserted it was justifiable in the South to take possession of the capitol of the nation and to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln, some who had announced a willingness to join the forces of the South and aid in waging war against the Government, some who had advocated the divinity of the institution of human slavery, and some who had boasted of their good rifles and at what distances they could bring down an abolitionist. These charges, the indefiniteness of the proposal, and the agitation pervading the community, brought out a large attendance in which were represented wide differences of opinion.

The morning was chiefly devoted to effecting an organization. Bernhart Henn was chosen to preside over the deliberations. Henry Stoner and Horace Gaylord were selected for the vice presidents and I. D. Jones and W. B. Culbertson for the secretaries. Samuel Jacobs, C. W. Slagle, E. A. Harbour, Joseph Ball and Wm. B. Littleton were named as the committee on resolutions. Owen Bromley, securing recognition, in the course of his speech stated that he was opposed to compromising with traitors. This remark drew a rebuke from the chair. D. Sheward, called upon to speak, communicated his purpose to establish a democratic paper in Fairfield if he could get support enough. He favored compromise. He did not want war; but if that had to come, he wanted it to take place "right here." This address terminated the preliminary session.

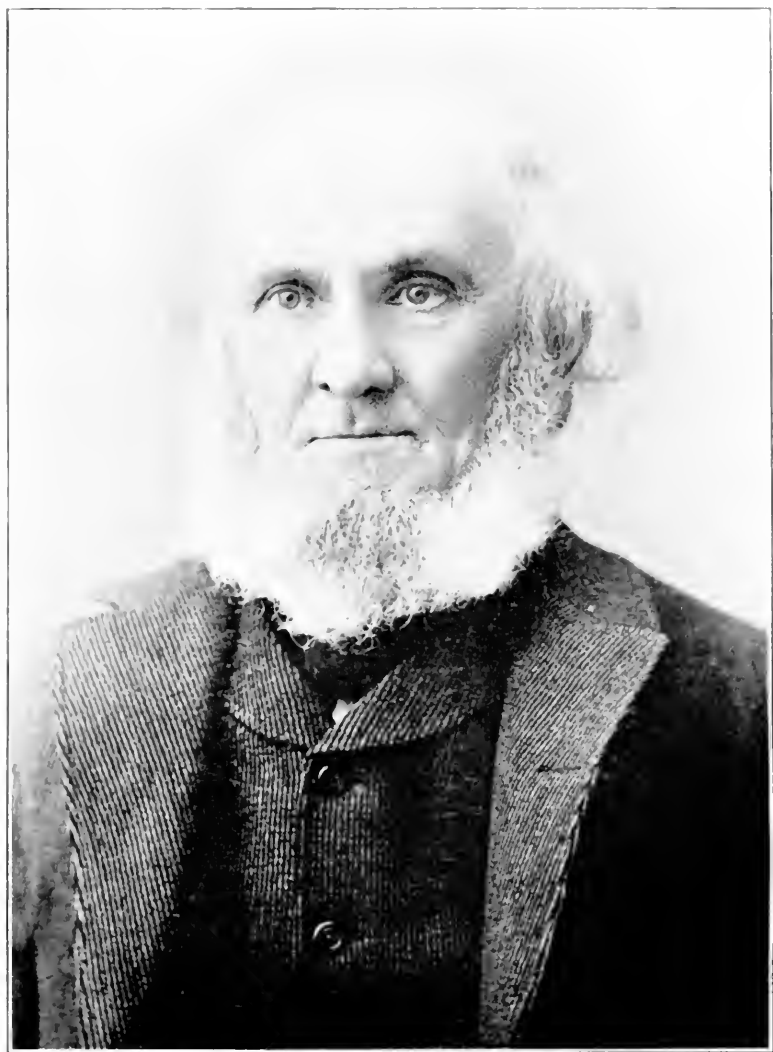
The afternoon session opened with the reading of the resolutions by Samuel Jacobs.

Whereas, The American Union is now threatened with immediate dissolution; therefore, *Resolved*,

1st. That we are unalterably attached to the union of these states, endeared to us by the glorious memories of the past, and which has given us peace and prosperity at home, and respect, consideration and power throughout the world.

2d. That whilst no foreign enemy invites us to the ordeal of arms, and when we have treaties of peace, friendship and commerce with forty-seven independent nations of the world,—when distant Japan sends hither her ambassadors laden with peace offerings, and the great-grandson of George the Third, the heir apparent of England's royalty, makes a respectful pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington—we present to the world the deplorable spectacle of the foremost nation of them all trembling on the verge of financial ruin, and soon to become, perhaps, "a land rent with civil feuds, and drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood;"—even now, the states, North and South, are arming for the conflict.

3d. That we concur in the sentiments of Andrew Jackson, expressed in his farewell address, that "the constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive power confided to the general government. The foundation must be laid in the affections of the people, in the security it gives to life, liberty, property and character in every quarter of the country, and the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several states bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every state should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibilities or offend the just pride of the people of other states; and they should frown upon every proceeding within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union."



SAMUEL JACOBS

4th. That we are in favor of the union of conservative men throughout the country, for the sake of the Union; and that we disclaim all party ties and platforms which stand in the way of the perpetuation of a union that shall guaranty to the several states thereof full and equal rights under the constitution—and this we believe to be the duty of all.

5th. That we hold it to be self-evident that unless there is a fair, just and prompt compromise of the slavery question, the process of dissolution cannot be arrested but that it will go on until there is a total and final severance between the free and the slave states; and thus believing, we regard those who protest that there shall be “no compromise”—“no concession,” and who recommend the immediate employment of force against the seceding states, or the people thereof—as actual enemies of the Union—not indeed in motive, but such in reality and in effect.

6th. That whilst the people of neither section of the Union are faultless, the citizens and states of the North should place themselves right upon the record and right in fact before they think of going to war with their brethren of the South.

7th. That the fugitive slave law, and all other laws of Congress, should be obeyed, until they are amended or repealed, or decided to be unconstitutional by the appropriate judicial tribunal.

8th. That the Supreme Court of the United States is a tribunal erected by the Constitution itself as the legal and final interpreter of that instrument, in all those cases that are capable of assuming, and do actually assume, the character of suits at law, or in equity, and that the decisions of that court should be obeyed by all good citizens of the United States and executed in good faith.

9th. That we are in favor of a just and reasonable compromise of the slavery question, to be consummated, if necessary, by such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as comport with the spirit in which that instrument was originally formed, and which shall be consistent with its principles.

10th. That while a large portion of the meeting, perhaps a majority, are decidedly in favor of intrusting the people of the territories with the power to provide by laws for the admission or prohibition of slavery, yet for the sake of the Union, we are willing to accept the compromise measures offered in the United States Senate by John J. Crittenden, or the propositions of Stephen A. Douglas; and as the measures of adjustment, recommended by the “border states committee” seem most likely, in their substance, to receive the sanction of the present Congress, we do most respectfully and earnestly appeal to the senators and representatives in Congress, from Iowa, to give those measures their support—but not to the detriment of any other just and equitable measure of pacification which can be adopted, and which may be more satisfactory.

11th. That no semblance of dishonor should attach to those republican members of Congress, who in this terrible crisis, consent to a modification of their party platform in respect to slavery, but on the contrary, those who thus hold out the olive branch should be hailed as patriots and statesmen; because,

First. Although Abraham Lincoln has been constitutionally elected President and should be inaugurated and received as such by all sections of the country,

yet he has been elected wholly by a majority of the people of the free states, against the solid electoral vote of the slave states.

Secondly. A majority of nearly one million of the American people cast their votes against Mr. Lincoln and his party platform.

Thirdly. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with slavery in the territories.

Fourthly. A modification of said party platform is believed to be necessary to keep even the border slave states in the Union.

12th. That the Union-loving citizens of those Southern states who have labored and still labor with devotion, courage and patriotism, to withhold their states from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the admiration and gratitude of the whole American people.

13th. That the redress of existing difficulties cannot be effected by crimination and recrimination, but the times demand forbearance of feeling, and the calm maintenance of the constitutional rights of every state and of every citizen, of whatever section.

14th. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the rights of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends.

15th. That to the union of the states this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its power abroad.

16th. That the course pursued by the extremists North and South in regard to the institution of slavery (which we believe to be the main cause of the present crisis) meets with our unqualified disapprobation.

The approval of these declarations meant, at least on the part of republicans, a repudiation or abandonment of fundamental party principles. By such course they would yield "that the federal constitution, the rights of the states, and the union of the states, must and shall be preserved." By such course they would accept "the new dogma that the constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the territories of the United States." By such course they would deny "that the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom." By such course they would grant "the authority of Congress, of a territorial Legislature, or of any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States." The two political faiths would combine no more than oil and water. Not all who were sincere and patriotic perceived at the time the irreconcilable difference.

The discussion turned at once upon individual beliefs. Alvin Turner inquired whether those who subscribed to the Chicago platform were to be allowed to vote. The chair's response in substance was, that if they considered that enunciation their ultimatum for a compromise, they were not entitled to vote. C. W. Slagle, defining his position, said that under such ruling he had no right to be there. Joseph Ball stated that he subscribed to the Chicago platform and that he was opposed to any concession to rebels that required a surrender of principles. Owen Bromley desired to know if his right to vote was recognized. The chair denied him the right and refused to entertain an appeal to the house from this decision. James F. Wilson explained his attitude. He was a "compromise



JOSEPH BALL

man." There were traitors in the South in fact and in law. He would hang the leaders, but would grant amnesty to their misled followers, if they would lay down their arms, give up the property stolen from the general government and behave themselves. The chair called him to order and himself took the floor. He favored the Crittenden compromise, although he did not like any compromise that would establish a line of demarcation through the country. M. M. Bleakmore thought that as other gentlemen were permitted to present their ideas of a compromise, Mr. Wilson also should have the privilege. Charles Negus attended to meet men with certain sentiments, by that meaning men with courage to entertain a spirit of concession. Joseph Ball announced a determination to speak though all hell stood at his back. Col. James Thompson was in favor of compromising. There was no treason in advocating the principles of South Carolina. He did not want to shed his blood for the dirty, nasty quibble of letting niggers go into the territories. The contention was brought to an unceremonious close by the chair promptly putting the formal questions on the reception and adoption of the report. C. W. Slagle without success attempted to present a minority report. The resolutions were declared adopted. Amid much confusion adjournment was effected.

The rebuffs experienced in this meeting by those whose views were at variance with the purposes of its managers led to an open conference at night. This also was in Wells' Hall. Dr. C. S. Clarke accepted the position of chairman on the condition that no gag law should be applied and that free discussion should be allowed. W. W. Junkin was secretary. After an address by Owen Bromley on "the state of the country," A. R. Fulton, C. E. Noble and W. M. Clark were appointed to prepare an expression of the sense of the gathering in regard to the compromise meeting.

A. M. Scott offered this sentiment, which was approved:

Resolved, That it is no time to talk of compromise when treason and rebellion are stalking abroad in the land. In such a time, the only proper compromise is a good dose of "old hickory."

James F. Wilson, called upon to speak, denounced the Crittenden compromise, or any such base surrender of principles on the part of the republican party.

The committee submitted a report which was unanimously adopted. It defined the compromise meeting, "in the language of Colonel Thompson," one of its principal actors, as a "'democratic meeting'—used for democratic purposes—the extension of slavery and the policy of rule or ruin." In severe terms it arraigned Bernhart Henn. It declared him "entitled to the thanks of South Carolina traitors" for his enforcement of their maxim "'that the minority shall rule the majority;'" that "while professing to act without prejudice," he manifested throughout the entire proceedings, "the most bitter and uncompromising partisan spirit;" that, "in his action as presiding officer," he recognized and applied "the slave-driving opposition to the exercise of free speech;" that, "in deciding motions carried which were lost," in refusing to sustain motions from any save his partisan associates or to entertain appeals from his decisions, "he exhibited a perfect fitness to assist in advancing the work required by the interests of Southern rebels." It further asserted that the resolutions he declared adopted had been carried only by his decision, not by the votes of the persons present; and that they did "not embrace a fair expression of the sentiment" of the

majority who "were opposed to any compromise which would be a sacrifice of principle."

A communication from Henry Stoner and Horace Gaylord was given to the public withdrawing "in justice to themselves" their names as vice presidents from the proceedings of the compromise meeting, for the reason that it "was not conducted according to parliamentary usage, and did not express the true sentiments of the people present, much less of the people of the county, and for the further reason that under the arbitrary and unprecedented rulings of the chairman, B. Henn, a large portion of the people present were 'gagged' down and not allowed to express their views."

C. W. Slagle read the resolutions which he and Joseph Ball had advocated in the committee and sought to present in a minority report to the compromise meeting:

Resolved, 4th. That we are opposed to any amendment of the Constitution of the United States which shall fix the institution of slavery upon the people of any state or territory beyond the power of the people of such state or territory, during the existence of either a state or territorial government, to eject said institution of slavery through their legally constituted authorities, and preserve their state or territory free, if they desire so to do.

5th. That the right of a state to secede from the Union is a doctrine not recognized by the Constitution of the United States.

6th. That the conduct of the seceding states in their acts of secession, seizure of the property of the Government, and defiance of the laws, is either right or wrong. If right, they should be sustained; if wrong, they should be condemned. In the opinion of this meeting they are wrong.

Early in the month a portion of the citizens of Des Moines Township met at the Brick College "to consider the threatening dangers" of the country. Alexander Clark was chairman; Abraham Teter and Reuben Ellmaker were the clerks. These resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, A portion of the states of our Federal Union have withdrawn; and Whereas, We believe that unless some compromise is effected other states will withdraw, thereby destroying our Government; and Whereas, We believe the dangers threatening our country is owing to a belief entertained by the people of the Southern states, that a growing majority of the North will eventually, either by an open violation, or misconstruction, or by an alteration of the Federal Constitution, deprive them of their rights as they now exist in the Government, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we are indebted to the union of the states for our great prosperity as a nation. That we believe a dissolution of our Government would bring upon all parts of our widely-extended country direful calamities; perhaps the worst evils that could befall us, civil war; and the entire destruction of our civil and religious liberties.

2. That as our fathers formed our Government by mutual concessions and compromise, we believe it is the duty of every patriot to make every reasonable concession to perpetuate it, therefore as a compromise, and for to move the question of slavery entirely from the halls of Congress, and to dispel from the minds of the people of the South the belief that we ever intend to, or even can deprive them of their rights in the Union, and to restore peace and harmony to

the country, we are in favor of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Senator Crittenden.

3. That we are opposed to any action of any of the states of the Union of a warlike nature, believing such action calculated to beget like action in the other sections of our country, and of adding fuel to the flame of excitement already burning too fiercely.

4. That we will discountenance all newspapers and periodicals that pursue a course calculated to keep up sectional strife; that we will by our influence and by our example and by our votes discountenance sectionalism in all its forms.

5. That we believe it is the duty of the Legislature of every state of this Union to repeal all laws which hinder the full and free operation of the fugitive slave law, believing such laws to be a violation of the compact that binds these states together.

6. That the union of these states can only be preserved by restoring the fraternal feeling that existed in the early days of the Republic; that the Union cannot be preserved by coercive measures on the part of the Federal Government.

7. That if such feeling cannot be restored as will enable us to live in peace and harmony, we are in favor of a mutual and peaceful separation, and of an amicable division of the public property.

8. That whilst we justify Major Anderson in removing the forces under his command to the most secure fort in Charleston harbor, we must condemn the spiking of the guns in the vacated fort as being eminently calculated to provoke an attack; that we utterly condemn as the greatest outrage the action of Southern states in taking possession of United States property.

9. That we will co-operate with all men independent of party ties who will unite with us in carrying out the foregoing views.

On February 7th, the seventy-seven citizens of the county addressed through Samuel R. Curtis a letter of thanks to John E. Bouligny, a congressman from Louisiana, for his "manly and bold declaration of devotion to the American Union" in the House of Representatives.

They wrote: You seem to understand us at the North, your people do not. We are their friends, but they think us enemies. Our principles are not understood at the South; we have been slandered and misrepresented. And these base slanders have been believed by your people. They will not hear us, and if they do they will not believe us. We trust and hope that time and the unfolding of events will prove to them that under all circumstances and at all times we will respect and guard all their rights in the Union and under the Constitution. As reasonable men they cannot demand more, as just men we cannot grant less, and as honorable men we cannot grant more. We will, therefore, bide our time, until we are heard and understood, believing that then confidence, peace and good will will be restored, and our happy but now distracted country will renew her course of honor and glory.

In his acknowledgment of the compliment was an inspiration:

If they are lovers of this Union, as I doubt not they are, and devoted to the flag of our common country, then I accept most gratefully their sympathy. Under the stars and stripes I was born and under them I hope to die.

About the middle of the month the citizens of Coalport and vicinity formally expressed their sentiments in regard to the "distracted state" of the country.

N. Patch was made chairman and T. C. Evans secretary. Resolutions drafted by J. W. Planett, A. R. Pierce and T. C. Evans were discussed and adopted:

Whereas, Believing that the true issue between the North and the South is that of the equilibrium of representation, and that the extension or non-extension of slavery is only secondary to that of power, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we deprecate the present efforts of some of our political partisans to raise up party strife on a sectional basis.

2. That in our opinion the Chicago platform embodies no principle or idea contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and in that belief we will stand by it as the exponent of the principles of the republican party.

3. That we look with approbation and pride on the firmness with which our representatives in Congress resist the aggressive demands of the South.

4. That secession is rebellion, and rebellion treason; and that it is the duty of the general Government to enforce the laws.

5. That if the republican party consent to pass any of the compromises offered by the South, it will merit the contempt of the civilized world.

6. That we are prepared, at whatever sacrifice it may require, to defend the Constitution of the United States as it is.

7. That any interference with the free navigation of the Mississippi River will not be tolerated by the Northwestern states.

8. That we consider the leaders of the Disunion movement as traitors, and that it would be dishonorable and cowardly to accept any compromise they offer.

A little later was published over the signature of Samuel Jacobs a defense of the "Union Meeting" which favored compromise. A few sentences will throw in relief his own mental attitude at least:

Personal and political considerations should be cast aside in the present extraordinary and appalling crisis. I hope democrats and republicans will cordially unite in a common effort to save the country from ruin. * * * There is yet time to compromise, thanks to the heroic states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, who have run up the flag of truce, and temporarily, at least, stopped the progress of dissolution, in the hope that an amicable adjustment can be made, satisfactory to all sections. Let us give the Union men of the South such a compromise as will enable them to defeat secession and anarchy in their respective states.

The issue to be faced was becoming clear. Secession was in the air. "Secession is treason. Those who talk about the rights of secession talk about the rights of traitors. The word secession is not so palpable and odious as that of traitor. It sounds better and does not smack of treason to the Government. No state has a right under our Constitution and laws to secede. It is treason—nothing less." Such was the character of the reasoning which appealed to the common mind. Under its leavening force, political uncertainty was ripening to pass away, and patriotism was budding to break into perfect flower.

When the news of the peaceful inauguration of Lincoln was received, there was a universal feeling of relief. It was a happy omen. In Fairfield there was a demonstration at night. Anvils were fired. The wide awakes turned out and paraded the streets to the strains of martial music. Congratulatory speeches were made at the courthouse by Alvin Turner, C. W. Slagle, J. F. Wilson, J. G. Kirk-

patrick and A. M. Scott. In this hour of jubilation the curtain which concealed the future still hid the impending dangers.

The wise appealing words of the President's inaugural address allayed much prejudice. They were another element in unifying the North against the destruction plans of the maddened and determined South.

CHAPTER XL

THE SOLDIERS

On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired on. It was a definitive act of secession and broke the illusive spell of compromise. The awakening was instantaneous.

On April 14th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for "the militia of the several states of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000" to execute the laws. On April 16th, a direct call was made on the State of Iowa "for one regiment of militia for immediate service."

On April 17th, Governor Kirkwood by proclamation called "upon the militia of this state immediately to form in different counties volunteer companies with a view of entering the active military service of the United States," for the purpose of aiding the Federal Government "in enforcing its laws and suppressing rebellion." The regiment required was to "consist of ten companies of at least seventy-eight men each, including one captain and two lieutenants to be elected by each company." At the same time he wrote the several counties, "I am anxious that the response of Iowa shall be prompt and emphatic."

The loyal people of Jefferson County were watchful and alert. Moved by the President's demand for troops, on the evening of April 17th, to the stirring notes of martial music, they assembled at the courthouse and organized a meeting with D. P. Stubbs as president, Dr. S. W. Taylor and Ward Lamson as vice presidents, and W. W. Junkin as secretary. Patriotic speeches by C. W. Slagle, J. G. Kirkpatrick, Robert C. Brown and George Strong intensified their ardor.

The enrollment of those willing to serve as soldiers was begun. The roll was placed in charge of George Strong, C. W. Slagle and R. F. Ratcliff. It stated: "We, the undersigned, able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five hereby tender our services to Governor Kirkwood, and obligate ourselves to be in readiness to march in defense of our country as occasion may require, subject only to such regulation as may hereafter be enacted by the Government for the regulation of volunteers." The first to put his name to it was George Strong. That night, or within the next few days, it was also signed in order by Moses A. McCoid, David B. Wilson, Henry A. Millen, Robert Lock, George Balding, W. T. Killough, J. G. Kirkpatrick, Bill Hampson, George H. Case, William Scott, Daniel W. Brown, G. H. Myers, A. K. Updegraph, C. A. Miller, W. F. Smith, J. M. Hughes, R. M. Rhamey, Daniel Smith, David P. Long, George W. Hill, John Swanson, Isaac Olds, George W. Fetter, John T. McCullough, D. B. Johnson, John Locke, Manford Hall, Thomas Hoffman, John R. McCeldery, Charles J. Reed, N. Howard Ward, David Jones, William H. Cusick, Jacob Fox, J. A. Whitley, W. C. Henderson, Owen Bromley, Samuel B. Woods, William Hill, Brainerd Kerr, James F.

Crawford, John J. Payton, R. P. Moore, Jacob Young, Harry Patrick, W. S. Moore, William Leith, H. G. Ross, Matt Hilbert, W. T. Hendricks, McDonald Parshall, Sol. D. B. Welch, William H. Baker, J. W. Workman (Drum), James Ross, David Pierson, Samuel Turner, George Heaton, William W. Maxwell, John T. Russell, A. R. Wilson James M. Dudley, Reuben Coop, John J. McKee, Wesley Summers, Silas Pearson, Samuel H. Simms, J. W. Robinson, Elijah Newby, Benjamin Mikesell, Ostin Sebrin, D. W. Garber, Lester Daley, R. G. Forgrave, Wiley S. Simms, John C. Duncan, Daniel Moore, Stephen D. Gorsuch, Jackson Hefner, Henry T. Harris, William Pattison, U. M. Davis, J. W. Messick, W. Bauder, Frederick F. Metzler, J. L. Thompson, M. Page, A. P. Heaton, William F. Lowery, Mark F. Carter, Timothy W. Austin, Robert Stam, G. W. Hammond, J. S. Longary, L. D. Boone, W. H. Pierson, Marion York, J. H. Forgrave, James Young, R. B. Partridge and La Torry Webster. These were the forerunners of hundreds to follow.

The duty of patriotism was expressed simply. There was no recognition of indifference, no recognition of a halfway point on which any one could find footing. Devotion to country and institutions faced only in one direction. "Resolved, That all true men will stand by the Government in its hour of need, and every man who will not is unworthy of its protection."

A private's pay was \$11 per month. Its meagerness was fully realized. With thoughtful concern, Robert C. Brown, Dr. S. W. Taylor, D. Young, R. Gaines and J. H. Allinder were appointed to procure the signatures of persons willing to assist the families of those who should enter the military service of the United States.

The meeting ended with "three rousing cheers for 'the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.'"

On April 22d, these volunteers elected Frederick F. Metzler captain, George Strong first lieutenant and Stephen D. Gorsuch second lieutenant. They failed quick as their action was, to secure acceptance as part of the First Iowa Infantry. They were included, however, among the companies that Governor Kirkwood ordered into quarters in the respective counties where raised to be disciplined, drilled and ready to form a second regiment, should there be another requisition.

On May 6th, they enlisted and began training in earnest for the serious work before them. This schooling lasted little more than two weeks. On May 23d they were marshalled in the park and after listening to an address by Rev. Andrew Axline, who was subsequently appointed the first chaplain of this regiment, were all given Testaments, which were distributed by R. S. Hughes and W. H. Jordan for the Jefferson County Bible Society. In each man's copy was inscribed his name. The next morning, in the park, with the Fairfield Guards and the Home Guards also in line, they were presented with a silk flag, a gift from the women of Fairfield. Miss Helen E. Pelletreau spoke briefly for the donors.

"Citizen soldiers, you have enlisted at the call of your country to defend our rights. We honor you for so doing, and rejoice in being able to manifest our approval of your hearty response to that call by presenting you this flag. These are the same stars and stripes under which our fathers fought and bled—'The Star Spangled Banner'—which has been to all nations an emblem of our devotion to liberty and freedom. Take the gift, guard it well. Bear it to the very front of battle, and fight valiently under its folds until victory is yours. Then, and not

till then, we charge you to return it to us unstained by dishonor, and you shall be welcomed home with hearts full of gratitude.

"This is a proud day for us and for you. For us, that we can freely give up our husbands, brothers and sons for the sake of our country; for you, that you can sever the ties that bind you to home and friends and go forth 'armed with the panoply of war' to fight for our liberties.

"May the same spirit which actuated our forefathers inspire you with zeal and undaunted courage in the great and glorious cause which you have espoused. Be assured our prayers will follow you through all the privations, toils and dangers you may encounter, and we believe that that God who protected and sustained Washington in the hour of his greatest need, will be with you and nerve your arms to strike a death blow to the foes of the 'Flag of our Union.'"

The address was received without applause. The feeling of the moment filled many eyes with tears, but was too solemn for demonstrative expression. The colors were accepted for the company by Lieutenant Strong. Then followed short talks by W. H. H. Hampson, Henry A. Millen, Owen Bromley and Captain Metzler. At the conclusion of these exercises, ranks were broken to permit of personal leavetakings.

After a little while they marched to the depot and amid cheers took their departure. They went by train to Ottumwa and thence to Keokuk, where they arrived that evening. Four days later, May 28th, they were mustered in as Company E of the Second Iowa Infantry.

To provide them with uniforms, the state furnished the materials; James Edmiston, tailor, took their measures and cut the cloth; and their loyal woman-kind did the sewing. For lack of stripes and buttons, some of the suits could not be finished at once. It was July 4th when those so delayed were delivered at Camp Lyon, near St. Joseph, Missouri, and displaced the motley garb worn from home. Unfortunately, these clothes made by loving hands were "cadet gray" and not long after had to be discarded for others of "regulation blue" supplied by the Government.

The Second Regiment was the first to take the field. On June 13th, obedient to an order from Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, it was embarked at Keokuk on the steamer Jeanie Deans and carried to Hannibal, Missouri, to aid in taking possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and North Missouri railroads. Thus it entered upon its years of arduous and hazardous service.

It was yet to be learned that war is ravenous.

On July 11th and 19th, a considerable number of men from the vicinities of Germanville, Pleasant Plain and Abingdon, enlisted at Richland, Keokuk County. On the 24th, at Burlington, they were mustered in as part of Company K of the Seventh Iowa Infantry. On August 6th, this regiment was ordered to St. Louis, where it at once proceeded and received its arms.

At Burlington, on August 17th, Lester Daily, William Hall, William A. McCune, William Pattison, Charles F. Roscoe, Alonzo R. Wilson and Alexander Wykoff, and on September 1st, John Bartholomew and Commodore P. Spicer, joined and were mustered in as members of the First Battery Iowa Light Artillery. The company remained at Burlington until December, when it was transferred to Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, and equipped with six guns and caissons and accessories.

It was probably as early as June that there was raised at Fairfield a troop of mounted men, who hoped to secure admission into the First Iowa Cavalry. In this effort they met with disappointment. That they were not included in the Second Iowa Cavalry may have been due to their location. On August 26th their tender having been accepted, they were ordered into quarters by Governor Kirkwood. Their readiness to make response is shown in the fact that they were hauled in wagons to Keokuk, taking two days for the journey, and were mustered in on the 30th as Company F of the Third Iowa Cavalry. Their officers were Andrew M. Robinson, captain; Benjamin F. Crail, first lieutenant, and Cravin L. Hartman, second lieutenant.

A number of men were attracted to a troop formed at Birmingham, Van Buren County. This was mustered in on September 10th at Keokuk as Company H of the Third Iowa Cavalry.

The regiment was removed on November 6th to Benton Barracks, where for arms it received sabers and revolvers only.

At a public meeting held in Fairfield on September 17th, George Acheson, Fred S. Whiting, James Strong, A. R. Pierce and C. W. Slagle were instructed to prepare a muster roll and superintend the organization of a new company of infantry. The roll was kept at the office of Slagle and Acheson. This purpose appears to have been abandoned in October in order to hasten the enrollment of a company for a cavalry regiment which Col. Asbury B. Porter of Mount Pleasant was raising. This body was quickly made up. On November 2d, its members met at the courthouse and elected Abial R. Pierce, captain; Fred S. Whiting, first lieutenant, and Aaron J. Newby, second lieutenant. The rendezvous was Camp Harlan, Mount Pleasant. There, on the 25th, they were mustered in as Company M of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

The regiment passed the winter at Camp Harlan. Toward the close of February, 1862, it was ordered to St. Louis, from which point it proceeded in a few days to Rolla, Missouri.

Through the cold months there was a lull in enlistments. Toward the last of January, 1862, recruits were sought for the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments, but there were few responses to the appeals. In February, there was a change from apathy to activity, the result of the victory at Donelson and the glorious part of the Second Iowa Infantry. In March, twenty-one men from about Germanville, Pleasant Plain and Abingdon enlisted, and on the 26th were mustered in at Keokuk as part of Company D of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry. About this time H. N. Moore enrolled a company at Fairfield, which, with himself as captain, was mustered in at Keokuk on April 11th as Company I of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

Shortly after this the regiment was conveyed to St. Louis. For some unknown cause the adjutant-general of the United States advised its disbandment, an action which was prevented by the energetic zeal of Governor Kirkwood and Adjutant-General Baker. It was then given its arms and equipage and hurried to the front.

There was a growing realization of the magnitude of the struggle. On July 9th five additional regiments were required of Iowa. Governor Kirkwood assigned the raising of these to the several congressional districts. A few sentences in his proclamation present a vivid picture of those trying days: "The preservation of the Union, the perpetuity of our Government, the honor of our state, demand that

this requisition should be promptly met. Our harvest is upon us and we have feared a lack of force to secure it. But we must imitate our brave Iowa boys in the field, meet new emergencies with new exertions. Our old men and our boys, unfit for war, if need be, our women, must help to gather harvests while those able to bear arms go forth to aid their brave brethren in the field. The necessity is urgent. Our national existence is at stake."

Patriotic fervor rose high. Some who could not give direct bodily service rendered aid to those who did. T. L. Pollard offered of his scanty store "\$25 for the first twenty-five soldiers enlisted in July," payable when mustered in. Two other citizens authorized Slagle and Acheson to draw on them at sight for \$40 each to encourage recruiting. One of them wrote, "I am not able-bodied, neither am I wealthy, but I wish to sustain the flag which protects us." These instances typify the general anxiety and desire.

Richard Gaines, John M. Woods, Harry Jordan, Joshua Wright, P. N. Woods, M. M. Bleakmore and George W. Phelps were commissioned recruiting officers.

On August 9th, a great mass meeting was held at Fairfield to encourage volunteering. There were speeches by James F. Wilson, Lieut. Jesse F. Warner of the Seventh Iowa Infantry, George Acheson, Rev. James H. Rhea, C. W. Slagle, Rev. S. C. McCune and Rev. John B. Drayer. Determination and enthusiasm were dominant.

This public counsel was immediately effective. In the evening a company was organized at the courthouse. Harry Jordan was elected captain, John M. Woods first lieutenant, and Arthur S. Jordan second lieutenant. At the same time another company was organized at Abingdon with Joshua Wright as captain, Harrison **Smith** as first lieutenant and William S. Brooks as second lieutenant. **The former**, with the Godspeeds of hundreds gathered to see it off, left on the 14th for Camp Lincoln, Keokuk, going by train to Burlington, thence down the Mississippi by boat. It was mustered in on the 18th as Company B of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry. The latter was mustered in on the 20th as Company D of the same regiment.

This regiment was fully equipped before leaving the state. It was moved in September to St. Louis, thence to Rolla, and then marched to Springfield, Missouri, from which point it soon engaged in an active campaign.

Under the stimuli of the times, two other companies were formed. One, enrolled at Glasgow on the 13th, chose Robert D. Creamer captain, Edward B. Heaton first lieutenant, and Simpson J. Chester second lieutenant. One, enrolled at Fairfield, though largely recruited in the neighborhoods of Brookville, Batavia and Libertyville, on the 16th, chose John B. Drayer captain, Matthew Clark first lieutenant, and Jacob C. Fry second lieutenant. The first, on the 19th, after a public dinner in a grove near Glasgow, went into quarters at Fairfield, where on the 27th it was joined by the second. On September 1st, they went by way of Burlington to Keokuk, where on the 23d they were mustered in, the former as Company G, the latter as Company H, of the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry.

A number of men from near Pleasant Plain and Germanville enlisted at Brighton under Capt. W. T. Burgess. They also were mustered in on the 23d at Keokuk as part of Company E of the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry.

In anticipation of a draft an examination beginning on September 1st was made of the militia. D. P. Stubbs was commissioner, Dr. P. N. Woods the ex-

aming surgeon. It was found there were 2,858 men listed, of whom 534 were in Fairfield Township, 233 in Des Moines, 285 in Penn, 210 in Polk, 150 in Cedar, 132 in Blackhawk, 227 in Locust Grove, 221 in Buchanan, 196 in Liberty, 218 in Walnut, 177 in Round Prairie and 275 in Lockridge. Out of 1,100 who appeared, 480 showed cause for exemption. There were already 976 volunteers, of whom 217 were from Fairfield Township, 72 from Des Moines, 72 from Penn, 86 from Polk, 43 from Cedar, 36 from Blackhawk, 79 from Locust Grove, 75 from Buchanan, 83 from Liberty, 73 from Walnut, 61 from Round Prairie and 79 from Lockridge. Of the volunteers thirty-six being less than eighteen years of age or more than forty-five years of age were not included in the enrollment. After striking from the rolls both those in the service and those entitled to exemption, there remained 1,478 men subject to military duty, of whom 265 were in Fairfield Township, 106 in Des Moines, 161 in Penn, 101 in Polk, 78 in Cedar, 66 in Blackhawk, 117 in Locust Grove, 124 in Buchanan, 87 in Liberty, 119 in Walnut, 76 in Round Prairie and 138 in Lockridge. Liberty Township stood first in honor, lacking but two of having contributed one-half of its able-bodied men to the Union army.

Early in September, William Shadford and John V. Myers sought recruits for "the Governor's Gray Beards," as the Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry was popularly called. The name was bestowed because the plan was to make up the regiment of men whose years otherwise would prevent their enlistment. They themselves enlisted, as did William Breardy, Charles W. Coleman, Jacob A. Creek, Christian Curfman, Edward Dougherty, Adam Goode, John Jones, Daniel Price and Spencer Totten. Edward Dougherty was sixty-four years old. Five of the others exceeded fifty years of age. John V. Myers was made second lieutenant of Company H. The regiment was assembled at "Camp Strong," Muscatine, where on December 15th it was mustered in. The last of the month it was ordered to St. Louis. On January 5, 1863, it was quartered in Schofield Barracks and assigned to provost duty and to guarding the military prisons.

Late in September, M. M. Bleakmore was authorized to recruit a company for the Forty-third Iowa Infantry. The rendezvous of the regiment was "Camp Curtis," Ottumwa. As there had now developed a radical change of policy and volunteers were encouraged to enter the depleted ranks of troops already in active service, he secured few enlistments. This was a general condition. Before the close of the year, the filling of the regiment was in doubt. The final result was the abandonment of the organization. Its recruits were then transferred and on various dates between April 27 and July 13, 1863, were mustered in at Davenport as members of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry. This regiment was soon marched to Omaha and distributed among the frontier posts in the Territory of Nebraska.

The capture of Vicksburg and the defeat and retreat of Lee from Gettysburg on July 4, 1863, were strong incentives to volunteer. A company at Eddyville, Wapello County, and a company in Van Buren County included a considerable number of men from Jefferson County. Rezin S. Hilton was elected first lieutenant of the former and James W. Moore first lieutenant of the latter. It was the good fortune of these organizations to be selected for the Eighth Iowa Cavalry. They were ordered in August to "Camp Roberts," Davenport, where on September 30th, they were mustered in respectively as Companies B and C.

In October the regiment was taken to Louisville, Kentucky, thence marching to Nashville, Tennessee, where it completed its equipment.

On September 24th, Joseph Ennis advertised "a first rate chance" to avoid a prospective draft by entering the Ninth Iowa Cavalry. Soldiers of nine months previous service were offered a bounty and premiums amounting to \$402; new recruits were offered a bounty of \$100. Twenty-six men enlisted. James Kerr was made second lieutenant of Company I. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport on September 30th, and a few days after was moved to St. Louis.

In the spring of 1864, it was felt that the end of the war was in sight and that a vigorous campaign would bring it to a speedy and positive termination. On April 21st the governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin held a conference at Washington and proposed to President Lincoln to furnish within twenty days 85,000 volunteers for 100 days' service. The proposal was accepted. These troops were to serve in fortifications and elsewhere to release disciplined and seasoned soldiers for active employment in the field.

Under this agreement, Gov. William M. Stone on April 25th issued a call for ten regiments. On May 9th, a company was organized at Fairfield with William K. Alexander as captain, David R. McCracken as first lieutenant and Lemon J. Allen as second lieutenant. There was some time lost in its completion because many who enrolled were under age and could not be sworn in until the consent of their parents was obtained. On May 17th, it left for Keokuk, where on the 25th it was mustered in as Company I of the Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry. The regiment was conveyed with little delay to Memphis, Tennessee, where it aided in guarding the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

In the four years of need there were others who volunteered where there were special personal inducements to be taken advantage of or where chance provided the opportunity. Conspicuous among these for distinguished services were Dr. Richard Mohr, surgeon of the Tenth Iowa Infantry, and Dr. P. N. Wood, surgeon of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

In all, out of a population of a little over fifteen thousand in 1860, more than sixteen hundred men of Jefferson County offered themselves as a willing sacrifice for their country. They were above one-tenth of all its people. To appreciate the force of this simple statement, count in any neighborhood, old and young, men, women and children, and for every ten persons take out a strong and vigorous man, neither under eighteen nor over forty-five. Those so taken and those so left will serve for standards to measure the patriotic devotion, not alone of those who took up arms, but of those also who sent them forth. Note the loss to the community and to its families, and there will grow a deeper realization of their heroism and self-denial.

The story of their military life, their campaigns and battles, belongs to the larger story of the war. It must be briefly epitomized.

The Second Iowa Infantry on February 15, 1862, proved its mettle in the attack on Fort Donelson, and for its bravery was placed at the head of the column which took possession of the Confederate works after the surrender. On April 6 and 7, 1862, it fought on the bloody field of Shiloh. On October 3 and 4, 1862, at Corinth, it added new glory to its laurels. In the official report of James B. Weaver, major commanding, Capt. John T. McCullough and Lieuts. D. B. Wilson and M. A. McCord were specifically named and commended. During 1863

it remained in Tennessee, and in December was mustered in at Pulaski as the Second Iowa Veteran Infantry. In May, 1864, Company E elected new officers, namely, George Heaton, captain; Cyrus Bartow, first lieutenant, and George F. Balding, second lieutenant. Atlanta was now the objective point of Sherman's army. As part of his forces, this regiment actively participated in the movement and in the march through Georgia to the sea. Its last engagement occurred on February 26, 1865, at Lynches Creek, South Carolina. On May 24th, it arrived at Washington, where it took part in the Grand Review. On July 12th it was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and on the 20th was disbanded at Davenport.

The Seventh Iowa Infantry began its list of battles on November 7, 1861, at Belmont, Missouri, and for its conduct there received the commendation of General Grant. In 1862 it fought at Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. In 1863, in comparative inactivity, it helped to watch over and hold the Union lines in Tennessee. In 1864 it served under Sherman and engaged in many actions, the culmination of which was the fall of Atlanta. It also marched with him to the sea, and on December 21st entered Savannah. Leaving that city on January 28, 1865, on March 24th, having covered a distance of 480 miles in the frequent and chill rains of winter, through dismal swamps often waist deep in water, building by measurement thirty-nine miles of corduroy road, it arrived at Goldsboro, North Carolina. It was a memorable achievement. After taking part in the Grand Review at Washington, it was mustered out on July 12th at Louisville. It was disbanded at Davenport.

The First Battery Iowa Light Artillery on March 7 and 8, 1862, won enviable praise at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, which was its first engagement. William Hall was killed in this action. After the battle of Arkansas Post, in January, 1863, Major-General McClermand, to show his appreciation of its service, presented the battery with two fine Parrott guns taken from the enemy. Moved next to Sherman's Landing, opposite Vicksburg, it suffered there from a severe outbreak of smallpox. Beginning on May 18th, it fired more than thirteen hundred rounds from each of its guns in the siege of Vicksburg. It fought on November 25th on Lookout Mountain in the immediate presence of General Hooker, and on the 26th at Missionary Ridge. While at Chattanooga it was newly equipped with ten-pounder Parrott guns. It was active in 1864 in the operations against Atlanta. Its last fight took place in December of that year at Nashville, Tennessee, where it remained to perform garrison duty. It was mustered out on July 5, 1865, at Davenport.

The Third Cavalry was divided for nearly two years. The Second Battalion, in which were companies F and H, during that period operated as a separate unit. Its first actual fighting occurred in May, 1862, in Monroe County, Missouri. At Kirksville on August 6th it sustained one-third of the total Union loss. In the subsequent months it scouted and skirmished with guerrillas. In the summer of 1863, it aided in the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas. In October, the regiment was reunited at Benton. In the fall of 1864, it was employed in Missouri in the campaign against General Price. Its last expedition was made as part of the forces under Gen. James H. Wilson. On March 21, 1865, it left Chickasaw Landing on the Tennessee River, scouting, foraging, fighting and destroying in its rapid course for 600 miles factories, mills, arsenals, armories, arms, munitions, supplies, railroads and bridges and ending on April 20th at Macon, Georgia. It

was then moved to Atlanta, where on August 9th it was mustered out. It was disbanded at Davenport.

The Fourth Iowa Cavalry was stationed for some months in 1862 near Helena, Arkansas. During the investment of Vicksburg, through May and June, 1863, it was in constant movement between the besieging forces and the enemy in their rear. Out of fifty-six days, its effective men were in the saddle fifty-two. In February, 1864, it took part in Sherman's Meridian expedition. In June it was in the disastrous defeat of General Sturgis. It was part of the rear guard and rode for fifty-four consecutive hours without food for man or beast. It was prominent in the repulse and rout of General Price. At Mine Creek, on October 25th, the prompt decision of Maj. A. R. Pierce on his own responsibility to order a charge brought a decisive victory. By a general order it was authorized to place upon its colors "Big Blue" and "Osage." In three months it traveled a little less than two thousand miles. It returned then to St. Louis. It was next moved to Memphis and to Louisville, from which point it accompanied Gen. James H. Wilson on his famous raid to Macon, Georgia. On August 10th, it was mustered out at Atlanta, and on the 24th disbanded at Davenport.

The Seventeenth Iowa Infantry on September 19, 1862, was placed in an unfortunate position at Iuka, retreated in confusion and was reprimanded somewhat unjustly by General Rosecrans. At Corinth it redeemed its good name, captured the flag of the Fortieth Mississippi Infantry and was commended by the same officer. On May 14, 1863, it helped to capture Jackson and on the 16th at Champion's Hill it received the personal praise of General Grant. At Vicksburg, when Fort Hill was mined and blown up, for three hours it held the breach with muskets alone. Again on November 24th, it displayed its valor on Missionary Ridge. For some time it guarded supply trains and later was stationed at Tilton, Georgia, to watch over the railroad between Dalton and Resaca. Here, in October, 1863, it was surrounded and except for a small detachment was captured and confined in Southern prisons. On July 25, 1865, it was mustered out at Louisville and disbanded at Davenport.

The Nineteenth Iowa Infantry with scarcely any preliminary training, on December 7, 1862, went into action on the bloody field of Prairie Grove. Its colors were saved only by the cool and determined bravery of Lieut. W. S. Brooks. On June 10, 1863, it joined the forces investing Vicksburg. It assisted next in July in the taking of Yazoo City. It was stationed for a time at Port Hudson, Louisiana, where it suffered severely from sickness. This proved to be something of a blessing. On September 29th, when those fit were performing heavy picket duty with the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry and two pieces of artillery at Sterling Farm some seven miles from Morganza, Louisiana, they were compelled to surrender. A few succeeded in escaping from their captors. The captured were taken to Tyler, Texas, where they were placed in a stockade without shelter. Among these were Lieut. John M. Woods, Lieut. Thomas A. Robb, Serg. J. E. Roth, Serg. Thomas A. Stolabarger, Serg. James Barnes, C. B. Campbell, J. N. Slimmer and Joseph Hudgell. The greater part of the regiment being on the sick list was not present. This remainder in October was conveyed by sea to the Island of Brazos Santiago, then marched to Brownsville, Texas. It was kept at this point till the last of July, 1864, when it was returned to New Orleans. Here on August 5th it was rejoined by 180 of its

men, lost as prisoners and recovered by exchange, clothed in rags and nearly starved. It was moved in succession to Pensacola, Florida, to Fort Gaines, Alabama, and to East Pascagoula, Mississippi. It was in the operations against Mobile. Its last engagement took place on April 8, 1865, in the capture of Spanish Fort. It was mustered out on July 10th at Mobile and disbanded on August 1st at Davenport.

The Thirtieth Iowa Infantry served in December, 1862, with Sherman in his abortive attempt to take Vicksburg. It then participated in the capture of Arkansas Post. The rest of the winter was passed in digging on the canal by which it was sought to change the course of the Mississippi River. On May 22, 1863, it was in the column which made the vain assault on the impregnable positions of Vicksburg. In a few minutes it lost sixty-four men, killed and wounded. Lieut. S. J. Chester was among the severely wounded. It was with Sherman in the movements which brought about the defeat of General Johnston's army. At Cherokee Station, on October 21st, Capt. Matthew Clark was fatally wounded. On November 24th, it fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain; on the 25th, it fought at Missionary Ridge; on the 26th, it fought at Ringgold. It was stationed for some months at Woodville, Alabama. In May, 1864, it took part in the engagements about Resaca, and in June in those around Kenesaw Mountain. It continued with Sherman to Atlanta and from Atlanta to the sea. Its last encounter with the enemy was on March 19, 1865, at Bentonville, North Carolina. On May 24th it marched in the Grand Review. It was mustered out on June 5th at Washington. On the way home, a railroad wreck at Sumner Hill, Pennsylvania, killed Serg. Charles C. Bradshaw and severely injured Capt. S. H. Watkins. It was disbanded at Davenport.

The Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry, after the repulse of Price and Van Dorn, performed guard duty in 1863, from May 1st to July 29th along the line of the Pacific Railroad west of Saint Louis. It then took charge of the military prison at Alton, Illinois, until January 17, 1864, when it was transferred to Rock Island to guard the military prison there, the largest in the West. On June 5th, it was ordered to Memphis, where it was employed in guarding the provision train to La Grange, Tennessee, and to Holly Springs, Mississippi. In this service it came in conflict with the enemy and lost several men, killed and wounded. The last of August it was removed to Indianapolis. Five companies were then sent to guard the military prison at Cincinnati. Five companies were retained at "Camp Morton" where there were 9,000 prisoners. Two of these companies were later sent to Gallipolis, Ohio, to guard prisoners there, and three to Columbus, Ohio, to aid in guarding 16,000 prisoners at "Camp Chase." In May, the regiment was reunited at Cincinnati. On the 20th, it left that city for Davenport, where on the 24th it was mustered out and disbanded.

The Seventh Iowa Cavalry, in detachments, operated in the territories of Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and covered a vast extent of country. It garrisoned detached posts, guarded lines of travel, escorted trains of emigrants, and watched and often fought the Indians. These were trying and dangerous, as well as arduous tasks. On November 23, 1864, the members of Company I whose terms of enlistment had expired were mustered out and the others transferred to Company L. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H were mustered

out on May 17, 1866, at Leavenworth, Kansas, Companies K, L and M were mustered out on June 22d, of the same year, at Sioux City.

The Ninth Iowa Cavalry had no opportunity to take part in any big battles. It scouted over Missouri and Arkansas, chased Quantrell, Rayburn and other guerrillas, guarded railroads and transports, and enforced law and order. Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, during the greater part of its service, was the center from which it acted. Owing to the presence of many outlaws and desperadoes, and to the disturbed condition of the country in which it was located, it was kept busy for a long time after the close of the war. The several companies were mustered out in 1866, E, F, G, H, K, L, and M on February 3d, A, C and D on February 28th, I on March 15th and B on March 26th, all at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry performed faithfully and well the part for which it was organized. Its employment released as many experienced soldiers and permitted their use to make more effective the blow Sherman was to strike at the crumbling Southern Confederacy. Near the termination of the original period of enlistment, this regiment, when waiting homeward bound on the levee at Memphis for a boat, upon request nobly reenlisted for twenty days and returned to garrison service. It was mustered out on September 16, 1864, at Keokuk.

Not all who enlisted were privileged to return home. Many sleep in unknown graves. Very many lie in National cemeteries, their resting places identified only by numbers. Let it be remembered they died and their comrades suffered that the Nation might live.

CHAPTER XLI

WAR TIMES

When the year 1861 opened, the money in local circulation for the most part was issues of the free banks of Illinois and Wisconsin. These notes were secured principally by bonds of Southern states and soon actively reflected in their values the growing menace of secession. By April, they were in bad repute. By the middle of that month, the seriousness of the financial situation was such that the business men of Fairfield met in conference to secure uniformity of action. Of this meeting, Thomas D. Evans was chairman, and John H. Wells, secretary. A list was prepared of thirty-eight Illinois banks whose notes, it was agreed, would be received and paid out at par. A permanent committee, namely, John H. Wells, L. F. Boerstler, Daniel Young, W. L. Hamilton and Dr. C. S. Clarke, was authorized to publish this list for gratuitous distribution, to erase the name of any bank which became discredited, and to call another conference whenever required in the interests of the community. The currency of the State Bank of Iowa was adopted as a basis. "After the 29th day of April," the depreciated currency of other states was to pass only at such rates of discount as would make it par with that of Iowa. This course proved wise. The credit of the State Bank of Iowa and its branches remained constant and unimpaired through the trying period of rebellion. The financial needs of the Government leading to the establishment of a National Banking System in 1865, the State Bank of Iowa redeemed its notes in circulation, destroyed them, and brought to a close a short but singularly useful and honorable career.

News of the treasonable attack on Fort Sumter and the President's Proclamation arrived on April 17th and led to instant action. The formation of the county's first company of fighting men was begun before the rising of another sun. Subscriptions, started at once for the assistance of families of volunteers, shortly amounted to more than two thousand dollars.

On the afternoon of the 19th, loyal women of Fairfield gathered at Wells' Hall with materials and sewing-machines and began to scrape lint and to prepare bandages and clothes for the soldiers. They also made a flag eight yards in length. When first raised on the 22d in the park, where it was afterward to float daily, it was greeted with cheers "which testified the soundness of the popular heart."

The April term of the district court began on the morning of the 23d with William M. Stone of Marion County on the bench. It was proposed by George Acheson that the members of the bar and the officers of the court renew their allegiance to the Government. The proposal was advocated by James F. Wilson, C. W. Slagle, I. D. Jones and D. P. Stubbs. It was approved by Judge Stone. Charles

Negus alone voiced opposition and refused to take the oath. His conduct was condemned. He sought without success to justify his position and was subjected then and later to vigorous and often to bitter criticism.

The next day the volunteers appeared at the courthouse and requested Judge Stone to administer to them the oath of allegiance. He complied. Albert G. Thompson, Thomas L. Huffman, David B. Wilson and Moses A. McCoid were then severally admitted to "practice in this court." The usual procedure lagged. No one had heart for work. Adjournment sine die was entered. Judge Stone, stirred deeply by the call of duty, returned home, resigned from his office, enlisted and was elected captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry. In 1864, he succeeded Kirkwood as Governor of Iowa.

On the 26th, a Union Meeting was held at Union Hall in Blackhawk Township. Moses Dudley was chosen chairman, and A. Defrance, secretary. M. M. Bleakmore "made an able and eloquent speech." After him, Richard Gaines, E. Davies and Moses Dudley spoke in turn. A committee consisting of Gaines, Davies and Bleakmore, submitted resolutions which passed unchallenged and may be accepted as a fair expression of what it was thought public sentiment should be.

"Whereas, These United States are now involved in Civil war, actual hostilities having been commenced by the bombardment of Fort Sumter; and

"Whereas, Our national capital is threatened with invasion and our Government with overthrow; therefore, *Resolved*,

"1. That we are unalterably attached to the American Union, and we deplore and condemn the attempts to dissolve it;

"2. That we are, as heretofore, on the side of our country now and forever, and that we will obey, maintain and support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Iowa;

"3. That Abraham Lincoln has been constitutionally and legally elected and inaugurated as President of the United States, and that our very loyalty to the Constitution binds us to protect and defend the Government (of which the administration wields the executive power) from insult, invasion and overthrow;

"4. That, as many persons present in this meeting have condemned, and still do condemn, the unnatural and violent opposition to the Mexican war of many noted personages, during its continuance, and as history also denounces the still more unpatriotic opposition to the War of 1812, so strongly manifested in other states of the Union, so do we now discountenance opposition, for the sake of opposition, to the policy of the administration; especially do we advise against such opposition as may induce those who have taken up arms against the Constitution and the Union to suppose they have friends and supporters in the loyal states;

"5. That the administration and the republican party, and all other parties should and will be hereafter severally held to strict account for any errors they may have committed, or may in future commit, in regard to the secession movement;

"6. That we are not abolitionists, and that we make no war upon the slave property of the Southern states;

"7. That Civil war has no charms for us, and that we hope and pray for its speedy and happy termination, without an attack upon Washington City, and

without further devastation and bloodshed; but come what may, we abide by the Constitution and the flag of our Union;

"8. That, if the storm must rage without, we should have peace and union at home, and we do strenuously advise courtesy, toleration and forbearance among our own citizens toward each other; we condemn the use of abusive epithets, such as 'traitors' and 'secessionists,' as applied to men, all of whom are loyal to their country and her flag; and we are not in favor of the revival of the sedition laws of John Adams, nor of the enactment here of the treason laws of Henry the Eighth of England, which not only put men to death for their deeds, but also for their words; and not only for their words, but also for their thoughts."

Two more paragraphs deprecated "the rash articles of extreme and excited newspapers" and "the intemperate language of those who are war men for the sake of war."

The enrollment of a "Home Guard" was begun. Those entering their names at the time were Richard Gaines, J. H. Baker, C. DeFrance, Perry Summers, Zach. Baker, John Neff, William Summers, John Davies, S. L. Statkup, W. B. Houdersheldt, W. D. Alston, George J. Fee, R. M. Mayer, J. P. Wray, Daniel Harter, Eleazer Morgan, James DeFrance, Joseph Summers, W. S. McKey, George Eyerly, A. K. Hite and A. DeFrance. The company organized on the 30th with forty-five members. Richard Gaines was elected captain. It drilled at James H. Baker's.

On the 27th, citizens of Polk and Locust Grove townships held a union meeting in the Methodist Church at Abingdon. W. M. Campbell was selected for chairman and Cyrus McCracken for secretary. M. M. Bleakmore, who was present by invitation, made a lengthy address, "taking ground in favor of the Union, and against secessionism, abolitionism, free lovism, and all the rascally quibbles, and teachings by which laws have been evaded and nullified." Resolutions identical with those adopted in Blackhawk were approved "without a dissenting voice." M. W. Forrest, P. W. Wilcox, L. T. Gillette, and T. V. Shoup, "were severally called for, each of whom avowed his devotion to the Union." On May 4th, the organization of the "Abingdon Home Guards" with eighty members was completed. The officers were P. W. Wilcox, captain; W. M. Campbell, first lieutenant; Joshua Wright, second lieutenant; and J. J. Sperry, color sergeant.

Also on the 27th, there was a meeting at Miller's schoolhouse in Penn Township "for the purpose of forming a military company for home protection." Philip Miller was chairman, and D. K. Minter, secretary. Twenty-nine men signed the roll. A second meeting was held on May 1st at the same place. Philip Miller was chairman, and W. S. McKee, secretary. A committee to draft resolutions consisted of Moses Dudley, F. W. Hurd, Samuel Coop, James Matthews, Mrs. Elizabeth Dudley, Mrs. Anne Hurd, Miss Nancy Hurd and Miss Jane McKee. The names of women in this connection imply a real participation in the proceedings. The Blackhawk Township declarations were reaffirmed. The "Penn Township Home Guards" then organized. O. J. Westenhaver was elected captain. The company drilled at W. G. Coop's.

At Libertyville, probably on May 4th for the date is uncertain, the "democratic pole" left over from the political campaign was taken down and reset on the parade-ground. With enthusiastic cheers, the Stars and Stripes were run up to the tune of "Hail Columbia." The "Jefferson Home Guards," with a mem-

bership of eighty-four men of Liberty and Des Moines townships, effected an organization by the adoption of a constitution and by laws. Dr. Peter Walker was elected captain. By request, Col. James Thompson drilled the company on this occasion.

On May 7th, Union men of Locust Grove Township assembled at Cross Lanes schoolhouse, where they raised a pole and flag. Withdrawing to the Methodist Church, they chose Joseph Ball for chairman, and J. L. Hartman for secretary. Resolutions were passed. Preliminary steps for the enrollment of a company of "Home Guards" were taken. A few days later the company was organized with forty-seven members. D. M. Parrot was elected captain.

The details of the organization of other companies are lacking. At Fairfield were the "Fairfield Home Guards," W. M. Clark, captain; the "Fairfield Guards," D. Rider, captain; and a mounted company, A. M. Robinson, captain. The membership of the first came from the town; of the second and third, largely from the country. At Germanville were the "Walnut Township Home Guards," John Wal-eiser, captain; at Salina, the "Salina Home Guards," J. H. Allender, captain; at Coalport, the "Coalport Home Guards," A. R. Pierce, captain; at Glasgow, the "Prairie Home Guards, a horse company," H. Gaylord, captain; and the "Prairie Home Guards," Jonathan Turner, captain.

These bodies cultivated a military spirit. Their chief value was psychological. They were nuclei that prepared men's minds to look forward to entrance and service in the army of the Union.

On June 1st, "a grand military parade" was given at Fairfield. The various companies were assembled in the morning on the depot grounds and marched to the park. The officers were P. L. Huyett, colonel; Dr. Peter Walker, lieutenant colonel; J. H. Allender, major; Daniel Rider, adjutant; and Robert Pattison, sergeant major. A heavy rain in the early afternoon put a stop to the evolutions.

At intervals through the summer and fall schools of instruction for the officers alternated with battalion drills. Their text-book was "Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics," which was industriously studied. Gage's meadows, now built over with homes and factories, was a drill-ground.

The board of county supervisors met on June 3d and continued in session during the week. This board consisted of twelve members, each township having one representative. C. W. Slagle presented a petition praying for an appropriation to defray the expenses of families of volunteers. There was considerable opposition on the grounds of illegality and misuse of public money. The division was drawn along partisan lines. A proposal to devote \$1,000 to the purpose was first laid on the table, but on a reconsideration was carried. Those voting for it were E. C. Hampson of Fairfield Township; S. C. Farmer of Buchanan Township; W. Z. Hobson of Blackhawk Township; Elijah Billingsly of Round Prairie Township; G. P. Loomis of Liberty Township and G. N. Parks of Lockridge Township. Those voting against it were J. A. Galliher of Cedar Township; L. T. Gillette of Polk Township; John Messner of Walnut Township; Robert Brown of Des Moines Township; and Robert Leeper of Locust Grove Township; J. W. Nicholson of Penn Township, on account of illness, was not present. Authority to distribute and disburse the fund was vested in W. K. Alexander, William Long and George Acheson. The action was criticised by a few as "hasty and unnecessary" and was seized upon for a political issue. Nevertheless, it was sanctioned

by popular sentiment. In October \$500 more were appropriated to relieve evident wants. The value of the assistance rendered by the small gifts from this source to needy women and children never will be computed.

The appearance in June of seventeen year locusts and the army worm, both in incredible numbers, caused general alarm. The peculiar cry of the former was heard from morning till night. They did much damage to the young growth of trees. The latter in long ranks swept over the ripening fields. In its devastating course, it entirely devoured the blades from the stalks of grass and grain. It rendered the timothy meadows it fed on unfit for hay, but beyond that did no particular injury. One farmer in his fright offered to sell fifty acres of fall wheat for \$5.00. Fortunately for himself, he found no buyer, and threshed from them 1,000 bushels of fine grain.

The observance of the 4th of July at Fairfield took on new and deep meanings. It stood for a living reality, not for a cold abstraction. "At a time when the patriotic fires which kindled the bosoms of our forefathers glow with increased ardor," read the invitation to the citizens, "it is peculiarly fitting that we all join heartily and fraternally in commemorating their deeds and in manifesting our devotion to that flag which is the emblem of the liberty purchased and secured to us by the sacrifices of the revolution."

There was an elaborate organization. George Acheson was president. Each township was honored with a vice president and with a member on the committee of arrangements. Rev. Andrew Axline was chaplain. T. D. Evans was chief marshal. John McCulloch and Alvin Turner were assistant marshals.

The day is chronicled as "one of beauty and splendor." The national salute of thirty-four guns was fired under the direction of "T. J. Keck, Artillerist." The military companies of the county paraded under the command of Col. P. L. Huyett. W. B. Littleton read the Declaration of Independence. W. T. Burgess pronounced the oration, closing with a review of the "unhappy disturbances in our country" and attributing them "partly to sectional animosities, political demagogues, geographical distinctions and excessive party strife." A "basket dinner" intervened and was succeeded by the toasts and responses. These show the thoughts uppermost in their minds.

"The signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Soldiers of the Revolution."

"George Washington—the Father of his country: first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"The day we celebrate: The Fourth of July, 1776—our nation's birthday." W. B. Littleton responded.

"The flag of our country—the Stars and Stripes: 'If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.'" Dr. J. M. Shaffer responded.

"The soldiers of the United States now fighting the second contest for freedom and independence." A. M. Scott responded.

"The Union and the Constitution as our fathers made them." R. C. Brown responded.

"The President of the United States."

"To the memory of Stephen A. Douglas—the statesman and patriot."

"The veteran, General Scott: 'His eye is not dim, nor his natural force abated.'" James F. Wilson responded.

"Iowa. 'Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union.'" John W. Dubois responded.

"The loyal and patriotic women of our country: Their zeal in the present hour in behalf of freedom's flag shows them to be the true descendants of the women of the Revolution." D. P. Stubbs responded.

"Our Jefferson County Volunteers, and the girls they left behind them."

"Old Jefferson County and the City of Fairfield: With true loyalty their sons keep step to the music of the Union." Charles Negus responded.

Republicans and democrats on July 20th selected delegates to attend their respective state conventions. The former met in the courthouse, the latter in the park. Both formally referred to the national situation. The republicans briefly asserted "that this is no time to compromise" and approved the acts of the administration, the democrats, with argumentative detail and at length professed devotion to the Union, hostility to secession, condemned Lincoln and "Kirkwood and Company," and the conduct of affairs of county, state and nation, and affirmed "That we are yet 'in favor of a fair, just and immediate compromise of the slavery question, in preference to a dissolution of the Union or a civil war'—and this not as a concession to rebellion, but to afford such a platform to the Union men of the South as may enable them to outvote secession in their respective states and thus stop the useless expenditure of blood, and avert an otherwise hopelessly protracted desolating civil war; and we express our deep regret that the republicans at the last regular session of Congress rejected every compromise that was offered by the Border Slave States, and which might then have saved the Union and averted war—or at least confined the secession to the cotton states; we also consider it unfortunate that even the 'Corwin amendment,' which merely prohibited Congress from abolishing slavery in the states has been silently rejected." The expressions disclose a general failure to interpret the portents. The future was seen through a glass darkly. Before the lapse of another twenty-four hours, the battle of Bull Run determined there could be no peaceable adjustment between the North and the South.

George Strong, the first in the county to volunteer for the defense of the Government, also was the first to give his life in the cause. A young man of twenty-one, a teacher in the Fairfield schools, a promising student of law, he resigned his position and put aside his hopes of a professional career to respond to the call of duty. On July 18th, he died of fever at St. Joseph, Missouri. His personal worth and rank as first lieutenant of Company E, Second Iowa Infantry, combined to deepen the sense of loss in the community which he represented. He was buried on the 21st with military honors in a quiet country graveyard near his home in Round Prairie Township. The funeral exercises were held in a neighboring grove. There was a sermon by Rev. E. L. Briggs, who took for his text, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." George Acheson and James F. Wilson spoke briefly but feelingly. At the grave, the Home Guards under Captain Turner "discharged their pieces into it" as a final and parting salute. Though short his service, George Strong's example in patriotism was not in vain.

On August 8th, there appeared the initial number of D. Sheward's proposed paper. It bore for a motto, "A strict observance of the Constitution and laws is the safeguard of liberty." In harmony with this sentiment, it was styled "The

Constitution and Union." Its declared purpose was to support the spirit and policy of the democratic party.

Rumors of threatened invasions of the state from Missouri began to fill the air. A report having circulated that a raid through Croton, Farmington, Hillsborough and Salem was in contemplation, the Home Guards of Glasgow under Capt. Thomas Howell and the Home Guards of Coalport under Capt. Abial R. Pierce, early on August 5th proceeded in wagons to the indicated line of advance to aid in anticipating and repelling the invaders. Their arms were chiefly shot-guns and squirrel rifles. The movement of Captain Pierce's company on this expedition may be accurately followed. The weather was extremely hot. Some of the horses gave out and were left at Hillsborough. Farmington was reached in the afternoon. Camp was made for the night. The next morning, he moved his men to Croton. In the meantime, Col. David Moore, with his Home Guards and the assistance of the forces hastily armed and sent forward by Col. Cyrus Bussey, had fought and won the battle of Athens just across the Des Moines River which there is the boundary between the two states. At this point, it is said that Captain Howell, being a firm believer in states' rights, stopped his men at the middle of the stream. No scruples of this character deterred Captain Pierce. He continued across with his command, which "was immediately put on duty by orders from Colonel Moore." Relieved on the 8th by other troops, they then "marched for Iowa, camped at Hillsborough, and on the 9th arrived at home having been out five days."

A story of an attack on "Dogtown," a current appellation of Mount Sterling, confirmed by affirmations that heavy cannonading had been heard in that direction, renewed and increased the feverish excitement. Late on Sunday evening, the 11th, a letter from Colonel Moore addressed to Judge George G. Wright at Keosauqua and by him sent to Fairfield, advised that that officer's little force was in imminent danger near Memphis and needed reinforcements. On Monday to the summons of fife and drum, there was a hasty assembling of men, guns and ammunition. A cannon, cast when no thought of disunion marred the times that its voice might proclaim the arrival of festal days, was brought out to serve the sinister purpose of its kind. On horseback and in wagons, some seventy-five men set out for Keosauqua. In the muster were James F. Wilson, A. S. Jordan, John Cummings, C. W. Slagle, H. B. Mitchell, S. M. Bickford, Richard Gaines, J. Shrive Beck, B. F. Crail, W. W. Junkin, R. F. Ratcliff, Dr. C. S. Clarke and John McLean. Capt. W. M. Clark headed the footmen; Capt. A. M. Robinson headed the horsemen. On Tuesday they were followed by a company from Elm Grove under Captain Parr, a company of fifty-seven from Abingdon under Capt. Joshua Wright, and a company of fifty from Batavia. These improvised troops invaded Missouri about fifty yards and encamped while two men scouted toward Memphis to locate the enemy. Having learned the rebels were in retreat, all returned on Wednesday. This demonstration no doubt had a salutary effect on those along the border who were inclined to cause trouble.

A democratic mass meeting assembled at Fairfield on the 24th to select delegates to Congressional and Judicial conventions and to a second state convention. Samuel Jacobs offered resolutions which demanded implicit obedience to the Constitution. M. M. Bleakmore submitted a substitute series which insisted in strong terms upon the preservation of the Constitution. A lively and lengthy

debate ensued, terminated by employment of the previous question. Bernhart Henn, D. Sheward and Alexander Clark vigorously opposed Bleakmore's proposals. "There is some chaff and a little smut, to use a farmer's phrase, mixed in with the good wheat," was the way Henn described them. Bleakmore supported them with much spirit. In the end, they were rejected. According to a republican comment, the objection to them was to their assertion "that the emissaries of the great treason to our Government are in every loyal state seeking to infuse the poison of apathy or indifference into the masses." The staid and conservative declarations prepared by Jacobs prevailed.

Capt. A. M. Robinson's cavalry company assembled in Fairfield on the 26th and after listening to addresses by James F. Wilson and D. P. Stubbs, promptly departed in wagons overland for the rendezvous at Keokuk. At Birmingham, they were given a public dinner.

Samuel R. Curtis, the representative in Congress from the First District of Iowa, having resigned to enter the army, there was a successor to be chosen at the coming election. At Oskaloosa, on September 4th, on the first ballot, James F. Wilson was nominated by the republicans to fill the vacancy. At this time he serving the state as a senator and as acting lieutenant governor so that the voters were acquainted with his attitude toward public questions. The almost unanimity of choice was therefore a seal of approval upon his political judgment as well as a recognition of his personal force and strength of character.

The republican county convention assembled on the 7th to select candidates for state senator, for representatives of whom there were two, and for the various county offices. Dr. J. M. Shaffer was named for senator. Dr. Peter Walker and A. R. Pierce were named for representatives. The essential planks of the platform were direct and unequivocal. They were: "That there is now but one issue before the people of this country—the preservation of our Government in its present form; and that we recognize true patriots in all men who stand by the country in the present struggle to enforce obedience to the constitution and laws:"—"That we have no sentiment but detestation for rebels now in arms against our Government in the so-called seceded states, and nothing but contempt for their sympathizers here:"—"That we endorse the action of the state and Federal Governments, in their extra sessions, in providing means to suppress the present rebellion, and that the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Iowa have done nothing more in the premises than was their imperative duty."

The democratic county convention met on the 14th for the selection of candidates. There were chosen for senator, Charles Negus, and for representatives, W. J. Rodgers and Alexander Clark. The party position on the main issues was expressed in these terms: "That the Government should be administered, and the war carried on in accordance with the constitution and the laws of the country; that whilst we admit the present necessity for armies, and vigorous and scientific war, which must be maintained whilst a hostile Southern army is in the field, (as evils entailed upon us by abolition and secession), we hold that our flag should be garlanded with the olive branch, and inscribed with the old democratic motto, 'Exact and Equal Justice to All Sections:'—"That if the storm must rage abroad, we should have peace at home; and to this end we counsel our fellow citizens to credit each other with good intentions; we recommend

moderation and forbearance, and the avoidance of irritating discussions; we remonstrate against the use of threats and abusive epithets, and we advise our party friends to rely upon the circulation of democratic Union papers and the sober second thought of the people."

In Abingdon, on the 22d, a democratic meeting, with Capt. S. McReynolds as chairman and R. Weller as secretary, adopted a manifesto, which directly and by implication illuminates the local points of view at this period. The very strength of its unconscious partisan spirit adds to its interest.

"We," the preamble began, "the democracy of the surrounding vicinity of Abingdon, Iowa, assembled in mass meeting, regarding the gift of American liberty as the greatest beneficence of an Almighty being to man, and its perpetuity the highest duty of the American people—that in the discharge of this important trust it is incumbent upon us, for ourselves and posterity, to use all possibly successful and just means for the maintenance of our glorious Union. That history and experience teach us that the destruction of our republican confederacy would establish upon its ruins a consolidated despotism, against which the great national democratic party have heretofore successfully struggled, and to avert the bitter cup from which this nation is now drinking, should have continued in power. Therefore,

"Resolved, That, taking the political history of the past as marking the aggressive footsteps of tyranny in the overthrow of republican forms of government and the robbing our race of their natural and inalienable rights, and comparing our present condition with such history, we justly fear the object of the present chief magistrate of the United States is, by the assumption of doubtful and dangerous unconstitutional powers, to revolutionize and subvert our present republican form of government into one of a consolidated and despotic character, in proof of which we point the American people to the facts of his having been elected by a sectional party, having for their object an unconstitutional attack and destruction of the constitutional rights of another portion of the Union; his forming a cabinet and ministry of men of well known irrepressible sectional abolition record—criminally and unconstitutionally deferring to convene Congress for four months, enabling himself thereby to inaugurate a civil war, to enlist for a large standing army, to increase the navy, to seize private papers, to deny citizens the right to bear arms, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in direct and known violation of Article 1, Sections 8 and 9 of the constitution as is manifest, not only by the reading of the same, but by the absolute refusal of a republican senate to declare his acts constitutional. He has imprisoned our citizens for circulating peace petitions which were intended to be offered to Congress. He has arrested and imprisoned others in the center of free states for slight expressions unfriendly to his acts. He has, and continues to silence such papers of our land as oppose his administration. Express offices are sacked and robbed of their paper mails, lawfully and sacredly entrusted to them for transit. Postmasters are ordered to not deliver public journals that do not favor the administration. Letters are ruthlessly violated. Loyal cities and states are declared under martial law—their slaves and property confiscated. Suffering mothers and defenceless children are driven from their homes to gratify the brutal passions of the newly emancipated slaves, or be murdered to revenge his hate, or starve uncared for in a country once happy, now desolated by a fratricidal war. All these, and

countless other violations of our once sacred constitutional rights, are inflicted upon a suffering people by the present executive, for the same purpose, and copied as they appear to be, from the policy of Louis Napoleon in his successful attempts to overthrow the French Republic and elevate himself to an Imperial throne. These daring strides of the president are awful and solemn admonitions to the American people that the day is at hand when the president's house will be the guarded palace of a crowned despot, the national capitol the halls of an imperial council, the people of this once free republic the vassals of a military tyrant, and our soil the patrimony of a landed nobility.

“Resolved, That the trouble which now threatens the permanent overthrow of government, in the present effort to dismember the Union, are upon the one hand the legitimate fruits of political corruption and Northern irrepressible conflict of abolitionism upon the institutions of the South, by sectional parties, the enactment of personal liberty bills in direct and known violation of the Constitution and the laws of the general government—intended to obstruct the enforcement of the fugitive slave law by Federal officers, to incite the escape of slaves and afford a shelter for abolitionists to operate underground railroad interests, sanctioning servile insurrections, interrupting the transit of slaves from one portion of the Union to another, the perpetual robbing of slaves from their owners, scorning their appeals for redress, denying them their equal rights in the territories, crowning the whole by the triumph of a hostile, sectional party, having the power but sternly refusing overtures for any just compromise, or any solution of our difficulties short of the extinction of slavery and the construction of an absolute consolidated government. On the other hand, notwithstanding the provocations given the South for dissatisfaction, we unequivocally condemn the course they have pursued to obtain a redress of their grievances; believing as we do, had they not so precipitately seceded but remained in Congress, aided as they would have been by the conservative people of the North, their grievances would have been redressed and their rights and interests respected and secured in a constitutional manner and by constitutional means.

“Resolved, That we oppose the political heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, destructive of the best interests of the whole country and the Union; that the obligation we owe to government, to ourselves, to posterity, and the advancement of political progress, freedom throughout the world, demands of us the preservation of the Federal Union; and we hereby pledge the whole power we possess to all constitutional means used for its maintenance, whether assailed by the higher law abolition republican party, or by an armed rebellion against it, and declare in the language of the immortal Jackson, ‘the Federal Union shall be preserved.’

“Resolved, That we endorse the conduct of those who, from purely patriotic motives to protect the capitol and repel invasion—to sustain and preserve—not violate—the constitution and laws of the general or state government, have enlisted in the army either as officer or private. But we bitterly condemn the riotous and treasonable course of collecting unorganized and unlawful armed bodies intended to violate the sovereignty of sister states, by marching them as an invading force upon their soil. We regard such steps as eminently calculated to produce a bloody civil war, with all its aggravated horrors, on the border of states where peace and quiet might otherwise exist. That such acts are nothing

less than a reckless inauguration of a land pirate war, and should be treated with summary vengeance upon the guilty, by the government."

The campaign was short. There was a vigorous use of strong words. Democrats were styled "Stump Tails." The term was familiar, having been applied in business transactions to bank notes issued upon Southern securities. The allusion was to sympathy for the South and hostility to the war. The election, held on October 8th, resulted in the county in favor of the entire republican ticket. This outcome was in part an expression of loyalty to the soldiers in the field who were deprived of their vote.

On account of the serious condition of affairs in Missouri, Governor Kirkwood, on October 3d, appointed the "County Judge of Jefferson County"—then W. K. Alexander—to organize into companies and regiments all its able-bodied men liable to perform military duty. These were to be solely for defense of the state. He was instructed in doing this not to interfere with organizations for United States service, but to afford them all proper facilities. As the state was without arms, he was to require all private arms to be reported. "Double-barreled shotguns and hunting rifles," wrote the governor, "although not the best, are good arms in the hands of brave men." Such arms, in families where there were no men liable to military duty, he was to have appraised and receipted for in the name of the state, to be paid for if lost or injured, or not returned. Every man was to furnish his own clothing, horse and equipments, and hold himself in readiness to march at a moment's notice. As soon as a regiment was organized, it was to be assembled for one day's drill. The men were then to be dismissed after arrangements were perfected for quickly calling them together in case of emergency.

For the purpose organizing companies as directed, official notice was given the "enrolled militia" of the several townships to meet at the usual place of holding elections as follows: On Saturday, October 26th, in Blackhawk; on Monday, October 28th, in Fairfield; on Wednesday, October 30th, in Walnut; on Thursday, October 31st, in Lockridge; on Friday, November 1st, in Buchanan; on Saturday, November 2d, in Cedar; on Wednesday, November 6th, in Liberty; on Thursday, November 7th, in Round Prairie; on Friday, November 8th, in Polk; on Saturday, November 9th, in Locust Grove; on Monday, November 11th, in Des Moines; and on Tuesday, November 12th, in Penn.

Fairfield Township was found to have a sufficient number of available men to form three companies, and was thereupon divided into three districts, Northern, Middle and Southern. The election of officers in these was fixed for Saturday, November 9th, and was held in the Northern District at Rider's schoolhouse, in the Middle District at the courthouse, and in the Southern District at the Southwest schoolhouse of Fairfield.

What was done at these various meetings and elections is now known only for the one in the Southern District of Fairfield Township. There about sixty men responded. They elected W. B. Culbertson, captain; Daniel Fore, first lieutenant; J. A. McAllister, second lieutenant; A. R. Fulton, first sergeant; James Jamison, second sergeant; J. B. Duncan, third sergeant; Charles Gift, fourth sergeant; David Gear, first corporal; Frank Eckles, second corporal; Patrick Finnegan, third corporal; and Peter Roth, fourth corporal.

This preparation awakened fear of hidden and uncertain dangers. There were those, too, who charged it was planned to obtain possession of the private arms of citizens. Whatever motive really inspired it, it proved to be but an episode in the current of events as the need to call this militia into active service did not arise.

While this action was taking place at the instance of the state, a company was raised for the cavalry regiment Col. Asbury B. Porter was recruiting at Mount Pleasant. In Fairfield also, to secure and maintain an effective local force, the "Blues" sought new members to make up "a permanent volunteer company of infantry." The officers of this body were Daniel Rider, captain; W. K. Alexander, first lieutenant; and W. W. Junkin, second lieutenant.

The Army Sanitary Commission issued an appeal on October 1st to the "Loyal Women of America" to help take care of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors by providing in a systematic way the articles most needed for their comfort and relief. The zealous women of Fairfield, on Wednesday, the 16th, at Wells' Hall, organized an "Aid Society." Mrs. Thomas D. Evans was made president; Mrs. C. W. Slagle, secretary and treasurer. A fee of 25 cents paid by each member on admission, and dues of 10 cents weekly, supplied their meager funds. Donations of materials, as cloth and yarn, and of table delicacies were asked for. A committee solicited contributions in the country. Members gave their time and labor. On the 30th, they made their first shipment, two boxes of hospital stores, to Rev. Andrew Axline, chaplain of the Second Iowa Infantry, then stationed at Camp Benton, St. Louis. The contents of these boxes were nine quilts, five pillows, seven pillow cases, ten blankets, eleven sheets, twelve pairs of stockings, two bottles of wine and three jars of jelly. A third box was prepared and sent to Mrs. Annie Wittmeyer at Keokuk. It contained eleven quilts, eleven pillows, thirteen pairs of stockings, seven towels, eight blankets, eight sheets, two shirts and packages of old linen.

Responding to a similar appeal from the Army Sanitary Commission of the State of Iowa, the loyal women of Brookville and vicinity held a meeting on Monday evening, November 18th, in that village. Henry Gregg was chairman; Jesse Larkin, secretary. A constitution was submitted and on motion of Joseph Ennis adopted. These were its several articles.

"1. This society shall be called 'Franklin Soldiers' Relief Association,' auxiliary to the 'Army Sanitary Commission of the State of Iowa,' whose object shall be to solicit contributions for the relief of our soldiers under the direction and control of said commission.

"2. The officers of this society shall be a president, vice president, recording secretary, treasurer and corresponding secretary; the duties of each to be such as are usually performed by such officers, and such as may be required by said commission and by this society.

"3. There shall be a committee of two ladies for each school district in Locust Grove Township, and Elm Grove, Fairview and Plum Grove School Districts, to solicit contributions of the kind requested by said commission and collect in the same, the money to be paid into the hands of the treasurer, and the other articles to be placed in the hands of the committee of depositary.

"4. There shall be appointed a committee of depositary of five persons, whose duty it shall be to take care of such articles as may be placed in their hands, and forward the same as may be directed by the proper officers of said commission.

"5. The recording secretary shall procure a suitable book in which shall be recorded the name of each contributor with the articles contributed.

"6. There shall be a regular meeting of this society every four weeks during the existence of the present war; special meetings may be held on the call of the president.

"7. All persons contributing towards the object of this society shall be members of the same.

"8. This constitution may be amended at any meeting by two-thirds of the members present voting for such amendment.

"9. By-laws may be adopted at any meeting by a majority of the members present."

The officers were the Methodist minister, J. B. Drayer, president; Mrs. Harriet Jane Gregg, vice president; Miss Emma Passmore, recording secretary; Mrs. Hannah Stever, treasurer; and Mordecai Larkin, corresponding secretary. The depositary committee were Mrs. J. B. Drayer, Mrs. Fonce, Mrs. L. B. Moorman, Mrs. F. Wright and Mrs. M. D. Baldrige. The members of the soliciting committees for the several school districts were, for No. 1, Mrs. J. Smith and Mrs. E. Dearduff; for No. 2, Mrs. D. Parrott and Mrs. John Fancher; for No. 3, Miss Martha Carpenter and Mrs. Jane Collins; for No. 4, Miss Cynthia Ball and Miss Priscilla Gregg; for No. 5, Miss Lucretia Nimics and Miss Amanda Warwick; for No. 6 Miss Martha McBurney and Mrs. Tegarden; for No. 7, Mrs. J. M. Grafton and Mrs. M. J. Junkin; for No. 8, Mrs. John Hginfritz and Miss Anna Ball; and for No. 9, Mrs. Parker Grafton and Mrs. W. Sunderland.

The plan and methods of this association were typical. There were similar societies at Salina and Libertyville.

The winter was uneventful. Prairie chickens and wild turkeys were numerous. Business was so stagnant that some merchants deemed it wise to operate strictly on a cash basis. There was little movement of farm products on account of low prices. Successive snowfalls, beginning with a heavy one on December 22d, kept the ground well covered till late in March. The fall wheat in which many broad acres had been sown was perfectly protected under this covering. A favorable season following ripened it in a bounteous harvest.

Interest in the war was revived by news of the capture on February 16, 1862, of Fort Donelson. The personal side of the story brought a thrill of joy and satisfaction. Let this be told by an extract from a letter of Lieut. M. A. McCoid to his parents. "Orders were received," he wrote, "for the Iowa 2d to lead the triumphal entrance of the troops into the fort, for as the general said, they had taken it. Forward we marched and as we passed, regiment after regiment rent the air with cheer upon cheer for the 'brave Iowa Second.' Ah; I tell you I had not slept a wink for three days and nights—had nothing to eat but now and then a hard cracker and a piece of side meat raw, and never in my life felt so perfectly worn out, but this paid for it all. We led the troops in the fort and planted the flag of the Iowa Second, the dear old stars and stripes, on the battlements amid such cheers as you might expect to rise from 30,000 troops who had taken the strongest fort in the West—taken 20,000 prisoners—and

opened the way for the advance of the army into the enemy's country." It was, certainly, a glorious hour for men who, less than a week earlier, with flag furled and fife and drum silent, were compelled to march in unwarranted disgrace out of St. Louis.

Wild reports of the losses sustained by the Union forces filled the entire community with dread while it awaited for days definite and authentic information. There was an anxious desire to alleviate the suffering incident to the conflict. Mrs. M. E. Woods offered to go as a nurse. A kind providence reserved her to perform a service of a wider scope and to show a devotion to her country as strong as that of her famous blood relative, Ethan Allen, who demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." In order to learn what assistance could be rendered, Dr. C. S. Clarke visited Cairo and the front. It was some time before it was known what could be done most effectively.

Chinese sugar cane, now commonly called sorghum, seemed so desirable and promising a plant that its cultivation became general in a few seasons after its introduction. An investigation disclosed that in 1861 probably 65,000 gallons of molasses and about 3,000 pounds of sugar were produced in the county from this crop. Large quantities of the sirup were exported. It brought 25 and 30 cents per gallon at the depot. Daniel Rider was a leading manufacturer. A specimen of the sugar, exhibited by John Locke, was judged, though an experiment, to be "superior to much of the New Orleans sugar offered for sale." "A thorough knowledge of the best method for the culture and manufacture of the plantation cane into sugar and sirup" was properly considered of industrial importance. On March 15th, "cane growers" organized the "Jefferson County Sugar Society." Its purpose was "to draw to a common center individual skill, experience and observation, and to spread them" among its members. Its officers were Daniel Rider, president; Richard Gaines, vice president; John Snook, recording secretary; Dr. J. M. Shaffer, corresponding secretary; and Dr. George A. Ward, treasurer.

Toward the last of March, petitions were circulated asking Congress to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. "We believe," these stated, "that the fugitive slave law was a part of the compromise of 1850; that the rebellious states, and with few exceptions the slaveholders of the United States, have violated said compromise; that said law is inhuman, and in some of its most important features unconstitutional, and that there is no obligation resting on you to continue it on the statute book." Numerous signatures were obtained to them. The incident is significant as an indication of a growing hostility to slavery.

Some citizens of Buchanan Township, among them Eli Hoopes and David Switzer, feeling the name a reproach at this time on account of the course pursued by the president in whose honor it was bestowed, agitated changing it to "Center." The effort failed.

On April 6th and 7th occurred the bloody battle of Pittsburg Landing. The list of casualties was long and contained many names familiar to the people of Jefferson County, names of relatives, friends and acquaintances. It discovered how wide the field for sympathetic activities. On May 5th, at the suggestion of Rev. A. J. Kynett, there met with him at the office of Slagle and Acheson, W. K. Alexander, C. W. Slagle, Rev. E. L. Briggs, W. W. Junkin, J. L. Hart-

man and Dr. C. S. Clarke, to consider the propriety of forming a society to provide aid for the unfortunate. The result of the conference was a public meeting on the 10th at the courthouse, at which time and place the "Jefferson County Soldiers' Relief Association" was organized. Its objects were "the relief of the wounded, sick and disabled volunteers, residents of or enlisted from Jefferson County, with surgical or other necessary aid and supplies, together with the return and interment, free of expense to friends when necessary and if practicable, of the bodies of volunteers from this county slain or dying in the service of the government." Its members were those persons present "and all others who may contribute to its funds." An executive committee was authorized to appoint a surgical committee to secure surgeons and nurses as needed and to provide them with requisite hospital and medical stores, a burial committee to attend to the return of the bodies of soldiers to their friends, or to a suitable place of interment within the limits of Jefferson County, and a finance committee, consisting of one person from each sub-school district, to solicit donations of money and other needful articles. It could also name additional committees when expedient. The funds raised were to "be applied to the care of the sick and wounded or of the dead," as contributors designated. At once, \$68 were subscribed, of which \$46 were paid in.

The officers were George Acheson, president; W. K. Alexander and J. H. Allender, vice presidents; Dr. J. M. Shaffer, secretary; and D. P. Stubbs, treasurer. Associated with these to make up the executive committee were Richard Gaines, Solomon F. Stever, R. S. Hughes, Dr. Peter Walker, Nathaniel Loomis and Dr. Henry Ream. The surgical committee were James M. Slagle, W. W. Junkin and R. H. Leggett. The burial committee were C. W. Slagle, Rev. E. L. Briggs, A. Scott Jordan, Gilbert P. Loomis, Joseph Fell, Louis Roeder, John Gantz, George W. Robinson and W. H. Copeland. The finance committee were, for Walnut Township, W. H. Edwards, Charles Wood, John Spielman, John Hodgens and Silas Deeds; for Penn Township, Abraham Charles, Solomon Nordyke, James Haman, Moses Dudley, Wm. McKee and John Carse; for Blackhawk Township, John P. Staats, Wm. Z. Hobson, David Myers, Wm. Sunderland, Isaac H. Brown, David Beck and James H. Baker; for Polk Township, J. J. Sperry, Peter McRunnels, Wm. Shelton, Henry Moore, Jacob Ramsey and Richard Gray; for Locust Grove Township, Brinton Hughes, John Carpenter, D. M. Parrott, Joshua Wright, Henry Hull and Henry Gregg; for Fairfield Township, A. Hemphill, Jacob Walmer, W. M. Reed, W. W. Junkin, H. B. Mitchell, Perry M. Troxel, Daniel Rider and David Shearer; for Buchanan Township, James H. Beatty, Philander Chandler, G. W. Devecman, Phineas Faucett, John Hoaglin and Isaac Galliher; for Round Prairie Township, John Cochran, John Strong, J. Metz and Rev. John Heaton; for Cedar Township, James Pattison, Wolf, John McCormick and Wm. Love; for Liberty Township, Peter Slimer, Joseph Rodebaugh, Jacob Famulener, Wm. Moore and Wm. Beall; and for Des Moines Township, G. W. Calferty, Solomon Rushton, John Stansbury, James Cowan, Sr., A. B. Garver and A. O. Edwards.

At a Teachers' Institute, held from May 20th to the 24th inclusive, a number of those in attendance, declaring the wages of the teachers of Jefferson County had "become so reduced as to be an insufficient compensation," pledged them-

selves not to teach "for a less sum than \$20 per month during winter sessions and \$15 per month during summer sessions."

In April there went into effect a law requiring the registration of all dogs on or before May 15th "with the clerks of townships." Registered dogs were required to wear leathern or metallic collars, not less than one inch wide, "with the number and year made plain upon the same, either by engraving or punching with holes, or sewing with thread of a color different from the collar." Unregistered dogs, "going at large," were to be destroyed. The fee for registry was divided between the clerk and the school fund. There was an indignant outcry. Dr. J. M. Shaffer, who as senator had favored and voted for the enactment, was an object of wrath. Dead dogs thrown in his yard expressed the contempt of some of his constituents. So general was the opposition throughout the state that the Legislature, called together in special session in September, promptly repealed the act and authorized the repayment of that part of the fee which went into the school fund. Governor Kirkwood was equally prompt with his approval.

One Dr. D. F. Phillips, reputed to be the surgeon of an Ohio regiment, a late arrival in Fairfield, staying with Moses C. Shamp, had for a servant Ralph Robinson, a colored boy. The repetition of conflicting stories in regard to their association led to the suspicion that it was the relation of master and slave. Upon the application of Melchi Scott, a writ of habeas corpus was issued on June 10th by County Judge A. R. Fulton. It was found on trial that Robinson was a slave in Missouri; that he came by gift in the possession of Phillips, who by virtue of that was holding him in custody; and that he had been brought into the State of Iowa voluntarily where the status of slavery is forbidden by the constitution and laws. He was adjudged entitled to his freedom and discharged absolutely from the control of Shamp and Phillips. There was a notice of appeal from the decision, but dissent was carried no further.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by a "basket dinner in the park." Some who still talked of compromise with the South refused to take part in the exercises. The usual noisy demonstrations were omitted. The Declaration was read by Rev. J. H. Rhea. There was no set oration. Numerous toasts reflected the common view of the national situation. These sentiments called forth responses.

"The Founders of Our Independence—The Patriots of the Revolution—let them ever live in memory." Ward Lamson responded.

"Our Government—Emanating from the people and of the people, it cannot be successfully assailed or overthrown by the base machinations of traitors at home, or scheming enemies abroad." C. W. Slagle responded.

"The Flag of Our Union—The same that was unfurled by our patriot sires, and now trampled upon by traitors, it shall again be uplifted and float in triumph over every foot of American soil, when secession flags and treason's emblems are no more seen, and remembered only to be cursed." D. P. Stubbs responded.

"The Declaration of Independence—Its noble enunciation 'that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' are words that breathe and burn—words that made tyrants tremble, and are destined in the providence of God to lift the burdens of wrong and oppression from off

all shoulders, and elevate the down trodden and oppressed of every land and clime." George Acheson responded.

"Our Volunteer Soldiers—As our fathers of '76 drew the sword to secure and bequeath to us the glorious inheritance of liberty, so with noble and becoming emulation their sons now rush to the defense of that priceless inheritance." R. C. Brown responded.

"The Union—It must and shall be preserved." Richard Gaines responded.

"The great uprising of the patriots of 1861 in defense of constitutional liberty, against the assaults of domestic traitors—the world has never witnessed such a spectacle—let foreign despots take notice and keep the peace." Rev. J. H. Rhea responded.

"The Rebellion of 1861—'Conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity.' May the leaders and abettors thereof speedily meet the doom of heaven, as witnessed in the righteous overthrow and utter destruction of Korah and his associates." A. M. Scott responded.

"The Loyal Women of Our Day—No age has witnessed such devotion as has been shown by the patriotic women of our land on behalf of the soldiers in the field—forever may they be held in grateful remembrance, and their names enrolled with the women of the Revolution." Dr. J. M. Shaffer responded with an original poem.

"Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers on her borders, flow to an inseparable Union.' Though a young sister of the Republic, her noble volunteers have won the admiration of the country, renowned for the state, and secured for themselves undying fame." Rev. R. M. Wilkinson responded.

These were not idle expressions of the lips. Within the next two months, responding to an urgent call for more troops for the preservation of the Union, companies were recruited at Fairfield, Abingdon, Glasgow and Brookville, while many men enlisted at other points.

The Board of County Supervisors, at a called session on August 24th, appropriated \$4,000 to be distributed among the families of volunteers. James A. Gallihier, a member who was not present, was so opposed to this use of the public money that, at the next regular meeting of that body, he requested his name be called and his vote recorded in the negative on the resolution.

The Constitution and Union at this period proceeded to extreme lengths. It denounced Lincoln as "the usurper," also styling him "King Abraham." Editorially it announced, "We would have it distinctly understood, however, that we are as much opposed to the war and the policy of the administration as ever, and that we will not forego any opportunity to strike a blow at it." To the soldiers at the front, these utterances were as sparks to tinder. Their letters home flamed with unrestrained and unsparing anger. The limits of forbearance were reached. United States Marshal H. M. Hoxie, on August 17th, arrested its editor, D. Sheward, "on the charge of issuing treasonable publications in his paper calculated to discourage enlistments and give aid and comfort to the enemies of the government." He was taken to Washington and confined for a few weeks in "Old Capitol Prison." Upon taking an oath of allegiance, he was discharged. Arriving at Fairfield on November 18th, he was welcomed by his sympathizers as "a victim of abolition hatred." On the 25th, a more pretentious reception was held for him at Wells' Hall, with Gen. A. C. Dodge,

"the trans-Alpine Gaul," and Henry Clay Dean, "the Griddle Greaser," so named by their political opponents, as the principal speakers.

The possibilities of the approaching state election in October were recognized by both republicans and democrats. The former, "as a last measure for the preservation of the Republic," were willing "to blot out the institution of slavery from the soil of every state;" the latter held that the several states possessed the sovereign right to determine the position and duties of the inferior and dependent negro race and that "the pledges of the Constitution require us as loyal citizens not to interfere therewith." President Lincoln's preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, issued on September 22d, intensified the democratic charge that republicans were abolitionists and the war an abolition war.

The large number of the electors of the state who were in the army, under existing laws could not exercise the right of suffrage. This created an unjust and dangerous situation. As Governor Kirkwood put it, the very life of the nation was at stake, and might be as fatally lost at the ballot box as on the battlefield. The Legislature, convened in September in extra session, provided for taking the vote of Iowa soldiers wherever stationed in the United States. Contrary to democratic expectation at least, they generally cast their ballots for republican candidates. It was decisive proof of their resolution to maintain the government. Apart from the soldier vote, the result in Jefferson County, though in favor of the republicans, was extremely close. James F. Wilson, their nominee for Congress, had a majority of but thirty.

Throughout the late fall, "chopping bees" and "husking frolics" were arranged in the various country communities to help the wives and families of soldiers to a supply of wood and to gather their corn from the field. In Fairfield, also, measures were taken to provide fuel and provisions for those who lacked the means to obtain them.

A review of the accomplishment of the Women's Soldiers' Aid Society of Fairfield, in 1862, reveals how wholeheartedly its members devoted themselves to its work. At the beginning of the year, Mrs. C. W. Slagle yielded the position of secretary and treasurer to Mrs. E. D. Wells.

On January 21st, box No. 4 was sent to Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer at Keokuk. Its contents were three quilts, eleven pillows, three pillow cases, three bed sacks, ten shirts, six pairs of socks, two pairs of mittens, seven pairs of drawers, seven handkerchiefs, one suit of gray flannel and thirty-seven magazines.

On February 28th, box No. 5, containing twenty-one cans and jars of fruit, some packages of dried fruit, and a large quantity of old linen and bandages, was forwarded to Mount Pleasant. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry, which had been stationed there through the winter, was then taking its departure for the south.

On March 26th, box No. 6 was consigned to the Iowa Army Sanitary Commission, in care of C. Marble, at Burlington. This contained five comforters, one quilt, eight pairs of drawers, ten shirts, one bed shirt, ten pillows, twenty pillow cases, five sheets, ten towels, one peck of dried peaches, one can of peaches, seven bottles of wine, several rolls of bandages and several packages of lint.

On April 12th, box No. 7 was shipped to Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer at Cairo, Illinois. Its contents were fifty-two shirts, of which thirty were new and twenty-

two partly worn, nine pairs of drawers, seven pillows, ten pillow cases, twenty towels, fifteen rolls of bandages and several packages of old linen.

The battle of Pittsburg Landing crowded the hospitals with wounded and sick. The need of supplies in great quantities was imperative. The membership and activities of the society increased. To promote its efficiency, at the last meeting in April, there was a division of labor. "Three directresses," Mrs. James F. Wilson, Mrs. George Stever and Miss Nancy Butler, were appointed. A gentleman, whose name is not reported, had previously furnished funds to pay the expenses of a nurse. Mrs. M. E. Woods now undertook the mission. On May 1st, she left for the hospital at Keokuk, taking with her forty-eight pounds of butter, ninety-seven dozen eggs, and box No. 8, containing thirteen sheets, two pillows, eleven pillow cases, eighteen towels, thirteen new shirts, ten partly worn shirts, one comforter, eight pairs of drawers, ten cans and six jars of fruit, two bottles of catsup, two rolls of bandages and five pads for wounded limbs.

On June 2d, a box of butter and a barrel of eggs were sent to Keokuk in care of Mrs. Woods. This was followed on June 24th by box No. 9, containing twelve new shirts and thirty-two partly worn, three sheets, two pillows, six pillow cases, three dressing gowns, one pair of socks, eight pairs of new drawers and twelve pairs partly worn, one pair of half boots, nine pairs of slippers, two jugs and one can of tomatoes, fifty-eight cans and bottles of fruit, sixty-three pounds of butter, fourteen pounds of cheese, a package of loaf sugar, some dried meat and several packages of rags.

In July, there were shipped to Keokuk, on the 11th, one barrel of eggs and box No. 10, containing twenty-seven shirts, three sheets, one pair of slippers, twenty-four towels, twenty-six pairs of drawers, three pillows, fourteen pillow of potatoes and onions, and box No. 12, containing twenty pairs of drawers, cases, four jars of fruit, sixty-three pounds of butter, eight rolls of bandages and several packages of old linen; on the 15th, box No. 11, containing thirty cans and jars of fruit; and on the 20th, one keg of butter.

There were shipped to Columbus, Kentucky, on August 10th, four mosquito bars, two barrels of onions and one barrel of potatoes; on the 15th, one mosquito bar, six barrels of potatoes and two barrels of onions; on the 25th, two barrels eighteen shirts, one bed gown, five pillow cases and one piece of mosquito netting; and on September 1st, one barrel of pickled cucumbers.

Ninety pillow sacks were furnished Company B, of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, which left Keokuk early in September. On October 5th, box No. 13 was sent to Springfield, Missouri, where this regiment was then located. It contained fifteen cans of fruit, three bottles of brandy, five bottles of wine, two pounds of tea, three pounds of sugar, some catsup, some partly worn shirts and towels and a package of old linen.

Three more shipments were made to Keokuk. There were forwarded, on October 1st, a demijohn of molasses, a keg of tomato pickle, and box No. 14, containing thirty-six shirts, twenty-two pairs of drawers, one sheet, one tablecloth, one bottle of jelly, one bottle of catsup, two cans of apple butter, one large sack of dried apples, one of dried corn, one of dried elderberries, and several packages of rags; on November 8th, box No. 15, containing nineteen pairs of drawers, three pairs of socks, sixteen shirts and one comfort; and on December

1st, one keg of tomato pickle and box No. 16, containing sixteen shirts, ten pairs of drawers, five quilts, five towels, five pairs of socks, two bottles of wine, one bottle of catsup, three packages of butter, sixty quarts of fruit, some honey, jelly cake and old linen.

A "Fair and Festival" was given by the society in Wells' Hall on Christmas eve. On the walls were suggestive mottoes framed in wreaths of evergreen. "Ladies' Aid Society, the Soldiers' Friend." "The Love of Country Guides Us." "Where Liberty Dwells, There Is My Country." "He Who Gives Promptly, Gives Twice as Much." Fancy articles, cakes, confections and oysters were offered for sale. There was realized a net return of \$222.11, a sum that indicates a successful entertainment.

The winter was remarkably mild. The ground was hardly frozen to a greater depth than four inches. There was little snow.

For the supporters of the Union cause, it ushered in a dark and bitter time. The battle of Prairie Grove on December 7th, in which both Company B, under Captain Harry Jordan, and Company D, under Captain Joshua Wright, of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, suffered severely, again brought into many homes in the county a direct and cruel knowledge of the personal price of war. The presidential proclamation on January 1, 1863, freeing "persons held as slaves" in rebellious territory as "a fit and necessary war measure," and announcing that "such persons of suitable condition" would be "received into the armed service of the United States," offered the sympathizers with the South and its "peculiar institution" the country over an opportunity, as they thought, to justify their opposition to a continuance of the conflict. Here, as elsewhere, it was seized to proclaim "failure" and excite racial prejudice. "Peace petitions" were put in circulation. "Peace meetings" were held. The first one met on New Year's eve at Phillip's Church in Cedar Township. Before January passed, it was succeeded by others at Wheeler's schoolhouse in Cedar Township, at Miller's schoolhouse in Penn Township, at Fairfield and at Abingdon. They were alike in spirit. They denounced Lincoln, the proclamation, the administration and administration policies. They favored, to quote their own words, "a cessation of hostilities for such a period as may be necessary to allow the people of the North and South to express through a national convention their wishes for peace and a maintenance of the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is."

The movement was not long permitted to present its case unchallenged. It was assailed with vigor and determination. "Union meetings" were called. The announcements of their place and time bore sentiments credited to Stephen A. Douglas and Joseph Holt. That of Douglas was, "In this contest there can be none but Patriots or Traitors; every man must be for the Government or against it." That of Holt was, "Looking upon the graves of our Fathers and the cradles of our Children, we have sworn that though all things else should perish, this Union and Government shall live." The first of these meetings was on February 13th at a schoolhouse near Robert Dougherty's in Cedar Township; the second on the 16th at Abingdon; the third on the 17th at Coalport; the fourth, "a Grand Rally," on the 21st at Fairfield, where the chief address was made in Wells' Hall by Judge David Rorer of Burlington. The climax of the last gathering was in the reading of a letter from Lieut. W. S. Brooks of Company D, of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, addressed to his parents. It

told a dramatic story. "Mother, I send you the wristband from the shirt which I wore at Prairie Grove. You will see that four balls passed through it, and my hand was not harmed. I held the flag in that hand. Show it to all the children and friends, that they may see how sacred is the emblem of our liberties." The wristband itself was held up to public view. Such an incident under such circumstances could but quicken pulses where red blood filled the veins.

Loyalty was cultivated with a stern enthusiasm. In March, there were "Union meetings" at Brookville, at Germanville, at Libertyville, at Miller's schoolhouse in Penn Township, at Salina, and at Burr Oak schoolhouse in Walnut Township. Among those who took an active part in attending and addressing them were C. W. Slagle, George Acheson, R. S. Hughes, Dr. J. M. Shaffer, D. P. Stubbs, R. F. Ratcliff, R. C. Brown, Owen Bromley, Lieut. W. S. Brooks, Rev. John Heaton, and Rev. Lewis Fordyce, then of Van Buren County. The stand taken was bold, positive, without equivocation. The sense of each assemblage was usually set out in deliberative form. At Coalport, it was affirmed "that we, as Westerners, will forever resist all attempts to separate one portion of our glorious country from another, believing in the motto, 'United we stand, divided we fall.'" At Fairfield, it was declared that "peace meetings" tend "to give aid and comfort to the public enemy; that the leaders in these meetings who are crying 'Bring back our armies,' 'Stop the war,' and who are also clamoring for a 'restoration' of the Union with New England left out in the cold,' are more vitally the foes of our country than if they were in the armies of Jeff. Davis, with muskets aimed at the hearts of our sons and brothers." At Germanville, it was asserted "that we are opposed to all schemes of dividing this Union, whether they emanate from the north, south, east or west, and that we will hold up all Northern sympathizers with treason to the execration of loyal citizens." At Brookville, it was "resolved by every friend of the 'Old Flag' and the Government that has made us all that we are, that we will quell that rebellion or die in the attempt; that we know no difference between a Southern rebel and a Northern sympathizer; and that we intend to act in all cases by order of legally constituted authority." At Libertyville, it was stated "that we, as lovers of the Union, believe that the new fangled name, Peace Meetings, is only substituted for the Knights of the Golden Circle, the object of which is to deceive the masses; and that we believe that the legitimate result of the inflammatory speeches made at these peace meetings is already exhibiting itself in the burning of Union men's property." At Miller's schoolhouse it was proclaimed "that for us the Mississippi must roll unbroken to the Gulf, nor will we be divided from the East;" that "we will fight this war, not only to defend our Constitution and laws, but because we and our posterity have no other security or hope of peace but in the integrity of the territory which God and our fathers united;" and "that submission to the constituted laws and authorities is the only basis of free government and society, and they who take up arms against them without cause, and they who aid, comfort and counsel enemies in war, are alike guilty of betraying their country, and in every age have been justly branded with the scorn of mankind."

Reports of the "peace meetings" brought from the soldiers in every quarter instant condemnation of the leaders in them and of their purposes. The formal utterance of the members of Company E of the Second Iowa Infantry, on

February 12th, at Corinth, Mississippi, is illustrative of the common feeling. "We have met," said Sergt. George Heaton, "to express our sentiments and convictions in regard to the action of the so called peace party in the North, and more particularly in the state and county which are endeared to us by the name of home, and to place these solemn convictions upon record, and to lay them before our friends and fellow citizens." Lieut. D. B. Wilson was elected chairman. A. K. Updegraff was appointed secretary. Lieut. M. A. McCoid, Sergt. George Heaton, Sergt. W. S. Sims, Sergt. Daniel Brown, Corporal George H. Case, S. D. Gorsuch and Thomas L. Huffman formulated the resolutions. These, after an argumentative portrayal of conditions, charged "That the real object of such organizations is to aid and encourage the rebellion, and that men who give their influence and countenance to such meetings contribute as much to the cause of rebellion as they who take up arms under the banner of Treason, and are more dangerous enemies, being more treacherous though less courageous, than they who meet us on the battlefield;" and "That against the leaders of the 'peace party of the North' we are as ready to turn our bayonets as against the rebels of the South, and while we are engaged in the field we deem it the duty of loyal men at home to organize themselves into military companies to secure the peace and safety of our homes." With reference to the "pretext" for withdrawing support from the Government, they claimed further "That the proclamation of the President emancipating the slaves of rebels, is calculated to weaken the strength of the rebellion and contribute materially to the restoration of the Union, and that we heartily endorse it, believing that the best way to remove civil war from our land is to remove the cause."

Views like these were also iterated and emphasized in soldiers' letters, many of which were published. The language applied to "copperheads" was intense. It was most harsh when called out by critical or questioning communications from peace men to friends in the army. There were intimations of "a day of retribution" and of "Haman's fate." "Let them go on till we know who are traitors indeed," wrote Lieut. A. Scott Jordan on March 3d from the camp of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry at Forsyth, Missouri, "and then God grant that the Constitution may not be violated one iota in this case, but carried out to the letter, and treason, the greatest crime a man can commit, meet its just reward."

That military companies, drilled and armed, not only would exercise a restraining influence on disturbing elements, but also, in case of sudden need to employ force in the protection of life and property, would be a wise preparation, was recognized. The Home Guards of Liberty and Des Moines Townships, having maintained an organization, on February 3d, at Libertyville, were mustered sixty-six strong into the service of the State of Iowa by William Long, the county clerk. Opposite eleven names on the roll was the significant entry, "With the consent of parents." Accession to the ranks soon increased the membership to ninety-one. The burning of haystacks belonging to Judge Moses Black of Des Moines Township and to J. T. Lamp of Liberty Township, and the secret commission of other offenses against outspoken Union men doubtless hastened the enrollment. James Cowan was captain; James W. Moore, first lieutenant; and John F. Watkins, second lieutenant. In regular order, the sergeants were Cornelius M. Comegys, Washington J. M. Smith, Thomas D. Pol-

lock, Moses B. Walker and William Keech. The corporals were John Famulener, George C. Fry, Young S. Pierson and James M. Black.

In the latter part of February and the early part of March, the "Union Guards" of Fairfield, the "Prairie Rangers," enrolled largely from the country north of Fairfield, and the "Abingdon Home Guards" were organized. Of the first named, R. F. Rateliff was captain; D. R. McCracken, first lieutenant; L. J. Allen, second lieutenant; and W. W. Junkin, orderly sergeant. This company was sworn into the service of the state on March 13th by Lieutenant Colonel Vail. On April 17th, it was provided with muskets. Of the second named, R. S. Hughes was captain; J. M. Grafton, first lieutenant; W. L. McLean, second lieutenant; and W. A. Frush, orderly sergeant. Of the third named, Winthrop D. Peck was captain; John A. Ireland, first lieutenant; William H. Williams, second lieutenant; and Iradell Tansey, orderly sergeant.

So sharply drawn was the difference of opinion on the purpose and conduct of the war that in Fairfield it was the issue in the school election. The "Union ticket" was carried by more than two votes to one. The school directors, on April 13th, having elected to their corps of teachers two who were criticised for entertaining doubtful or disloyal views, three days later reconsidered these selections and substituted two others "of known Union sentiments."

With the coming of spring, "Liberty pins" and "butternuts" appeared. A cut of a butternut was displayed at the head of the editorial columns of the Constitution and Union. The "Liberty pin" was made from an old American cent piece by cutting away the metal so that the head of "Liberty" alone remained. It was this emblem that gave rise to the opprobrious term "copperhead" with its figurative meaning. The "butternut" was a symbol for a name bestowed upon the Western Confederate soldier on account of his uniform. These tokens were worn to indicate hostility to abolitionism. They were interpreted by adherents of the Union cause as significant signs of treason. Flaunted at church and other public places, they were the occasion of many personal affrays. Women as well as men resented the insult of their presence, and many times in their indignation engaged in physical combat to remove or destroy the hated object.

In March, L. D. Wilson of Chicago, afterward to be known as "Sorghum," visited Fairfield with a view to the establishment of a "sorghum mill and sugar refinery." The prospect proving satisfactory, he invested some thirty thousand dollars in the enterprise. The productive capacity of his plant was calculated at fifty barrels of sugar per day. He distributed free large quantities of seed and sought to contract for the planting of 600 acres of cane. Hope of a new great industry in the locality prevailed. The future outcome may be anticipated. The sorghum was intractable and refused to granulate under the old processes. The difficulty, whatever it was, never was overcome. The venture was a failure. Yet in 1867 nearly a thousand acres of cane were grown in the county and converted into molasses. In subsequent years its cultivation declined.

A "county democratic meeting" on May 23d had for its chief object the voicing of a public and indignant protest against the arrest and confinement of Henry Clay Dean "in a manner contrary to the Constitution." "This prominent and respectable citizen of the State of Iowa," at Keokuk a short time before had been, according to the statement of his friends, "lawlessly abducted and imprisoned by unrestrained United States soldiers."

On June 15th, the telegraph line reached Fairfield. Congratulatory telegrams were exchanged with Mount Pleasant and Burlington. Even in these is shown concern for the national welfare. The first message came from A. W. Snyder to W. W. Junkin. "Mount Pleasant sends a royal greeting to Fairfield over the electric wire, and may her copperheads soon be shocked with a Union victory!" The next day A. R. Fulton made reply. "Mr. Junkin is absent at the state convention. Fairfield is proud of her electrical union with her loyal sister, Mount Pleasant. United by iron and lightning, may we always be united in our devotion to the Union." To C. Dunham he sent this word: "A loyal electric greeting from the Ledger to the Hawkeye. Let us be united for the Union as we are now united by iron and lightning." This was the response: "The Hawkeye reciprocates the loyal greeting of the Ledger and its good wishes for the Union. As the wire quickens our intercourse, so may the hearts and purposes of our people be brought nearer together, and may each of us be enabled to see and understand the necessities of the hour, and our duty to the country and to each other."

On June 25th, Fairfield College was incorporated. It took over the land and building of the Fairfield University and essayed to carry on an institution of learning. The board consisted of C. W. Slagle, president; George Schramm, vice president; A. R. Fulton, secretary; George Stever, treasurer; David Hill, Robert McElhinny and Thomas Ehrnman, trustees; Rev. A. Axline, A. M. Geiger, J. M. Whitham, J. M. Slagle and D. P. Stubbs, the finance committee; and Rev. S. L. McCune, Rev. D. Sprecher, Rev. A. S. Wells, J. B. Horn and D. McCullough, the examining committee. At least nine of the board were required to be members of good standing in the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

In the fall Fairfield College opened with Rev. A. Axline as president of the faculty and professor of mental and moral science, with Rev. A. M. Geiger as professor of mathematics and of natural philosophy, with Miss Collins as an assistant instructor and with Miss Emma White as teacher of instrumental music. It was a coeducational school. There were classes in Greek, Latin, geometry, trigonometry, algebra, physiology and philosophy, as well as in the common branches. During the first two terms, there were 115 students in attendance.

The Fourth of July was observed at Fairfield with unusual decorum. A "basket dinner" in the park was the chief attraction. The merchants closed their doors and refrained from business. No incident marred the pleasures of the day. After prayer, there was an impressive reading of the Declaration of Independence by A. R. Fulton. The toasts dealt with familiar themes of daily conversation. The responses, it well may be believed, were quickened by an earnest and hopeful patriotism. There is yet an exaltation in the form and expression of the sentiments then uttered.

"1. The 4th day of July, 1776, and the charter of our liberties, that day proclaimed: Hallowed be the memory of the one, eternal the principles of the other." Rev. A. Axline responded.

"2. George Washington."

"3. The patriots of the Revolution: Posterity owes them a debt which can be repaid only in the perpetuation of the government they sacrificed so much to establish." Dr. J. M. Shaffer responded.

"4. Our Constitution, the Union and the Flag: Let us preserve sacred the first, undivided the second, and honored the last." Rev. Leonard responded.

"5. The existing rebellion, appalling in its magnitude and groundless in its origin, is a desperate attempt on the part of its authors to overthrow a Constitution which they were sworn to support and a system of laws which they themselves enacted." George Acheson responded.

"6. The soldiers in the field: They fight in a just cause and for their country's glory. All honor to those who may survive: We will revere the memory of those who fall." Rev. Reed M. Wilkinson responded.

"7. The President of the United States." R. F. Rateliff responded.

"8. The President's Proclamation of January 1, 1863: Liberty for the enslaved blacks, with civilization for the poor whites of the states in rebellion, and life, with permanent prosperity, for the whole nation." R. C. Brown responded.

"9. Copperhead and Butternut Badges: The man who wears either of them is an ignorant dupe, a cowardly sympathizer with treason, or an avowed traitor." Richard Gaines responded.

"10. The war for the destruction of our government and overthrow of free institutions can be successfully terminated only by dealing sharp, quick and heavy blows." William Hampson responded.

"11. God bless the loyal women of the land." Rev. John Burgess responded.

"12. The support of the government is the imperative duty of the citizens; opposition in this day of trial is aid and comfort to the enemy, and the rebellion is strengthened by such hostility, although disguised as professed allegiance." Rev. E. L. Briggs responded.

"13. The State of Iowa: We point with pride to her record. Nature has been generous in her bounties of soil and climate. Her people are patriotic; her soldiers are brave; no draft has been needed to fill the required quota of her troops, and her volunteers in many battles have made her famous in history."

"Land of the West! Beneath the heaven
There's not a fairer, lovelier clime,
Nor one to which was ever given
A destiny more high, sublime."

To this R. R. Hall responded.

A regimental drill of the Home Guards of the county concluded the ceremonies.

The week that followed was one of jubilation and exultation. On Monday, confirmation of the defeat of Lee at Gettysburg was received. "About fifty school bells" were placed on wagons and rung through the streets. At night there was a general illumination of the square. Laths were cut just long enough to be sprung across the window frames. On these, one above another, behind the glass were placed rows of lighted candles. The windows shone like galaxies of stars. Only three places were dark. These were stigmatized "The Darkness of Hell," "The Standard of Secession," and "The Disgrace to Humanity." Leading citizens made joyful speeches. On Tuesday afternoon came the announcement of the fall of Vicksburg. Men shook hands and shouted. There was good reason. Fathers, brothers, sons, neighbors and friends were at last free from

those terrible trenches and they were victorious. That night "John Brown" was sung and resung with spirit and abandon. On Wednesday arrived news of the brilliant repulse of the rebels at Helena, Arkansas, and the capture of a large number of them by Gen. B. M. Prentiss. Arrangements were made to celebrate in the evening these victories on the Fourth. Word of the intention quickly spread. Several thousand people assembled. "Three hundred transparencies and lamps" lit up the park. Many short speeches added to the rejoicing. On Saturday, to signalize these events, "a large pole and flag" were raised at Brookville; at night, in a grove near Libertyville, there was a great meeting to glorify them. At later dates, there were celebrations of them at Germanville, Salina and Coalport. Hopes of a speedy return of peace were revived.

One of the boldest defenders in Iowa of slavery was George Cyphert Tally, a young and eloquent Baptist minister. He was well known in Jefferson County, where he had spoken frequently at "peace meetings." As the result of an altercation on the streets of South English, on August 1st, which was Saturday, he was shot and killed. His friends and followers in Wapello, Mahaska and Poweshiek Counties, threatening to avenge his death, gathered in numbers about two miles from Sigourney on the south bank of Skunk River, where they were divided into companies and officers chosen to command them. The serious aspect of affairs was brought to the attention of Governor Kirkwood on Monday. With his usual decisiveness, he resolved to visit the scene of disorder. As a precautionary measure, he summoned to Sigourney an artillery squad from Mount Pleasant and several companies of infantry, the latter including the Abingdon Home Guards, the Union Guards, the Prairie Rangers and the Libertyville Home Guards.

Charles Negus, who had been sent for by the leaders of the Tally party, reached their camp on Tuesday and wisely counseled them "to maintain their character of law abiding citizens and not to do anything they were not authorized to do by law." He then went on to Sigourney. Governor Kirkwood arrived toward evening and standing on the courthouse steps gave a plain, blunt talk on a proper respect for law and the duty of citizenship. "I will make an example," he said in closing, "of those engaged in these disturbances, which will forever deter others from engaging in like proceedings. I say what I mean and I mean what I say." Charles Negus meanwhile, having learned by accident of the impending presence of soldiers, meeting the commander of the Tally forces, told him what was planned and advised him to return to his men and as soon as it was dark have them disperse. The advice was heeded.

Receiving their orders on Wednesday, the Prairie Rangers and Union Guards, numbering together perhaps one hundred and thirty men, proceeded at once to Richland, where they camped for the night. Thursday morning they were joined by the Abingdon Home Guards, 100 strong. The combined body reported that evening for duty at Sigourney. The Libertyville Home Guards with ninety men closely followed them in. Captain Cowan, according to his own statement, having been secretly informed that an ambuscade was prepared in the woods along Cedar through which his company would pass should the direct route be taken, made a detour through Fairfield to avoid any interference. The danger of a conflict having passed, the troops remained but a day and then returned home.

While in politics there was not the usual open activity, there was no lack of interest. There were numbers of "Democratic Clubs" and of "Union Leagues." On August 1st, the democrats met at Fairfield to ratify their state ticket. Following a recommendation of their state convention, they voted to petition the Board of Supervisors to appropriate money to pay the exemption fee of those who might be drafted. Some butternuts were in evidence, in a few cases worn by women. These occasioned more or less friction, which toward evening culminated in blows struck and blows returned. It happened to be the regular drill day of the Union Guards and Prairie Rangers. The long roll was beaten. The men promptly fell into line and were marched into the park. Their appearance with guns and bayonets quickly quieted the more boisterous, who soon left a place which promised easily to become dangerous. At night, M. M. Bleakmore and D. Sheward made speeches, deploring "wild fanaticism" and urging restraint and avoidance of spiteful names.

There were two important "union celebrations," as the republicans called their rallies. The first was on August 29th in Keech's grove at Libertyville. The morning was devoted to a military display in which seven companies of "guards" participated, under the command of Col. W. W. Bickford. In the afternoon speeches were made by Senator James W. Grimes, Gen. J. G. Lauman, Joshua Tracy of Burlington, and James F. Wilson. The second was on September 25th at Fairfield. An imposing procession, formed on the depot grounds, with the Fairfield and Agency brass bands and with drum corps in line, marched over the principal streets. From stand in the center of the park and on the northwest and southeast corners of the square, addresses were made throughout the afternoon by George W. Julian of Indiana, Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis, Judge David Rorer, Col. Cyrus Bussey, Col. W. M. Stone and others. George W. Julian spoke again at night.

In the election, the republican vote, or as it should more properly be called, the union vote, was in a large majority.

The work of the Women's Soldiers' Aid Society was carried on through 1863 with methodic energy. The annual meeting was held on January 8th at the home of Mrs. C. W. Slagle. After determining more officers with specific duties were required, the managing board was filled by choosing for president Mrs. Thomas D. Evans, for vice president Mrs. William H. Jordan, for secretary and treasurer Mrs. E. D. Wells, for directresses Mrs. J. F. Wilson, Mrs. George Stever, Mrs. S. A. Hastings and Mrs. J. E. Daugherty, and for the purchasing committee, Mrs. Reed M. Wilkinson and Mrs. J. H. Hill.

Having obtained for Mrs. M. E. Woods a permit from Gen. S. M. Curtis to visit all the regiments under his command, and a pass from the secretary of war, the distribution of their supplies was thereafter accomplished through her as special agent. Beginning her first trip in this capacity on January 28th, she started 5,000 pounds of stores for the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry at Springfield, Missouri. Unable to reach this destination on account of the disturbed conditions of the country through which she was to pass, she distributed these stores among the hospitals at St. Louis.

On March 18th, in charge of 4,096 pounds of stores, she undertook her second trip. As designed, she took part of this shipment to the Third Iowa Cavalry at Pilot Knob, Missouri, part to the Fourth Iowa Cavalry at Helena,

Arkansas, and part to the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry at Vicksburg. The men of companies G and H of the last regiment voted their "sincere and hearty thanks to the good people of Fairfield and Jefferson County."

On May 21st, she set out for Vicksburg with 12,011 pounds of stores, of which 4,594 pounds were contributed from Glasgow, 522 pounds from Des Moines Township, 103 pounds from Rich Woods, 114 pounds from Penn Township, 428 pounds from Salina, 2,860 pounds from Locust Grove and Blackhawk townships, and 3,390 pounds from Fairfield. She was able to distribute these supplies in the early days of June. "They could not have arrived at a more needy time," wrote Dr. R. J. Mohr, surgeon of the Tenth Iowa Infantry, in appreciative strain to Mrs. T. D. Evans. "The forces had just finished one of the longest and most fatiguing marches of the war, hundreds of sick and wounded filled our hospitals, and all had been placed on half rations of an inferior quality of food for some time when these stores, consisting of potatoes, canned and dried fruits, canned chicken, butter, &c., reached us. The thanks of the brave boys were profuse on receiving them, and all declared it to be the richest treat they had had since entering the service."

On September 30th, with 3,814 pounds of stores, she set out again for Vicksburg. After three weeks, she attained her destination only to find she could not get in touch with the regiments she desired to reach. In this predicament she bestowed her consignment largely upon Company M of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry at Black River, Mississippi.

On November 23d, with 7,282 pounds of stores, she left for various points on the last trip of the year. After a month on the way, she reached the Second Iowa Infantry, then quartered at Pulaski, Tennessee. It was just before Christmas. The "boys" of Company E thereupon detailed Robert Lock for special service in the culinary department and, if the account of it by one of them may be believed, enjoyed a memorable dinner.

She then pushed on till she found the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry at Woodville, Alabama. "Overcoming many difficulties and delays," wrote Edwin B. Kerr of her visit, "Mrs. Woods followed us from place to place, determined that we should have, if in any way possible, the goods sent to us. * * * Gladly and thankfully did we receive them. They were much needed. We had just passed through the recent severe campaign, having been at and beyond the famous Chattanooga, where for a long time scarcely half rations could be had, and we could well appreciate something nice. * * * The articles were equally divided to the regiment, and all—yes, every one—got a share. Many a nice meal was made of them and many a vote of thanks the ladies got. Three times within a year Mrs. Woods has been a welcome messenger, actually bringing to us the many articles of luxury and comfort from friends at home. We know we are not forgotten."

The expenditures of the society were \$477.04 for the twelve months. Money was secured in various ways. A small part came from dues, donations and collections at "union meetings." On the Fourth of July were obtained \$44.85 by taking a collection in the park and \$231.21 by holding a festival at night. On Christmas eve, a soldiers' fair and festival netted \$546 as its clear proceeds.

The needy at home were not neglected. Watchful eyes sought them out; kind hands ministered to their wants. Through a severe and trying winter, the

Fairfield Relief Society, of which Rev. S. S. McCune was president, Robert McElhinny treasurer, and I. D. Jones secretary, was helpful. The Union League made soldiers' families more particularly the object of its solicitude. Being a secret organization, it operated through R. W. Alexander, J. A. Spielman and A. T. Wells, its working committee. Under their supervision, aid to the value of \$333.96 was rendered. About two-thirds of this were sixty-two loads of wood and 3,975 pounds of flour.

The holidays were a season of intermittent storms. Heavy snowfalls were followed on December 31st by a raging blizzard. The cold was intense. The wind was terrible. The air was so filled with blowing snow as almost to blind those who were out of doors. Roads were blockaded with impassable drifts. Trains were unable to move.

By this inclement weather, twenty-three members of Company E of the Second Iowa Infantry, homeward bound, were detained three days in Burlington. On the evening of January 2, 1864, they reached Fairfield. Their coming was for the encouragement of recruiting. The terms of enlistment of the first volunteers were soon to expire. While many of them had already reenlisted, many men still were needed to make good the losses.

The returned soldiers were guests of honor. There was a round of parties and entertainments for them. On the 14th, the Women's Soldiers' Aid Society gave them a public supper in Wells' Hall. Some two hundred and fifty persons were present. Following custom, they expressed their feelings in toasts which were announced by Dr. C. S. Clarke acting as president, and repeated by William Long acting as vice president. The themes proposed were: "Our Iowa Soldiers," "The Army and Navy of the Union," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Loyal People of the Land," "Our Fighting Commanders," "The Battles of the Burgs," "The Memory of Our Patriot Dead, Who Died for Country and for Liberty," "The Patriotic Women of Our Country," "The Battle Fields of the War," "The Hope of the Oppressed in Our Land," "The Fairfield Ladies' Aid Society," "The Iowa First," "Slavery, the Cause of the War," "Dear Old New England," "The Thirtieth Iowa Infantry," "The Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence and the Proclamation of Freedom." Among those who responded were George Acheson, Rev. A. Axline, the first chaplain of the Second Iowa Infantry; R. C. Brown, Rev. J. M. Williams, C. W. Slagle, Maj. A. R. Pierce of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Lieut. J. A. P. Hampson of the Tenth Regular Infantry, Rev. A. M. Geiger, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Brooks of the Third Arkansas Infantry, Lieut. D. B. Wilson of Company E of the Second Iowa Infantry, Acting Lieut. W. R. Wells, U. S. N., Colonel Greusel of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, W. H. H. Hampson, A. R. Fulton, H. N. Moore, Capt. John T. McCullough of Company E of the Second Iowa Infantry, and Rev. John Burgess, who had served as chaplain of the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry.

On the morning of Monday, February 8th, the members of Company E of the Second Iowa Infantry were in wagons standing north of the park prepared to start for Washington, where they were to take the train for the rendezvous at Davenport. Suddenly, at a preconcerted signal or a chance suggestion, a number of them jumped from their seats and rushed to the office of the Constitution and Union. This was over the bank of Samuel C. Farmer in a building which stood just east of the alley on the south side of the square. In but a moment

they overturned the stove, threw the type out of the window, destroyed the cases, assaulted D. Sheward, the editor and publisher, as he tried to escape, took his books and papers from him, tore them up and piled them with the broken office furniture upon the fire. They were gone as quickly as they came. There was no opportunity for any one to offer an effective resistance. The fire was put out before it obtained headway. Threats were made by some of Sheward's friends that unless there was "restitution" there would be "retaliation." Only a determined leader, ignorant of the risk or willing to take it, was needed to bring on a destructive disturbance. There were grave fears of what might happen under the stress of excitement. Dr. W. W. Bickford, commanding the Jefferson County Battalion, by order of Joseph P. Roberts, deputy United States marshal, at once instructed Captain Cowan to report with his company, the Libertyville Home Guards, fully armed for active service with the utmost dispatch at Wells' Hall in Fairfield. Within a few hours this officer reported with his command and was assigned to duty. So large a crowd gathered on Tuesday that the drinking saloons were all closed. The presence of the guards under arms, the knowledge that to incite disorder would bring danger to the instigator, and reflection, all served as sobering influences. On Wednesday, quiet having been restored, Captain Cowan and his men withdrew. This was the end of the Constitution and Union.

On February 11th, the veterans of Company F of the Third Iowa Cavalry arrived at Fairfield on furlough. They, too, were feasted in private and in public. On March 3d they and the veterans of Company H of the same regiment were given suppers at the Leggett House, Jefferson House and John Mount's. They met afterwards at Wells' Hall where, after speeches by Maj. John W. Noble, George Acheson and Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Caldwell, they danced till morning. On the 4th, they were entertained at a grand dinner at Libertyville. A few days later they took their departure for Keokuk.

On March 14th, the veterans of Company M of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry came to Fairfield direct from Vicksburg and the raid of General Sherman into Mississippi. They also received a cordial welcome. On April 1st, they enjoyed a dinner at Salina. On the 7th they partook of a complimentary supper to the regiment at Mount Pleasant.

On April 7th, an auxiliary society of the Northwestern Freedman's Aid Commission was organized at the Congregational Church. Rev. D. Worthington was chosen for president, Rev. A. Axline for vice president, Rev. J. M. Williams for secretary, and William Black for treasurer. The committee of ladies were Mrs. J. M. Shaffer, Mrs. J. C. Keck, Mrs. N. Averill, Mrs. L. P. Taylor, Mrs. Halfield, Mrs. T. A. Parkinson, Mrs. William Dunwoody, Mrs. H. W. Lewis, Mrs. J. Kerr, Miss N. Hemphill, Miss Brown and Miss P. Huntzinger. One hundred dollars were raised for the work of the commission.

On May 13th, an auxiliary association was formed to promote the interests of the Soldiers' Orphan Asylum of Iowa. Rev. A. M. Geiger was elected president, Rev. J. M. Williams, vice president; A. R. Fulton, secretary, and Alexander Fulton, treasurer. Several life memberships of \$25 each were taken in this institution, among them one by the Women's Soldiers' Aid Society and one by various contributors in the name of Mrs. M. E. Woods.

On June 3d, the discharged members of Company E of the Second Iowa Infantry arrived at home, having completed their three years' service.

The Fourth of July was not generally observed. There was little heart for it. No recent signal victory excited the imagination. Public confidence, too, was somewhat shaken in General Grant on account of his failure yet to take Richmond. A mood of depression was prevalent. An impromptu gathering in the park, however, was addressed by George Acheson and Capt. W. T. Burgess. At night, the Women's Soldiers' Aid Society gave an entertainment.

Under an enactment of the Legislature lately gone into effect, Adjutant-General Baker on July 21st and 27th issued "General Orders" requiring the organization of the entire militia of the state. To Jefferson County were assigned twenty-one companies. R. F. Rateliff, W. M. Clark and George Acheson were appointed to oversee the enrollment. For the most part these were perfunctory bodies. Two exceptions may be noted. On July 30th, a new company of "Union Guards," which included a remnant of the old one, was formed. The officers were M. A. McCoid, captain; G. H. Case, first lieutenant, and J. A. Spielman, second lieutenant. On August 5th, the organization of a cavalry company was effected. Of this the officers were W. D. Clapp, captain; Thomas L. Huffman, first lieutenant; J. T. Hartman, second lieutenant, and William Long, orderly sergeant. The Libertyville and Abingdon Home Guards were not affected by this official action.

In Missouri, many bands of guerrillas were committing depredations, destroying property and killing defenseless citizens upon any provocation. There was dread that they might invade Iowa. Their wanton acts inspired "General Order No. 25," addressed to the militia. It is a grim document. Paragraphs IV and V show its deadly earnestness.

"IV. If any guerrilla, robber or thief crosses from Missouri or from any other state into this state, for the purpose of murder, robbery or thieving, in armed bands, no report will be required by this department of prisoners taken, and any officer who takes as a prisoner any guerrilla, murderer, thief or marauder of such armed band, will at once be dismissed from the state service.

"V. Blank cartridges will not be used by any soldier in the state service, when ordered out for the protection of our citizens, and any state officer allowing the use of blank cartridges for the preservation of the public peace when ordered into service, will at once be dismissed from the state service."

Those were serious times, and serious offenses required serious treatment.

On September 31st, there flashed over the wires the happy news of the capture of Atlanta. Bills were issued calling a meeting of the people in the afternoon. It was held in front of Dr. Clarke's drug store near the northwest corner of the square. A large crowd gathered and listened to addresses of good cheer from George Acheson, J. F. Wilson, W. T. Burgess, C. W. Slagle, D. F. Stubbs and Owen Bromley. There was a renewal of confidence in the outcome of the struggle. A better feeling was created. "Their faith in the stability of the Government," says a contemporary report, "was made stronger, and their hopes of a speedy restoration of the Union were strengthened."

The Women's Soldiers' Aid Society, at the annual meeting on January 7, 1864, named Mrs. Thomas D. Evans president, Mrs. W. H. Jordan vice president, Mrs. C. W. Slagle treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Hill and Mrs. Reed M. Wilkinson

the purchasing committee, and Mrs. D. Acheson secretary. From its funds were appropriated \$100 to the sanitary commission and \$62.15 to the "Loyal League" for the relief of soldiers' families.

Early in March, Mrs. M. E. Woods took a shipment of stores, consisting of sixteen boxes, six kegs and one barrel and weighing 2,873 pounds, to Little Rock, Arkansas. Included in this, or perhaps with it, were donations from Brighton and from Mrs. William Long, Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. G. W. Workman. Early in May she took out a second shipment containing eighty-three packages and weighing 11,135 pounds, to Nashville, Tennessee. In this were articles from Brighton, Salina and Glasgow.

A "member of Company D" of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, in a communication dated September 7th and addressed to the editor of the Ledger, stated: "If any of our friends think of sending us a present and are anxious to send the most valuable, an egg, sweet potato, pumpkin or a cabbage-head would be sure to fill the bill." Some days after this, Maj. Harry Jordan, also of this regiment, wrote Mrs. Woods of the prevalence of scurvy in the camp and appealed to her to bring them "vegetables, canned fruits and pickles of every description." It was October 6th when these letters, written from Barancas, Florida, were published. More than a month was employed in the preparation of the stores, amounting to two carloads. It was late in November when Mrs. Woods started with them on their long journey. She went by way of Chicago, when the Northwest Commission generously ordered supplies until the total shipment reached thirty-seven tons. She finally delivered them on December 10th at Fort Gaines, Alabama, to which place the regiment in the meantime had been transferred.

The society paid out \$1,311.47 in its year's work. Of this sum, \$100 went to the Iowa State Commission, \$30 to the soldiers' fair at Dubuque, \$128 to the Southern Iowa soldiers' fair at Burlington, and \$212.45 for soldiers' families. The remainder was used in meeting the expenses of Mrs. Woods. The receipts of the society, apart from dues and donations, were \$262 from a Fourth of July festival, \$49.25 from a collection taken on October 15th on the occasion of a debate between J. F. Wilson and J. K. Hornish, the opposing congressional candidates, \$46 from a collection taken on October 27th at a "republican rally," and \$779.36 from a Christmas fair.

The winter opened with such vigor that to many "war widows," as the wives of absent soldiers were described, and to their children, it brought serious distress. Wood cost \$6 or more per cord, potatoes \$1 per bushel, flour \$4.50 per hundred pounds. These prices were proportional. A private soldier under favorable circumstances could scarcely save from his pay \$10 a month for those dependent upon him. Often this was in arrears and not available. Work, even of menial character and at scant wages, was seldom obtainable. The county, as a corporate body, though authorized by law to render assistance, had made no adequate provision for the emergency. Governor Stone, addressing the people of Iowa upon the subject, requested that December 31st "be set apart as a day for general contributions" and "consecrated by the discharge of a patriotic and Christian duty." In Fairfield on December 16th, a relief association was formed to provide for the necessitous in Fairfield Township. D. P. Stubbs was president, W. W. Junkin secretary. A committee of five, appointed to solicit and

BANK BILL. IOWA STATE BANK, #1; BACK



distribute contributions, assigned each of its members a district to canvass. The eastern half of Fairfield was allotted to Rev. A. S. Wells, the western half to A. R. Fulton. Without the city limits, the portion south of the Agency Road, was allotted to Capt. W. T. Burgess, the portion between the Agency and the Richland roads to W. S. Lynch, and the remaining portion to A. M. Thomas. On January 1, 1865, the donations in money and supplies amounted to \$590, of which \$317.25 were secured in the city and \$272.75 in the country. Although only faint memories of it remain, similar energetic action certainly took place in other townships.

Although the machinery for making a draft was provided in 1862 when enlistments lagged, the necessity for its use was then obviated. In the beginning of 1864, in those districts which had failed to make up the quotas assigned to them, its employment seemed imminent. Fearing the lot might be unfavorable, many able-bodied citizens took a hurried departure for the West. This exodus attracting the attention of the state authorities, guards were stationed at the crossings over the Missouri River to stop and return these fugitives from prospective military service. The need to resort to it was again overcome. Late in the fall it was set in motion, as was afterward decided, unjustly. In its application it fell upon the delinquent townships of Jefferson County for a few men. In December came a final call for more troops. It implied a determination to crush speedily by force of numbers the rapidly crumbling Confederacy. That another draft would surely follow and the Government with strong hand seize its own was an irresistible conclusion. January, 1865, beheld a sudden desire on the part of some men to visit friends in distant places or "to go to the gold mines." The expressive name "skedadlers" was given them. Among those who "skedadled" were a number of teachers. R. S. Hughes, the county superintendent of schools, reported their conduct to O. Faville, the state superintendent of public instruction. In the opinion rendered there was no uncertainty. "Teachers," he advised, "abandoning their schools before their contract time has expired in order to avoid the draft, should not only lose their certificates but their pay for the time they have taught. I trust we have not many such in Iowa; but unless they can be converted from their errors, the sooner they leave the state the better. Those who are not willing to defend the rights of our country, are not qualified to instruct our children." This was wholesome advice. The certificates of the spiritless offenders were duly revoked. The irony of their position was manifest when the fact was shortly ascertained that Iowa had already furnished her complement of men.

The end of the war was felt to be drawing near. Sherman was sweeping steadily northward. Grant's deadly grip on Richmond was tightening. On the afternoon of March 4th, the date of President Lincoln's second inauguration, there was a meeting in Wells' Hall publicly to rejoice over "the prospect of an early and permanent peace." In speech and song was the fervor of an exultant religious exercise. The songs were "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "We Are Living in a Grand and Awful Time," "John Brown," and in closing, the doxology. On the evening of April 7th, following close upon the news of the fall of Richmond, came a premature report of the capture of Lee's army. The streets quickly filled with people cheering, singing, shouting in happy mood "over the splendid victories." Houses were illuminated, bonfires built, fireworks set

off and guns fired. It was an instantaneous and spontaneous outburst. After definite information was received of the surrender of Lee on April 9th at Appomattox, the event was again celebrated on the evening of the 14th with due formality. All ostentatious rejoicing was terminated by the assassination of Lincoln. On the 19th, the day of the funeral services over the martyred president at Washington, stores were closed, public and private buildings draped in mourning and appropriate public exercises conducted to express the sorrow of the community. In harmony with an official proclamation by Governor Stone, the 27th was also observed in solemn manner to testify to the national loss and bereavement.

The returning soldiers, their martial duty accomplished, came home unheralded, without ceremony and without display. Anxious to greet their families and friends, they avoided the receptions which the people gladly would have accorded them. The members of the Thirtieth Infantry arrived in June, of the Second and Seventh Infantry in July, and of the Nineteenth and Seventeenth Infantry and of the Third and Fourth Cavalry in August. Cheerfully they entered the paths of peace and undertook anew the labors from which they had been called.

A deep sincerity pervaded the observance of the Fourth of July. Stores were closed that the day might not be marred by any taint of commercialism. All persons in the county having flags were requested to loan them for the occasion. Arches over the entrances to the park bore these mottoes: "The loyal citizens of Jefferson to her soldiers, greeting;" "Where liberty dwells, there is my country;" "The only national debt we can never pay is the debt we owe to the Union soldiers and sailors;" "Though many dear ones are absent today, their noble deeds are treasured in our hearts." The names of fifty-four battle fields where western troops were engaged, each one garlanded in evergreen, hung upon the trees. A company of girls represented the several states. The soldiers, their wives, children, mothers and sweethearts were guests. For these a dinner was provided. Contributions for it came from every township. It was prepared under the supervision of the Women's Soldiers' Aid Society and served on long lines of tables in the north half of the park. At it more than fifteen hundred persons were seated and feasted. Thousands of others brought "basket dinners," which they enjoyed in picnic fashion.

Over the program of the afternoon George Acheson presided. Rev. W. Maynard led in prayer. J. F. Wilson read the Declaration of Independence. Miss Emma Passmore of Pleasant Plain recited an original poem entitled "Our Western Soldiers." The sentiments of the time were epitomized in the toasts.

"The Day We Celebrate: Immortalized by the Fathers—endeared to their descendants—its influence is extending with every revolving cycle of time." Rev. S. C. McCune responded.

"Our Guests: The defenders of the Union—the subjugators of traitors; the work they had to do was well done, and now we welcome them home. Words cannot express our thanks and gratitude. Their bravery has made their names illustrious. From citizens to soldiers, from soldiers again to citizens, beautifully illustrates the genius of our republican form of government. Good citizens of the plough fields are brave soldiers on the battlefield." C. W. Slagle responded.

"Washington: The Father of his Country; he still lives, and shall forever, in the hearts of his countrymen."

"Thomas Jefferson: His most sublime and enduring monument is his declaration of the equality of all men." Capt. W. T. Burgess responded.

"Abraham Lincoln: The emancipator and the martyr; he bound the Union and unbound the slave."

"The Ideas of the Contest: Freedom, equality, justice; we will never cease our efforts to engrave them on the heart of the nation, and stamp them upon all constitutions and laws." George Acheson responded.

"The Private Soldiers: The men who saved the Nation and made the fame of those whom the world applauds; we will never forget the workmen." Capt. M. A. McCoid responded.

"The Colored Soldiers: Who will deny the declaration of General Sherman, that the 'hand which drops the musket should take up the ballot?'" Rev. S. Hestwood responded.

"The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society: They had a noble object. For this they toiled in silence. In the dark days they wept, but toiled and hoped—when day dawned upon the cause of human liberty they rejoiced, but patiently and steadily toiled on, without any other hope of reward than that of conscious duty. Blessed is the Ladies' Aid Society." Maj. R. D. Creamer responded.

"American Slavery: The wrath of a just God has washed out the crime with a sea of blood; if we would avoid a repetition of the visitation we must not recommit the crime." R. C. Brown responded.

"The President of the United States."

"Washington and Lincoln: Twin immortals; the one the Father, the other the Saviour, of our beloved country." Rev. Chauncey C. Darby responded.

"John Brown: 'All partial evil, universal good; all discord, harmony not understood.' 'They hung him for a traitor—themselves a traitorous crew.'"

"The Heroic Dead of Jefferson County: A part of the great price paid by the nation for the redemption of the Republic, and for the security of liberty, equality and Christian civilization. We will admire their example and fondly, tenderly cherish their memory." J. F. Wilson responded.

The great crowd, up to this time next to the greatest ever assembled in Fairfield, was dismissed with the benediction pronounced by Rev. A. S. Wells.

The Women's Soldiers' Aid Society, at its annual meeting on January 5, 1865, elected Mrs. Thomas D. Evans, president; Mrs. J. Kerr, vice president; Mrs. C. W. Slagle, treasurer; Mrs. D. Acheson, secretary; Mrs. George Stever and Mrs. J. F. Wilson, the purchasing committee, and Mrs. John Hill, Mrs. W. S. Lynch and Mrs. Thomas D. Evans, the distributing committee. The work of the society was almost ended. The needs of soldiers' families momentarily became the chief concern of its members. As others were providing fuel and provisions, they supplied clothing. They expended \$641 in extending this relief. They also gave \$200 to the Chicago Sanitary Fair, \$50 to the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, \$100 to a monument to the deceased soldiers of Jefferson County, and \$25 to the Keokuk Hospital. Their last act was to donate whatever funds remained in their treasury to the Jefferson County Monument Association. On September 12th, the society, having closed up its business, was dissolved, leaving a proud record of devotion, sacrifice and accomplishment.

In May the erection of a monument to bear the names of those men of Jefferson County who had died or had been killed in the service of their country was discussed with favor. On June 8th, the Women's Soldiers' Aid Society offered \$100 as the beginning of a subscription to commemorate in this way the lives "so nobly sacrificed" and issued a call for a public meeting on the 13th to form an association to carry out the suggestion. On the 10th, the Jefferson Detective Society of Liberty and Des Moines townships, donated \$100 to assist in the undertaking and instructed R. B. Moore of Liberty Township and George C. Fry and A. G. Nye of Des Moines Township to meet with the movers of this work. On the 13th, it was resolved to organize "into a body corporate" and proceed to raise the funds. On the 19th, articles of incorporation of the Jefferson County Monument Association were adopted. Officers were elected as follows: George Acheson, president; Mrs. T. D. Evans, vice president; George A. Wells, secretary; Daniel Young, treasurer, and J. A. Ireland, C. D. Skinner and George C. Fry, directors. On the 20th, the City Council of Fairfield voted \$100 to the cause. At their regular term in September, the Board of County Supervisors appropriated \$500 for the purpose, one-half to be paid out of the tax of 1865 and one-half out of the tax of 1866. From a Christmas festival \$435 were realized. So well did the movement progress that on February 8, 1867, plans and proposals for the erection of the monument were advertised for. A design and proposition of E. Champ of Mount Pleasant were approved. The southeast corner of the park was selected for the site. Serious fault was found with this selection. A remonstrance against it was circulated. So much dissension arose that the action was rescinded. Payment of many of the subscriptions was withheld. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the association on June 3, 1867, it was resolved to refund to all subscribers the amounts they had paid in, if demanded within six months, the residue then to be turned over to the Jefferson County Library Association to be used only in procuring a permanent home for the library and the erection therein of "a memorial to the deceased soldiers of Jefferson County." Of \$1,700 in the possession of the treasurer, the larger part was reclaimed. In June, 1868, the sum of \$564.30 was transferred upon the terms stated to the Jefferson County Library Association. Twenty-four years passed away. In 1892, when the library at last obtained its home, the trust placed in the association was redeemed. A marble tablet on the wall of the reading room carries at its base a cartouch in which reposes a volume compiled by J. A. Spielman, containing the names of the volunteers, with dates of birth, enlistment, death and other items of interest. It also bears the inscription:

IN MEMORY
of the
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
Of Jefferson County, Iowa,
Who Fought to Save the Union
In the War of the Rebellion.
1861—1865.

CHAPTER XLII

MORE RAILROADS

When the end of the war was perceived to be near, those who had suffered to maintain the union of the states and those who had sympathized with its enemies put aside the animosities born of their differences of opinion in that struggle and joined hands to improve conditions. Their mutual spirit of forbearance was witnessed in a large way in a united effort to obtain a competing railroad.

On the opening of the year 1865, the Mississippi and Missouri River Railroad Company was proposing to extend its line westward from Washington. Routes leading to Oskaloosa and to Ottumwa were under consideration. To determine what course to pursue to bring this extension to Fairfield, a number of its citizens, on the evening of February 14th, assembled at the courthouse for consultation. Colonel James Thompson presided over the gathering. A. R. Fulton was secretary. D. P. Stubbs, George Acheson and Charles Negus were chosen to confer with the directory of the railroad company in relation to its plans. W. W. Junkin, M. M. Bleakmore and A. K. Wilson were appointed to solicit funds to provide for necessary expenses. Dr. C. S. Clarke was elected treasurer. A convention of all favoring the enterprise was called to meet on March 1st at Brighton.

What the Fairfield route offered was set out in the papers of Davenport, Muscatine and Washington.

"That region," said the Davenport Daily Democrat, "is now tributary to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, which runs through Fairfield, but there being no bridge at Burlington there is a considerable portion of the year when the patrons of that line find it impossible to hold any communication whatever with the Burlington and Quincy roads, thus subjecting them to inconvenience and loss. Besides this, all freight has to be transhipped at all times of the year at Burlington, which greatly increases the expense and trouble."

"It will open to us," said the Muscatine Daily Journal, "a new and rich country beyond the Skunk River, besides affording access by railroad to all parts of the Des Moines Valley, and eventually to St. Louis."

"Not the least advantage to our citizens, both of town and country," said the Washington Press, "will be the fact that we shall be brought within an hour's run of the inexhaustible coal fields of Jefferson county. Thousands of dollars would be saved to our citizens every year in the item of fuel, besides making coal cheap enough to be used for manufactures."

The local arguments were presented in an article prepared for publication by Charles Negus. "There is now," he wrote, "a railroad through this county, running east and west, and all property holders in the county have realized a

benefit from it in the rise in the price of real estate, and by the facility with which they can send their products to market. Corn, which used to sell for ten cents per bushel, since the railroad was completed has been worth from twenty-five cents to one dollar, and the price of everything else has improved in like manner. * * * The road we have is a monopoly and charges the highest price for its transportation; but if the road was extended from Washington to Fairfield we would then have two roads by which we could send our products to Eastern markets, and this would have a great tendency to reduce the price of freights. At Davenport the Mississippi is bridged; by shipping stock and grain by this way the freight would go direct to Chicago without breaking bulk. * * * By geological surveys the whole of Jefferson county is supposed to be underlaid with coal, and in almost every part of the county thick layers of coal have been discovered with little labor and these mines, with the present limited market, yield great profits. Open up a railroad connection with those sections where they have no coal and the coal fields of this county would become a source of great wealth and afford much business to the railroad."

These excerpts portray clearly the existing conditions.

Owing to impassable roads the Brighton Convention was so poorly attended that an adjournment to April 5th was taken. The second session named James F. Wilson as its president and L. F. Parker as its secretary. Its formal action was the adoption of a resolution offered by D. P. Stubbs "That it is the proper time to organize a company for the construction of a railroad from Washington to Fairfield via Brighton." To give this declaration force and effect, D. P. Stubbs and Dr. C. S. Clarke of Fairfield, J. T. Sales and B. H. Wilder of Brighton, and J. F. McJunkin and James Dawson of Washington were instructed to draw up articles of incorporation. Their report was submitted to a subsequent meeting which assembled on May 24th, but was not acted upon because the citizens of Washington whose cooperation was desired were not represented. This effort made no further progress.

Late in the year, the building of the North Missouri Railroad through Fairfield, Washington and Iowa City to Cedar Rapids was bruited. As D. P. Stubbs, who was a member of a committee from the counties of Johnson, Washington and Jefferson to investigate the prospect, had reported the outlook promising, a public meeting was held on December 5th in the courthouse at Fairfield to devise encouragement for the scheme. C. W. Slagle, David Switzer, Abram Rodebaugh, A. R. Fulton, H. R. Skinner, Colonel James Thompson, Dr. J. C. Ware, S. M. Bickford, W. G. Coop, W. L. Hamilton, Dr. Charles Lewis, James Harvey and James Parshall were appointed to assist the engineer of the road in selecting a route and making a preliminary survey. Other persons were selected to carry on correspondence and to raise means to defray all incidental expenses in promoting the work.

On January 17, 1866, a convention met in Washington to consider the location of a railroad to run through the counties of Davis, Jefferson, Washington, Johnson and Linn from the southern line of the State to Cedar Rapids. Representatives from all of these counties were present. A delegation of fifty-four measured the interest of Jefferson county in the proceedings. A. R. Fulton served as one of the secretaries. The belief that the route contemplated was "the best in every particular that could be found between the terminus of the North Missouri Rail-

road and Cedar Rapids" was asserted. A pledge to contribute as much to its construction as would be contributed to take it elsewhere was voted. In conclusion the people in the different counties were requested to demonstrate their earnestness by "holding railroad meetings in the several townships for the purpose of raising funds to pay for a survey and agitate the importance of securing an outlet to the Southern market and destroy our present railroad monopoly."

In harmony with this action, the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson County, on the 23d, passed a contingent appropriation to meet one-half the cost of surveying across the county, provided the whole did not exceed one thousand dollars.

At Keosauqua, on February 26th, the people of Van Buren County called "the attention of the business men of Macon City, Edina, Memphis, Keosauqua, Birmingham, Fairfield and Washington to the importance of having railroad connections" with St. Louis and Chicago "by way of the Rock Island Bridge," stating it was "the most direct and feasible route yet offered on the Missouri and Iowa side of the Mississippi for winter communication," and asking for "their cooperation in pushing forward this enterprise."

Following an examination by Peter A. Dey of the country to be traversed by the proposed continuation of the North Missouri Railroad to Cedar Rapids, a second convention was held on May 15th at Washington. This was organized by delegations from the counties of Linn, Johnson, Washington, Jefferson and Van Buren. Subsequently, delegations arrived from the counties of Henry and Lee. These were seated, but the one from Lee County was denied the privilege of voting. A pending motion by Charles Negus providing for the preparation of articles of incorporation for a line of railroad from Cedar Rapids to Bloomfield by way of Iowa City, Washington and Fairfield, was then rejected. It received the support only of a few of the delegates of Washington County and of all of the delegates of the counties of Jefferson and Van Buren. A resolution by D. P. Stubbs that "we are in favor of building the St. Louis and Cedar Rapids Railroad by way of Iowa City, Washington, Brighton and Fairfield," was defeated in like fashion. In resentment at these decisions, the representatives of Jefferson County then withdrew.

A call for a convention at Fairfield on June 6th was promptly issued. It was signed by Charles Negus, Charles David, Ward Lamson, Anson Moore, C. L. Moss, Edwin Manning and Charles Baldwin, and was addressed to the citizens of Van Buren, Jefferson and Washington counties interested in a north and south railroad running from a practical point on the Muscatine branch of the Mississippi and Missouri River Railroad via Brighton, Fairfield, Birmingham and Keosauqua, and connecting with the North Missouri Railroad. Citizens of Davis County, and of Scotland and adjoining counties in Missouri, were invited to attend.

Responding to this invitation, delegates appeared from the counties of Washington, Jefferson and Van Buren, and from Scotland County, Missouri. They selected for president A. H. McCrary of Van Buren County, for vice president Joseph Smith of Washington County, and for secretaries A. R. Fulton of Jefferson County and C. S. Baker of Scotland County, Missouri. The intention which brought them together was carried out. They decided "to organize a company to construct a railroad from some point east of Washington on the Mississippi and

Missouri River Railroad, thence in a southerly direction through Brighton, Fairfield, Birmingham and Keosauqua to the Missouri line," whence as planned it was to be continued to St. Louis by a "company to be formed in the State of Missouri." Articles of incorporation of the "Iowa and Missouri Railroad Company" were at once submitted and adopted. Charles Negus, Joseph Ball and Charles David, all of Jefferson County, C. L. Moss, Charles Baldwin and Edwin Manning, all of Van Buren County, Anson Moore and J. T. Sales, both of Washington County, and Levi J. Wagner of Scotland County, Missouri, were chosen the directors. The directors named Charles Negus president, Charles Baldwin vice president, A. R. Fulton secretary and Ward Lamson treasurer.

On January 24, 1867, the directors of the Iowa and Missouri Railroad Company met in Fairfield at the office of Negus and Culbertson. They were in despondent mood. The ready response expected to their canvass for subscriptions for stock had failed them. While they retained their faith in the need and utility of their road, they deemed the time inexpedient to attempt to build it unless the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company would aid in extending its Muscatine branch. They were of the opinion that if such an arrangement could be brought about the work could go forward. As the time for that was not ripe, the whole matter was left in abeyance.

In December, 1868, Charles Negus learned that a company styled the Chicago and Southwestern had been formed to build a railroad from Washington, Iowa, to Cameron, Missouri; that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was interested in the project, and that it was designed to run it through Ottumwa. In consequence, on the 29th, he called together at his office a number of influential citizens and imparted this information. A committee was thereupon made up to devise means to divert this road to Fairfield. For this purpose, on January 26, 1869, the Iowa Railroad Company was organized. Its directors were Charles Negus, William H. Jordan, Anson Moore, Edw. Campbell, Jr., David Mendenhall, D. P. Stubbs, William Bickford, Robert C. Risk and James Jordan. Its officers were Charles Negus, president; Anson Moore, vice president; J. J. Cummings, secretary, and William H. Jordan, treasurer.

At an enthusiastic meeting in Fairfield on March 27th subscriptions for stock of this company exceeded sixty thousand dollars. For the willingness to invest in it, there is no occasion to express surprise. That freight was costing \$20 more per car when shipped from Fairfield to Chicago than when shipped from Ottumwa to the same destination, and that passenger fares were more direct from Fairfield to Chicago than they were by way of Ottumwa to that city, were convincing arguments for the establishment of competition.

In May the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company ran a preliminary survey through Fairfield. Its authorities, however, were in no haste to determine the location of the road. The interests of Ottumwa were played against the interests of Fairfield. The pride of one was pitted against the pride of the other. Both communities were afforded full opportunity to show how much they would pay to help themselves. Summer, fall and early winter passed before this merry game was ended. On January 11, 1870, a definite assurance was given that Fairfield should be a point on the road for the contribution of \$125,000. On the 22d, the amount was obtained. On the 26th, the stockholders of the Iowa Railroad Company authorized the transfer of its assets under proper conditions to the

Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company, its object having been accomplished.

On March 31st, the successful issue of the long struggle was duly celebrated. Over this event James F. Wilson presided. Gifts from citizens of Fairfield, a gold-mounted ebony cane and a handsome gold watch were respectively presented through George Acheson to Charles Negus and through W. B. Culberston to H. M. Aller, the secretary of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company. In accepting these tokens of appreciation of their services, the recipients responded in happy vein. There also were congratulatory addresses by Isaac D. Jones and D. P. Stubbs.

The actual work of construction was pushed with vigor. On September 29th, the first cars ran to Fairfield. On October 10th, regular trains were put on, completing the connection with Chicago.

It is cause for regret that the hopeful anticipations were not all realized in the aftermath. The record would be incomplete without the statement that pay day, as not unusually happens, brought complaints, some litigation, much ill feeling, and in a few cases loss of personal popularity.

In September, 1869, it was suggested that from Fort Madison through Salem and Glasgow to Fairfield was a desirable location for a railroad. In lieu of this the Keokuk and Minnesota Railroad Company sought encouragement and material aid as an inducement to come to these places. At a conference in Fairfield, on January 26, 1870, when planning for a public presentation at night of the advantages to follow the carrying out of the undertaking, it was stated that the colored people had engaged the hall for a ball. "That is always the way," exclaimed Edw. Campbell, Jr. "The nigger never fails to turn up at the wrong time. He so turned up before the war, during the war, and now, when a railroad meeting is to be held, he is again in the road." While all present were still in a state of perplexity, Jo. Dancy, a negro, came in and announced that the colored people had consulted and would give up the hall, and that, though a poor man, he would himself take a half share of \$50 to bring the road to Fairfield. Campbell, quite equal to the demands of the new situation, shook Dancy's hand, said that he owed the colored people an apology, that he would join him in a share and he should have the whole of it. This little scene received hearty applause. The incident shows the attitude of all classes toward such enterprises.

In the following summer, two prospective railroads were discussed: one to run from Fort Madison to Oskaloosa and one to run from Memphis, Missouri, through Keosauqua and Birmingham to Fairfield.

On April 30, 1872, a convention was held at Fort Madison to promote the Fort Madison, Oskaloosa and North Western Railroad Company. Delegations were present from Fairfield, Batavia and Libertyville. James F. Wilson was chosen to preside over its deliberations. C. W. Slagle acted as one of the secretaries.

An immediate result of this gathering was the organization at Fairfield, on May 6th, of the Mississippi, Fairfield and North Western Railroad Company to build a road from some practicable point on the Mississippi in Lee County by way of Fairfield in a northwesterly direction. The directors were Charles

Negus, C. W. Slagle, George Stever, Edw. Campbell, Jr., Charles David, W. W. Junkin and James F. Wilson. The officers were Charles Negus, president; C. W. Slagle, vice president; J. J. Cummings, secretary, and George Stever, treasurer.

As the burden of private aid to railroads had been found to fall with heavy inequality upon generous and progressive citizens, legislation had been brought about in 1870 to permit cities, towns and townships to vote a tax for such purpose. Under the provisions of the law, the question of a tax was submitted on July 1st in the rival townships of Liberty and Fairfield. It was defeated in Liberty Township and carried in Fairfield Township.

At Keosauqua, on March 26, 1873, was organized the Keosauqua North and South Railroad Company. On the north, its objective point was Vinton in Benton County. Alternative routes, one by Fairfield, one by Mount Pleasant, were proposed. Despite a financial panic and a general business depression, it was announced in October that the point of contracting for the construction and equipment of a portion of the line had been reached. This was soon verified by "breaking ground" and grading the section between Keosauqua and The Summit.

The larger plan, known as the St. Louis, Keosauqua and St. Paul Railroad, of which this was part, was presented at Fairfield in January, 1874, to learn what financial assistance would be rendered it by the people of Jefferson County. It met with much criticism. The fear was freely expressed that it would not reach a southern market. To connect with St. Louis would be a desideratum, but to connect merely with Keosauqua would be of little moment. The assurances in respect to this objection were not sufficiently definite and positive to remove the doubt. Notwithstanding this feeling, the Legislature then in session was petitioned to pass a special act to authorize the transfer of the tax voted in Fairfield Township to the Mississippi, Fairfield and North Western Railroad Company to the St. Louis, Keosauqua and St. Paul Railroad Company. The request was too much at variance with public sentiment to be complied with. M. A. McCoid, state senator at the time, refused to give it his support.

In April, 1875, the St. Louis, Keosauqua and St. Paul Railroad Company, through its president, Charles H. Fletcher, again became active. His overtures, based upon the local purchase of its bonds to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, were favorably received. To improve the opening opportunity, the stockholders at their annual meeting in December selected R. H. Hufford, James F. Crawford, George H. Case, David B. Wilson and George D. Temple to be five of the nine directors. George H. Case was made secretary, George D. Temple was made treasurer. Twelve futile months slipped by. At the next annual meeting of the stockholders in December, 1876, L. Hurst, W. B. Culbertson and W. W. Junkin were substituted for nonresident directors. Not much heart now remained in the venture. That it was vain was becoming painfully manifest. That it would or could affect the monopoly of transportation was not credited. It was accordingly suffered to leave the stage. That combination finally had eliminated competition was an accepted fact.

One reflection here claims a place. When shipments from either east or west destined to points beyond the Mississippi River, in order to effect a crossing, had to be unloaded, ferried and reloaded, it was natural and proper that, as the

termination of one haul and the commencement of another, it also should mark the closing of one freight charge and the beginning of another. This was the origin of the use of the Mississippi River as a basing point for rates. The practice continued and became the source of unjust discriminations after the cause for it was overcome and removed.

CHAPTER XLIII

PROGRESS

With the return of peace, there came in an era of progress. It gathered momentum slowly. Changes occurred so naturally and at such intervals that they were little noted. Oxen as draft animals gave way to horses. Barbed wire supplanted rails and subdued the prairies. Labor was converted into wealth. Barter decreased; trade increased. Material prosperity wrought better conditions of living. Personal and household comforts and conveniences were introduced and accepted as common and ordinary necessities of decent existence. Buildings improved. Schools were provided in every community. Churches, Catholic and Protestant, ministering to every peculiar spiritual want, were erected wherever a few like-minded believers could be assembled. Secret societies, representing numerous orders and serving various benevolent purposes, multiplied. The strivings of half a century produced striking contrasts and results to marvel at.

There was no sudden and arbitrary advance. In some instances, not in all, the successive steps are traceable. Yet an orderly relation of events always exists, although it may remain undiscovered. No crop is garnered before its harvest time.

In this upbuilding the newspapers of Fairfield performed an influential part. The Fairfield Ledger, under the direction of W. W. Junkin and of C. M. Junkin, father and son, adhered to a definite and consistent and helpful policy in all promising lines of endeavor, and covered the entire period. The Soldiers' Friend, published by Noah H. Ward through August and September, 1865, served only a political mission. No issue of it appeared after the October election. In December, the Home Visitor was started by Rev. Andrew Axline. In a business way, W. B. Murray and R. H. Moore, and in an editorial way, A. R. Fulton, were associated later with the publication. Its aim was to promote the cause of education. It was bought by W. W. Junkin in January, 1868, and merged in the Fairfield Ledger. The Iowa Democrat appeared in July, 1866, under the management of M. M. Bleakmore. In January, 1874, it was acquired by I. T. Flint and J. B. Kent. Under them it became the Industrial Era, which ardently and earnestly advocated the principles, doctrines and theories of Grangerism. Lacking support sufficient to sustain it, in September, 1875, it was removed to Albia. The removal was probably hastened on account of the revival of the Iowa Democrat by M. M. Bleakmore. The latter passed in August, 1877, to Woodward and Edwards, who renamed it the Fairfield Democrat. This was purchased in April, 1878, by Frank Green, who in turn made it the Fairfield Tribune. As that it has since continued. About October, 1880, the Fairfield Journal, a daily and weekly, was brought out by R. H. Moore. A weekly edition has also been issued as the

Lockridge Herald. In July, 1897, the Jefferson County Republican was established by George H. Fraser. It supports temperance. Of the papers started in Pleasant Plain, Packwood, Batavia and Lockridge, save the Batavia News and the Community News-Topics of Lockridge, none remain.

In a measure banking facilities are an index to commercial needs. In 1865, the First National Bank of Fairfield was organized. There was a private bank carried on by George A. Wells. These two institutions met the financial requirements of the county until 1875, when Samuel C. Farmer and Sons opened another private bank. Wells and the Farmers suffered reverses. In 1890, the Iowa State Savings Bank was organized. In 1901, the Jefferson County State Bank was organized. This, in 1908, was converted into the Fairfield National Bank. Other banks have been located and have found room to grow in East Pleasant Plain, Linby, Packwood, Batavia, Libertyville and Lockridge.

Industries in 1865 were in a state of transition. A few establishments in Fairfield had survived the stress and strain of war times. C. E. Noble was making sash and doors. Jacob Vote was making furniture. David Locke was building plows and wagons. Anthony Demarce was running a foundry and machine shop. John C. Keck was running a foundry and planing mill. No doubt others were turning out of their shops articles that are now the exclusive product of distant factories. This is the triumph of machinery, quantity and cheap transportation over hand-made goods.

In 1866, Dr. P. A. Woods and Capt. J. M. Woods projected a woolen mill. In the fall of 1867, spindles and looms were installed. "Cassimeres and blankets" were produced. The plant passed through troublesome experiences and in 1886 was finally closed down. In 1867, W. F. Pumphrey & Company engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills. In 1868, John C. Keck began building threshers, which he warranted "superior to all Eastern-made machines." In 1870, William Loudon, who for some two years had been making, in a small way in Cedar Township, a "universal hay pitcher" removed to Fairfield. His success with this, his original hay carrier, led him to undertake to manufacture a number of agricultural implements. The venture was too large for the hard times that soon stagnated business and so failed.

Merchants and business men, realizing the value to them and to the community of industries that employ labor and add to the population, met on January 25, 1872, at Wells' Hall "to devise means to encourage the location of manufacturing establishments." Dr. J. M. Shaffer, A. S. Jordan, M. M. Bleakmore, Johnston Moore, George A. Wells, Anthony Demarce and J. Fullen were directed "to prepare plans." It does not now appear what course of action was prescribed. The feeling that sent them on the quest and the spirit manifested on that occasion have been exhibited frequently in substantial aid and in investments when more financial strength was needed. The helping hand is ever extended.

In 1879, Isaiah Messenger built a brick and tile works. This marks the local beginning of the subterranean drainage of flat lands. It was the prophecy of a growing demand for tile. Rainey Brothers continued the enterprise. In 1880, the Fairfield Manufacturing Company revived the manufacture of furniture. In 1887, as the result of special effort, a canning plant was started. The big hindrance in carrying it on was the difficulty of getting farmers to cultivate a sufficient acreage in tomatoes and sweet corn. In 1887, also, Joel Turney & Company were induced to bring here their wagon factory from Trenton, Henry

County. As this firm had abundant capital and an established trade, and used skilled mechanics, its coming was eventful. In 1892, the Loudon Machinery Company was formed to market the inventions of William Loudon. These are specialties for barns, farm and dairy. They have found favor in many foreign countries as well as in the United States. In 1893, W. H. Pence opened a machine shop. In 1902, he began making an oscillating wood saw of his own design. In 1900, M. C. Wallick introduced glovemaking. This business was taken over in 1905, and developed by the Fairfield Glove and Mitten Company. In 1901, A. K. Harper, who had been selling brushes for special household uses, determined to manufacture them. The Harper Brush Works is the outcome of that resolution. In 1904, the Iowa Malleable Iron Company established a foundry for the production of malleable castings. There is no other plant of the kind in the state and but one other successfully working west of the Mississippi River. In 1908, the Hawkeye Pump Company took up the making of pumps and tanks. In 1911, the Dexter Company was organized to carry on the manufacture of washing machines. In 1913, the Fairfield Pure Ice Company engaged in the production of artificial ice. The larger concerns only are embraced in this list.

These activities annually pay out approximately four hundred thousand dollars in wages and salaries. The value of their yearly output approaches and may exceed one and one-half million dollars. These two simple statements tell a story of remarkable achievement.

From the organization of the county, its helpless, indigent and mentally deficient were accepted as charges upon its funds. At first these dependents were kept here and there in private homes. This method, simple and practicable while they were few, but applied with more and more difficulty as their numbers increased, held on tenaciously. In the October election of 1866, authority to establish a "Poor Farm" at an expense not to exceed six thousand dollars was asked of the voters. The upshot of this was 1,842 ballots granting it and 399 ballots refusing it. In 1867, in executing the measure, some two hundred and thirty-six acres near the center of Liberty Township were purchased. Improvements were added from time to time. In January, 1896, the houses sheltering the unfortunates burned down. A spirited discussion ensued over the utility and location of the farm. Some critics insisted that it was too large to be profitable; some that it would be more convenient if nearer to Fairfield. The debate was extraneous, but brought into prominence the need and extent of official charity. On March 5th, at a special election, the levy of a tax and the issuance of bonds to an amount not in excess of twenty thousand dollars to replace the loss was sanctioned, the former by a majority of 580 votes, the latter by a majority of 540 votes. The favorable result lies to the credit of the Abingdon precinct of Polk Township and of the townships of Locust Grove, Fairfield, Round Prairie, Liberty and Des Moines. Following the precedent of a previous issue, the bonds were offered to "bona fide residents of the county" and were quickly taken. A well planned "County Home," put under construction at once, was ready for occupancy in November. It cost \$17,500 completed. The importance of the institution appears in the average number of persons annually cared for. This average, which in 1876 was twenty-one, has gradually risen, in 1913 reaching fifty-eight.

In 1867, baseball swept over Iowa. In May, it reached Fairfield, where it was enthusiastically received. After some preliminary meetings, on the 24th, the Jefferson Base Ball Club was organized. The officers were: Dr. J. M. Shaffer,

president; W. W. Junkin, vice president; John R. Shaffer, secretary; T. F. Higley, treasurer; and W. N. Stephens, G. W. Phelps and Galon Baker, directors. The first game was played the next day. On June 8th, the Mechanics' Base Ball Club completed an organization. Its officers were: A. R. Fulton, president; A. R. Byrkit, vice president; C. S. Byrkit, secretary; S. E. Bigelow, treasurer; and W. L. Daggett, John D. Rider and Henry Vote, directors. On July 27th, picked players of these clubs matched their skill on the diamond. The score stood 50 to 23 against the Mechanics. On August 1st, the first nine of the Jefferson Base Ball Club, Ed McNight, T. F. Higley, J. B. King, George W. Phelps, Fred S. Sanford, S. W. Pierce, N. S. Bright, William Mount and J. J. Gibson, met at Brighton a nine of the Washington Base Ball Club, Washington. They lost by a score of 35 to 54, but accepted their defeat with the philosophy of true sportsmen. C. D. Leggett acted as their official scorer.

In the summer of 1871 croquet was introduced and at once became a popular pastime. Its common appellation was "Presbyterian billiards."

With the passing of the open lands, stock running at large began to trespass upon enclosed and cultivated fields. In 1868, the General Assembly took note of the fact and enacted provisions, applicable to a county and subject to adoption by its legal voters, for the restraint of stock "between sunset and sunrise." This remedy for the evil was quite weak and inefficient. In 1870, the General Assembly improved upon it by eliminating the restriction as to time. In 1871, the law was submitted in Jefferson County for approval or rejection. Popularly it was viewed as a blow aimed at the poor man and received little support. The ballot gave but 308 votes in its favor to 2,107 votes in opposition.

This result had been foreshadowed. In March, the City Council of Fairfield passed an ordinance to restrain horses and swine within the corporate limits. The enactment caused a commotion and was bitterly denounced. A remonstrance was filed. A citizens' meeting condemned it and asked for its repeal or a referendum. The councilmen remained unmoved. A second citizens' meeting demanded the resignations of the offending officials that they might give place to men "controlled by the will of the majority." Upon W. W. Junkin in particular, who represented the Fourth ward, was wrath visited. To quiet the clamor he resigned, but stood for reelection. He was sustained in his course by a majority of one vote. Meanwhile the council so far yielded as to raise a special committee to hear complaints. This committee in time returned two reports. Two of its members, Christian W. Slagle and David B. Wilson, recommended the retention of the ordinance; the third member, J. S. Beck, recommended its repeal or its submission to the voters. There was no further action. Having failed in its effort, the agitation subsided.

A product of the contest was these satirical verses:

O Marshal, spare that hog,
 Touch not his lengthy snoot;
 But kill that ugly dog,
 And let the porker root.
 He's only hunting grubs,
 Thar, under Turner's fence,
 And champing little shrubs
 That ain't worth 15 cents.

You say he'll "spile that yard,
 And peel that little tree,"
 But then he's gainin' lard—
 It makes him plump, you see.
 All of my hogs are fat—
 And I've got fifteen head;
 And some weigh more than that,
 But don't cost me a red.

For I never keep a pig
 Unless he's on the root,
 And willin' for to dig
 His livin' with his snoot.
 You say the walks are sights,
 And many folks object;
 But ain't a hog got rights
 That people should respect?

I want my shoats to run
 And fatten in the street,
 So I can make some money
 Sellin' of their meat.
 For buyers—there's a host;
 And when they want a slice
 The men who feed them most
 Shall pay the highest price.

As yet the annoyance lay largely with sheep and swine on account of the difficulty and expense of fencing against them. This led to the making of a legislative distinction between them and cattle. In 1872, the General Assembly required that they be kept under restraint at all times by their owners, thus relieving the general situation. In consequence it was some years before the need of the "stock law" began to be felt and the demand for it to grow insistent. In 1879, "Golden Rule," a pseudonym indicative of the argument advanced, and Frank Switzer advocated it in public communications. In 1882, there was aroused sufficient sentiment to bring about its submission to the voters at the general election. It was supported by Lewis Fordyce and opposed by Edward Davies and Jacob Funk. The principal objections to it were that weeds would take the roads and that cattle could not easily be driven to market or from place to place. The inertia of custom and habits of thought could not be overcome. There were 1,155 votes cast for the law and 1,635 votes cast against the law.

Although public opinion still condoned the use of the highways as common pastures, the utterances against the practice became more pronounced. To the farmers coming long distances to Fairfield, especially in winter, it was an aggravation provocative of strong speech and ill-temper. Their corn and hay, brought along for their own animals, were a constant temptation to the cows of the city, whose instinct to take advantage of this fortunate food supply was not deterred by any respect for the ownership. "For forty-one years," exclaimed John A.

Ireland at the Farmers' Club in February, 1887, "I have never had the assurance that when I came to town my horses would get the feed I brought for them." The matter was reaching an acute stage. In the fall, the question was again submitted. There were 1,726 votes in the affirmative and 1,278 votes in the negative. It was carried in the townships of Walnut, Penn, Blackhawk, Polk, Fairfield, Buchanan, Lockridge, Round Prairie and Liberty, in the precinct of Brookville and in the Third and Fourth wards of Fairfield. It was lost in the townships of Cedar and Des Moines, in the precinct of Batavia, and in the First and Second wards of Fairfield. The complete step forward had been taken at the end of twenty years.

In 1866, there originated in the District of Columbia the secret society "Patrons of Husbandry." The separate subordinate bodies of which it was composed were designated "Granges." Its members were called "Grangers." Briefly stated, it sought to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood, to promote sociability, to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, to buy and sell without the intervention of middlemen, to discountenance the credit system, to encourage home industries, and to substitute arbitration for litigation. Its aims were educational and cultural. About 1871, it entered Iowa. For a few years it enjoyed great popularity, due in part to its principles and in part to the influence and energetic work of Gen. William Duane Wilson, its chief official organizer.

The growth of the order in the state was rapid. In 1872 and 1873, more than thirty granges were established in Jefferson County. The numerals of Batavia Grange, No. 284, and of Cedar Ridge Grange, No. 1656, the two probably instituted less than a year apart, measure the general progress in organization.

In October, 1873, local Grangers celebrated a "Harvest Festival" on the Fair Grounds south of Fairfield. Much was made of the occasion. Several thousand persons attended. The mottoes on the banners expressed their feelings and aspirations. "The teaching of the Grange is the hope of the country." "By industry we live, by honesty we thrive." "Farmers glory in their occupation." "Agriculture is the mother of all the arts." "Equal and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none." "Farmers to the front, politicians take back seats." "Grangers, the day is dawning." "Free trade and farmers' rights." "The farmer pays for all." "We feed the masses." "More brain work and less muscle." "Good husbandmen have faith in God." "Agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom." The movement, to them then seemingly so full of promise, was fast approaching the breaking point.

For selfish, personal and partisan purposes, it was attempted to lead Grangers as such into the hazardous paths of politics. The betrayal could not be accomplished. Then was formed the anti-monopoly party which attained some transient successes. But the tide of discontent was already ebbing. The Grange, too, was losing its hold upon the class it was meant to benefit. Its decline was almost as sudden as its rise had been. The laws of human nature were too deeply seated long to be outwitted and upset by men's cunning devices.

One product of the agitation was the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Union of Jefferson County. This was organized in 1874, probably in February, with Smith Ball as president and P. I. Labaugh as secretary. Its object was to insure detached farm property against loss by fire at a nominal cost for administration. It was a practical revolt against high premiums and against the partial payment

of losses suffered. It prospered. It is still maintained, amply justifying the wisdom and faith of its founders.

For a number of years, temperance, as a matter of sociological concern, remained in a dormant state. In the fall of 1873, a sign of its awakening was evinced in the organization of the Fairfield Temperance Association. This society passed in February, 1874, into the United Temperance Association of Fairfield, which, doubtless for the better handling of its funds, was incorporated. The object of the latter was to overcome that form of intemperance "especially resulting from the use of beverages of distilled spirits, wine and beer," to disseminate "temperance principles by lectures, addresses, and the circulation of temperance literature," and to cooperate "in sustaining such laws for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks and of intemperance as may be in force in the State of Iowa." Its officers were: William Elliott, president; Rev. E. H. Waring, first vice president; Dr. J. V. Myers, second vice president; J. A. Herring, treasurer; Rev. Reed Wilkinson, secretary; and Rev. W. M. Sparr, Rev. J. H. Miller, Rev. Carson Reed and Rev. A. Hickey, managers.

This manifestation of conscious and deliberate effort betrays the deep feeling of which it was the product. A little later, a few zealous women, following an example set them by "Mothers" in Ohio and Indiana, visited the saloons and held in them short services of song and prayer. One dealer, Robert Locke, was induced to quit the business. His stock of liquors was purchased and ceremoniously poured out in the street. Spectacular performances of this kind were soon abandoned. On March 30th, at the Presbyterian Church, a Ladies' Temperance League was formed. It adopted as its motto "In God we trust." It set out as its aim "The abolition of all intoxicating drinks from our community, and help to the sufferers from intemperance." Its officers were: Mrs. A. R. Jordan, president; Mrs. J. H. Miller, vice president; Mrs. William Elliott, treasurer; and Mrs. Carson Reed, secretary. It met weekly at the Congregational Church to listen to papers and addresses and to determine its lines of action. At its instigation, the issuance by the County Board of Supervisors and by the City Council, of permits to sell intoxicants was assailed by petition. The endeavor failed in the immediate design, but drew lines, provoked discussion, and strengthened sentiment against inebriety.

Four years slipped by and left no visible gain upon the evil. Indeed, in 1877, the sales of liquor in Fairfield were reported as "excessive." The restrictions of law were regarded apparently with cool indifference. One saloon, forbearance refusing longer to be outraged, was closed as a nuisance. Then, on March 28, 1878, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a memorable meeting was held in Wells' Hall. It touched spark to tinder. The excitement was contagious. In a few days a thousand persons were wearing blue ribbons and were pledged to total abstinence. To promote the effectiveness of the work, the Fairfield Temperance Union was instituted with Rollin J. Wilson as president, Miss Anna Kerr and A. Loomis as vice presidents, Miss Clara Muselman as secretary, W. B. Murray as treasurer, and A. A. Judson, O. L. Hackett, A. J. Sheridan, O. S. Weeks and Mrs. Mary M. Woodward as an executive committee. Within a month there was a membership of more than two thousand. It offered a friendly hand to men addicted to drink and helped many to overthrow their unhappy habit. Its weekly gatherings, when speeches, songs and

appropriate readings renewed its conquering fervor, were thrilled with reports of reformation among acquaintances and friends, who often bore testimony in person. Its field of labor was extended to the country. It stimulated "The North Prairie Amateurs" and others dramatically inclined to stage "Ten Nights in a Barroom," so that this play and its moral became generally familiar. It provided and supported a free reading room. Its influence raised the fee for a license in Fairfield to \$300, a material increase. Under the stress of its crusade, the number of lawful saloons dropped from eighteen to five.

Taking note promptly of the possible political consequences of the "Blue Ribbon" agitation, the republicans in their state platform, presumably prepared by James F. Wilson, asserted "that personal temperance is a most commendable virtue in a people, and the practical popular movement now active throughout the state for the promotion of temperance has our most profound respect, sympathy and approval." In 1879, they so far advanced their position of mere commendation as to favor "submitting to the people, at a special election, a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the state." After this pronouncement, there could be no avoidance of the issue with honor. The legislatures of 1880 and 1882, both under republican control, took the proper steps to keep faith. On June 27, 1882, an amendment, as proposed by the first of these bodies and agreed to by the second, was voted upon by "the qualified electors."

The contest locally was warmly waged. The advocates of prohibition conducted a systematic campaign. The saloons, of which there were ten in Fairfield and perhaps several elsewhere in the county, put up an earnest opposition. The decisions rendered in the various precincts are exhibited in the subjoined table:

Townships.	Vote for Amendment.	Vote Against Amendment.	Majority for Amendment	Majority Against Amendment.
Walnut	24	152	...	128
Penn	277	46	231	..
Blackhawk	120	50	70	...
Polk	106	107	...	1
Locust Grove	98	109	...	11
Fairfield	518	359	159	...
Buchanan	153	33	120	...
Lockridge	149	104	45	...
Round Prairie	73	87	...	14
Cedar	35	68	...	33
Liberty	132	52	80	...
Des Moines	89	117	...	28
Totals	1,774	1,284	705	215

The townships, it will be observed, divided evenly. The amendment, however, received a majority of 490 votes out of 3,058 votes cast. In the state at large it was adopted by a majority of 29,759 votes. On July 29th, it was proclaimed by Gov. Buren R. Sherman "a true and valid part of the constitution of the State of Iowa."

In theory and in law prohibition was accomplished.

In October, Judge Walter I. Hayes of the District Court, in a case brought before him in Scott County, declared the constitutional amendment invalid because improperly enacted. In January, 1883, the Supreme Court of Iowa, on an appeal, affirmed the decision. There was much outcry at what was termed the subversion of the popular will. A rehearing was obtained in April, when James F. Wilson, John F. Duncombe and C. C. Nourse unsuccessfully argued for a reversal of the original opinion.

Through the door opened by this procedure, the question was boldly introduced into the arena of partisan politics. The democrats advocated "a well regulated license law." The republicans recognized the moral obligation requiring the passage of laws to "provide for the establishment and enforcement of the principle and policy affirmed by the people at the non-partisan election." The latter triumphed and in March, 1884, wrote the prohibitory sentiment in the statutes. This enactment was vigorously attacked by the liquor interests. In March, 1885, its constitutionality was sustained.

On June 14, 1884, the Fairfield Temperance Alliance was established for the purpose of securing obedience to the legislation in restraint of the traffic in liquor. Rollin J. Wilson declining the presidency, Henry C. Rainey was chosen to fill the position. The other officers were: W. W. Junkin, vice president; John W. Burnett, secretary; and Thomas Bell, treasurer. The organization afterward became more elaborate. In 1887 and 1888, the period of its greatest activity, the officers were: Henry C. Rainey, president; Perry King, vice president; John W. Burnett, secretary; and George Heaton, treasurer, with whom were associated as township vice presidents, H. Gorsuch of Walnut, Louis T. Hill of Penn, W. H. McCracken of Blackhawk, F. M. Stephenson of Polk, Edwin Tuller of Locust Grove, W. B. Murray of Fairfield, Loren Clark of Buchanan, E. Sampson of Lockridge, Elijah Billingsly of Round Prairie, George B. Phillips of Cedar, Samuel H. Watkins of Liberty, and C. J. Fulton of Des Moines.

A rule of conduct contrary to the idea of "personal liberty" held by a large number of people and cutting squarely across the personal habits of many individuals is not accepted without a struggle. It was met in this instance both with secret violation and with open defiance. Its boldest and most persistent enemy in the community was Louis Suess, who conducted a brewery. In March, 1885, his stock of beer and wines was seized and destroyed. In July, 1886, the operation of his brewery was enjoined as a nuisance where alcoholic beverages were sold to "minors, drunkards and drunken men." In August, he secured a restraining order from the United States Court, and then sought from the Board of County Supervisors a permit to make sales "for mechanical, culinary and sacramental purposes only," which they refused to grant. For something like a year, taking advantage of every legal technicality which could be employed, he played hide and seek in the various courts with the prosecuting officers. In July, 1887, he was driven into a corner and heavily fined. Failing to keep an agreement to desist from further infractions until the law's constitutionality was determined in the Federal Court, early in 1888, he was brought to bar charged with many separate offenses. His prosecution was ended under a stipulation to pay a fine of \$100, dismiss his appeal to the Supreme Court of Iowa, and pay all costs, both in state and United States courts, and "not to engage directly or indirectly in the

manufacture or sale of beer or other liquors contrary to the laws of the State of Iowa." For this compromise, Rollin J. Wilson, the county attorney, was severely criticised, largely, it may be suspected, because the course pursued by Sues had alienated sympathy for the loss in use and value imposed upon his property. This was the end. Sues dismantled his brewery and removed from the state. Since that date, though covert "holes in the wall" and "bootleggers" have occasionally plied their occupation, there have been no saloons in the county. Better than any comment could do, the fact expresses and explains the character of the people who maintain it.

In 1873, the dilapidation of the courthouse aroused a sense of insecurity. Complaints of its condition went unheeded. In January, 1875, the grand jury reported it dangerous and unfit for public use. In April, Judge L. C. Blanchard, declining to risk lives under its roof, requested the supervisors to provide another place for holding court. They complied by renting Jordan's Hall. With this condemnation as a spur to action, a new building to be completed within a cost of eighty thousand dollars, was proposed. The proposition, submitted as required by law at the general election, was rejected by the voters as extravagant. Similar proposals, the cost to be kept within fifty thousand dollars, were offered the voters in 1876 and in 1877 only to be overwhelmingly defeated. Wet seasons, poor crops and hard times just then encouraged economical views. During these years Wells' Hall served for a courtroom. Harmony Church was next purchased for this purpose. In 1879, the question of a courthouse, within a cost of fifty thousand dollars, was again put upon the ballot. There were cast 772 affirmative votes and 2,006 negative votes. In January, 1880, the "old ruin" was abandoned to owls and rodents, the various offices being removed to such quarters as could be found for them. In March, the grand jury called attention to the precarious situation of records and documents. The warning brought about some temporary precautions to insure their preservation. In the hope that it would furnish a solution to the perplexing problem in Jefferson County, an amendment to the statute relating to expenditures for public improvements which would permit them to be passed upon at special elections, was adopted by the sitting General Assembly at the instance of Senator Sanford M. Boling. It was believed that voters would be more easily influenced or more generously disposed when not subjected to political entanglements. The belief was tested at a special election in March, 1881, when a grant of authority to erect a courthouse within a cost of fifty thousand dollars was asked for. Debates in the country literary societies stirred up a lively interest in the subject. The denial was emphatic. There were but 644 votes for it to 1,401 votes against it. Fairfield Township alone returned a favorable response. After this dismal failure, the matter was long treated with neglect and indifference. A petition, circulated in 1889, favoring a courthouse with additional grounds to cost within seventy-five thousand dollars, was derisively dubbed an "old chestnut." With the amount reduced to sixty-five thousand dollars, the matter was referred to the voters at the general election. Although it was shown that the tax involved could not be burdensome and that an expense could not be legally contracted in excess of the sum specified, the measure was lost by a majority of 227 votes. It was approved, however, in the townships of Walnut, Fairfield, Buchanan and Lockridge. A feeling sprang up that the odds were changing. The choice of Elmer A. Howard, a democrat, to be a member of the

Board of County Supervisors, removed the excuse for partisan hostility. Accordingly at a special election held on November 20, 1890, it was once more put up to the electors to decide whether or not, at a cost within seventy-five thousand dollars, a courthouse should be built, and whether or not additional ground should be purchased. An organized effort was put forth by leading citizens to have the entire plan sanctioned. Their reward was a majority of 323 for enlarging the site and a majority of 328 for building. In securing funds, the supervisors wisely determined to offer the necessary issue of bonds to residents of the county. Although containing a provision for optional redemption at any time, they were promptly subscribed for and taken up at a premium. The architect selected was H. C. Koch of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For superintendent of construction Thomas L. Hoffman was chosen. On February 10, 1891, a contract was closed with Theodore Peterson for the erection of the edifice, which was located in the center of block three in the old plat of Fairfield. On April 28th, the work of excavation began. On July 4th, under the direction of Clinton Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M., the cornerstone was laid with the impressive ceremonies of the Masonic order. Appropriate historical addresses were delivered by Daniel P. Stubbs and Charles D. Leggett. On December 29, 1892, the structure was accepted from the contractor. An itemized official report shows \$73,630.87 as the total expenditure. On January 20, 1893, occurred its dedication to public needs. In these exercises the prominent figures were Daniel P. Stubbs, Elmer A. Howard, J. S. McKemey, R. D. DuBois, John R. McElderry, M. A. McCoid, Robert F. Ratcliff, and I. D. Jones. At last the records of the county, on which titles to lands and rights to roads are largely dependent, were safely and securely housed.

In the fall of 1874, the executors of the estate of Lewis B. Parsons, who left, in 1855, a bequest to be "expended in forwarding and endowing an institution of learning in the State of Iowa" under the oversight of the Presbyterian Church, were casting about for a desirable location in order to discharge their trust. The advantages of Fairfield were presented to them by its citizens with their characteristic vigor. Numerous public meetings were held in December to awaken interest in an opportunity to grasp both material and educational benefits for the community. The promoters of this movement were Charles Negus, Rev. Carson Reed, George A. Wells, James F. Wilson, William Elliott, Robert A. Young, George Stever, George Craine, C. W. Slagle, D. P. Stubbs, Rev. Reed M. Wilkinson, John W. DuBois, Rev. Compton Burnett, Charles D. Leggett, James F. Crawford, J. J. Cummings, John A. Spielman, Joseph Howe, W. W. Junkin, Ward Lamson, Robert McElhinny, W. F. Pumphrey and Charles David. The county was thoroughly canvassed by townships for subscriptions to meet the financial requirements. Before the end of January, 1875, an amount in excess of \$27,000, mostly in negotiable notes, was raised. The terms of the executors were satisfied. On February 24th, Parsons College was incorporated; or, as the fact was enviously stated, it was "taken off its wheels" and placed upon a permanent foundation.

A beautiful tract of twenty acres lying north of Fairfield was purchased for the campus. Groves of native forest trees increased its charm. In the midst of these stood a handsome old brick house built by Bernhart Henn for his own home. Here, in September, the first students gathered and were assigned to classes. Young women unexpectedly appeared for entrance with the young men.

There was no excuse to turn them away. The alternative was to receive them as a matter of course. Their coming was welcomed. By this chance, and not by design, coeducation was established.

In June, 1880, the first class was graduated. In 1889, citizens of Fairfield made up \$7,000 to replace a shrinkage in the original donation and to relieve a pressing indebtedness. In 1901, Ballard Hall was erected to provide a dormitory for girls.

The chapel, begun in 1875, added to in 1882 and again in 1892, when completed, was the commodious and massive structure Ankeny Hall, so called in honor of a generous giver. On August 19, 1902, it was totally destroyed by fire. In dollars, the loss was heavy; in sentiment and memories, the loss was irreparable.

The calamity was borne with fortitude. Adversity often is a way, rough though it may be, leading to better things. It proved to be so in this instance. Smoke was yet rising from the ashes when the friends of the college moved to grapple with the emergency. Chiefly by acquiring land adjacent to Fairfield on the southwest, platting it as an addition and selling the lots at a stated price, the right of choice among the buyers to be determined by lot, an aggregate sum of \$29,500 was obtained.

A system of buildings having been planned in accord with existent and expectant needs, Fairfield Hall and Foster Hall, the latter at the expense of ever generous Thomas D. Foster of Ottumwa, were expeditiously erected and on September 22, 1903, opened. These were followed in 1907 by the library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie and Thomas D. Foster, in 1909 by the gymnasium, the gift of the trustees, and in 1911 by Barhydt Chapel, the gift of Theodore W. Barhydt.

The successive presidents of Parsons College during this formative and constructive period were: From 1877 to 1879, Rev. John Armstrong, D. D.; from 1879 to 1880, Rev. E. J. Gillette, D. D.; from 1880 to 1889, Rev. T. D. Ewing, D. D.; from 1889 to 1896, Rev. Ambrose C. Smith, D. D.; from 1896 to 1900, Rev. Daniel E. Jenkins, D. D., Ph. D.; from 1900 to 1904, Rev. Frederick W. Himitt, D. D., Ph. D.; from 1904 to 1913, Rev. Willis E. Parsons, D. D.; and from 1913, Lowell M. McAfee, LL. D. The presidents of the Board of Trustees were: From 1875 to 1908, Rev. Willis G. Craig, D. D.; and from 1908, Thomas D. Foster, LL. D. This simple but high praise may be properly bestowed upon them all: They were devoted servants to the institution entrusted to their care.

A telephonic connection was installed in July, 1878, between the residence and office of W. W. Junkin. More curious than useful, probably, it was a sign of promise. In 1883, the Iowa Telephone and Telegraph Company of Davenport put in an exchange in Fairfield. There were few subscribers. The service was unsatisfactory. The rates were felt to be onerous. The telephone was then regarded as a nuisance. In 1897, the Jefferson County Telephone Company established a system. Moderate charges enabled many to subscribe which made it, in fact, a practical means of communication. Its lines spread out into the country and extended to neighboring towns. The telephone was then found to be an advantage, for it saved time and steps in placing orders with grocer, in conveying messages and in calling the doctor, all quickly.

In 1878, Moses A. McCoid was elected representative to Congress from the First District of Iowa. He was continued in the office two more terms. Curiously, in 1880, the opposing candidates for the place were also residents of Fairfield.

These were Daniel P. Stubbs, who stood for the greenback party, and W. B. Culbertson, who stood for the democratic party.

When James A. Garfield became President of the United States in 1881, he called to his cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood, one of Iowa's senators. Kirkwood thereupon resigned the senatorship and opened the way for some worthy aspirant to obtain this position of honor and preferment. James F. Wilson soon after made public his own candidacy for the next regular senatorial term. His announcement was received with favor throughout the state. His fitness in ability and experience, as man, lawyer and legislator, was acknowledged. When the caucus of the republican members of the General Assembly convened on January 10, 1882, Governor Gear, who also had sought the office, personally withdrew his name from consideration. Wilson was then nominated without opposition. The Legislature duly confirmed his nomination. In this relation he served the people of Iowa twelve years with distinction.

On the evening of February 22, 1858, at the courthouse, Charles Negus, in a lecture of some two hours' length, gave an historical account of the settlement and growth of Fairfield. On its conclusion, the old settlers present, who had come to Jefferson County before January 1, 1846, repaired to the Jefferson House and partook of a "sumptuous feast" prepared by Landlord J. V. Myers. The registry of the company shows the dates of arrival: 1839, February 22, J. A. Gallaher; 1840, November, B. B. Tuttle; 1841, March, Charles Negus; 1841, May, R. H. Vandorin; 1842, May, D. Mendenhall; 1842, October 5, George Craine; 1842, August, J. A. Cunningham; 1842, November 10, J. M. Slagle; 1842, November 13, Thomas D. Evans; 1843, January 11, Anson Ford; 1843, April 23, C. W. Slagle and George Acheson; 1843, November 13, J. E. Cumings; 1843, November 20, T. W. Titus; 1844, April 20, W. W. Junkin; 1844, May 6, George Stever; 1844, July 5, A. H. Brown; 1844, October 28, Jesse Byrkit; 1844, November 4, S. H. Bradley; 1845, May 1, William Myers; 1845, May 15, E. C. Hampson. After toasting and responding around the circle, they resolved to consider themselves "an Old Settlers' Club" and "to have a second festival one year from this time."

The "second festival" was a supper on February 22, 1859, at the National Hotel, then conducted by G. W. Honn. The registry shows these additions to the former list: 1838, February 12, J. M. McClelland; 1842, October 10, E. R. Norvell; 1842, September, William Long; 1843, W. L. McLean; 1844, Mungo Ramsey; 1845, March 30, I. D. Jones; 1845, May 20, W. K. Alexander; 1845, June 30, B. Henn; 1845, John Fore. An address by Charles Negus was supplemented by numerous toasts. Resolutions offered by Henn, providing "that the wives and widows of all old settlers be invited to join in the festivities of the occasion," and for a permanent organization and annual meetings, were adopted. They adjourned "to meet in this place one year from this evening."

For twenty years matters more urgent than recalling memories of the past demanded attention. On March 4, 1879, the Old Settlers' Association of Jefferson County was organized. All who resided in the county prior to January 1, 1850, were eligible to membership. The officers were John W. DuBois, Sr., president; W. S. Lynch and John Snook, vice presidents; W. W. Junkin, secretary; and Charles David, treasurer. There were secretaries also for the townships: For Walnut, Amon Park; for Penn, Lafayette Coop; for Blackhawk, John Bell; for Polk, T. W. Gobble; for Locust Grove, D. M. Parrott; for Fair-

field, W. K. Alexander; for Buchanan, W. D. Clapp; for Lockridge, F. O. Danielson; for Round Prairie, W. B. Frame; for Cedar, F. T. Humphreys; for Liberty, W. F. Dustin; and for Des Moines, Robert Black. The first reunion was held on October 9th in Slagle and Acheson's Grove, now Chautauqua Park. C. W. Slagle made the principal address. The celebration was an eminent success.

In recent years great crowds have attended these reunions, which have grown to be festal affairs. Innocent amusements and stunts to laugh at succeed one another throughout the day so that there are no dull moments. The emphasis is placed, however, not on the work of the pioneers, but on the successful labors of their descendants. The chief feature is a parade in which business interests, mercantile interests, manufacturing interests and educational interests are represented. It is a panoramic view of important activities of the community.

On September 3, 1907, the Jefferson County Old Settlers' Park Association was incorporated. It was designed to promote social reunions, the interchange of memories and the perpetuation of friendships, to preserve the Bonnifield Log House and other things of historical value, to maintain a park and to make it a home for plants, birds and animals native to Iowa. In January, 1908, ten acres adjoining Fairfield on the north were acquired for the park. In this, the Bonnifield Log House was reerected. The place is often used for social gatherings.

In February or March, 1885, a small group of farmers began meeting on Saturday afternoons at the courthouse to interchange ideas on matters relating to agricultural pursuits. They styled the gathering the "Farmers' Club," though attendance was the only formality of membership. The first officers were: J. A. Ireland, president, and Jacob Funck, secretary. Besides these two, there attended and participated in free and easy discussions, at one time or another, Waltus Collins, Ed Campbell, Jr., John Ross, Ward Lamson, Edward Davies, John Williamson, John W. DuBois, George Heaton, E. A. Norvell, Alexander Armstrong, J. H. Wright, John B. Horn, C. N. Brown, A. Stoner, George Cochran, James F. Wilson, John Marcy, W. E. Groff, C. W. Gage, F. T. Humphreys, J. A. Hyslam, J. S. Noble, M. Hollister, F. Sackett, J. T. Hodson, J. G. Burkhart, J. W. Quillen, Hiram Heaton, L. J. Marcy, and H. D. Blough. For fifteen years they continued to assemble. The subjects with which they concerned themselves, although usually of a technical nature, as "Raising of Horses," "Diseases of Cattle," "Cultivation of Corn," "Hay Making," "Protection and Growth of Orchards," "Fertilizing the Soil," "Rotation of Crops," and "Intensive Farming," also embodied issues of local, state and national interest. Illustrative of the latter class and indicative of some general thought at a particular period were the following topics: In 1885, "Leasing of Public Lands and the Establishment of a Cattle Trail," "Evils of Railroad Transportation and the Remedy," and "Improvement of the County Fair"; in 1886, "Butterine," "Appointment of a Dairy Commissioner," "Reduction of Taxation," "The Proper Basis Upon Which to Estimate the Value of Labor," and "How Make Farming Attractive to Boys"; in 1887, "Encouragement of Manufacturing"; in 1888, "Schools"; in 1889, "The Twine Binder Trust"; in 1890, "Free School Books" and "The Eight-Hour Day"; in 1893, "Teaching Political Economy" and "Good Roads"; in 1894, "The New Scheme of Taxation"; in 1896, "Leaving the Farm for Town"; in 1897, "Protection of Birds," "Torrens System of Transferring Land," and "Postal Savings Banks"; and in 1899, "Territorial Expansion." Some of these questions

have dropped from sight, some have been solved, some are in process of solution, and some are merely academic.

In February, 1898, through the influence and effort of this club, the first "Farmers' Institute" was held in Fairfield. In December, the Farmers' Institute Association of Jefferson County was organized. Its purpose was "to teach better methods of farming, stock raising, fruit culture, domestic economy, and everything pertaining to farming, and to promote the moral, intellectual, social and material welfare of the community." Its officers were: J. A. Ireland, president; John Ross, vice president; Jacob Funck, secretary; E. R. Norvell, assistant secretary; C. W. Gage, treasurer; and George Heaton, J. P. Manatrey and Eli Kelly, the executive committee. Soon after this the "Farmers' Club" ceased to exist. It gave way to a successor, which, though confining its labors to a few days' session annually, is more effective in its work because it is carried on systematically.

The announcement in January, 1892, that Andrew Carnegie had generously consented to provide a home for the accumulated books and treasures of the Jefferson County Library Association came to the people of Fairfield as a happy surprise. James F. Wilson, to whose intercessions this promise was mainly due, a few days later donated a suitable site. A public banquet to him on February 25th expressed the popular acknowledgement and appreciation of the gifts. A contract for the erection of the building proper was let in May to C. Stafford of Kansas City, Missouri. On March 29, 1893, this work was accepted. On September 29th, with the books on the shelves and the museum in order, Library Hall was opened. There were congratulatory speeches by James F. Wilson and Ward Lamson, to whom the event was the realization and fulfillment of hopes long cherished, and by Prof. Richard A. Harkness and Dr. Ambrose C. Smith, to whom it was the concretion and the harbinger of intellectual and moral growth.

There was abundant reason to rejoice. The association was in possession of a handsome fireproof structure in a choice location on which had been expended \$3,500 by James F. Wilson, \$40,000 by Andrew Carnegie, \$107.80 by John S. Dole, and \$2,000 by James H. Hampson. It had received as endowments \$1,000 from Ward Lamson and \$700 from Mrs. Christian W. Slagle. A grand piano from Mrs. Rachel Hampson stood on the stage in the audience room. A portrait of Andrew Carnegie from H. C. Frick hung upon the wall. Dr. J. M. Shaffer's unrivalled collection of mounted specimens of birds and mammals native to Iowa, graciously presented, could but recall notable acquisitions of earlier dates, as the Indian curios gathered by W. W. Junkin, the Roman antiquities and the relics of the ancient lakedwellers sent from Italy and Switzerland by Maj. S. H. M. Byers, and the valuable American archeological remains purchased from Samuel B. Evans.

Dedicatory exercises were held on November 28th with James F. Wilson, president of the association, in charge. A sonnet composed for the occasion was recited by its author, Hiram Heaton. Ward Lamson read an historical paper recounting the origin, trials and progress of the institution. Miss Alice L. Heald, in an exceptional address, praised the usefulness of learning.

Good fortune, it was learned brings care. Expenses increased. The problem of maintenance grew serious. Commenting upon a report of its finances, W. H. Johnson of the Iowa State Library Association in an article published in The

Capital of Des Moines in February, 1897, pertinently asked in substance, "What is to hinder the City of Fairfield voting aid to its library and providing funds for its support and for the purchase of books?" Whether this was the source of the suggestion or not, the propriety of action in this direction was considered at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the association on January 21, 1898, and a committee was named to investigate its feasibility. A favorable report brought on a series of earnest discussions. A tentative plan for the transfer of the property to the city elicited the fact that to do so legally it was necessary first to amend the articles of incorporation. The matter was then dropped until the next annual meeting, when, on January 13, 1899, an amendment was adopted authorizing the president and secretary, under certain restrictions, to deed the real and personal holdings of the association to the City of Fairfield. A definite offer, setting forth the obligations to be assumed, was submitted to the city council. This body, judging it acceptable, instructed the mayor, A. W. Jacques, to embody its submission on March 27th to the electors in his proclamation announcing the regular election. This was the first opportunity afforded the women of Fairfield of legal age to cast a real and authoritative ballot on a measure of government. They responded by casting 509 affirmative votes and but 20 negative votes, while the men cast 478 affirmative votes and 127 negative votes. The combined majority of 840 votes clearly attested the general desire.

In June, Mayor Joseph Ricksher appointed as trustees to carry this decision into effect, Ward Lamson, Rollin J. Wilson, Mrs. J. S. McKemey, Mrs. R. B. Loudon, Mrs. W. C. Ball, C. M. McElroy, W. G. Ross, C. J. Fulton and A. W. Jacques. The trustees organized by electing Ward Lamson president, Rollin J. Wilson vice president, C. J. Fulton secretary, and Mrs. J. S. McKemey treasurer. They chose for librarian, H. M. Dysart, and for assistant librarian, Mrs. Clara B. Howlett. On January 1, 1900, they took control in trust of all property of the Jefferson County Library Association, which has been administered since as the Fairfield Free Public Library. The change proved beneficial. The wisdom of it remains unquestioned.

Repeated reports of Spanish misrule in Cuba so shocked American ideas of liberty and government that Anthony W. Jacques, in his official capacity of mayor of Fairfield, requested patriotic citizens to meet on the evening of October 24, 1895, at the hall of George Strong Post, No. 19, G. A. R., to express their sympathy with the Cuban people. Charles D. Leggett and William G. Ross reviewed their history and the tyrannous conduct of their rulers. A resolution proposed by Perry King, favoring the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, was adopted. This incident was symptomatic. It was one of the little clouds heralding a gathering storm. It was a sign and an expression of the stirring of the moral sense of the nation that was finally reflected in Congress. That body in March, 1896, directed President Cleveland to offer the friendly offices of the United States to the Spanish Government to aid in bringing about the pacification of Cuba. The overtures led to no solution of the problem. Conditions in the unhappy island steadily grew worse. On February 15, 1898, the Maine at anchor in the harbor of Havana was destroyed by an explosion. This event extinguished the lingering hope that intervention by the United States could be avoided. On April 19th, an ultimatum was communicated

to the Spanish minister at Washington; on the 21st, diplomatic relations were severed at Madrid. The conflict with Spain was on.

Prior to the resort to arms, the Legislature of Iowa appropriated \$500,000 to be used in case of war. In anticipation of a call for volunteers, the National Guard was instructed to increase its strength. Company M of the Second Regiment belonged to Fairfield. This military organization, which had been mustered into the militia on December 18, 1895, had been formed and developed by Wilson G. Heaton. On April 22d, it was directed to be ready to move at a moment's notice. A formal farewell to its members took place on the evening of the 25th at the opera house. Delay in the arrangement for their transportation permitted a dinner to be served them next day at the Leggett House. The air was charged with excitement. Schools were dismissed and places of business closed. The hour for leaving, longed for and dreaded, struck at last. Then veterans of the Civil war escorted them from the armory to the park. After listening to a short address of admonition and encouragement by Mayor Anthony W. Jacques, amid well-wishes and cheers, they departed by train for Camp McKinley at Des Moines. On May 17th, they were mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. J. A. Olmsted of the regular army as Company M of the Fiftieth Iowa Infantry. Their officers were Wilson G. Heaton, captain; Hugh C. Stevenson, first lieutenant, and Wilson Reed, second lieutenant.

At this time the ranks were composed of George W. Adkins, Thomas Alter, Claude B. Ankrom, William J. Ankrom, George A. Axline, William S. Blair, Oliver W. Boatman, James H. Buchanan, Charles C. Cummings, William F. Dahms, Samuel L. Dana, Jacob E. Davis, Adrian W. Fairchild, James S. Gaumer, George Gibson, Roy Gibson, David Ginkens, Walter R. Harlan, Alfred S. Heaton, Theodore Hochuly, George V. Jenkins, Peter J. Johnson, Albert H. Jordan, Abraham Kann, Winfred B. Kelley, Walter M. Kilpatrick, Wirt B. King, Frank Krumboltz, Edwin E. Lucas, William A. Lynch, William R. McGrew, Charles B. Magill, Roland H. Marsh, Joseph Matson, Charles B. Mullenix, Charles H. Murphy, Edward E. Neff, Zane Ogden, James E. Parsons, William Price, Albert S. Rider, John H. Riggle, Ralph Rogers, Albert M. Sargent, Loarn Sargent, Gus V. Scott, Robert F. Shelton, Andrew M. Smith, Samuel K. Smith, Milt Stephenson, James L. Stevens, Thomas H. Stewart, David M. Stout, Henry Swanson, James E. Turner, Charles Van Nostrand, Francis Walker, William E. White, Morris Wilhermsdorfer, George C. Woods, Ira A. Workman and Charles S. Youmans.

Later enlistments added Samuel E. Axline, William A. Baker, Henry C. Bales, John E. Bandy, Frank Bennett, William Bidwell, Frank Carpenter, Melvin H. Corey, Herbert Donaldson, James H. Fligg, Charles A. Goodall, Hans C. Hansen, Peter Hansen, Thomas Hedge, Jr., Samuel Heggum, Nathaniel Heizer, William J. Hiatt, H. Hovey Hootman, Robert L. Houston, William Howard, Charles Howisey, John Jaeger, Frank B. Jones, Ezra Keller, Sylvester W. Kelley, Charm King, Paul E. Kretchmar, Andrew M. Kromer, Fred Lacey, John A. Matson, Talbott D. Morris, William Morris, Lin I. Noble, Ernest P. Parsons, Joseph R. Peters, James G. Pickett, Harry Reid, Clarence E. Ristine, Raymond H. Robb, Charles M. Robinson, James J. Ryan, Walter M. Shaeffer, Albert S. Smith and Frank A. Walker.

On May 21st, the Fiftieth Iowa Infantry was ordered to move by rail to Tampa, Florida. While on the way, its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it arrived on the 24th and pitched its tents in Camp Cuba Libre. The ground where this was situated was found, when the rainy season came on in the fall, to be low, undrained and unhealthy. Much sickness appeared among the troops. Governor Shaw, in consequence, felt obliged to inspect the sanitary conditions. The death of Charles Van Nostrand on August 17th of typhoid fever and alarming rumors of other serious cases led to the holding of a mass meeting at Fairfield on the 29th and the voting of a request to the Government to send the regiment to some northern point to recuperate. The need to employ it or to hold it for emergencies having passed, it was returned to Iowa. On September 17th, it reached Camp McKinley. After a small number were detailed to care for the sick and guard the property, the rest, both officers and men, were given furloughs. On the 21st, when the members of Company M were welcomed home, the buildings about the square were decorated with bunting and flags, a reception with music, songs and speeches was held in the park, and a dinner for them was spread in Columbia Hall. They reported again at Camp McKinley on November 2d, and on the 30th were mustered out. They had not the fortune to prove their courage on the field of battle, but they did show, in the trying routine duties of army life, the will and the heart that make it up.

Three well known young men of Fairfield were privileged to participate in military activities on Cuban soil. These were Dr. James Frederick Clarke, surgeon of the Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and Charles S. Crail and Joe S. Crail, both of whom were in the Twelfth Company, United States Signal Corps. Wilson G. Heaton, appointed first lieutenant of the Thirty-fourth United States Volunteer Infantry on July 5, 1899, was sent to the Philippines and took part in the campaign against the insurgents.

Lessons learned in the experiences of the Civil war were recalled and made use of. A Soldiers' Aid Society was instituted among the women with Mrs. J. A. Boatman as president, Mrs. H. F. Booker as vice president, and Mrs. R. B. Loudon as secretary. A Jefferson County Soldiers' Relief Association was effected among the men with Jacob S. McKemey as president, H. H. Brighton as vice president, Charles M. Junkin as secretary and Frank Light as treasurer. The latter collected and disbursed \$587.40 in transportation charges, the hire of nurses, and funeral expenses.

In November, 1899, two rural free mail delivery routes, one running out of Libertyville and one running out of Batavia, were recommended. In March, 1900, they were put in operation. In July, 1901, two routes leading out of Fairfield were established. These were the beginnings of a system which has helped to free the dwellers in the country from a sense of detachment and isolation and to put them in touch daily with the affairs of the world.

In 1902, Elmer A. Howard was elected mayor of Fairfield to institute a policy of street paving. The program decided upon and carried out included the streets forming the "square" and extending one block from it in each direction with the addition of South Main to the original boundary of the city, and of West Broadway and North Fourth to the freight depots. Improvement is destructive as well as constructive, it was discovered. The posts and chain around the park, where it was customary for horses and teams to be tied while their owners at-

tended to business affairs, shopped and visited, were removed and not replaced. Some country people found fault. Some merchants complained of loss of trade. Prophecies of a long train of evils, in case the innovation was sustained, were extravagant. Opinion divided on the extent of the grievance and of the injury. The restoration of the hitching-place became the dominant issue in municipal politics. Candidates who favored the return of the old conditions were defeated. Officials, though assailed in turn with petitions and counter-petitions, firmly upheld the new order. To relieve a situation recognized as unfortunate, they encouraged the establishment of feed yards. Gradually an adjustment of the difficulty, practical at least, if not wholly satisfactory, evolved. The advent of the automobile also afforded much relief. Now that the park is a common meeting-place and social pleasure-ground, there are few to condemn the cause victorious.

In the spring of 1904, through the efforts of Rev. J. S. Tussey of Little York, Iowa, a promoter of the then rising Chautauquan movement, the Fairfield Chautauqua Association was organized. In its inception, the officers were C. J. Fulton, president; Rev. Thomas Osborne, vice president; C. W. Wade, treasurer, and H. M. Miller, secretary. On June 30th, it was incorporated.

A suitable site for camping was difficult to find. Various places were considered and one by one eliminated until only the "Fair Grounds" remained available. There, beginning June 29th and ending July 9th, was held the first assembly, a pleasurable course of instruction in which Bible study, music, lectures and entertainments were the features of attraction. The receipts were less than the expenses. In spite of this discouraging fact, the signs for the future of the venture were promising.

In 1905, a second trial was faced with confidence. In all respects, financially and otherwise, it was a pronounced success. It was clearly seen, however, that to continue on the "Fair Grounds," flat, swampy in wet weather, without shade and with few conveniences for the comfort of a crowd, meant the quick decay and probably the end of the enterprise. Longing eyes had often turned toward the magnificent "Slagle Grove." Negotiations finally ended in 1906 in a contract for this at \$10,000 to be paid in several annual installments. For \$100 the abandoned "Q" right of way adjoining was purchased, making in all about thirty-three acres acquired. To convert this tract into "Chautauqua Park," over one thousand, six hundred dollars were expended in arranging hitching quarters, providing a supply of good water, installing a system of electric lighting, and in erecting minor buildings.

As an earnest of the belief that the cause could stand upon its own merits, business advertising was excluded from the booklet, a policy since continued. In the realization that the ordinary income would not cover the heavy outlay, it was arranged to use the appearance of Bishop C. C. McCabe on the platform as an opportune occasion to sell paid up stock. Owing to his kindly offices and the prevailing enthusiasm, people of both city and country cheerfully responded.

In 1907, Rev. William A. Sunday, the wonderful evangelist, was induced to visit Fairfield to conduct a religious revival. The "Tabernacle" erected especially for his services reverted as a gift to the Chautauqua Association. It was removed to "Chautauqua Park," enlarged and strengthened. As rebuilt, it is 163 feet in length and 100 feet in width. In a measure it lost to the audience the

out of door effects and the mellow lights of the "Big Tent" it supplanted, but it substituted for those quiet charms a compensating and satisfying sense of security.

In 1909, subscriptions for stock to be paid annually for four years, amounting in the total to more than \$4,000, were secured to lift the debt remaining upon the land. Despite the long period, there were few delinquencies. The maturing obligations were met. In 1913, a deed was obtained vesting the title in the Fairfield Chautauqua Association.

This material growth in a decade, possible only through universal goodwill and cooperation, was the means to nobler ends. To bring in men and women of distinction to present in person their views upon the problems of the age, to widen information, to extend culture, to raise the standard of morals, to create new aspirations, to promote sociability, to form desirable acquaintanceships, these were the primary purposes. They are no rules for the measurement of spiritual forces when set in motion. Rev. Sam P. Jones, William Jennings Bryan, Booker T. Washington, Maude Ballington Booth, Chaplain C. C. McCabe, John Sharp Williams, Governor John A. Johnson, and a host of others less known to fame, came with torches burning, wove their spells, and left with those who heard them liberalizing influences and suggestive memories.

In 1905, the building of an electric railway to connect Keosauqua and Fairfield was proposed. It was to run by way of Mt. Zion and Birmingham. There were public meetings at all four places to discuss the undertaking. Figures were quoted to show what revenue might be counted upon from passengers and freight. As presented, the project was attractive. Considerable enthusiasm developed. Money was contributed for a survey. The most favorable route was found by the engineers to lie through Stockport. In 1906, the plan took on a more comprehensive and definite form. The Iowa and Missouri Power and Traction Company was incorporated at Keosauqua. The line was to be extended southward and northward. Power was to be derived from the Des Moines River. Money to finance the enterprise, it was announced, was in sight, provided there were liberal local contributions. In July, a mass meeting of the citizens of Fairfield declared in favor of a 3 per cent tax on the township to aid it. Petitions to submit this to the voters received the requisite signatures. It was sustained at a special election on September 5th by 775 affirmative ballots against 223 negative ballots. In March, 1907, the county supervisors granted the use of a part of the highway leading to Birmingham for a right of way. The course of events in the next few months discovered the prospect to be an empty shell. The rest of the story is a record of failure. No actual construction of the road was ever attempted.

The voting of the tax in Fairfield Township was not relished by those who lived without the city proper. These had cast 104 ballots in opposition and thirty-seven ballots in approval. Taking advantage of a statutory provision, T. C. Ross, Louis Barrow and Solomon Gaumer, in January, 1907, laid before the county supervisors a petition praying that the territory without the corporate limits of Fairfield be cut off from it and set up as a separate township. There was no remonstrance. The division was duly decreed. The portion left was confirmed as Fairfield Township; the portion taken away was established as Center Township. On November 5th, at a special election, its officers, three trustees, two

justices of the peace, two constables, a clerk and an assessor, were chosen. On the first Monday in January, 1908, the separation became effective and complete. Some annoyance was experienced because there was no accessible and convenient central point for a polling place. The irritation caused by this situation was cured in 1909 by an amendment of the law to permit the polling place to be fixed at the courthouse.

In 1899, the establishment of a hospital in Fairfield was broached. A discussion followed lasting more than a year. Early in 1901 an effort was made to convert favorable comments into active work. It ended in failure because fear of the immediate expense and of the burden of maintenance afterward was an obstacle which could not be reasoned away. In 1905, the suggestion was renewed. Interest in it was only lukewarm. Quite unexpectedly, in 1909, the Legislature passed "an act to enable counties to establish and maintain public hospitals." It was the expression of an idea which came to Dr. E. E. Munger of Spencer, Iowa, and was worked out by him. In December, 1910, sufficient sentiment was developed under this law to secure the calling of a special election on March 27, 1911, to submit to the qualified electors the voting of a half-mill tax for ten years to provide such an institution. By means of addresses and the publication of articles on the questions involved, full and complete information was disseminated. There were cast 2,265 ballots, of which 1,379 were for the tax. The chief difficulty, provision of means, was thus overcome. Washington County alone anticipated Jefferson County in taking this step. For trustees, the county supervisors appointed E. D. Y. Culbertson, L. J. Marcy, Dillon Turney, T. C. Ross, John Fritz, C. W. Wade and F. K. Laughlin. In organizing this body, E. D. Y. Culbertson and Dillon Turney were respectively chosen president and secretary. Grounds were purchased in the eastern part of Fairfield. It was discovered, when plans for the building were under consideration, that the funds were insufficient to supply some essential requirements. In this predicament, generous citizens came to the rescue with subscriptions aggregating several thousand dollars. There were liberal donations also of furnishings and equipment by individuals and societies. On September 17, 1912, the Jefferson County Hospital was dedicated. Dr. E. E. Munger, to whose happy inspiration its existence was due, participated in the exercises. On October 2d, with Miss Amy Beers in charge as superintendent, it was opened for the reception of patients. Its service to sick and injured has exceeded expectation. The beneficence of its operation is generally recognized. Women's auxiliaries in Fairfield and Libertyville methodically labor "to increase its usefulness." They render invaluable aid.

The grand jury which met in the fall of 1912 condemned the jail as "utterly unfit" for habitation and for the confinement of human beings. The terms of denunciation were strong. The district court refused to commit criminals to its cells, but sent them away for imprisonment. The county supervisors, having had the situation put up to them in this forcible manner, took notice and acted. A proposition for the erection of a jail and sheriff's residence at an expense not to exceed eighteen thousand dollars was submitted to the voters at the general election. It carried by a fair majority. Thus was brought about the razing of the old structure and the building of a new one, modern in style and equipment.

On February 8, 1912, the legal voters of Fairfield authorized two proposals,

one being the sale of the Franklin School grounds at \$15,000, and one being the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$60,000 for the erection of a high school building. On taking action on the first, men only voted, giving a majority of 714 in its favor. On taking action on the second, both men and women voted, giving a majority of 1,218 in its favor. A building, planned along approved scientific lines for its special purposes, was erected. The original estimate for its construction proving insufficient, on June 6, 1913, an additional sum of \$15,000, to complete, furnish and equip it, was voted. A shrewd guess, as Emerson has suggested, may be given from the house to the inhabitant. The high school itself is worthy of its home. It offers classical, scientific, normal, agricultural, domestic and vocational courses. Its advantages, provided for the children of the city, are enjoyed by many boys and girls, who attend from country districts.

CHAPTER XLIV

A STATISTICAL REVIEW

The statistics of a people and of their work reveal the presence and the absence of changing conditions. In fact, they epitomize growth and decay, ventures, struggles, successes and failures. They measure both strength and effort. They are charged with meaning, but they are interpreted correctly only in the light of the happenings of the times with which they are connected.

TABLE NO. I

Population of Jefferson County and of Iowa in various years from 1840 to 1860:

Year.	Jefferson County.	Iowa.
1840	2,780	43,114
1844	5,694	75,152
1846	6,000	97,588
1847	8,463	116,651
1849	8,835	152,988
1850	9,904	191,982
1851	10,081	204,774
1852	10,225	230,713
1854	11,117	326,013
1856	13,305	519,055
1859	14,478	638,775
1860	15,038	674,913

These figures clearly indicate the rapid influx of settlers. The quick development of the county, in a comparative sense, explains in a measure its large influence in the forming of the characteristics of the state.

TABLE NO II

Population of Jefferson County in various years from 1860 to 1870:

Year.	1860.	1863.	1865.	1867.	1870.
Population..	15,038	14,649	14,772	16,420	17,839

These figures, compared with those of the previous years, reflect the blight of the Civil war and the recovery after its termination.

TABLE NO. III

Population of Jefferson County at intervals of five years from 1875 to 1910:

Year.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.
Population	17,127	17,469	15,995	15,184
Year.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1910.
Population	16,405	17,437	16,493	15,591

The fluctuations downward disclose the inborn desire to improve personal fortunes, to own property and lands, which found expression in the migratory instinct.

TABLE NO. IV

Comparison of the population of Fairfield in various years and the population, without its corporate limits, of Jefferson County:

Year.	1854.	1860.	1865.	1870.
Fairfield	1,013	1,692	1,741	2,226
County	10,104	13,346	13,031	15,613
Year.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.
Fairfield	2,343	3,086	3,264	3,391
County	14,784	14,383	12,731	11,793
Year.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1910.
Fairfield	4,026	4,689	5,009	4,970
County	12,379	12,748	11,484	10,981

The noticeable feature in these figures is the steady growth of the city, due to the establishment of industrial enterprises.

TABLE NO. V

Comparison of changing rural and urban population in Jefferson County at intervals of five years from 1895 to 1910:

Year.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1910.
Rural	11,507	11,651	10,417	9,983
Urban	4,898	5,786	6,076	5,968

Improved machinery in part and altered methods in farming in part account for the decrease in rural population. The occupational opportunities of Fairfield, Batavia, Packwood and Pleasant Plain account for the increase in urban population. The difference will be more marked when Abingdon, Libertyville, Glasgow, Lockridge, East Pleasant Plain and Linby are included in the latter.

TABLE NO. VI

Comparison of the population in the several townships of Jefferson County at intervals of ten years from 1840 to 1910:

Year.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Blackhawk	Not	322	719	1,019
Buchanan	dis-	.....	1,234	1,499
Cedar	trib-	630	866	816
Des Moines	uted.	986	1,364	1,280
Fairfield (city) .....	.....	909	1,692	2,226
Fairfield or Center.....	.....	990	1,137	1,640
Liberty .....	.....	1,209	951	1,082
Lockridge .....	.....	981	1,413	1,680
Locust Grove .....	.....	904	1,129	1,486
Penn .....	.....	869	1,314	1,616
Polk .....	.....	601	11,130	1,211
Round Prairie .....	.....	786	1,049	1,085
Walnut .....	.....	717	1,040	1,199
Total	2,773	9,904	15,038	17,839

Year.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Blackhawk	1,008	773	722	745
Buchanan	1,218	952	947	817
Cedar	740	663	673	566
Des Moines	1,145	892	962	785
Fairfield (city)	3,086	3,391	4,689	4,970
Fairfield or Center....	1,135	912	1,261	866
Liberty	1,118	893	1,017	1,058
Lockridge	1,478	1,248	1,229	1,086
Locust Grove	1,410	1,266	1,540	1,243
Penn	1,727	1,283	1,322	1,152
Polk	1,180	1,096	1,265	1,040
Round Prairie	1,116	890	887	815
Walnut	1,108	925	923	808
Total	17,469	15,184	17,437	15,951

Buchanan and Des Moines townships, without towns, have suffered the heaviest loss of inhabitants. That the number engaged in agricultural pursuits and directly supported by them has lessened about one-third since 1870 is perfectly obvious.

TABLE NO. VII

The number of acres in improved farm lands in Jefferson County in various years from 1850 to 1910:

Year.	1850.	1856.	1860.	1870.
Acres	54,499	69,776	99,357	163,276
Year.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Acres	203,609	209,267	211,089	213,747

It will be noticed that by 1880 the arable lands were practically all under fence and tillable. The completion of this work connects closely with the departure of farm laborers.

TABLE NO. VIII

The number of draft-oxen in Jefferson County in intervals of ten years from 1850 to 1880:

Year.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Oxen	1,417	1,512	149	6

These oxen drew the big plows long used in breaking the tough prairie sod. As the plows fell into disuse, they disappeared.

TABLE NO. IX

The number of horses in Jefferson County at intervals of ten years from 1840 to 1890:

Year.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Horses	825	24,441	5,908
Year.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Horses	9,150	9,520	13,231

It is not probable that up to 1880 there were many more horses in the county than were required to supply local needs. Since then they have been raised to some extent for the general market.

TABLE NO. X

The number of cattle in Jefferson County at intervals of ten years from 1840 to 1890:

Year.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Cattle	3,075	8,915	16,647
Year.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Cattle	17,695	26,652	39,617

Cattle raising in Jefferson County was given an impetus by the building, in 1870, of the Southwestern Railroad and, subsequently, by the bridging of the Mississippi River at Burlington. The reason for this lies in the fact that these things established "winter communication" over two lines with Chicago.

TABLE NO. XI

The number of swine in Jefferson County at intervals of ten years from 1840 to 1910:

Year.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Swine	7,172	25,332	31,085	32,845
Year.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Swine	62,917	51,824	71,065	54,910

A large increase in the number of swine raised in Jefferson County followed the opening of the way in the winter season to the packing establishments of Chicago.

TABLE NO. XII

The number of sheep in Jefferson County in various years from 1840 to 1880:

Year.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1863.
Sheep	2,118	13,851	9,902	13,511
Year.	1865.	1867.	1870.	1880.
Sheep	24,764	47,678	29,300	16,142

In 1867, there were more sheep than swine in Jefferson County. For a few years, sheep raising had been most promising and profitable.

TABLE NO. XIII

The wool clip of Jefferson County in pounds for various years from 1840 to 1880.

Year.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1863.
Pounds	1,238	33,726	27,069	62,897
Year.	1865.	1867.	1870.	1880.
Pounds	88,274	191,491	107,394	100,494

In 1867, a woolen mill was started in Fairfield. After 1880, the production of wool in Jefferson County rapidly declined.

TABLE NO. XIV

Bushels of wheat grown in Jefferson County at intervals of ten years from 1840 to 1910.

Year.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Bushels	4,223	59,539	72,910	234,779
Year.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Bushels	242,137	60,278	4,220	117,206

The bulk of the large yields of 1870 and 1880 was spring wheat, which has been discarded. The yields of 1900 and 1910 are winter wheat, which has been restored to favor among growers.

TABLE NO. XV

Bushels of oats grown in Jefferson County at intervals of ten years from 1840 to 1910.

Year.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Bushels	10,795	132,864	36,929	242,364
Year.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Bushels	555,308	1,005,879	866,620	685,178

The supply of labor and the character of the season materially affect the acreage and yield of this cereal.

TABLE NO. XVI

Bushels of corn grown in Jefferson County at intervals of ten years from 1840 to 1910.

Year.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Bushels	89,675	705,296	1,171,985	1,100,500
Year.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Bushels	1,782,128	1,805,175	2,348,660	1,888,458

Corn has always been a staple crop of the county. It is not shipped away, but is used locally to fatten hogs and cattle.

The compilations are sufficient to illustrate the settlement, growth, and progressive development of the county's resources. They also may serve to suggest similar comparisons along special lines.

CHAPTER XLV

THE OFFICIAL LIST

It seems desirable to present a list of those persons of Jefferson County who have been honored with official place and have been charged with the administration of its affairs. For convenience they are grouped under the years in which their service was rendered. This method, it must be observed, is not quite accurate for there was a long period when office was assumed both in the spring and in the fall. On account of this, it happens, on the one hand, that some officials filled their positions two or three months before the year to which they are first assigned, and on the other hand, that some officials filled their positions two or three months after the year to which they are last assigned.

1839

Territorial representative, William G. Coop; sheriffs, Frederick A. Lyon, James L. Scott; judge of Probate, Henry B. Notson; clerk of the District Court, John A. Pitzer; county commissioners, John J. Smith, Daniel Sears, B. F. Chastian, William Hueston; clerk of Commissioners' Court, John A. Pitzer; assessor, James Gilmer; treasurer, John W. Sullivan; recorder, John A. Pitzer; surveyor, William Bonnifield.

1840

Territorial representative, William G. Coop; sheriff, James L. Scott; judge of Probate, Henry B. Notson; clerk of the District Court, John A. Pitzer; county commissioners, Daniel Sears, Henry B. Notson, Robert Brown; clerk of Commissioners' Court, Samuel Shuffleton; assessor, Amos Lemons; treasurer, Willis C. Stone; recorder, John A. Pitzer; surveyor, John Ross.

1841

Member of Territorial Council, William G. Coop; territorial representative, Alexander A. Wilson; clerk of the District Court, John A. Pitzer; county commissioners, Daniel Sears, Robert Brown, Ezekiel J. Gilham; clerk of Commissioners' Court, Samuel Shuffleton; judge of Probate, Henry B. Notson; sheriff, James L. Scott; assessor, Hardin Butler; treasurer, John T. Moberly; recorder, John A. Pitzer; surveyor, David Switzer.

1842

Member of Territorial Council, William G. Coop; territorial representative, Richard Quinton; clerk of the District Court, John A. Pitzer; county commissioners, Robert Brown, Ezekiel J. Gilham, Barraca S. Dunn; clerk of Commissioners' Court, Samuel Shuffleton, James T. Hardin; judge of Probate, Henry B. Notson; sheriff, James L. Scott; assessor, James T. Hardin; treasurer, John Ratliff; recorders, John A. Pitzer, Evan T. Butler; surveyor, David Switzer.

1843

Member of Territorial Council, Joseph B. Teas; territorial representative, John W. Culbertson; clerk of the District Court, John A. Pitzer; county commissioners, Ezekiel J. Gilham, Barraca S. Dunn, Thomas Mitchell; clerk of Commissioners' Court, James T. Hardin; judge of Probate, Henry B. Notson; sheriff, James L. Scott; assessor, Jonathan Turner; treasurer, John Ratliff; recorders, Evan T. Butler, Luke W. Saunders; surveyor, David Switzer.

1844

Member of Territorial Council, Joseph B. Teas; territorial representative, John W. Culbertson; delegates to Constitutional Convention, Robert Brown, Samuel Whitmore, James I. Murray, Sullfand S. Ross; clerk of the District Court, John A. Pitzer; county commissioners, Barraca S. Dunn, Thomas Mitchell, Smith Ball, William A. Hendricks; clerk of Commissioners' Court, James T. Hardin; judge of Probate, Charles Negus; sheriff, James L. Scott; treasurer, John Ratliff; recorder, Luke W. Saunders; surveyor, David Switzer; coroner, James A. Clark.

1845

Member of Territorial Council, William G. Coop; territorial representative, Reuben R. Harper; clerk of the District Court, John A. Pitzer; county commissioners, Smith Ball, William A. Hendricks, William Brown; clerk of Commissioners' Court, John Shields; judge of Probate, Charles Negus; sheriff, James T. Hardin; treasurer, Greenup Smith; recorder, William Y. McGaw; surveyor, David Switzer; coroner, James G. Clark; inspector of weights and measures, William Markham.

1846

Member of Territorial Council, William G. Coop; territorial representative, Joseph H. Flint; delegates to Constitutional Convention, Sulifand S. Ross, William G. Coop; clerk of the District Court, John A. Pitzer; county commissioners, Smith Ball, William Brown, Albert L. Connable; clerk of Commissioners' Court, John Shields; judge of Probate, Charles Negus; sheriff, James T. Hardin; assessor, Jesse Woollard; treasurer, Greenup Smith; recorder, William Y. McGaw; surveyor, David Switzer; coroner, James G. Clark; inspector of weights and measures, M. T. Swett.

1847

Members of General Assembly, senator, Robert Brown, representatives, Samuel Whitmore, William H. Lyons, James R. Bailey; district judge, Cyrus Olney; clerk of the District Court, John W. Culbertson; county commissioners, William Brown, Albert L. Connable, Smith Ball; clerk of Commissioners' Court, John Shields; judge of Probate, Barnet Ristine; sheriff, James T. Hardin; prosecuting attorney, George Acheson; assessor, Joseph Knott; treasurer, Jesse Woollard; recorder, W. Y. McGaw; school fund commissioner, Robert Brown; surveyor, David Switzer; coroner, James A. Cunningham.

1848

Members of General Assembly, senator, John Howell, representatives, William H. Lyons, James R. Bailey, George Weyland, district judge, Cyrus Olney; clerk of the District Court, John W. Culbertson; county commissioners, Albert L. Connable, Smith Ball, William Judd; clerk of Commissioners' Court, S. H. Bradley; judge of Probate, Barnet Ristine; sheriff, John Shields; prosecuting attorney, George Acheson; assessor, John Shields; treasurer and recorder, Anson Ford; school fund commissioner, Francis M. Allen; surveyor, Samuel Whitmore; coroner, James A. Cunningham.

1849

Members of General Assembly, senator, John Howell, representatives, George Weyland, William Baker, Andrew Collins; district judge, Cyrus Olney; clerk of the District Court, John W. Culbertson; county commissioners, Smith Ball, William Judd, Daniel Mendenhall; clerk of Commissioners' Court, Samuel H. Bradley; judge of Probate, Barnet Ristine; sheriff, John Shields; prosecuting attorney, Ezra Brown; assessor, John Shields; treasurer and recorder, Anson Ford; school fund commissioner, Francis M. Allen; surveyor, Samuel Whitmore; coroner, James A. Cunningham.

1850

District judge, Cyrus Olney; clerk of the District Court, John W. Culbertson; county commissioners, William Judd, Daniel Mendenhall, George Hanawalt; clerk of Commissioners' Court, S. H. Bradley; judge of Probate, Barnet Ristine; sheriff, Samuel Scott Walker; prosecuting attorney, Ezra Drown; assessor, Samuel Scott Walker; treasurer and recorder, Anson Ford; school fund commissioner, W. C. Jones; surveyor, Samuel Whitmore; coroner, James A. Cunningham.

1851

Member of Congress, representative first district, Bernhart Henn; members of General Assembly, senator, John Howell; representatives, Charles Negus, H. D. Gibson, Thomas McCullough; district judge, Cyrus Olney; clerk of the District Court, Sawyer Robinson; county commissioners, Daniel Mendenhall, George Hanawalt, James H. Turner; clerk of Commissioners' Court, S. H. Bradley; judge of

Probate, Barnet Ristine; sheriff, Samuel Scott Walker; prosecuting attorney, Ezra Drown; assessor, Samuel Scott Walker; treasurer and recorder, Anson Ford; school fund commissioner, W. C. Jones; surveyor, Samuel Whitmore; coroner, James A. Cunningham.

1852

District judge, Caleb Baldwin; clerk of the District Court, Sawyer Robinson; county judge, Moses Black; sheriff, Samuel Scott Walker; prosecuting attorney, Ezra Drown; assessor, Samuel Scott Walker; treasurer and recorder, S. H. Bradley; road supervisor, Charles Kyle; school fund commissioner, W. C. Jones; surveyor, R. H. Greenland; coroner, James A. Cunningham.

1853

Member of Congress, representative first district, Bernhart Henn; members of General Assembly, senators, John Park, William G. Coop, representatives, Samuel Whitmore, Henry B. Mitchell, W. J. Rodgers; clerk of the District Court, W. J. Evans; county judge, Moses Black; sheriff, Samuel Scott Walker; prosecuting attorney, Caleb Baldwin; treasurer and recorder, S. H. Bradley; school fund commissioner, W. C. Jones; surveyor, R. H. Greenland; coroner, James A. Cunningham.

1854

Clerk of the District Court, W. J. Evans; county judge, Moses Black; sheriff, G. M. Chilcott; prosecuting attorney, Caleb Baldwin; treasurer and recorder, H. P. Warren; school fund commissioner, W. C. Jones; surveyor, Samuel Jacobs; coroner, James A. Cunningham.

1855

Members of General Assembly, senators, John Park, William G. Coop; representatives, James Wamsley, Edmund Meacham, Robert Stephenson; clerk of the District Court, Robert F. Ratcliff; county judge, Moses Black; sheriff, G. M. Chilcott; prosecuting attorney, Caleb Baldwin; treasurer and recorder, H. P. Warren; school fund commissioner, W. C. Jones; surveyor, A. R. Fulton; coroner, James A. Cunningham.

1856

Members of General Assembly, senators, John Park, William G. Coop, representatives, Robert Stephenson, W. M. Bickford, C. T. Noble; delegate to Constitutional Convention, James F. Wilson; district judge, Caleb Baldwin; clerk of District Court, Robert F. Ratcliff; county judge, Thomas McCullough; sheriffs, Jesse Long, George Shriner; prosecuting attorney, Samuel Clinton; treasurer and recorder, Thomas B. Shamp; school fund commissioner, W. K. Alexander; surveyor, A. R. Fulton; coroner, J. M. Wright.

1857

Members of General Assembly, senator, William M. Reed, representatives, Louis Roeder, W. H. Copeland, C. O. Stanton; district judge, Caleb Baldwin; clerk of the District Court, Robert F. Ratcliff; county judge, Thomas McCullough; sheriff, George Shriner; prosecuting attorney, Samuel Clinton; treasurer and recorder, Thomas B. Shamp; assessor, David J. Evans; school fund commissioner, W. K. Alexander; surveyor, A. R. Fulton; coroner, J. M. Wright.

1858

Members of General Assembly, senator, William M. Reed, representatives, James F. Wilson, Thomas Moorman; clerk of District Court, Robert F. Ratcliff; county judge, S. H. Bradley; sheriff, James A. Galliher; prosecuting attorney, Charles Negus; treasurer and recorder, Joseph A. McKemey; superintendent of schools, Reed Wilkinson; surveyor, John Snook; coroner, Jacob A. Creek.

1859

Clerk of the District Court, Robert F. Ratcliff; county judge, S. H. Bradley; sheriff, James A. Galliher; treasurer and recorder, Joseph A. McKemey; superintendent of schools, Reed Wilkinson; surveyor, John Snook; coroner, Jacob A. Creek.

1860

Members of the General Assembly, senator, James F. Wilson, representatives, W. W. Cottle, Mathew Clark; clerk of the District Court, Robert F. Ratcliff; county judge, W. K. Alexander; sheriff, J. F. Robb; treasurer and recorder, Joseph A. McKemey; superintendent of schools, R. S. Hughes; surveyor, A. R. Fulton; coroner, Thomas Barnes.

1861

Members of the General Assembly, senator, James F. Wilson, representatives, W. W. Cottle, Mathew Clark; county supervisors, John Messer of Walnut, W. N. Nicholson of Penn, W. Z. Hobson of Blackhawk, L. T. Gillett of Polk, George N. Park of Lockridge, Samuel C. Farmer of Buchanan, E. C. Hampson of Fairfield, Robert Leeper of Locust Grove, Elijah Billingsley of Round Prairie, James A. Galliher of Cedar, G. P. Loomis of Liberty, Robert Brown of Des Moines; clerk of the District Court, William Long; county judge, W. K. Alexander; sheriff, J. F. Robb; treasurer and recorder, Joseph A. McKemey; superintendent of schools, R. S. Hughes; surveyor, A. R. Fulton; coroner, Thomas Barnes.

1862

Member of Congress, representative first district, James F. Wilson; members of the General Assembly, senator, Dr. J. M. Shaffer, representatives, Dr. Peter

Walker, Abial R. Pierce; county supervisors, C. Barricklow of Walnut, W. N. Nicholson of Penn, W. Z. Hobson of Blackhawk, Henry Reams of Polk, George N. Park of Lockridge, Samuel C. Farmer of Buchanan, E. C. Hampson of Fairfield, Robert Leeper of Locust Grove, Elijah Billingsley of Round Prairie, James A. Galliher of Cedar, G. P. Loomis of Liberty, Robert Brown of Des Moines; clerk of the District Court, William Long; county judge, A. R. Fulton; sheriff, J. F. Robb; treasurer and recorder, Joseph A. McKemey; superintendent of schools, R. S. Hughes; surveyor, H. R. Skinner; coroner, Thomas Barnes.

1863

Member of Congress, representative first district, James F. Wilson; members of the General Assembly, senator, Dr. J. M. Shaffer, representatives, Dr. Peter Walker, Abial R. Pierce; county supervisors, C. Barricklow of Walnut, W. N. Nicholson of Penn, W. Z. Hobson of Blackhawk, Henry Reams of Polk, George N. Park of Lockridge, Samuel C. Farmer of Buchanan, E. C. Hampson of Fairfield, J. E. Collins of Locus Grove, Thomas Miller of Round Prairie, James A. Galliher of Cedar, G. P. Loomis of Liberty, Robert Brown of Des Moines; clerk of the District Court, William Long; county judge, A. R. Fulton; sheriff, J. F. Robb; treasurer and recorder, Joseph A. McKemey; superintendent of schools, R. S. Hughes; surveyor, H. R. Skinner; coroner, Thomas Barnes.

1864

Member of Congress, representative first district, James F. Wilson; members of the General Assembly, senator, Daniel P. Stubbs, representatives, Owen Bromley, George C. Fry; county supervisors, C. Barricklow of Walnut, W. N. Nicholson of Penn, W. Z. Hobson of Blackhawk, L. T. Gillett of Polk, George N. Park of Lockridge, Joseph Chester of Buchanan, E. C. Hampson of Fairfield, J. E. Collins of Locust Grove, Thomas Miller of Round Prairie, James A. Galliher of Cedar, W. F. Dustin of Liberty, Robert Brown of Des Moines; clerk of the District Court, William Long; county judge, A. R. Fulton; sheriff, James A. Cunningham; treasurer and recorder, George W. Pancoast; superintendent of schools, R. S. Hughes; surveyor, H. R. Skinner; coroner, J. J. Bell.

1865

Member of Congress, representative first district, James F. Wilson; county supervisors, C. Barricklow of Walnut, Isaac H. Crumley of Penn, Edward Davies of Blackhawk, L. T. Gillett of Polk, George N. Park of Lockridge, Joseph Chester of Buchanan, Samuel C. Farmer of Fairfield, Moses Remine of Locust Grove, J. Metz of Round Prairie, James A. Galliher of Cedar, W. F. Dustin of Liberty, Robert Brown of Des Moines; clerk of the District Court, William Long; county judge, A. R. Fulton; sheriff, James A. Cunningham; treasurer, W. S. Moore; recorder, George H. Case; superintendent of schools, R. S. Hughes; surveyor, H. R. Skinner; coroner, J. J. Bell.

1866

Member of Congress, representative first district, James F. Wilson; members of the General Assembly, senator, Daniel P. Stubbs, representatives, George C. Fry, John T. McCullough; county supervisors, John S. Rodgers of Walnut, Isaac H. Crumley of Penn, Edward Davies of Blackhawk, J. M. Wright of Polk, William Hopkirk of Lockridge, John Snook of Buchanan, Samuel C. Farmer of Fairfield, Moses Remine of Locust Grove, J. Metz of Round Prairie, W. R. Phillips of Cedar, W. F. Dustin of Liberty, Robert Brown of Des Moines; clerk of the District Court, William Long; county judge, Thomas Morgan; sheriff, Jacob S. Gantz; treasurer, W. S. Moore; recorder, George H. Case; superintendent of schools, Samuel V. Sampson; surveyor, A. R. Fulton; coroner, J. B. Simpson.

1867

Member of Congress, representative first district, James F. Wilson; district attorney, Moses A. McCoid; county supervisors, John S. Rodgers of Walnut, Isaac H. Crumley of Penn, Jesse Hinshaw of Blackhawk, J. M. Wright of Polk, William Hopkirk of Lockridge, John Snook of Buchanan, E. C. Hampson of Fairfield, J. H. Collins of Locust Grove, John Cochran of Round Prairie, W. R. Phillips of Cedar, W. F. Dustin of Liberty, Alexander Clark of Des Moines; clerk of the District Court, William Long; county judge, Thomas Morgan; sheriff, Jacob S. Gantz; treasurer, W. S. Moore; recorder, David B. Miller; superintendent of schools, Samuel V. Sampson; surveyor, A. R. Fulton; coroner, J. B. Simpson.

1868

Member of Congress, representative first district, James F. Wilson; members of the General Assembly, senator, Abial R. Pierce, representatives, John Hayden, A. R. Fulton; district attorney, Moses A. McCoid; county supervisors, L. J. Bidwell of Walnut, Isaac H. Crumley of Penn, Jesse Hinshaw of Blackhawk, J. J. Sperry of Polk, William Hopkirk of Lockridge, Henry Stoner of Buchanan, John Williamson of Fairfield, J. H. Collins of Locust Grove, John Cochran of Round Prairie, James A. Galliher of Cedar, W. F. Dustin of Liberty, Alexander Clark of Des Moines; clerk of the District Court, William Long; county judge, Thomas Morgan; sheriff, Jacob S. Gantz; treasurer, L. P. Vance; recorder, David B. Miller; superintendent of schools, David Heron; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Dr. J. M. Shaffer.

1869

District attorney, Moses A. McCoid; county supervisors, L. J. Bidwell of Walnut, Thomas Jones of Penn, David Beck of Blackhawk, J. J. Sperry of Polk, William Hopkirk of Lockridge, Henry Stoner of Buchanan, John Williamson of Fairfield, J. H. Collins of Locust Grove, Elijah Billingsley of Round Prairie, James A. Galliher of Cedar, W. F. Dustin of Liberty, Alexander Clark of Des Moines; clerk of the District Court, George H. Case; county judge, Thomas Morgan; sheriff, Jacob S. Gantz; treasurer, L. P. Vance; recorder, Henry C. Rock; superintendent of schools, David Heron; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Dr. J. M. Shaffer.

1870

Members of the General Assembly, senator, Abial R. Pierce, representatives, Joseph Ball, William Hopkirk; district attorney, Moses A. McCoid; county supervisors, L. J. Bidwell of Walnut, Thomas Jones of Penn, David Beck of Blackhawk, Jacob Ramey of Polk, Joseph Stephenson of Lockridge, W. D. Clapp of Buchanan, John Williamson of Fairfield, J. H. Collins of Locust Grove, Elijah Billingsley of Round Prairie, W. H. Phillips of Cedar, Reuben W. Moss of Liberty, Alexander Clark of Des Moines; clerk of the District Court, George H. Case; auditor, David B. Miller; sheriff, Jacob S. Gantz; treasurer, L. P. Vance; recorder, Henry C. Rock; superintendent of schools, John N. Edwards; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Dr. Richard J. Mohr.

1871

County supervisors, W. T. Burgess, M. W. Forrest, J. H. Allender; clerk of the District Court, George H. Case; auditor, David B. Miller; sheriff, Jacob S. Gantz; treasurer, L. P. Vance; recorder, Henry C. Rock; superintendent of schools, John N. Edwards; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Dr. Richard J. Mohr.

1872

Members of the General Assembly, senator, Moses A. McCoid; representatives, William Hopkirk, Ed. Campbell, Jr.; county supervisors, M. W. Forrest, W. T. Burgess, J. H. Allender; clerk of the District Court, George H. Case; auditor, David B. Miller; sheriff, J. S. Beck; treasurer, L. P. Vance; recorder, Henry C. Rock; superintendent of schools, W. H. McCracken; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1873

County supervisors, W. T. Burgess, J. H. Allender, R. T. Gilmer; clerk of the District Court, M. S. Crawford; auditor, David B. Miller; sheriff, J. S. Beck; treasurer, L. P. Vance; recorder, John A. Montgomery; superintendent of schools, W. H. McCracken; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1874

Members of the General Assembly, senator, Moses A. McCoid, representative, William Hopkirk; county supervisors, J. H. Allender, R. T. Gilmer, Thomas Pollock; clerk of the District Court, M. S. Crawford; auditor, Sanford M. Boling; sheriff, J. S. Beck; treasurer, Ira G. Rhodes; recorder, John A. Montgomery; superintendent of schools, T. A. Robb; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1875

County supervisors, R. T. Gilmer, Thomas Pollock, J. H. Allender; clerk of the District Court, M. S. Crawford; auditor, Sanford M. Boling; sheriff, J. S. Beck; treasurer, Ira G. Rhodes; recorder, John A. Montgomery; superintendent of schools, T. A. Robb; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1876

Members of the General Assembly, senator, Moses A. McCoid, representative, W. L. S. Simmons; county supervisors, J. H. Allender, Thomas Pollock, Henry B. Mitchell; clerk of the District Court, M. S. Crawford; auditor, Sanford M. Boling; sheriff, J. M. Hughes; treasurer, L. P. Vance; recorder, John A. Montgomery; superintendent of schools, McK. Robinson; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1877

County supervisors, J. H. Allender, Henry B. Mitchell, Thomas Charles; clerk of the District Court, M. S. Crawford; auditor, Sanford M. Boling; sheriff, J. M. Hughes; treasurer, L. P. Vance; recorder, John A. Montgomery; superintendent of schools, McK. Robinson; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1878

Members of the General Assembly, senator, Moses A. McCoid, representative, John Heron; county supervisors, Henry B. Mitchell, Thomas Charles, R. A. Dougherty; clerk of the District Court, M. S. Crawford; auditor, Sanford M. Boling; sheriff, J. M. Hughes; treasurer, S. K. West; recorder, John A. Montgomery; superintendent of schools, John Grinstead; surveyor, Charles J. Reed; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1879

Member of Congress, representative first district, Moses A. McCoid; county supervisors, Thomas Charles, R. A. Dougherty, Henry B. Mitchell; clerk of the District Court, A. W. Jacques; auditor, Sanford M. Boling; sheriff, J. M. Hughes; treasurer, S. K. West; recorder, John A. Montgomery; superintendent of schools, John Grinstead; surveyor, Charles J. Reed; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1880

Member of Congress, representative first district, Moses A. McCoid; members of the General Assembly, senator, Sanford M. Boling, representative, Dr. John W. Hayden; county supervisors, R. A. Dougherty, Henry B. Mitchell, W. N. Chidester; clerk of the District Court, A. W. Jacques; auditor, J. E. Williams; sheriff, S. J. Chester; treasurer, S. K. West; recorder, Robert Stephenson; superintendent of schools, John Grinstead; surveyor, Charles J. Reed; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1881

Member of Congress, representative first district, Moses A. McCoid; county supervisors, Henry B. Mitchell, W. N. Chidester, Clark Vannostrand; clerk of the District Court, A. W. Jacques; auditor, J. E. Williams; sheriff, S. J. Chester; treasurer, S. K. West; recorder, Robert Stephenson; superintendent of schools, John Grinstead; surveyor, Charles J. Reed; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1882

Member of Congress, representative first district, Moses A. McCoid; members of the General Assembly, senator, Sanford M. Boling, representative, John Williamson; county supervisors, W. M. Chidester, Clark Vannostrand, Elijah Billingsley; clerk of the District Court, A. W. Jacques; auditor, J. E. Williams; sheriff, S. J. Chester; treasurer, John Davies; recorder, Robert Stephenson; superintendent of schools, N. Rosenberger; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1883

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; member of Congress, representative first district, Moses A. McCoid; county supervisors, Clark Vannostrand, Elijah Billingsley, Henry B. Mitchell; clerk of the District Court, Charles P. Sippel; auditor, J. E. Williams; sheriff, S. J. Chester; treasurer, John Davies; recorder, Allen King; superintendent of schools, N. Rosenberger; surveyor, Isaac H. Crumley; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1884

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; member of Congress, representative first district, Moses A. McCoid; member of the General Assembly, representative, Lewis Fordyce; county supervisors, Elijah Billingsley, Henry B. Mitchell, Hamilton Smith; clerk of the District Court, Charles P. Sippel; auditor, Frank Light; sheriff, George W. Harrison; treasurer, John Davies; recorder, Allen King; superintendent of schools, Stuart N. Hopkins; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1885

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; county supervisors, Henry B. Mitchell, Hamilton Smith, Andrew F. Cassel; clerk of the District Court, Charles P. Sippel; auditor, Frank Light; sheriff, George W. Harrison; treasurer, John Davies; recorder, Z. T. Lewis; superintendent of schools, Stuart N. Hopkins; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1886

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; member of the General Assembly, Henry B. Mitchell; county supervisors, Hamilton Smith, Andrew F.

Cassel, John B. Horn; clerk of the District Court, Charles P. Sippel; auditor, Frank Light; sheriff, M. Westenhaver; treasurer, John Davies; recorder, Z. T. Lewis; superintendent of schools, Stuart N. Hopkins; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1887

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; district judge, Charles D. Leggett; county supervisors, Andrew F. Cassel, John B. Horn, L. G. Myers; county attorney, Rollin J. Wilson; clerk of the District Court, Charles P. Sippel; auditor, Frank Light; sheriff, M. Westenhaver; treasurer, John Davies; recorder, Z. T. Lewis; superintendent of schools, Stuart N. Hopkins; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1888

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; member of General Assembly, representative, George W. Ball; district judge, Charles D. Leggett; county supervisors, John B. Horn, L. G. Myers, Andrew F. Cassel; county attorney, Rollin J. Wilson; clerk of the District Court, Charles P. Sippel; auditor, F. N. Hackney; sheriff, M. Westenhaver; treasurer, John F. Loehr; recorder, Z. T. Lewis; superintendent of schools, Stuart N. Hopkins; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1889

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; district judge, Charles D. Leggett; county supervisors, L. G. Myers, Andrew F. Cassel, John McLane; county attorney, Rollin J. Wilson; clerk of the District Court, Charles P. Sippel; auditor, F. N. Hackney; sheriff, M. Westenhaver; treasurer, John F. Loehr; recorder, Z. T. Lewis; superintendent of schools, Stuart N. Hopkins; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1890

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; member of the General Assembly, George W. Ball; district judge, Charles D. Leggett; county supervisors, Andrew F. Cassel, John McLane, E. A. Howard; county attorney, Rollin J. Wilson; clerk of the District Court, Charles P. Sippel; auditor, F. N. Hackney; sheriff, S. S. Crane; treasurer, John F. Loehr; recorder, Z. T. Lewis; superintendent of schools, Miss Alice L. Heald; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Thomas D. Evans.

1891

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; county supervisors, John McLane, E. A. Howard, A. F. Cassel; county attorney, W. G. Ross; clerk of the District Court, Fred M. Taylor; auditor, F. N. Hackney; sheriff, S. S. Crane;

treasurer, John F. Loehr; recorder, George B. Waltz; superintendent of schools, Miss Alice L. Heald; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Asa A. Scott.

1892

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; member of the General Assembly, S. H. Watkins; county supervisors, E. A. Howard, Andrew F. Cassel, L. G. Myers; county attorney, W. G. Ross; clerk of the District Court, Fred M. Taylor; auditor, John R. McElderry; sheriff, S. S. Crane; treasurer, John F. Loehr; recorder, George B. Waltz; superintendent of schools, Miss Alice L. Heald; surveyor, Wendell P. Crumley; coroner, C. E. Noble.

1893

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; county supervisors, Andrew F. Cassel, L. G. Myers, Reuben D. DuBois; county attorney, W. G. Ross; clerk of the District Court, Fred M. Taylor; auditor, John R. McElderry; sheriff, S. S. Crane; treasurer, John F. Loehr; recorder, George B. Waltz; superintendent of schools, Miss Alice L. Heald; surveyor, Wendell P. Crumley; coroner, C. E. Noble.

1894

United States senator from Iowa, James F. Wilson; member of the General Assembly, representative, S. H. Watkins; county supervisors, L. G. Myers, R. D. DuBois, Joseph W. Taylor; county attorney, W. G. Ross; clerk of the District Court, Fred M. Taylor; auditor, John R. McElderry; sheriff, S. S. Crane; treasurer, Charles Gift; recorder, George B. Waltz; superintendent of schools, Miss Alice L. Heald; surveyor, Wendell P. Crumley; coroner, C. E. Noble.

1895

County supervisors, R. D. DuBois, Joseph W. Taylor, Frank Hurst; county attorney, E. F. Simmons; clerk of the District Court, W. L. Long; auditor, John R. McElderry; sheriff, S. S. Crane; treasurer, Charles Gift; recorder, George B. Waltz; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Alice Heald Mendenhall; surveyor, Wendell P. Crumley; coroner, C. E. Noble.

1896

Members of the General Assembly, senator, Thomas Bell, representative, Henry H. Brighton; county supervisors, J. W. Taylor, Frank Hurst, R. D. DuBois; county attorney, E. F. Simmons; clerk of the District Court, W. L. Long; auditor, George R. Horn; sheriff, B. F. Black; treasurer, Charles Gift; recorder, N. S. Gilmer; superintendent of schools, Miss Laura B. Swan; surveyor, Wendell P. Crumley; coroner, J. M. Stinson.

1897

Members of the General Assembly, senator, Thomas Bell, representative, Henry H. Brighton; county supervisors, Frank Hurst, R. D. DuBois, Joseph W. Taylor; county attorney, E. F. Simmons; clerk of the District Court, W. L. Long; auditor, George R. Horn; sheriff, B. F. Black; treasurer, Charles Gift; recorder, N. S. Gilmer; superintendent of schools, Miss Laura B. Swan; surveyor, Wendell P. Crumley; coroner, J. M. Stinson.

1898

Members of the General Assembly, senator, Thomas Bell, representative, Henry H. Brighton; county supervisors, R. D. DuBois, Joseph W. Taylor, Frank Hurst; county attorney, E. F. Simmons; clerk of the District Court, W. L. Long; auditor, George R. Horn; sheriff, B. F. Black; treasurer, David Hopkirk; recorder, N. S. Gilmer; superintendent of schools, Miss Laura B. Swan; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, J. M. Stinson.

1899

County supervisors, Joseph W. Taylor, Frank Hurst, Alfred Armstrong; county attorney, Arthur G. Jordan; clerk of the District Court, John H. Merckens; auditor, George R. Horn; sheriff, B. F. Black; treasurer, David Hopkirk; recorder, N. S. Gilmer; superintendent of schools, Miss Laura B. Swan; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, J. M. Stinson.

1900

Members of the General Assembly, senator, Henry H. Brighton, representative, Rev. C. J. Bengston; county supervisors, Frank Hurst, Alfred Armstrong, Newton Williams; county attorney, Arthur G. Jordan; clerk of the District Court, John H. Merckens; auditor, George R. Horn; sheriff, B. F. Black; treasurer, David Hopkirk; recorder, N. S. Gilmer; superintendent of schools, Miss Anna White; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, J. M. Stinson.

1901

County supervisors, Alfred Armstrong, Newton Williams, Samuel Billingsley; county attorney, Arthur G. Jordan; clerk of the District Court, John H. Merckens; auditor, Charles H. Corbitt; sheriff, B. F. Black; treasurer, David Hopkirk; recorder, N. S. Gilmer; superintendent of schools, Miss Anna White; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, J. M. Stinson.

1902

Members of the General Assembly, senator, Henry H. Brighton, representative, Andrew F. Cassel; county supervisors, Newton Williams, Samuel Billingsley, Alfred Armstrong; county attorney, Arthur G. Jordan; clerk of the District Court,

John H. Merckens; auditor, Charles H. Corbitt; sheriff, John W. Wright; treasurer, John A. Raines; recorder, N. S. Gilmer; superintendent of schools, Miss Anna White; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Dr. A. S. Hague.

1903

County supervisors, Samuel Billingsley, Alfred Armstrong, Newton Williams; county attorney, Charles S. Crail; clerk of the District Court, E. E. Lucas; auditor, Charles H. Corbitt; sheriff, John W. Wright; treasurer, John A. Raines; recorder, Ed F. Garber; superintendent of schools, Miss Anna White; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Dr. A. S. Hague.

1904

Member of the General Assembly, representative, Andrew F. Cassel; county supervisors, Alfred Armstrong, Newton Williams, Samuel Billingsley; county attorney, Charles S. Crail; clerk of the District Court, E. E. Lucas; auditor, Charles H. Corbitt; sheriff, John W. Wright; treasurer, Harvey L. Brown; recorder, Ed F. Garber; superintendent of schools, Miss Anna White; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Dr. A. S. Hague.

1905

County supervisors, Newton Williams, Samuel Billingsley, H. C. Pattison; county attorney, Charles S. Crail; clerk of the District Court, E. E. Lucas; auditor, D. M. Oliver, Jr.; sheriff, John W. Wright; treasurer, Harvey L. Brown; recorder, Ed F. Garber; superintendent of schools, Miss Anna White; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Dr. A. S. Hague.

1906

Member of the General Assembly, representative, Andrew F. Cassel; county supervisors, Newton Williams, Samuel Billingsley, H. C. Pattison; county attorney, Charles S. Crail; clerk of the District Court, E. E. Lucas; auditor, D. M. Oliver, Jr.; sheriff, John W. Wright; treasurer, Harvey L. Brown; recorder, Ed F. Garber; superintendent of schools, Miss Anna White; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Dr. A. S. Hague.

1907-1908

Member of the General Assembly, representative, Dr. J. Fred. Clarke; county supervisors, H. C. Pattison, Sanford Zeigler, Thomas Davies; county attorney, John A. Huglin; clerk of the District Court, W. C. Smith; auditor, A. E. Labagh; sheriff, W. H. Neibert; treasurer, Harvey L. Brown; recorder, J. E. Bowermaster; superintendent of schools, Miss Bessie B. Buchanan; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Dr. James S. Gaumer.

1909-1910

Member of the General Assembly, representative, Charles J. Fulton; county supervisors, Sanford Zeigler, Alfred Armstrong, H. C. Pattison, Thomas Davies; county attorney, John A. Huglin; clerk of the District Court, W. C. Smith; auditor, A. E. Labagh; sheriff, W. H. Neibert; treasurer, F. J. L. Black; recorder, J. E. Bowermaster; superintendent of schools, Miss Bessie B. Buchanan; surveyor, B. F. Crail, Sr.; coroner, Dr. James S. Gaumer.

1911-1912

Member of the General Assembly, representative, Charles J. Fulton; county supervisors, Alfred Armstrong, Thomas Davies, Walter Stewart; county attorney, John F. Ready; clerk of the District Court, Thomas W. Hannah; auditor, W. G. Burkhart, Carl W. Moburg; sheriff, Shan Campbell; treasurer, F. J. L. Black; recorder, M. S. Randall; superintendent of schools, Miss June Chidester; surveyor, G. E. Whitmore; coroner, Dr. James S. Gaumer.

1913-1914

Secretary of state, W. S. Allen; member of the General Assembly, representative, Scott A. Power; county supervisors, Walter Stewart, Z. T. Moore, Alfred Armstrong; county attorney, Leo Thoma; clerk of the District Court, Thomas W. Hannah; auditor, Clarence A. Turner; sheriff, Shan Campbell; treasurer, George E. Woods; recorder, M. S. Randall; superintendent of schools, Miss June Chidester; coroner, Dr. C. C. Tallman.



