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HERMAN A. MUELLER

HISTORY OF
MADISON COUNTY
IOWA
AND ITS PEOPLE

HERMAN A. MUELLER
SUPERVISING EDITOR

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1915

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PREFACE

For several years it has been my ambition to prepare and compile a History of Madison County. That time has been delayed until in the fall of 1914 when arrangements were made with The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company of Chicago to act as Supervising Editor of the first volume. Mr. W. L. Kershaw was employed to do the writing and compiling from the large source of material at hand.

The manuscripts of the late Andrew J. Hoisington, of Great Bend, Kansas, who in the year 1905 gathered much valuable material for the purpose of publishing a History of Madison County, were secured through the kindness of his sister, Mrs. Samuel Johnson, of Union Township. (Read the Life of Andrew J. Hoisington in Volume Two.) Much of the material from this manuscript was incorporated in this History.

Another source was from the material collected by the Madison County Historical Society since its organization in 1904. All papers presented before the Historical Society are preserved as well as other matter of historical value. Much of this material was drawn upon for this History.

Also the two histories, viz: Davies' History and Directory of Madison County, published in 1869, and The History of Madison County, published in 1879, were used. These two books were written at a time when many of the early pioneers were still living who knew much of the beginning of things in Madison County. Nearly all those persons have passed away, which makes the collecting of early history more difficult.

The newspaper files of the Winterset papers, especially the special historical numbers published at various times by The Madisonian, The Reporter, The News, and The Winterset Review, were freely used.

To all the above sources we make due acknowledgment for the data which was drawn upon for the present History.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the Advisory Board for their advice and assistance rendered; also to the many members of the Madison County Historical Society who have at different times presented papers before the society. These papers have been used quite extensively in this volume.

We especially express our appreciation to the persons named below and make due acknowledgment of the same at this time. Two of them have passed away but their many kind and noble deeds live in the hearts of those who were privileged to know them, viz: W. S. Wilkinson and Mrs. Jennie Lothrop Whedon.

The names of the authors and the subjects written by them which appear in this History are as follows:

W. S. Wilkinson: "The Big Snake Hunt," "As a Boy Saw It," "Early Schools, Religion, and Politics," and "The Buffalo Mills."

E. R. Zeller: Biographies of Andrew J. Hoisington and Judge J. A. Pitzer, and "History of the Kentucky Settlement."

T. C. Gilpin: "History of the Presbyterian Church of Winterset," "History of Pitzer Post, G. A. R., Winterset," "History of Evening Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Winterset."

James Gillespie: "History of the Irish Settlement of Madison County."

W. H. Lewis: "How the Courthouse Was Taken by the Board of Supervisors," "Winterset in 1864."

George Storek: "History of the German Settlement of Jefferson Township." "History of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Madison County."

D. B. Cook: "History of the Quakers in Madison County."

Ezra Brownell: "History of the Grange Movement in Madison County."

Mrs. Jennie Lothrop Whedon: "History of the W. R. C. and of the Chapters in Madison County."

A. E. Goshorn: "The Geology of Madison County."

Samuel Fife: "Reminiscences of South Township in an Early Day."

Fred Beeler: "Early Days in Walnut Township."

The Supervising Editor in the past fifteen years has gathered much material and has written several articles for the Historical Society. This material and papers were also used in the first volume.

As the manuscript is not before me at this writing, it is possible that mention of some persons who have contributed has not been made, so at this time I want to make acknowledgment to all who have in any way helped to make this History possible.

The History may not reach the expectations of many, not even the Supervising Editor, but if it has served the one mission of collecting and preserving history to future generations some good will have been accomplished. Doubtless there will be much valuable historical matter which will be omitted which possibly should not have been, but it will be for the reason that such facts were not known or were overlooked by the Supervising Editor. That it will be free of errors is almost an impossibility. Memories of persons are not always reliable, dates are not always safe to handle, and names are easily twisted, so to make a history without errors creeping in would be a task seldom ever accomplished.

I trust that this History will meet the approval of all who have a real interest in Madison County, and who have its history and its people at heart.

Again thanking the many persons who have encouraged and assisted in the gathering and writing of this volume, and with a promise that in the future a better and large history may be written,

I remain, respectfully yours,

H. A. MUELLER,

Supervising Editor.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF MADISON COUNTY	1
--	---

CHAPTER II

INDIANS AND THEIR VILLAGES IN MADISON COUNTY.....	12
---	----

CHAPTER III

MADISON'S ADVANCE GUARD OF CIVILIZATION	20
---	----

CHAPTER IV

MADISON COUNTY ORGANIZED	29
--------------------------------	----

CHAPTER V

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS' COURT.....	36
--	----

CHAPTER VI

COUNTY BUILDINGS	57
------------------------	----

CHAPTER VII

POLITICAL	66
-----------------	----

CHAPTER VIII

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MADISON COUNTY.....	75
---	----

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATIONAL	78
-------------------	----

CHAPTER X

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	90
-------------------------------	----

CHAPTER XI

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION	99
------------------------------	----

CHAPTER XII

BENCH AND BAR	103
---------------------	-----

CHAPTER XIII

THE PRESS	114
-----------------	-----

CHAPTER XIV	
POSTOFFICES	117
CHAPTER XV	
FIRST MARRIAGES IN THE COUNTY	123
CHAPTER XVI	
MADISON COUNTY CLAIM CLUB.....	126
CHAPTER XVII	
THE REEVES WAR	134
CHAPTER XVIII	
SWAMP LANDS	138
CHAPTER XIX	
LOST AND FORGOTTEN TOWN SITES	144
CHAPTER XX	
SOME MADISON COUNTY MILLS.....	150
CHAPTER XXI	
THE SIMPLE LIFE	156
CHAPTER XXII	
TRANSPORTATION	160
CHAPTER XXIII	
OUT OF THE BOUNTIFUL HAND OF NATURE.....	176
CHAPTER XXIV	
THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD"	183
CHAPTER XXV	
MADISON COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR	185
CHAPTER XXVI	
MADISON COUNTY SOCIETIES	217
CHAPTER XXVII	
QUAKER SETTLEMENT IN MADISON COUNTY.....	221
CHAPTER XXVIII	
CLAYTON COUNTY COMES TO MADISON.....	228
CHAPTER XXIX	
SCHOOLS AND RATTLESNAKES	233

CHAPTER XXX

ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER THINGS..... 240

CHAPTER XXXI

SOUTH TOWNSHIP 250

CHAPTER XXXII

UNION TOWNSHIP 269

CHAPTER XXXIII

SCOTT TOWNSHIP 279

CHAPTER XXXIV

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP 288

CHAPTER XXXV

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP 296

CHAPTER XXXVI

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP 300

CHAPTER XXXVII

WALNUT TOWNSHIP 307

CHAPTER XXXVIII

WEBSTER TOWNSHIP 313

CHAPTER XXXIX

PENN TOWNSHIP 316

CHAPTER XL

MADISON TOWNSHIP 320

CHAPTER XLI

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP 330

CHAPTER XLII

JACKSON TOWNSHIP 341

CHAPTER XLIII

LEE TOWNSHIP 344

CHAPTER XLIV

GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP 349

CHAPTER XLV

OHIO TOWNSHIP 356

CHAPTER XLVI	
MONROE TOWNSHIP	360
CHAPTER XLVII	
THE CITY OF WINTERSSET.	363
CHAPTER XLVIII	
FRATERNAL BODIES OF WINTERSSET	376
CHAPTER XLIX	
WINTERSSET IN 1864—PIONEER MERCHANT	389
CHAPTER L	
MISCELLANEOUS	395

HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF MADISON COUNTY

(By Arthur Goshorn, Editor the News)

All my life I have delighted in the outdoors and lived in it as much as possible. I believe I can say to this society that this liking is real, not assumed. The bug has always been in me and it is yet there. I could always understand the man in James Whitcomb Riley's poem who said he liked to go into the woods and do

“Just as I durn please,
When the green
Is on the trees.”

As a very little child I had the old gully that cuts into the shore, or at least the shallows, of the old Carboniferous Sea, which you know as Kipp's Hollow, and which I knew as Bradfield's, for a playground. The fossils of its rocks were my first playthings. Its little brook ran through our calf lot, and it was the first thing I ever dammed.

One of the first questions that I ever asked myself was why some of its rocks were red, and round and smooth. Why the pebbles were round and smooth, and why some of the rocks were flat and white, and seemed to grow in the ground, and how the funny shells got into them. Why some of the soil was black, and some red, and some yellow.

A sarcastic teacher came nearly preventing all outward expression of this liking for the outdoors by assigning us a nature topic, and then singling out my little effort, and ridiculing it before the whole school, characterizing it as stolen gush. It was not stolen; it was not gush. But her sarcastic words hurt so bitterly, the gibes of my none too gentle companions cut so deep, that it was years before I dared tell anyone that it was not just for the hunting that I explored every crook and turn of every one of Middle River's ravines, and hunted its rock exposures; and that it was not the passionate love of fishing alone that made me get acquainted with every riffle on the river, and every peculiarity of its bed.

Sarcasm and ridicule are cruel weapons and make ugly wounds. A home thrust may easily change the bent of one's mind, or the course of his whole life. A few years teaching, and many in the newspaper business have made me know that every man, every woman, and every child is pleased by praise; and that

every man, every woman, and every child is deeply hurt by sarcasm or ridicule, no matter how indifferent to it he may appear to be, or how invulnerable he looks. And he who is addicted to their use may well pause before he lances his victim.

It is only in late years, anyhow, that healthy men and women have taken possession of the outdoors. It is only in late years that an active business man in vigorous health dared get up and say that he liked outdoors, and that he could see beauty in the landscape, and in the sky's coloring, and that he liked it just because he liked it, and did not care who in Sam Hill knew it, without being set down as weak minded, cracked, sentimental, and a gusher.

As a boy, as an older boy, as man, I tramped over the wooded hills of Middle River and explored every bit of its ravines and hollows and its rock exposures; and as an indifferent student of geology studied its structure until I came to think that perhaps I had an idea how it was formed. It is only because of this lifetime acquaintance, tramping its hills and its valley from one end of it to the other as perhaps few have tramped it that I presumed to impose on your time and perhaps offer a few suggestions that may be of value when you once fairly start into the study of its geology, in whatever branch you may take up.

And believe me when you undertake this work, even if you do not take it seriously, you have an intensely interesting subject in one of the most interesting bits of geological formation in Iowa. And you and I know that not in the the whole state is there another valley so peculiarly made, so grandly cut in canyon walls, as that of the ancient valley below us. In taking up its study you are at least out of doors in Iowa's finest scenery.

If you believe in the conclusions of the men who have made the structure of the earth a lifetime study, you must believe in boundless, limitless time. Not time as it suggests itself to you in minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, or even centuries; but ages, ages upon ages, millions upon millions of years, a vast abyss of time, in which your lifetime and mine would be but a clock's tick, or the passing of an electric spark. One can hardly conceive of such time. It is one of the few things the human mind cannot grasp; for like space, it had no beginning, neither will it have end.

All the earth at your feet, every bit of soil, all its clays, all its rocks, except a very few, are but ground up rock, rock ground over and over again and deposited by wind on land, or by rivers on their flood plains, or carried out in solution or as silt and sand to the beds of lakes or seas. It may be in varying degrees of hardness and of fineness, but nevertheless it is all ground up, igneous rock which we only know as granites and quartz. Pick up a bit of it and perhaps you can see the sand in it. Examine it under the microscope and it is all rock, every bit of it, except a little vegetable mold called humus.

When the earth cooled sufficiently to allow the moisture in its air envelope to collect on the igneous rock—for the whole body of the earth is supposed to be fire heated rock—in wrinkles and depressions on its face, into seas and oceans, the formation of the land as we know it commenced. If one's imagination be the least vivid he can picture the world in formative stages a veritable battle of the elements, so awful in its magnificence, so terrifying in its aspects, so staggering

in its proportions that he will shiver in terror and draw bed clothes, child-like, over his head.

Hissing, half molten rocks hurled back scalding, boiling seas; tempests compared to which our awful cyclones would be but tiny wind storms, swept its surface. Explosions compared to which Sumatra's eruption that twice belted the earth with its dust would have been a pop gun's report, shattered its dense atmosphere. Earthquakes that hourly threw up mountain chains only to demolish them again and bury them in ocean depths, rocked it. Lightning played a constant tattoo in huge bolts on rock and sea, for there was no land then.

Some fireworks that! But it must have been under some such conditions amid some such terrifying scenes, after the earth became somewhat stable, that the wind and water commenced the attack on the igneous rock, to manufacture them into the earth as we know it. And it was only after it had become stable, allowed something permanent, that we commence to read its history in the deposits of the old seas.

And such has been the length of time since that has happened, since the surface of the earth became permanent or cooled, that there has been deposited over almost all of the face of the earth these sedimentary or manufactured rocks or clays from a few hundred feet to thirteen miles in thickness. Such a deposit seems incredible, but again you must go back to time, and allow enough for it. How much time you may not name, but your guess, if you but guess large enough, is just as good as that of the most scientific man's.

But whether you believe in this nebular hypothesis of the world's formation, that it developed from a molten body and that it had grown to its full size before the wind and water commenced their work, or whether you believe in the later and now very generally accepted theory, the Planetesimal theory of the growth of the earth and the moon from slow accumulations from an earth-moon ring, and that the oceans and rivers and the wind began their work long before either body had attained its present size, is not material now. We are concerned with the time in which our own country, or at least the face of it, was formed. There is too much in geology, too much of it in our own topic to even scratch it in—whatever this paper is.

If we would go out in Mrs. Whedon's yard and dig or bore down with a diamond drill, a core drill, eight hundred feet and stretch the boring out, it would be nearly three blocks long.

1. You would find one to three feet of black dirt. That is loess, a wind deposit, mixed with vegetable mold, and it was brought here by the wind.

2. A foot or two of buff loess that has been little mixed with vegetable mold.

3. Between thirty and forty feet of glacial drift and residual limestone clays. The drift was deposited by glaciers; the residual clays are either decomposed rock, or clay not hardened into rock, and were deposited in the sea bed.

4. One hundred and fifty feet of alternating layers of limestone and shales that were deposited in a carboniferous sea, the last water that covered Madison County—the Bethany limestones of the carboniferous.

5. Six hundred feet of alternating beds of limestones and shales and clays that were deposited in the first carboniferous sea that covered the county, or

at least part of it. You might find a bed of coal in it. How much more of the formation of that old carboniferous sea is there no one knows, for 800 feet out on the old Newlon farm, just beyond North River, is as far down as boring has been made. A deeper boring was made by the Great Western at Peru, but its record is not public.

Whether this carboniferous formation rests on the Devonian formation, the age preceding it, we do not know, and will not know until a deeper boring has been made. If it does, we were a long time under water.

THE CARBONIFEROUS

Discussing Middle River's ancient valley we shall only consider its structure. Middle River Valley is the oldest one by far in this part of the state. It is very, very old and has successfully withstood the attacks of glaciers. Compared with our valley the country to the west and north of us, and their rivers, are very new and very recent.

All we really know of the county is that its top, after, of course, removing the drift and the loess, was laid down in the bottom of a carboniferous sea. And since it was deposited the earth here was not violently disturbed at any time for the strata of clays and limestone lie in our hills, layer upon layer, not wrinkled, exactly like the layers of a jelly cake. You can trace a bed of limestone clear across the county. You can find that bed of shale from which they make the tile at the tile works, at Peru, on Cedar and on North River and North Branch. The bed of limestone, from which you gather so many fossils in Kipp's Hollow, is the very same one which lies on the very top of the Backbone and, if you are not able to identify it by the rock, you can do it by the fossils in it.

The lower valley lies wholly within the coal measures which are here in Iowa called the Des Moines. The coal measures are exposed along Middle River as far west as the Backbone. There is no coal to speak of in the formation exposed and whether there is any deeper down we do not know, for the explorers for coal have drilled so foolishly and unwisely that we know little about it. The first coal boring that I know of was made years ago in that little round glen below Dabney's Lake. At the Mardis Brick Yard a syndicate bored down from the top of the hill. A little geological knowledge would have sent them to the river's bottom and saved 150 feet of drilling. An old man bored or tunneled into the hill in Young's Hollow, east of town, and the shaft is there yet. Bailey, who drills wells, says that only small coal veins are encountered in the Des Moines formation. Tilton and Bain are of the opinion that somewhat deep borings in the northeast part of the county may find coal and that pockets may be found. That old carboniferous sea stretched from Fort Dodge in Iowa to Keokuk, and from What Cheer to Winterset and beyond. It covered the whole of Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas and stretched into Oklahoma and Arkansas.

How the coal was made we do not exactly know. There are just as many theories as there are geologists.

Certain it is that during the carboniferous time vegetation in luxuriousness such as the earth does not now know grew over its face, and that in its slimy,

oozy swamps, trees grew and fell, and were converted into coal. In its muggy, moist climate, such as geologists picture it to be, ferns grew to huge trees and lower plant life into sizes such as we can scarcely conceive. All the coal in Iowa seems to have been deposited along the Des Moines River from Fort Dodge to Keokuk.

THE BETHANY LIMESTONE

When the country east of Tileville rose out of the great sea or swamp, the country around Winterset remained submerged until two hundred feet or more of rocks and clays had been formed.

Winterset must have been close to the edge of the sea and if not on the very shore was not far out in the shallows. The abundant fossils of the rock are good evidence of being close to shore, for marine life in such quantities lives close to the beach or in the shallows of the sea. The rocks disappear at Tileville and while Winterset was submerged Patterson and Bevington and the country to the north-east was out of water. The last carboniferous sea extended from Earlham down into Missouri. It extended far west. When they bored the deep well in Clarinda, they came upon our rocks 600 feet down and found them of the same character and nearly of the same thickness and separated by about the same shales as they are here. At Bethany, Missouri, they are exposed, and Bethany gives our rocks their names as they were first described there. Bethany lies south of here.

I remember, when yet a small boy, I went with my uncle and grandmother to Missouri to get three wagon loads of peaches. None grew here then and it was a common thing to do. The peaches rotted and coming home we stopped in the rocky bed of a river about the size of Middle River, near Bethany, Missouri, to can some peaches and make peach butter. The hills had a familiar look, the rocks had too. It reminded me of and looked much like home.

We had not been in camp long until, prodding into the bank I found a fine specimen of *Cameratus*, a spirifer that is quite common in our own rocks. I soon dug up other kinds common to our rocks, and promptly named them. And when on closer investigation I saw our own rocks reproduced bed for bed, the hills resembling our own hills, our clays, the rocky river and all that, the home longing came over me so strong that I could not go back to camp. Uncle laughed at me when I told him we had the same rocks at Winterset, but I proved it to him by the fossils. Grandmother eased it over for me by saying that if these were our rocks and the stream like Middle River there surely must be bass in the pools, and sent me to catch her one. I did, I caught three in ten minutes and permitted my brother to make our share of the peach butter after that. Incidentally I might mention that it was on this same trip, near Plattsburgh, in another rocky hollow, going down, that great flocks of wild pigeons passed over us morning and evening, the last time I ever saw the bird whose mysterious and complete disappearance so suddenly has sorely perplexed ornithologists.

There are four beds of the Bethany limestone. The top one is the *Fusulina*, a thin shaly rock, in many places so full of fossils you could not stick in another if you tried.

The second bed is the Winterset limestone, our fine white building rock that

is handsomer, stronger, than any other Iowa limestone, and far superior to Bedford stone. Some day all the best houses in Iowa will be built from it. With its shales and clays it varies from twenty to forty feet thick. There are miles of it exposed.

The third bed is the Earlham limestone, named because of the exposures at Earlham. It, too, is fine building rock and from it was burned the excellent lime in the old lime kilns that were once in every hollow near Winterset. The Earlham limestone and shale is from thirty to forty feet thick.

The fourth bed is the Fragmental, a fine rock but little used, because it lies deep and there is so much good rock above it. It varies in thickness and with its shales is from ten to thirty feet in depth. All the rocks are fine cement rocks and with their shales produce the best cement.

When the country slowly emerged from that carboniferous sea in which our limerock was deposited it rose up in a great plain. Middle River was not there, neither was the valley. There were no hills, no ravines. It was as flat and probably as unrelieved as this floor. There may have been lakes on its surface, but judging from all that is left, the country, drawing a line from Truro to Earlham, through Winterset, was flat without a hill in it. It tipped or sloped gently to the northeast. And then the water commenced to make our country as we know it by gouging out the ravines and carrying down the soil and clays to the Mississippi Delta.

Every hill and every valley we have in the county was caused by erosion. The material that once lay between is now down in the Mississippi Delta. The limestone restricted the erosion in the western two-thirds of the county. Middle River cut deep through the rocks, but it cut its gorge narrow, as rivers always do in hard rocks. We are, right here, 200 feet above the bed of the river where John Holloway cuts his ice a mile away. Patterson is 230 feet below us and Bevington is about thirty feet more. Earlham, Winterset and Truro are about on the same level, and all lie on ridges that have been little eroded, held up by the underlying limestone and the tough residual clays.

The escarpment at the eastern edge of the limestone is one of the unique features of the geology of the county, and is the only one that I know of in Iowa that marks the jump from one geological period to another. Just the moment you go out of the limestone you will notice that the country is lower, that the erosion has been greater, the hills longer, the ridges sharper, and the soil is different. The big flat topped divides, which are characteristic of the north-west part of the county, were saved to us by the limestone which resisted the action of the water.

In the western part of the county the glacial drift covered everything deep, and again the country is rough and the ridges sharp because the drift easily erodes. Adair County was covered deep by the drift, and that is what makes it so hilly.

You can trace how Middle River cut its way up the valley bench by bench on the sides of the ravines, for they plainly mark a period of rest from the cutting. One of these benches or terraces the Buffalo Road partially follows. It is very marked on the opposite side of the ravine.

Doubtless at the edge of that escarpment when the river commenced to cut

its way back through the limestone were fine waterfalls. I do not see how any such a place as the Devil's Backbone could have been cut without the presence of falls. But Middle River is now so old that where it cuts through the rock its passage over the different beds is marked only by riffles. Every riffle on a river marks a limestone crossing, or else a different clay bed.

THE GLACIER

And then, after it had cut its deep way through the county the whole North American continent got on a bender. A great climatic change came over it, or it rose up some two thousand feet or more. It was not a "hot time," but this continent certainly elevated itself at least that much more than it now lies above the level of the sea. Some geologists give it almost a mile. Again your guess is just as good as anyone's, and mine as good as that of the most learned geologist. A great ice sheet came pouring down over the country. It was not a glacier such as exists today, but a great ice cap like the one that covers Greenland, and which flows irresistibly like a river. It did things to this country, and to Middle River Valley, but it did not disfigure this section around Winterset anything like it did in other places.

Imagine a great wall of ice, a hundred, two hundred, five hundred, two thousand feet thick, flowing down over a land, planing the surface off, obliterating its hills, filling up its valleys, leveling it down like a huge King road drag does the street: that was the Kansan glacier, so called because it was the only one that crossed the Missouri River into Kansas. The continent was covered with successive ice sheets, but Calvin and Bain say that only one of them, the Kansan (it was the first), ever touched Madison County.

Imbedded in its body and on its surface, it bore a vast amount of material—dirt, sand, rock, that it tore from the country to the north. Whenever you find a big red or yellow boulder in this country, or for that matter any kind of a rock that is not limestone, you may be sure the glacier has been there. A boulder or niggerhead was brought here by the ice, and its parent ledge may be way up in Canada, in Minnesota or Northern Wisconsin. Tilton says that the country between Winterset and Peru looks surprisingly like a driftless country, but I have never yet found any great extent of country in the county that is free from glacial drift. What I never saw is a boulder up on top of Middle River's divide. One of the most interesting and exasperating geological problems that you meet in studying the surface of the county is to separate the drift clays from the clays that were left on top of the limestone, when the old carboniferous sea was here. But whenever you find the clay mixed with pebbles you instantly recognize the glacier's work.

If the Kansan glacier did not leave its mark on top of this ridge where Winterset stands it was all around it. The red "niggerheads" that came from Canada and Minnesota, or perhaps from further northeast, strew Buffalo Hollow and Kipp's Hollow is full of them. Cedar has plenty. Many of the surprises that come to the well diggers come from the freaks of that old glacier and it is never safe to count on anything when digging far down into the clays—the glacier may fool you.

The drift deposited by the Kansan glacier here, was, to say the least, surprisingly thin. It covered the eastern part pretty deep, and the southwest part of the county to the depth of fifty to three or four hundred feet. But right near Winterset its work seems to have been largely confined to erosion. You can find the glacial scratches on the lime rocks, so "Skinner" Rodgers tells me, any place where you start a quarry and get far enough back so you do not hit the weathered rock. I never saw any of them, though when the old state quarry was opened down Kipp's Hollow, I spent all the time I could steal watching them uncover the top rock.

Middle River suffered little from the glacier. Like all the rest of the valleys of the county it lay nearly at right angles to the glacier's course. Calvin thought, and so did Tilton, that when the big glacier swooped down on the country it filled the valleys with ice and then flowed on over their tops. You do not find many big boulders down in the valley. You do find them in the ravines. On the hillside just west of the Hogback Bridge on North River is the biggest boulder I know of in the county. It must be half as large as this room. From the Backbone west the glacier must have plowed the valley full in places, for it is yet half filled. And from the western edge of the county in Adair the stream runs entirely over the drift.

If you are acquainted with the valley at all, you know "The Backbone." The next bridge over the river above it is Bertholf's. About half a mile below that bridge a considerable fork or branch bears off to the southwest. The whole valley is unusually wide at that place, and the limestone has been cut out wider there than any place on the upper valley. Evidently the river forked there once, and a far longer and larger stream bore off to the southwest. The glacier filled the valley completely and the stream now runs down over the drift. I called Prof. Calvin's attention to it in 1878 when he was here, and he looked at it with interest. Tilton traced that old valley clear to Macksburg and beyond into the present valley of Grand River, and says that if it was not the larger fork of the river once, it at least was one of considerable size.

When we commenced to improve our city we commenced by getting water works, and commenced right, for city water is essential in your house in this age, if you would live like white folks. But with the blind faith of the ignorant, and utter willingness to risk a \$60,000 investment of tax payers' money, without the least scientific investigation, we contracted for two wells to be put down on my father's old farm where a fair sized spring broke through.

That would have been laughable indeed if the \$60,000 and the water supply of the city had not depended on it! Water for a city! If it had not been for that old glacier we would not have had enough water in a dry time to water the town cow. The glacier saved the city from a monumental mistake.

When they dug those wells they struck a bed, an eight-foot bed of glacial sand. No one knew it was there before. I was raised on that farm and knew it was there and knew that it was glacial sand, and knew the spring came from it, but never for an instant supposed the sand was over six inches thick.

Go south from the wells down below the old pond known as Dabney's Lake, and to the little nook where the creek or gully turns north. You are in the rocks. The sides of the gully are all drift. It is boulder strewn. Some big

red Sioux quartzite boulders lie along its sides. All the little valley shows excessive glacial action, that is, for this country. In preglacial times the upper reach was doubtless much longer, and probably cut through the Cedar-Middle River Divide and it was probably wider from the rocks up. The glacier filled it up and the water running down over it, and under it when it commenced to recede left a glacial sand bank there. At least that is the way geologists account for other sand banks. Or it may be the shore of a small glacial lake. The sand is full of boulders—small niggerheads—some very odd ones too, and all the usual small pebbles. On its extent, depends whether we shall have a great abundance of that fine, pure water, or whether you will go down in your pockets and dig up another eight or ten thousand dollars to move your water supply. When you do go to investigating for water, I'd advise you to use your influence to get the opinion of some man who has knowledge of the drift, or who would at least use the auger test instead of depending on the bending of a hazel switch to tell him where the water lies.

And while we are talking of city improvements, I'll just say that we should have finished the waterworks, and solved the water problem, and put in sewers before we ever touched the paving of the residence portion of the streets.

If the city council tonight passes that resolution of necessity your taxes will be so high on account of the paving that you would feel like mobbing another that would tax you for sewers and for water supply. Turning a little town into a high class, boulevarded city, makes it very pretty, but it will put a decided crimp into the income of its owners.

When the Kansan glacier receded, Middle River commenced to cut down the drift that partially filled it, and it has done it fairly well, but from Roseman Bridge it yet runs over the drift in many places, and from the western edge of the county entirely. Whether the upper valley ever had its rock exposed can only be guessed. Iowa was covered by several glaciers after that but none reached here. The last one, the Wisconsin, which must have come thousands of years after ours, came down to the Coon River and planed the country off as smooth as a big floor. Its western edge, the glacial moraine, is marked by great numbers of boulders. One could once almost walk on the boulders of that moraine from Panora to Storm Lake. If the Wisconsin glacier had come down over this country like it did over Dallas County, Middle River would not be here, and its deep valley would have been filled with drift.

THE LOESS

And now we have reached the top soil, the loess, the soil that gives us our corn, our clover, and our living. It is black on top, buff underneath, and covers the country to a depth of three to five feet everywhere. It is fine, without pebbles, contains no limestone, and is not stratified. It grows your roses, and your gardens, for it is rich in plant food. It is black because it has been exposed to the action of the sun and wind, the leaching of rains, and the mixture of humus or vegetable mold. Otherwise it might be yellow or buff, for that is and was its probable original color. It covers the country everywhere, and the richness of your land depends on its thickness.

How did it get here? Go up into your garret, or rather your garret's garret, the receptacle of your discarded finery, your husband's old trousers, the tomb of many of your financial mistakes, and freaks and fashions of other years. When you crawl into that cubby hole, what do you find? Dirt? Sure! Dust? Yes, certainly; a coating of fine, impalpable dust is over everything. The house has been reasonably well built, and the garret was fairly tight, but the dust is surely there.

Suppose you had let that dust accumulate a thousand years. How thick would it have been? Leave it a million years and I grant you that if the timbers retained their original strength, that the garret would be chuck full of dust and that the dust weight would break the joists.

Go out to where your snow bank lay all winter. When that bank disappeared it left on your grass a coating of dirt. Quite a bit more would come in the summer time. Repeat that process a thousand years, ten thousand, half a million years. How thick a coat of dirt would you have? The wind would blow some away, the rain would wash some away, but on the whole you would have every year more than you lost. That is how the loess came here. The wind brought it. There is no other way to account for the loess. Examine it and it is composed of the very finest bits of sand, mostly glacial drift, but it is very fine and there is nothing in it except what the wind carried or could carry. It covers everything and is everywhere, except places where it has been washed away. For years and years it puzzled geologists, but Le Conte, and Calvin and Shimek of our state, all agree that our rich top soil, our good corn land, was brought here by the wind. Some of you remember how the dirt banked up against the hedge rows in the '80s in a three-day wind, and those banks are yet plainly visible.

Those of you who have seen the bad lands of Dakota have seen how the wind has cut the land into fantastic shapes and curious forms. In Nebraska I saw a sand hill of no mean proportions entirely disappear, and other small ones form. The loess covers the country very much deeper as you approach the Missouri River. The yellow bluffs that line the Missouri River on the eastern side are composed of it.

The loess is very thick in some parts of the county. It is thicker in Penn and Jackson townships than it is here. In parts of the county where the land has been subjected to much erosion on account of the character of the drift it is very thin. Wherever the loess is thin the land may be poor, because the plow either runs into the drift gravel or drift clays or the stubborn residual clays of the carboniferous.

CEMENT

The limestone rock of the county is the greatest asset, though we look at it with indifference. We have allowed the millionaire lumber thieves to steal the forests and cut them down in Minnesota and Wisconsin until they are all gone. Think of the far-sightedness of a Government that would trade magnificent forests of Norway pines for a few millionaires, and a few gaudy palaces they inhabit in St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago! They are cutting the hard pine forest of the South now, and it, too, will soon be gone.

In the search for new material with which to build, we have commenced to use cement, and the industry is growing by leaps and bounds. They are finding new uses for it every day. Its manufacture is bound to be the greatest industry in the state. In all the states, and in all the West, except at Bohany, Missouri, and Iola, Kansas, are no such beds of pure limestone as we have right here.

It makes cement that cannot be excelled. Already they have a monster plant in Des Moines and they are carrying fifty cars of rock and shale each day from our quarries on North Branch and making them into cement.

The industry is just begun. It takes no far-sighted person to see that before long every one of the rock exposures of the ravines of Middle River will be quarried for cement. In your lifetime, you will see great steam shovels tearing down the rock, and workmen delving in a dozen quarries. You will see great lime kilns, and dozens of machines crushing rock for Iowa's roads.

The advance in the price of stone land is just as sure to come as was the advance of the price of corn land when corn land was \$30 an acre around Winterset. It will come stealthily, but it will come, just as surely as the forests diminish, and the use of cement grows.

I am no land agent, and yet no boomer. But if you have an investment to make as you would invest in life insurance, or one for your children, go buy some of the stone land. It is our cheapest land. Agriculturally it will always be worth all the money you pay for it, and will be almost certain to increase without considering the rock. Some day the cement trust will buy you out, and if it cannot buy you out, it will find some way to pry you of your holdings.

I believe just as firmly as I believed in 1890 that corn land would be worth some day \$100 an acre, that every acre of land that runs along a rock exposure will not only be worth \$100 an acre, but that it will be worth five times that amount, and sell readily for that.

There, at least, is an American reason for studying the geology of the county. Put on your old shoes, it won't hurt you to get your feet wet, if you take care of yourself, in spite of what the doctors say, and go study the rock exposures. Hunt them up, and see how much rock lies in sight, and how extensive the stripping would be. Or if you are not of a practical turn of mind, study the fossils of the different strata and you will grow intensely interested. If you are seeking a fortune, dig into the many shales and clays and burn them. In your experiments you might find a new china, or a new pottery, or even a superior brick, as I am almost sure you would. If you are just a student, and would make a name for yourself, study the drift in the county, map its depth, its extent, and tell of the ravages of that Kansan glacier. It has not yet been done, and you have almost a virgin field.

Anyhow, in doing it you have been out of doors with a delightfully interesting study, and if you come home with weary feet, and dog tired, you have not lost a day, but have added one to the length of your life.

CHAPTER II

INDIANS AND THEIR VILLAGES IN MADISON COUNTY

By A. J. Hoisington

Were it possible by any system of investigation to find out the history of all the peoples who have occupied this country since the beginning of time, men would stand ready for the undertaking. Were it possible to trace an immigration from the North, through British America, throughout our fields of gold and ice, beyond the Behring Straits, southward through Asian lands to some unknown Garden of Eden, as the home and birthspot of the Indian predecessors, men and money would not be wanting in the enterprise. But now it seems the origin of those people is a closed book and no one is found to break the seal thereof.

History, like Nature, has its hilltops, and though one's vision may be shaded by a misty past, much remains within the range of observation and research which may be classified, recorded and bequeathed to those who shall come after. This testament should convey not only the full complement of that which has been received but increased by the results of inquiry, of studies and observations. The present generation stands today upon a natural promontory and the panorama of the past is largely presented in all directions to an extent not reviewed by its predecessors.

The North American Indian was a strange, somewhat contradictory character; in war, daring, cunning, boastful, ruthless; in peace, cheerful, dignified, superstitious, revengeful; clinging as far as possible to the customs of his forefathers. Civilization came as a destroyer. Future generations of the present race will come who shall know him only as a dim, historic figure, around which clusters the mythology of an ancient race.

The folk lore of the American Indians was charmingly rich in legend and tradition. Since the immemorial past those children of Nature read them in the leafy woodland, on the broad prairie, in the blue vault of heaven, in the crimson sunset, in the dark storm-threatening clouds, and in every gentle breeze or sweeping hurricane. Each story lived on in the hearts of its people. And here and there on earth's foundation rocks, or on some mighty forest tree, was borne a quaint inscription—

"Full of hope and yet of heart-break,
Full of all the tender pathos
Of the Here and the Hereafter."

Briefly, in the way of introduction to the subject of Indian occupancy of this county, it may be said that before the coming of the Algonquin tribes—Sac,

Foxes and others—the Sioux family tribes roamed over Iowa from Missouri to the far away and then unknown North. In the early portion of the last century, by a treaty of intermediation between the National Government and the then warring tribes—the Sioux tribes on one side and the Algonquin tribes of the other—this portion of Iowa was allotted to the Sacs, Foxes and kindred tribes, and thereafter only occasional trouble occurred in this part of the state between the distinctive nations of Indians—the last great battle between them was during the early '40s in Dallas County.

The Sac and Fox tribes remained in exclusive possession of this part of the state but a comparatively short time, but as these tribes were here in occupancy when this region became familiar to large numbers of white people and were the next predecessors, nearly all direct interest in the Indian history of this region centers in them.

The Sac and Fox tribes ceded the last of their lands in Iowa to the United States, of date August 11, 1842, but the treaty of sale provided that they might retain the privilege of occupying all of it until May 1, 1843. And it further provided that they might retain all the territory west of a line running between Wayne and Appanoose counties, between Lucas and Monroe, and through Jasper, Marion, Marshall and Hardin counties to their northern limits until October 11, 1845. Peacefully, quietly, these tribes, who scarce were aborigines, yet wholly alien to the Aryan forces that crowded them beyond the Missouri, as fades the mist of a summer morn, imperceptibly vanished from the fairest and richest lands beneath the circle of the sun. They left no track nor trace, nor impress in all of Madison County that once they owned its soil—that once they built their transient wigwams along its streams, grew their corn, feasted upon the abundant deer and elk and wild turkey and fish and honey, and buried their dead upon its hills. Even their cemeteries are now almost legendary and the exact location of their villages nearly forgotten. It is indeed, a serious neglect that no writer of Madison County history has placed on record a single line concerning the local occupancy of those, or any other, tribes of Indians. Though more than sixty years have passed since those Indian days and very few, if any, of the members of those tribes yet live, and scarcely one of the half white trappers who dwelled or traded among them are left to tell their story, much can be gathered of the fragments by one who has the love and zeal for the work. Nowadays, and all hereafter, it is very interesting to peruse the story descriptive of their villages and burial places, their manner of living and the kind of Nature's children they were.

All primitive peoples seek for their more or less temporary abodes a combination of convenient water, timber and meadow land for reasons that are obvious. Thus Madison County, before the devastating hand of the white man touched its Nature molded form, afforded all the Indian needed besides the fruitage of shrub and tree, the catch of its streams, the meats of the chase and the honeyed sweetness of the bee.

Thus the old Indian village on Cedar Creek, in Union Township, at the mouth of Lull's Branch, close north of the creek and west of the branch, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21. The site of this village was then wooded without much underbrush, the high and almost sheer bluffs gave protection in winter from the icy blasts, and spring and running water

was abundant. There always was a bit of prairie meadow land in the creek bottom just above and near below, and upon the divide to the north extended, in those days, one of the loveliest prairies of the county. There was much clear timber miles about and the capture of deer and turkey was easy. In the early portion of the last century there were plenty of elk in this portion of the state and furred animals were abundant. This village was maintained all the year round for a long period of time. In the summer season, while the adult men were absent on the chase, or otherwise engaged, the squaws cultivated some corn near by. During the winter season, with the men of the band at home, the time was employed in trapping, caring for the ponies, practicing marksmanship, but mainly utter idleness prevailed.

Toward the springtime the village would be visited by a fur trader, who was always a welcome visitor, for then he brought them gaudy trinkets and "fire-water" to exchange for furs.

The band of Indians who made this village their home was variously estimated at from one to two hundred. About this number was there during the '30s and as late as 1843, the year before the floods throughout the West. This village was abandoned some time before the spring of 1845, for a fur trader that winter found no Indians living or camped thereabouts. But he did find that winter Indians over on Middle River and on North River. He understood that the bands were preparing to move out of the country, because by their treaty they were to vacate by the fall of that year.

There was an Indian village on North River located about the center of the south half of section 6, in Union Township, on lands now or recently owned by J. H. Weidner. This location is about a mile down the river, on the north side, from the North River Bridge on the road due north of Winterset leading to De Soto. As with all other such villages there was a big spring close by and also fine timber and some grass land. This village was occupied probably until the spring of 1845.

Close to the site of this village there was in cultivation perhaps the largest acreage in the county. The Indians at this place had about sixty acres they planted and cultivated at least for many years up to the summer of 1844. It was unusual for them to grow so large a field to crops. Usually a few acres was the limit and at some of their villages it appears no ground was cultivated. There were several fields on lower Clanton Creek and elsewhere, but nowhere else, so far as is known, was there then in this county as large a farm cultivated by the Indians as at the village above described. These abandoned fields were a great convenience to some of the pioneer settlers who came here, during the first two years.

To the Guye family this large field of cultivated land was of the greatest advantage. This family arrived during the first days of May, 1846, about the same time as the Clanton colony, and shortly after the arrival of Hurst, on section 36, Crawford Township. The first Guye house was built on the south side of North River, in the bottom, in the very heavy timber near the center of the north half of section 7, and directly south of this large Indian field. This field was used by them during the season of 1846 and they cultivated some thirty acres of it, growing an abundance of corn and other crops. They farmed this

land afterward and improved land upon the hill to the south of their first location on the bottom and where they afterward resided.

The methods of agriculture practiced by these Indians were of the most primitive character and yet usually their crops were abundant. Corn, beans and tobacco were the chief crops planted. A heavy sort of iron hoe was their chief instrument—a type of what used to be known as “nigger hoe.” Occasionally they had rude instruments made of hard wood, fashioned into a faint resemblance of something that answered the purpose of a plow, to which sometimes was attached a pony by thongs of rawhide, but usually pulled by squaws. There were also in general use sharpened sticks, with which they dug up or cultivated the ground. The weeds were disposed of by pulling them up by hand. As the soil was exceedingly rich and loose, comparatively little work was needed in making ready the ground for planting, and after planting, little cultivation was necessary. The main work was to keep down the weeds and as above stated, this was done mostly by pulling them up by hand.

“Women’s rights,” as known among the Indians since immemorial times, consisted in doing all the work about the village or camps. They took care of the meats brought in by their braves, planted, cultivated and harvested the crops and prepared the food for eating. But the latter was a simple process. Some food was eaten raw and what was cooked, was boiled in kettles—great messes of food boiled together. However, sometimes they roasted or baked their green corn, potatoes and even meats, but always the preparation of food was a limited affair. The squaws also gathered most of the wood used for cooking, or for warming their bark huts and tepees in winter. Theirs was the “simple life” indeed; so much so that, after all, their daily toil was not what at first thought it would seem to have been—very little garment making, no sweeping, no house-keeping worth the mention.

The Sac and Fox Indians were among the most civilized of the northern Indians when they left Iowa in 1845. They had been in constant contact with the French and English and Americans for more than a hundred years. Naturally, they were of a milder and less ferocious disposition than most other nations of the American aborigines. Thus they were no match for the Sioux in battle and could not migrate northward. The unmerciful cupidity of the white man forced him on and on toward the setting sun. He had none of the qualities that fitted him for life on the arid Great Plains, and beyond them were the mountain ranges in which he could not dwell. The white man already occupied Missouri on the south. His race was ended—the white man’s prisoner henceforth he became, is now and forever must be until the last one has paid the penalty for having existed.

The cemetery for this Indian village (on Cedar) was located near the middle of the north line of the southwest quarter of section 16, in Union Township. This was diagonally about a mile northeast of the village, upon the prairie. As late as 1872 there were occasional reminders found by those cultivating the ground that once Indian burials were made there. It is likely burials were made elsewhere in the vicinity of the village.

It was learned from a fur trader that about 1840 there was a much used Indian trail leading from this village northeasterly on the long sloping ridge

on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 21, on past the Indian cemetery and northeasterly toward the old Indian village near the junction of North River and North Branch. This trail followed the divide around North Elm Creek and down to North River in the depression west and north of the present Farris schoolhouse.

There was comparatively little hazel or other small underbrush in that portion of the county. The woodlands were open and the prairie fires kept down the brush that later on grew abundantly, as no doubt it had long before grown.

There still remains a grove that was much larger, on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 15, in Union Township, now owned by James H. Farris, a pioneer settler. At this grove there was at different times a small Indian village, or camp, probably there because of the big spring. Some burials were made on land later owned by A. J. Hoisington, near the southwest corner of the tract previously described.

In Crawford Township, at different periods up to 1845, there were Indian villages and favorite camping places. One was near Patterson, one at the old time Bell grove and spring on section 26, opposite where the railroad curves northeasterly toward Bevington, and another near the west line of section 36, near where Hiram Hurst, the first permanent settler in Madison County, took his claim. There was a band of Indians located there as late as 1845. This vicinity was a favorite place for them both in summer and winter. At the junction of Cedar and North River, occasionally small bands of Indians made their winter quarters, but this did not seem to be a favorite point with them for some reason. However, trapping was good in its season.

At the four corners of Lee, Jefferson, Union and Crawford townships occasionally fur buyers found a small band of Indians in the winter time.

In Lee Township it is not remembered there were any villages or camps save at Badger Grove, on section 14. This did not seem an attractive point for them, though during the '30s and '40s small bands were camped there. White men seldom came that way because of its isolation from larger streams and bodies of timber.

In Jefferson Township the center of Indian interest from about the year 1800 to 1845, and certainly for a long period before that century, was around the junction of North Branch with North River. Occasionally a small band was found temporarily camped in the grove on the old time Waymire Branch, now known as Spring Branch, on section 25, Jefferson Township.

The junction neighborhood of North Branch and North River afforded all the natural advantages required for the high enjoyment and prosperity of these dusky sons and daughters of Nature. The wilder and more nomadic Sioux found here a winter retreat against the Arctic storm, though in summer time he loved the open on the prairies. In the early years of the century he fought the Algonquin tribes in this region, partly because he loved fighting for its own sake and partly for the keeping of those hunting grounds and winter resting places. And that junction of the streams was one of his favorites. Periodically he fell upon the Sacs and Foxes and many a "brave" on either side hastily departed for the "happy hunting ground" thereabouts in those bloody encounters. Even after the agreement by treaty between the ever warring nations in the

early part of the century had given the Sacs and Foxes this region, the bloody Sioux would sometimes swoop down from the northwest prairies to steal the ponies and take the scalps of the more peaceful tribes.

At the junction of those streams there was abundant timber, water, fish, wild footed game and furred animals. Indian life at that point was a surfeit of ease. Up to the year 1845, when the Indians gave possession, always one or more villages existed in the vicinity of the junction of those streams. It was most of the time the headquarters of some sub-chief and frequently considerable bands made it their winter quarters, many of the squaws, papposes and old men remaining all the summers.

Some forty rods north and a little west of the southeast corner of the west half of section 35 there always was a large spring, near which William Schoen settled in the early '50s. This is at the very foot of the divide between the two streams. From this spring westerly the ground slopes up and was originally covered with forest trees. Eastward from the spring there was a small open space covered with grass without a single shrub or tree—about five or six acres in extent. It was densely wooded all around and in those times without underbrush. A short distance north was the branch and but a little way southeast was the river. The streams united about a half mile northeast of the spring. It was an ideal place for winter existence. Since time immemorial there were Indians to be found there, in both summer and winter. Indian fur traders always made this a point to reach and to lay over if necessary. At times there were five hundred or more Indians living thereabouts.

Within the radius of a mile of the big spring, at one time or another, were villages more or less temporarily occupied. One of the most productive points for the finding of Indian stone axes, arrowheads and the like is near and south of a strong flowing spring almost on top of the hill on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 34, in the garden of Charles Addy, and elsewhere on his place. A short distance east of the spring is a round top hill, the highest in that neighborhood, overlooking many miles up and down the valley. Since the settlement of the country there have been many finds of old time Indian property within a mile of the old spring.

Some tales of Indian times, more or less legendary, or perhaps exaggerated by the ready tongue of the pioneers who early trapped or hunted or traded among the tribes, have come sifting down to those who later came to till the soil on which they trod.

During the period of the Sac and Fox exclusive occupancy of this portion of Iowa mostly, they buried their dead in the ground and had preferences for particular places of interment. In thus disposing from sight their departed ones, they adopted somewhat the universal custom of the white man with whom they had been acquainted a long while before migrating here in a body. Occasionally, when one of their number died remote from their burial places, they placed their dead up in a tree top near a stream, fastening the body as securely as possible by use of thongs cut from the tanned skins of wild animals. Convenient to the corpse was also fastened on the tree some food and a vessel containing water. Thus the pioneer Clanton Colony in 1846 found the remains of an Indian on a tree close to the bank of Clanton Creek. An old iron vessel attached

to the tree soon after disappeared. The earlier settlers occasionally found Indian remains on trees in several localities during the first year of the settlement of the county—1846. But whether the bodies thus disposed of were Saes or Foxes, or belonged to other tribes whose members may have been traveling across this county, the pioneer settlers could not know, as all dead Indians looked alike to them.

The graves of the Saes and Foxes were not dug to any great depth, and a little bark from a tree was made to answer the purpose of a coffin. The body was usually carried to the grave by old women who howled most piteously at intervals during the ceremony. Before closing the grave, one of the Indians present would wave a stick or war club called "puc-ca-waw-gun," saying in audible voice in his own language what means in English, "I have killed many men in war and I give their spirits to my dead friend who lies here to serve as slaves in the other world." After this the grave was filled with earth and in a day or two a rude cabin or shed of rough bark was made over it. If the deceased was a brave, a post was planted at the head of the grave, on which in a rude manner the number of scalps and prisoners he had taken in war was represented by red paint. Upon the death of an adult, his property was usually distributed among his relatives, and his widow returned to her own family or nearest kinsfolk. The widow was the principal mourner for the deceased and her grief seemed sincere; her countenance became dejected, she seldom smiled, clothed herself in rags and with disheveled hair and spots of black paint on her face, wandered about in a pensive mood, seldom shedding tears except when alone in the woods. Generally they ceased mourning on the suggestion of some friend, upon which occasion they washed, painted themselves red and put on their best clothes and such ornaments as they might have.

Some of the Saes and Foxes entertained the opinion that the spirit of the deceased hovers about the village or lodge for a few days and then takes its flight to the happy hunting ground. On its way they supposed it passed over an extensive prairie beyond which the woods appear like a blue cloud. Between this woodland and the prairie there is a deep and rapid stream of water across which there is a pole that is kept in continual motion by the force of the current. This stream the spirit must cross on the pole and if it belonged to a good person it got over safely and found all its good relations that had gone on before it. In this woodland is game of all kinds and very abundant, and there the spirits of the good lived in everlasting happiness. But if on the contrary, the spirit belonged to a bad Indian in its world life, it would fall off the pole into the stream and the current swept it down to the land of evil spirits, where it forever remained in poverty and misery.

They believed in one great and good spirit, who controlled and governed all things, and they believed in supernatural agents, who were permitted to interfere in their earthly concerns. They also believed there was a bad spirit but subordinate to the Great Spirit—Monotah they called the latter. The bad spirit was permitted to annoy and perplex the Indians by means of bad medicine, poisonous reptiles, killing ponies, sinking canoes and such like doings. All their misfortunes were attributed to the influence of this bad spirit. And yet they had some vague idea that in part the doings of the evil spirit were permitted

by the good spirit as a punishment for bad deeds. They believed in ghosts and when they thought they had seen one, the friends of the deceased gave a feast and hung up some clothing as an offering to appease the troubled spirit.

In a sort of way the Sacs and Foxes may be considered a religious people. They rarely passed anything extraordinary in nature—like a cave, immense rock, sharp high hill, or the like—without leaving behind them some tobacco for the use of the spirit who they supposed resided there.

During the autumn of the year large numbers of the tribes were accustomed to make daily feasts, some to the great good spirit, others to the bad spirit, to pacify him. Their great chief, Black Hawk, left on record some of his beliefs, among which has been found: "I am of the opinion that, so far as we have a right to use it, determining what is right or wrong and we should always pursue that path which we believe to be right."

Again he says: "We thank the Great Spirit for all the good he has conferred on us. For myself I never take a drink of water from a spring without being mindful of his goodness."

And again: "We can only judge of what is proper and right by our own standard of what is right and wrong. * * * The whites may do wrong all their lives and then if they are sorry for it when they die all is well, but with us it is different. We must continue to do good throughout our lives."

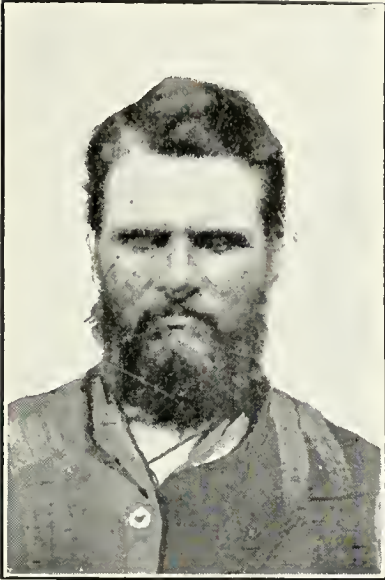
These Indians believed that corn was a special and mysterious gift from the Great Spirit. The Sacs held a rich and highly poetic traditional belief concerning it, which their greatest modern chief, Black Hawk, thus narrates: "According to tradition handed down to our people, a beautiful woman was seen to descend from the clouds and alight upon the earth by two of our ancestors, who had killed a deer and were sitting by the fire roasting a part of it to eat. They were astonished at seeing her and concluded that she was hungry and had smelled the meat. They immediately went to her, taking with them a piece of the roasted venison. They presented it to her. She ate it, telling them to return to the spot where she was sitting at the end of one year and they would find a reward for their kindness and generosity. She then ascended to the clouds and disappeared. The men returned to their village and explained to the tribe what they had seen, done and heard, but were laughed at by their people. When the period had arrived for them to visit this consecrated ground, where they were to find a reward for their attention to the beautiful woman of the clouds, they went with a large party and found where her right hand had rested on the ground, corn growing; where the left had rested, beans; and immediately where she had been seated, tobacco."

CHAPTER III

MADISON'S ADVANCE GUARD OF CIVILIZATION

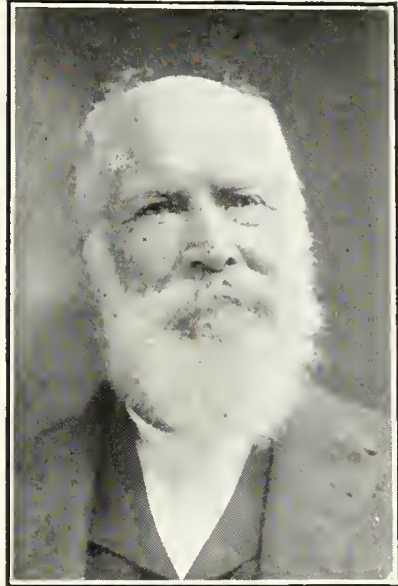
The Indian title to the land, of which Madison County is a part, was extinguished in the year 1845. By treaty, the Government had secured a large area of country, suitable for cultivation and the bounteous production of grain, grasses and other of the various food stuffs indigenous to this latitude. Strange to say, however, almost a year was permitted to elapse before the white man came and claimed "his own." It is not known that any person, white, red or black, stepped foot into Madison County before the year 1846, for other purposes than of exploration, hunting or trapping. Here were thousands of acres of rich prairie lands and other thousands covered by luxuriant growths of valuable timber. Three beautiful rivers traversed and watered the fertile soil, aided by many tributaries, and fruits and honey were to be found in vast quantities. Nature had provided lavishly and beckoned, with eager and welcoming hand to the countless thousands of men and women of the Eastern states, to come and settle upon this land, whose every feature and attribute was a glowing and substantial promise of bounteous harvests and consequent prosperity.

To Hiram Hurst is given the distinction of being the first person to settle within the confines of this splendid domain, designated as Madison County. This advance guard of the splendid host of men who peopled the county and made it fructify so amazingly, migrated from Buchanan County, Missouri, early in the year 1846 and, as near as any one can compute the time, found his way into that part of Madison County now known as Crawford Township, on April 1, 1846. The country looked good to him. The three requisites of the home builder were here in all their fullness and graciousness: Salubrious climate, abundance of pure, limpid water and a supply of timber, which seemed at the time almost inexhaustible. He had his ax and a superabundance of energy, strength and ambition, all salient attributes of the frontiersman. Nor was he lacking in ambition to carve out a home and habitation for himself and a large family dependent upon him. Here he was, an Ishmael in the wilderness; an involuntary absentee from his former haunts. For it is part of the tradition surrounding this historically interesting character that he was compelled to leave Missouri; or, in other words, he was a fugitive from justice. As reputations go, when bandied hither and yon by the evil minded or credulous, Hurst was credited with having killed his man. Another one had it that he burned a neighbor's property in a spirit of vengeance, and again, the story was rife in the early days that the pioneer settler of Madison County was a petty thief, in that he had stolen a bunch of Missouri hogs. These were the idle and harmful tales extant among those who followed Hurst into the wilderness, but the real char-



HIRAM HURST

First white settler in Madison County. Came from Missouri about April 15, 1846. First claim in section 36 of the (now) Crawford Township, near the present home of Joseph H. Duff. Left in 1854 for Nebraska, where he died in 1889.



GEORGE W. GUYE

Came to Madison County, May 3, 1846. Voted on the adoption of the Constitution, August, 1846, at Fort Des Moines, and has voted at all principal elections since. Entered the first piece of land in Madison County in January, 1850.

acter of the man and the place he attained in the confidence of his new neighbors are not consistent with moral turpitude and wrong doing.

Hurst built a little "shack" in the timber, and cultivated a small patch of corn in the spring and summer of 1846. In the fall of that year he returned to his old home in Buchanan County, Missouri, where his friends settled the difficulties facing him. He then packed up his household belongings and other chattels and with wife and children came back to his Iowa home, where he installed his family and goods in the humble habitation provided for them. Hiram Hurst remained on this place, situate on section 36, in Crawford Township, until July, 1847, when he sold his claim to Thomas Cason, who settled in Crawford about that time. Hurst then took a claim in section 29 in South Township, living there until the fall of 1851, when he sold to N. S. Alcock and moved to Scott Township. In 1854 Hurst secured a tract of land on section 26, Scott Township, of E. M. Greenway, an eastern speculator, for which he paid \$68, and in the fall of the same year sold land in section 20, South Township, to John Creger. Before the end of the year he was with his family in Otoe County, Nebraska, and was one of that community's first settlers.

No stain remains upon the name of Madison County's first settler. As will be seen, in a reminiscent article prepared by Samuel Fife, who worked for Hurst in 1851, an honest and unbiased tribute is paid the first settler's character. Mr. Fife portrays him as "a very quiet man, of good judgment, and had a fine family. His family here was composed of a wife and four little boys. I have worked for him several times and always found him a gentleman and his wife a perfect lady."

The final chapter in the life of Hiram Hurst is furnished by his son, John, in a letter of date March 5, 1906, to Herman Mueller, in answer to a written inquiry relative to certain data concerning Hiram Hurst. The letter speaks for itself and it is to be trusted the memory of the writer, John Hurst, is of a reliable character:

"Wymore, Nebraska, March 5, 1906.

"Mr. H. A. Mueller, St. Charles, Iowa.

"Dear Sir: Your letter of February 12th received. Have been waiting for some time to get the ages of my father and mother, Hiram and Elizabeth Hurst, which were recorded in the old family Bible, now in the hands of one of my brothers.

"I assure you I am more than pleased to have the name of my father associated with the first settlers of Madison County, Iowa, and will state right here that my brother William was the first white child born in the county—was born in camp on the third day after arriving in same on the Middle River Bottom which was afterward sold to Mr. Cason.*

"Hiram Hurst was born in Washington County, Virginia, March 1, 1821, was married to Elizabeth Todd December 20, 1840. Moved from Virginia to Tennessee and then to Kentucky and from there to Missouri. Then to Madison County, Iowa, April 1, 1846. Moved from there to Nebraska in the fall of

* In this statement Mr. Hurst is mistaken as his father returned to Missouri for his family and did not reappear here until early in the following year. William Hurst told me he was born in 1845.—Editor.

1854 and settled on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Weeping Water now in Otoe County, being one of the first white settlers in the county. He followed farming but was the first justice of the peace in the county, which office he held continuously for twenty years; was a Baptist minister for a number of years before his death, which occurred on the 18th day of September, 1889.

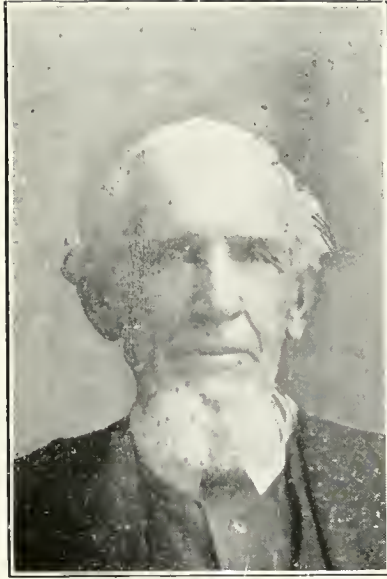
"My mother was born in Kentucky in the year of 1824, October 25th, died August 24, 1874. To them was born by my mother eleven children. Seven are still living. Their names are John M. Hurst, Wymore, Neb.; James H., Almena, Kansas; William H., Zincite, Mo.; Thomas J., Wymore, Neb.; Isaac N., Wymore, Neb.; Isabelle Hughes, Omaha, Neb.; Martha M. Bales, Talmage, Neb. Hiram Hurst was married three times; his second wife died before one year after marriage. His third wife was a Mrs. Wood of Lorton, Neb. To them were born four children; three are still living, Mollie, Edward and Fred, all living in Otoe County, Neb."

THEN CAME OTHERS

Hiram Hurst was not fated to long remain by himself in this new country, for on the evening of April 24, 1846, two colonies, also from Buchanan County, Missouri, arrived in Madison County and became permanent settlers. The newcomers were the Clanton, Clark and Guye families. The former was made up of the following named persons: Rachel (Moore) Clanton, widow of Charles Clanton, Sr., her children, with their wives and children, namely: Charles William, wife and children, John, Rachel, Margaret, Lucinda and Elizabeth; Isaac, his wife, Loraine, and children, Joel, Nancy, William, Wesley, George and Moses; Joel M., his wife, Sarah, and children, William, Frank and Polly; Ruth Clanton, her husband, Caleb Clark, and their children, Louisa Jane, Rachel Charlotte, Sarah Ellen, Nancy Elizabeth and Cynthia Ann and Rufus. With this colony were Charles McCray and Gifford Lee, both unmarried, who remained in the settlement but a few months and then returned to their Missouri homes.

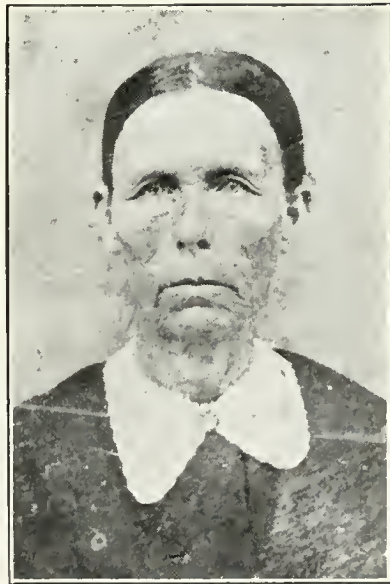
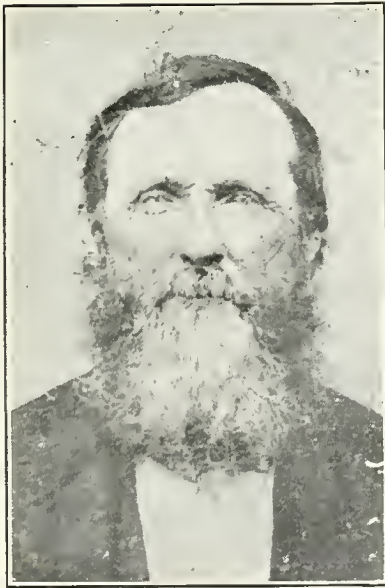
The Guye family consisted of Samuel Guye, a widower; his sons, James, George, Frank and Houston; daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Angeline and Maria. On the evening of April 24th, both colonies went into camp on the banks of Middle River. The Guyes, reaching the river about an hour in advance of the Clantons, crossed over and camped on the north bank, and the Clantons, on that account, and also because night was coming on, camped on the south bank. As each had considerable live stock, this arrangement was a good one, in that it kept the cattle apart. The elder Guye and the Clantons were somewhat acquainted with each other in Missouri.

That night a heavy rain fell, which filled the river too high for fording and it continued to rain during the following afternoon, so that both colonies remained in camp until afternoon, when the Guyes continued their journey into Linn Grove, in Warren County. The men of the Clanton contingent crossed the river in an Indian canoe and visited Guyes and William Hurst, a brother of Hiram, whom they had met at Spring Hill, in Warren County, and was informed by him that his brother Hiram had gone westward up Middle River and staked out a claim. From here the men of the Clanton party went out



"UNCLE" CHARLEY YOUNG

Came to Madison County in 1853 and lived in Ohio Township. Was a pioneer blacksmith and a Christian preacher. A veteran of the Civil war, being a member of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.



MR. AND MRS. JOEL CLANTON

Came to Madison County in May, 1846, settling in the (now) South Township about 14 miles west of the present site of St. Charles. Platted Clanton's addition and Clanton's addition of 1888 of St. Charles.

prospecting for claims. They struck a southwesterly course and crossing the Warren County line into Madison, arrived in Crawford Township. Here Middle River was crossed near the Hurst claim and seeing a cabin, the prospectors went to it and found Hurst asleep in a hut constructed out of material abandoned by the Indians the year before. At first Hurst appeared to be frightened but upon learning the object of his visitors, he gave them much assistance in locating their claims in what was afterwards known as Clanton's Grove. This family staked out the boundaries of their new home immediately west of and adjoining the future town of St. Charles, on the 3d day of May, 1846. On that same day the Guye family staked a claim on section 7, on the south bank of North River, in that part of the county now known as Union Township.

Caleb Clark, the husband of Ruth Clanton, located on the hill west of Clanton Creek and north of Steele Branch, but soon sold out and located on a tract of land north of and adjoining Joel M. Clanton's, in section 14, now owned by W. S. Lindsley. Thus these two colonies were simultaneously and collectively considered one colony, whose members were the second settlers of Madison County.

It is said that Henry McKinzie settled in this county in the fall of 1846, but this has been disputed, the date of his arrival being made as in the spring of 1847. However that may be, he was among the first comers and settled with his sons, Abner, Daniel, Thomas, Aaron and Gabriel, in Scott Township, where he remained until 1855 and then left for Texas. From Texas he went to Douglas County, Kansas, where he died.

Ephraim Bilderback married Malinda McKinzie, daughter of Henry McKinzie, and came to the county with his father-in-law. He settled on section 9, Scott Township, and later sold to Abner Bell. Bilderback then went up on the South Coon, where his father lived, the latter having built a mill. Ephraim finally went West and died there.

Lemuel Thornbrugh came to Madison County in May, 1846, and settled in the Guye neighborhood, where he built a cabin on the land later owned by William Gentry, and still later by George Hornback. Thornbrugh returned to Missouri in August after his family, and coming back, was accompanied by his brother James and family, all of whom lived on Lemuel Thornbrugh's claim on the Cedar, until Lemuel sold out and moved away in 1849. James Thornbrugh left the claim on the Cedar in the spring of 1847 and went south on Middle River, where he took up another claim on the south side of the river in the timber. Here he grubbed a patch of land and with one yoke of oxen put out a small crop. He was the first settler on Middle River bottom. He built a cabin on the land, which was burned down on May 4, 1861.

About the 1st of September, 1846, James Fidler, with his wife and unmarried children, and James Thornbrugh, his son-in-law, and wife, migrated from Weston, Buchanan County, Missouri, to Madison County. He lived with his son-in-law and was the first person to die in Madison County. He had taken a claim and got a cabin built in the edge of the timber on section 29, in Union Township, but died early in October, a little over a month after his arrival.

It is said that Felt Johnson, a son-in-law of Henry McKinzie, came with him in 1846 and settled on section 8, in Scott Township. He soon afterwards

sold to Samuel Casebier and went over on "the Clanton," where he lived a few years, disposing of his possessions to Wheatley Harper, and returned to Missouri, where he died.

James Brown and family, with his brother Hezekiah, a single man, and Vincent and family, also Lebben Shelton, wife and three children, all came together from Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1847. James Brown first settled and long lived on section 39, in Jefferson Township. Vincent Brown settled on section 12, in Union Township. Hezekiah Brown, the unmarried brother, made his home alternately with his brothers James and Vincent and went to Kansas a short time before the Civil war.

John Wilhoit was one of Madison County's pioneers of 1847. He first settled on the south half of section 35, in Jefferson Township. This he sold to William Schoen in 1852.

Two Mendenhall brothers, one of them named Charles, both unmarried, with two Hinshaws, relatives, migrated from Missouri in the fall of 1847 and settled on section 32, in Jefferson Township. The Mendenhalls stopped only two or three years and then went to Kansas.

Silas and William Hinshaw had with them their widowed mother. William Hinshaw married a sister of William Ludington. A few years after his arrival here he went to Kansas and while hunting buffaloes on Smoky Hill River, he was killed and scalped by Indians. Some time in the '50s Silas Hinshaw went from here to Sioux City, Iowa, with the avowed intention of killing every Indian he met. While near Sioux City two Indians came to his cabin, when he picked up an ax and killed one of them. The other escaped. The third day after this occurrence Silas was found dead at his home, with all his fingers and toes cut off. No other wounds were discovered and it was presumed he bled to death in the presence of his murderers.

James Brewer was also a settler of 1847, coming from Missouri. He first settled where Jacob Bennett afterward lived, having entered a part of section 22. About 1854 he returned to Missouri and from thence to Kansas. These were the only settlers in Madison Township that year. John Evans and John Butler settled in the Guye neighborhood either in the latter part of 1846, or early in 1847. In looking for claims, it is said, they were amazed to find other persons in the township ahead of them.

BOUNTIFUL CROPS IN 1846

The year 1846 treated the pioneers bountifully. The weather was fine and seasonable and without storm or flood. The Guyes got in thirty acres of corn, in an old Indian field that produced some fifty bushels an acre, and quite a patch of potatoes yielded well. Joel Clanton got out seven acres of corn, by deadening trees in the edge of the timber west of St. Charles. Others here early enough to plant late crops had good yields. Altogether there were planted sixty-one acres that averaged about forty bushels. About two hundred bushels of potatoes were grown and very little of anything else. Wild hay of course was abundant. Deer and wild turkeys were numerous and all this wooded region literally flowed with the honey of wild bees. No family that came that year moved

away until in later years. A few single men, or those who came without their families and only to look at the country a few days, returned to their former homes. The following winter was a moderate one and there was no suffering among the settlers. Flour and corn meal were scarce with some at times, owing to the long distance from sources of supplies. No event of unusual interest occurred in the county in 1846 save the first settlement of this region. The settlers were too poor and consequently too happy to have any troubles.

FIRST MARRIAGE IN COUNTY

The first marriage that occurred in Madison County was about June 1, 1846. The father of the bride was John Butler, who first settled about one mile northwest of the schoolhouse east of Winterset some two miles, on what was afterward known as the Anon James farm. It required some time for him to get up a cabin; but why should not two more people make a home on their own account? The colony brought along a preacher, but the license was only to be obtained somewhere on Des Moines River. That was not so far away, however, so Daniel Chenoweth and Betsey Butler were married before her father got his cabin up, out in the timber, by the first preacher in the county, Elder John Evans, the famous "Hard Shell" Baptist, who distinguished himself in church work in the early days. Chenoweth entered land of the Government on section 6, in Scott Township, and on section 1, Lincoln Township, in the year 1850. He remained here at least several years.

EARLY ELECTIONS

During the first year of the settlement of the county there was no provision whereby settlers could vote within the county. But at the state election, to determine the adoption or rejection of a constitution, upon which depended the admission of Iowa as a state, held August 3, 1846, five settlers from Madison went by horse team in a wagon to Fort Des Moines to vote. No other question was asked them touching their qualifications than where they lived. Des Moines, even that early, was prospectively a candidate for the state capital, and therefore all the people in this part of the state, very few as there were, favored the adoption of any kind of a constitution that would hurry the admission of the state into the Union.

On the morning of August 1, 1846, pursuant to previous arrangement, the following persons were at the cabin of John R. Beedle, who then lived about a quarter of a mile northwest of where Greenwood schoolhouse, in Union Township, now is: George W. and James Guye, Samuel Casebier, John Chenoweth and John R. Beedle. These five persons were the pioneer voters of Madison County. Casebier's claim was a portion of the east part of Winterset, the Guyes lived in Union Township. Other settlers were expected to make up the party, but failed to be present. The voting contingent arrived home August 5th, being absent five days.

During the following year, 1847, Madison County was made a separate voting precinct by the commissioners of Marion County, to which this county had been

attached for all purposes. Madison County was officially designated as "Black Oak Grove precinct," under the misapprehension by the board that the prevailing upland groves were of that variety of oak. John Butler's house was designated as the place for holding the first election. It stood on section 29 in (now) Union Township, about a mile northwest of the present schoolhouse between Winterset and Tileville. The building actually used was a new log stable just built and had not been used for any purpose. Although the state constitution required that all voting should be by ballot none had been printed and no paper was at hand on which to write names of those voted for. Each voter therefore announced, orally, his choice and the clerks tallied his vote on the poll books. As the poll books were constantly open for inspection all day every one present might know from vote to vote how the result stood, but little interest was manifested and the little there was lay in the claim of those living south of Middle River for one justice and one constable, while those north of that stream also wanted a man elected for each position. In early days that stream was a political Rubicon, and continued so up to the final location of the county seat. With that question settled Middle River ceased to be much of a political factor.

The election board was organized at 9 o'clock A. M. by those present choosing Philip M. Boyles, Lemuel Thornbrugh and William Gentry, Sr., judges, and Thomas M. Boyles and Ephraim Bilderback, clerks. The following persons voted in the order given: Leonard Bowman, David Cracraft, David D. Henry, Andrew Evans, Doctor H. Whited, Robert Deshazer, Absalom McKinzie, John R. Beedle, George Myers, Amos Case, Claiborne Pitzer, D. J. Casebier, J. M. Clanton, Isaac Clanton, Samuel Crawford, J. C. Casebier, William Combs, Jacob Combs, George W. Guye, James W. Guye, Valentine Johnson, Asa Mills, Samuel B. Casebier, Henry W. McKinzie, James Thornbrugh, John Butler, Samuel Guye, Lemuel Thornbrugh, David Bishop, Philip M. Boyles, William Gentry, Sr., Thomas M. Boyles, Ephraim Bilderback—total 33.

Philip M. Boyles carried the election returns to Knoxville, county seat of Marion County, to which this county was attached, on an Indian pony. After some trouble he found the clerk of the board of commissioners, who afterwards became a noted politician—Lysander W. Babbitt, of Council Bluffs. Before returning Boyles got the vote canvassed and brought back with him the certificates of election for the successful ones.

Following was the vote of that election: Justices of the peace, David Bishop (elected), 23; John Butler (elected), 22; Samuel Guye, 14. Constables, James Thornbrugh (elected), 21; Samuel B. Casebier (elected), 19; William Combs, 17; William Bishop, 1.

Justice David Bishop and Constable James Thornbrugh lived south of Middle River and Justice John Butler and Constable Samuel B. Casebier lived north of that political stream. This was the first election, the first of the county seat fights and the result was a draw.

It is not the purport of this chapter to give in detail the names and locations of all the settlers who came to the county in the first years of its existence, for the reason that a chapter will be devoted to the history of each of the townships and necessarily the first settlers of these particular localities must be mentioned. Therefore, in order to avoid any repetition the narrative of the pioneers from



PHILIP M. BOYLES

Arrived in Madison County, May 11, 1846. First commissioners' clerk of county, elected January 1, 1849. Took an active part in the pioneer life of Madison County. Second sergeant of Company A, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

this on will be treated in the townships in the chapter assigned to the township in which they are located. However, this chapter can be fittingly brought to a close by a partial list of names of the men and women who settled in Madison County during the first ten years after the arrival of Hiram Hurst, as appeared in the semicentennial edition of the *Madisonian*, published November 1, 1906:

1846—Mrs. Elizabeth (Clark) Smith, Rufus Clark, A. C. Beadle, C. F. Clanton, W. W. Clanton, Mrs. Polly (Clanton) Souders, Mrs. Angeline Guye Vanwy, W. G. Dorrell; 1847—William Thornburg, Lewis Thornburg, W. W. Gentry, Henry Evans, Mrs. Sarah (Clark) Smith, Mrs. Lucy A. Fife, Mrs. R. M. J. Collins; 1848—George W. Smith, W. S. Wilkinson, Lucinda James, A. W. Wilkinson, Mrs. Margaret Stinson, John Stinson, Mrs. Maranda Hubbard, Mrs. Permelia Kerms, Asa B. Smith, S. S. Guiberson, Mrs. Katie Guiberson, Caleb Rollings, Andrew Snyder, Mrs. Andrew Snyder; 1849—Chal Danforth, W. R. Danforth, William Brinson, W. A. Chase, Amos Fife, Samuel Fife, Samuel Snyder, Daniel Vanceil, Mrs. George Ratliff, Mrs. Mary Farris, W. S. Allcock; 1850—G. W. Poffinbarger, J. I. Guiberson, Joshua Clark, Mrs. Mollie Roberts, Abner Bell, Mrs. Mary Shoup, Mrs. K. Carter, Mrs. Lorinda Taylor, J. C. Thornbrugh; 1851—James L. Bertholf, Mrs. Nancy Speer, Mrs. Adela Carter, J. A. Rhymo, F. M. Bruce, R. P. Bruce, L. M. Bertholf, Wesley Cochran, J. H. Farris, Mrs. Martha Tidrick, Mrs. Barbara Shaver Clanton, Mrs. Joel Childers, John M. Runkle, Mrs. Mary Dehaven, Mrs. C. F. Clanton, John Bruce, I. M. Clanton, S. L. Johns; 1852—J. W. Leinard, Jeff Wheat, J. H. Moore, J. N. Gordon, W. I. Gordon, T. A. Duer, S. G. Ruby, William Schoen, Mrs. J. C. Clark, Samuel Walker, Mrs. Belle Smith, Mrs. Sarah Archer, Mrs. D. Guilliams Close, B. C. Guilliams, Mrs. Rosa Walker, Alfred Brittain, Mrs. Julia Brittain, Pleasant Brittain, S. W. Barrow, Mrs. McPherrin, Mrs. Katherine Bean, F. M. McDaniel, A. H. McDaniel, Michael Iams; 1853—W. R. Shriver, D. G. Ratliff, William Hartsook, Mrs. Samuel Myers, Capt. E. G. Barker, Milton Boyles, Andrew Macumber, Christopher Wilson, Isaac Reager, Lewis Crawford, A. S. Speer, S. S. Morgan, Stanislaus Baur, Mrs. Theresa Baur, Daniel Reigle, John F. Johnston, L. A. McCumber, J. W. Smith, C. H. Young, John McNeley, J. A. Macumber, Alex Macumber, John Faurote, Mrs. W. G. Dorrell, Mrs. Lizzie Clifton, Henry Macumber; 1854—I. C. Walker, D. K. Getchell, Minerva Nicholson, Mrs. Mary Evans, B. F. Bowlsby, William Fennimore, John Brown, Mrs. Artie McCrea, Mrs. Lucy Walker, Martha Egy, J. S. Egy, Hiram C. Smith, Mrs. Hiram C. Smith, Mrs. Andrew Gaekle, Mrs. Polly Bradshaw, George T. Darnall, Mrs. J. W. Crossley, Mrs. William Scrivener, Mrs. Mary C. Nichols, John Reed, John Creger, David Bradshaw, W. S. Porter, Mrs. Nancy E. Porter, Mrs. Mary A. Reed, M. M. Gilleran, Mrs. R. J. Creger, J. M. Allen, Mrs. Mahala Arnold, Samuel Lathrum, Mrs. Julia Arnold, Mrs. Mary J. Creger, Mrs. J. V. Kirk, Mrs. Fannie Baker; 1855—J. C. Foster, Mrs. M. Hockenberry, Mrs. Amanda Davis, Reuben J. Foster, Rollen Walker, Samuel T. Johnston, Mrs. Frank Rundall, Mrs. R. J. Foster, Mrs. Sarah J. Brokaw, Mrs. Albert Johnson, Eli Arnold, John M. Downs, Mrs. Marilda Witt, Joseph Cunningham, C. E. Huglin, P. J. Cunningham, S. D. Ford, F. L. Bissell, Mrs. Fannie Anderson, F. G. Bissell, Thomas Early, Josiah Banks, Mrs. S. T. Johnston, Alex Cregmiles, B. F. Conn, W. S. Conn, N. P. Pomeroy, Mrs. N. G. Baugh, C. A. Roberts, A.

M. Bengé, J. E. Bengé, Malissa Lyon, Lydia Danforth, Israel Hoover, Mrs. William Thornburg; 1856 John H. Smith, Luke A. Smith, Margaret Moore, Hannah Moore, Sarah Young, J. T. Young, W. C. Young, George W. Young, Eudora Preble Bengé, T. J. Hudson, Mrs. A. W. Wilkinson, William Ellsberry, John Cox, H. J. B. Cummings, Mrs. C. P. Lee, Andrew Crawford, E. F. Connoran, Isaac Holmes, James Gillaspv, I. S. Longnecker, Mrs. Sarah Brittain, Mrs. K. McCloskey, Alfred Souders, William Ludlow, Mrs. Elijah Hiatt, Arch Holmes, A. B. Moorman, Mrs. A. B. Moorman, Mrs. Irene Connoran, Mrs. N. J. Young, R. M. Young, W. H. Black, John Roy, Joseph Rippey, H. D. Moorman, Mrs. R. A. Moorman, Mrs. S. J. Turner, Mrs. J. S. White, Mrs. Melvina Lake, Leroy McMains.

CHAPTER IV

MADISON COUNTY ORGANIZED

Madison County lies in the south central part of Iowa, in the third tier of counties north of Missouri. North of it is Dallas County, while to the east is Warren; to the south are Clarke and Union, and to the west, Adair. In form it is an approximate square, and includes sixteen congressional townships: Townships 74-77 north and ranges 26-29 west. Owing to errors in the original survey, the area is only 566.4 square miles, instead of the customary 576. This county was originally known as the "Three Rivers" country, owing to the presence of three rivers which flow within and through its boundaries, furnishing abundant drainage and some water power, and having along their banks luxuriant growths of timber, all requisites and attractions for the settler.

On the 13th of January, 1846, the Legislature passed an act establishing the County of Madison. This measure, among other things, provided for the holding of elections to perfect the organization of the county, and, furthermore, the boundary lines were described as shown below:

"That the following shall be the boundaries of a new county, to be called Madison, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Warren County thence west to the northwest corner of township 77, north of range 29 west; thence south to the southwest corner of township 74, north of range 29 west; thence east to the southeast corner of township 74, north of range 26 west; thence north to the place of beginning."

At the time Madison County was created twelve other counties were formed by the Legislature and Madison was attached to Marion County, for taxation, election and judicial purposes. Early in 1847, the commissioners of Marion County ordered that all of Madison County constitute an election precinct, to be known as Black Oak Grove precinct. The first election held in the newly established precinct was in the fall of 1847, with polling place at the house of John Butler as heretofore related. This was the first election held in the county.

The county of Madison continued attached to Marion County until the year 1849. By this time about three years had elapsed since the coming of the first settler in the community and quite a number of farms had been opened. Men of good character, energy, determination and thrift made up the first contingents of that army of homeseekers soon to follow them, and they had gotten far enough along, in the way of establishing homes for themselves and families, as to become alive to the importance of having an established form of government for the unorganized county in which they had chosen to set their stakes. There were now something like one hundred voters within the boundary lines of Madison County and through the efforts of certain of their leaders the Legislature

passed and approved an act on the 27th day of December, 1848, providing for the holding of an election, at which officers for the county government should be chosen by vote of the electorate. The measure also nominated and named Thomas Butler, of Dallas County, George Gillaspy, of Marion County, and Isaac Cooper, of Polk County, a commission, to locate the seat of justice for the new county.

Previous to the election and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of 1846, Ephraim Bilderback, organizing sheriff, and his deputy, A. D. Jones, divided the county into three election precincts, namely, North, Center and South, and at these places the election, completing the organization of Madison County, was held on the first day of January, 1849.

Iowa was strongly democratic up to the Civil war, so that it is not strange that Ephraim Bilderback, organizing sheriff, was of this political faith. He was shy, however, on education and political finesse, but his delinquencies in these respects were met and overcome by his astute deputy, A. D. Jones, also a democrat, who was not only a man of education and of good lineage, but also at the time, "easily the smoothest person in politics in the whole county until he left in 1853." It was Jones who, so it is said, organized the county, maneuvered the election so that his henchmen should predominate in the county government, and one of his ambitions was to have the seat of justice located at "The Narrows," or Tileville, on property owned by him. In this he was far from being successful, but the election itself resulted mainly in favor of the democrats and the "boss" was satisfied. Below is given the result of the organizing election and the names of those elected to office:

SHERIFF

Ephraim Bilderback (D).....	38
Samuel Guye (D).....	30

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

George W. McClellan (W).....	47
Samuel B. Casebier (D).....	13

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Alfred D. Jones (D).....	39
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CORONER

Leonard Bowman (W).....	47
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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

William Combs (W).....	40
David Bishop (D).....	41
William Gentry (D).....	43
Daniel McKinzie (W).....	3



FIRST FIVE VOTERS IN MADISON COUNTY

Voted at the election held August, 1847, in "Black Oak Grove precinct." Back row: Philip M. Boyles; Joel M. Clanton. Front row: John R. Beedle; James Guye; George W. Guye

Wm. Allcock (D)..... 7
 John C. Casebier (D).....10
 Mathew Jones (D)..... 5
 Henry McKinzie (W).....39

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK

Philip M. Boyles (D).....35
 James Thornbrugh (D).....34
 George W. McClellan (W)..... 1

PROBATE JUDGE

William M. Phipps (W).....48
 Philip M. Boyles (D)..... 1

RECORDER

Joseph K. Evans (D).....10
 Joshua Hinkley (W)..... 9

SURVEYOR

Alfred D. Jones (D).....36
 William Harmon (W).....9

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER

Daniel Vancil (D)..... 8
 David Cracraft (W)..... 7

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Samuel Fleener (D)..... 1

SELECTION OF THE COUNTY SEAT

There is nothing to show that anything had been done up to this time in the way of selecting a location for the seat of government, notwithstanding the fact that by the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature on December 27, 1848, a commission had been appointed for that purpose. The men so chosen were Thomas Butler, of Dallas County, George Gillaspay, of Marion, and Isaac Cooper, of Polk, but there is a strong probability that Cooper did not serve, as only two of the commission, Butler and Gillaspay, signed the report afterwards filed with the clerk of the Commissioners' Court. There were no bickerings, wire pulling, or underhand methods used as far as now known, in persuading the commission to select this or that site for the county seat. Their choice was in the exact center of the county, having requisite features and attractions for the purposes of the settlers at that time and the generations to follow them. The location of Winterset for the capital of Madison County was well chosen

and the only adverse criticism advanced is the lack of proper railroad facilities, by which the people of the outlying districts might reach the place. No effort to wrest the prize from Winterset has ever been made with any degree of hope of success.

After the locating commissioners had selected Winterset, Judge E. R. Guiberson started a petition for the relocation of the county seat. This was late in the fall of 1849. He wanted the county seat relocated on or near the northwest quarter of section 33, in what is now Union Township, and adjoining a quarter section of land he owned in that community. Guiberson worked hard on his petition and finally secured about fifteen signers. His contention was that the proposed new location was nearer the center of the settlements and was a more eligible tract of land in every way for the county seat, but he was unsuccessful in convincing a sufficient number of the settlers that his proposition was a good one. He soon abandoned the scheme and sold his claim.

The county seat of Madison County was not chosen for almost six months after the county was organized, and why so long a time had been permitted to pass without the accomplishment of this most necessary act does not appear by any data now at hand. However, Winterset was selected as the seat of government by Thomas Butler and George Gillaspv, locating commissioners, on the 20th day of June, 1849, as the following exact copy of their report, filed with the commissioners' clerk, P. M. Boyles, attests:

"State of Iowa }
Madison County }

"We the undersigned commissioners appointed by the first section of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa for the location of the seat of justice of Madison County approved December 27, 1848, and after being sworn agreeable to the provisions of said act and after examining the situation of said county taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county do hereby establish and locate the seat of justice of said county upon the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one, township seventy-six, range twenty-seven west, and the east half of southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy-six, range twenty-eight west in the district of land subject to sale at Iowa City, Iowa, in said state.

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at the place of location this 20th day of June, A. D. 1849.

"Thomas Butler (Seal) } Locating
"George Gillaspv (Seal) } Commissioners."

The Commissioners' Court met in regular session on the second day of July, 1849, but nothing appears of record in the minute book of that body bearing on the report of the locating commissioners. It is plainly evident, however, that the report had been filed, and the matter placed before the commissioners, as the following clearly shows:

Ordered, That the county surveyor of Madison County proceed as soon as convenient to lay off the seat of justice of said county, as follows: He shall lay off about eighty acres of the quarter located on as nearly as possible, extending it one half mile east and west and one-quarter of a mile north and south as

nearly as circumstances will admit of, making the square as nearly as can be equally surround a stake set by the commissioners of said county, as the center of the public square of said seat of justice.

Ordered, That the lots in the seat of justice shall be in length 132 feet north and south and 66 feet east and west. Alleys shall be laid out, running east and west through every square of one rod in width so as to divide the blocks equally, except the alleys of the two squares one on the east and the other on the west side of said public square, which shall run north and south. The streets shall be sixty-six feet in width running at right angles north and south and east and west through the length and breadth of said town, and said surveyor shall do all other work necessary to be done about said plat as is usual in said cases.

Ordered, That William Gentry be authorized to employ some person to make 800 stakes, 3 feet in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and haul said stakes on to said town plat as may be directed by said surveyor, said stakes to be made of burr or white oak timber and sound, square at the top and sharp end equally, so as to drive.

Ordered, That P. M. Boyles, William Gentry, William Combs, David Bishop and Enos Berger be employed to assist said surveyor in the surveying of said lots.

Ordered, That the county seat of Madison County be called Winterset.

Ordered, That A. D. Jones be requested to write an advertisement for publication of the sale of lots in the town of Winterset, and that it be sent to the Iowa Star for publication.

Ordered, That Charles Wright be employed to carry it to Fort Des Moines, to the office of said paper, for which he will be allowed the sum of \$1.25, and that said notice shall be taken to said paper by Tuesday night next.

Ordered, That the terms of sale of said lots shall be one-fourth cash in hand, and the balance in three installments of six months each, which shall be discharged by notes of equal size, given to the board of commissioners, who will, in turn, give a certificate of purchase to the buyer, which shall be presented to said board for a deed when said land shall have been purchased from the general Government, and said notes discharged by said buyer.

Ordered, That means be taken to borrow \$150 for the purpose of entering the town quarter.

Ordered, That E. R. Guiberson be authorized and empowered to effect a loan of \$150 for the purpose of entering the quarter on which Winterset is situated, and that he be authorized and empowered to execute notes or other instruments of writing necessary to obtain said sum of money, and to assign our names to such instruments.

NAMING OF THE COUNTY SEAT

There is more than one account of how the county seat came by its name. One account has it that when the county commissioners met, after the locating commission had made its report on the selection of a site for the county seat, that the commission had chosen the name of Independence for the capital, to which the Commissioners' Court objected, as there was another town of the same

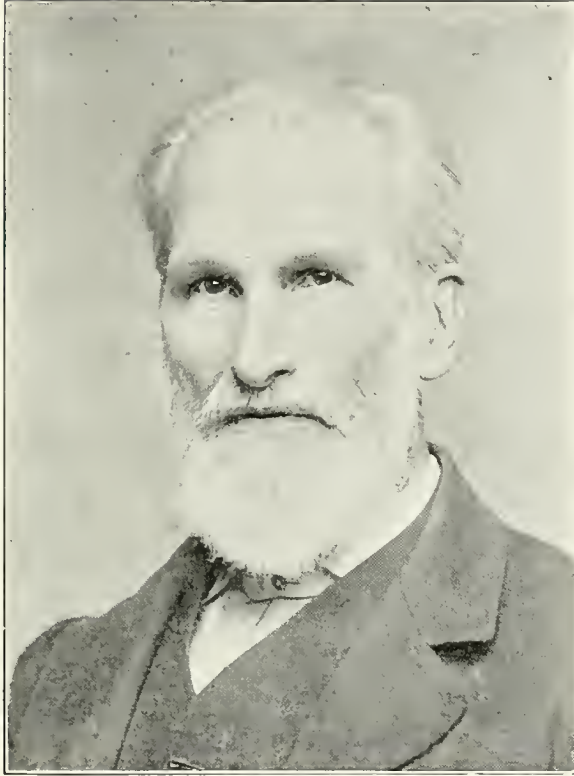
name in the state. It was thereupon suggested that Summerset would be a pleasing name, but it being in December and the weather very cold, one of the commissioners recommended Winterset as being a more appropriate name, and the clerk being requested to write the word Winterset to see how it would look, it appeared attractive on paper and the name was adopted. This, however, does not tally with A. D. Jones' recollection of the circumstances, by and under which, the county seat was named. Among other events related by him in an article published in the History of Madison County (1879), he has this to say in relation to the subject:

"Combs, Bishop and Gentry were the first county commissioners. The locating commissioners were Babbitt, Gillaspay and Bond, who located the county seat, and I think called it 'Independence,' to which name I took exceptions and suggested that the name be not accepted by the county commissioners. I gave as reasons that there were other towns in the state by that name, and that it would produce confusion in our mail matter, together with other plausible arguments.

"The commissioners concluded not to accept the name. Then came the difficulty to obtain a suitable name for the new town. To all names offered a negative was given and they were numerous I assure you. At last some person suggested Summerset as the name, to which Bill Combs, who was lying down on a bench, roused up, and quite petulantly remarked that 'you had better call it Winterset,' in derision, for we had a terrible scourge with the deep snow that winter. I at once suggested that would be a good name. Then Combs took exceptions to that, for he said it would prevent persons from coming to a country that was so cold, that they adopted cold names for their towns. I examined the postal register and found nothing like it except Winterseat in the State of North Carolina. I commenced urging the name and writing it and sticking it upon the wall, until I got them familiar with it, when the commissioners adopted and recorded it."—[The explanation of Jones seems to be generally accepted as the correct one.—Editor.]

SYSTEMS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

In the act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, Congress extended over the new territory the existing laws of Wisconsin, "so far as the same are not incompatible with the provisions of the act of separation." This measure was but a provisional one, however, subject to be altered, modified or repealed by the governor and legislative assembly of Iowa. A law of Wisconsin Territory, approved December 20, 1837, had established a board of county commissioners in each county and this was the law of Iowa Territory until December 14, 1838, when the Territorial Legislature passed a similar law. Under this measure the boards of county commissioners administered the government of their respective counties until the adoption of the Code of 1851. Their duties were multifarious and they wielded immense power within the county. In 1851 the county judge was invested with the usual powers and jurisdiction of county commissioners and of a judge of probate. The old county judge system continued to be the law



ALFRED D. JONES

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1814; moved to Ohio, where he was educated; came to Polk County, Iowa, in 1846; was elected county surveyor and in July, 1846, platted the original Des Moines. Came to Madison County in June, 1848, settling at the "Narrows" near Tileville, where he opened a store. He was the first postmaster in this county, calling the office at his store "Montpelier." Assisted Sheriff Bilderback to organize the county and was chosen county surveyor and prosecuting attorney at first election, January 1, 1849. Laid out Winterset in 1849, Council Bluffs in 1852, and Omaha in 1854. Became first mayor of Omaha.

of the state after the abolishment of the Commissioners' Court in 1851 until the Eighth General Assembly passed what was popularly known as "the county supervisor law," which was included in the revision of 1860. This provided for a board of supervisors, consisting of one from each civil township, to which was committed the administration of county affairs. This law remained on the statute book until the adoption of the Code of 1873, when the number was reduced to three persons in each county except in specified cases, when it could be increased to five or seven. With this amendment, the county supervisor law has remained with no material change until the present time. The business affairs of Madison County were commenced while the county commissioners system was in operation, and the proceedings of that body are given in the next chapter.

CHAPTER V

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS' COURT

The first meeting of the Commissioners' Court, composed of three persons whose powers and duties were similar to those of the present board of supervisors, was in a double log cabin, that stood near where the Tileville side track was laid, east of Winterset. No effort had as yet been made for the location of the county seat, but at the meeting of the Legislature in 1848, a commission of three persons was selected for the purpose, whose members failed to perform the duties imposed relative to the location of a seat of justice for Madison County, until late in June of the year 1849. Thus it was that Madison County had no capital town during the first six months of its political existence.

The object of this chapter is to present to the reader the proceedings of the first legislative body and business agency of Madison County. The acts and enactments of the Commissioners' Court were of exceeding importance to the new community, as they were the foundation stones upon which the local government and prosperity of the county were founded. The records of the Commissioners' Court, as kept by its clerk, or a deputy, indicate in a way the important matters passed upon by that body; a faithful abstract of these records is here produced:

Jan. 9, 1849.

Ordered, that William Sturman and Leonard Bowman be accepted as security for John R. Beedle, constable elect, in the bond of \$500.

Ordered, that John Butler and Samuel B. Casebier be accepted as security for Daniel Chenoweth constable elect, in a bond of \$500.

Ordered, that Ephraim Bilderback, and George W. McClellan be accepted as security for Alfred D. Jones, county surveyor elect, in a bond of \$500.

Ordered, that all that part of said county which lies north of a line commencing at a Government survey stake on the west line of said County, which is situated two miles north of the center of the County aforesaid, running thence easterly to the head timbers of the Howerton Branch, thence easterly to the head of Cedar creek, thence down the main channel of said Cedar Creek until it crosses the Range line between Ranges 26 and 27 West, thence on a direct east line to the East line of said County, shall constitute and be styled Union township, and the place of holding the first election in said township shall be at the home of Leonard Bowman.

Ordered, that all that part of said County which lies south of Union township in the county aforesaid and east of a line commencing at a ford where said Cedar creek crosses the Range line between Ranges 26 and 27 West, running

thence south to the main channel of Middle river in said county, and also all that part of said county which lies south of the main channel of said Middle river until it reaches the mouth of the large branch lying between Samuel Fleener and John Wilkinson, thence up said Branch until it reaches the main prairie divide, thence Westerly on said divide until it reaches the west line of said County, shall constitute and be styled South township and the place of holding the first election in said township shall be at the house of Nathan Viney.

Ordered, that all that part of said county lying between Union and South townships in said county shall be constituted and styled Center township, and the place of holding the first election in said township shall be at the house of William M. Phipps.

Ordered, that Union township in said county shall constitute the first Commissioners' district in the County aforesaid.

Ordered, that Center township in said County constitutes the second Commissioners' district in the county aforesaid.

Ordered, that South township in said County constitutes the third Commissioners' district in the County aforesaid.

Ordered, that Court adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Ordered, 10 o'clock, Feb. 20 inst., Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Ordered, that the account of Alfred D. Jones in amount \$10.13 be allowed for services as deputy organizing sheriff of said county.

Ordered, that the account of David Bishop in amount \$2.50 be allowed for two days service as County Commissioner at this term.

Ordered, that the account of William Gentry in amount \$2.00 be allowed for two days services rendered as County Commissioner at this term.

Ordered, that the account of William Combs in amount \$2.00 be allowed for two days service rendered as County Commissioner at this term.

Ordered, that the account of P. M. Boyles in amount \$2.00 be allowed for two days services rendered as Commissioner's Clerk at this term.

Ordered, that the place of holding the next regular session of the Commissioners' Court for said County shall be at the house of Porter Roberts in said County.

Ordered, that Court adjourn.

Attest, Philip M. Boyles,
 William Combs, }
 William Gentry, } County Com's.
 David Bishop. }

Commissioners' Court, Madison County, Iowa, special term, February the 19, 1849.

In pursuance of previous notice being given, the commissioners of said county met at the house of Alfred D. Jones in the county aforesaid on 19th day of February, inst.

Present Commissioners David Bishop, William Gentry, William Combs, Commissioners' Clerk P. M. Boyles, A. D. Jones Prosecuting Attorney and Ephraim Bilderback Sheriff of said County.

The following orders were then made by said Commissioners and required to be placed upon the records of said County, viz:

Ordered, that John Butler and Andrew Evans be accepted as security for Philip M. Boyles, Commissioner's Clerk elect, in a bond of \$2,000.

Ordered, that all accounts presented to this Court for payment shall be in writing and shall contain a bill of the several items which constitutes said account.

Ordered, that the several county officers of said County, except the Probate Judge, are hereby authorized to procure such books and stationery as may be necessary in the discharge of their respective official duties at the expense of the aforesaid county.

Ordered, that the following shall be the form of the County orders to be issued by said Commissioner's Clerk, to wit:

State of Iowa	No. 5	Com'r's Office
Madison County	\$1.00	Jan. term 1849

Treasurer of said county pay to Alfred D. Jones, or order, one dollar for stationery furnished the Com'r's Clerk out of any money in the treasury appropriated for county expenditures. By order of the Commissioners of said County.

Attest, Philip M. Boyles.

SECOND MEETING

Ordered, Commissioners' Court, Madison County, Iowa, regular term, April the 9, 1849.

Met according to law at the house of Porter Roberts in said county. Present, Commissioners David Bishop, William Combs, William Gentry; Commissioners' Clerk, P. M. Boyles; A. D. Jones, Prosecuting Attorney, and Ephraim Bilderback sheriff of said county.

Ordered, that John R. Short and William M. Phipps be accepted as surety for Ephraim Bilderback, Assessor Elect, in a bond of \$500.00.

Ordered, that the account of Alfred D. Jones in amount of \$15.00 be allowed for services rendered as Prosecuting Attorney of said county as per bill on file.

Ordered, that the account of P. M. Boyles in amount \$14.41 be allowed for services rendered as Commissioners' Clerk of said County.

Ordered, that the account of Ephraim Bilderback in amount of \$5.12½ be allowed for services rendered as Sheriff of said County.

Ordered, that the account of P. M. Boyles in amount \$1.00 be allowed for one day attending Com's Court at this term as Com's Clerk.

Ordered, that the account of Ephraim Bilderback in amount of \$1.00 be allowed for one day attending Com's Court as Sheriff this term.

Ordered, that the account of William Combs in amount \$1.00 be allowed for one day services rendered as County Commissioner at this term.

Ordered, that the account of David Bishop in amount \$1.25 be allowed for one day's services rendered as County Commissioner at this term.

Ordered, that the account of William Gentry in amount \$1.00 be allowed for one day's services rendered as County Commissioner at this term.

Ordered, that the place of holding the first District Court of Madison County will be at the house of Enos Berger in said County.

Ordered, that the place of holding the next regular term of the Com's Court will be at the house of Enos Berger in said County.

Ordered, that Court adjourn.

Attest: P. M. Boyles.

William Combs	} County Com's.
David Bishop	
William Gentry	

Ordered, Com's Court, Madison County, Iowa, regular term, July the 2, 1849.
Met according to law at the house of Enos Berger in said County.

Present, Com's David Bishop, William Combs, William Gentry; Com's Clerk.
P. M. Boyles and Ephraim Bilderback, sheriff of said County.

Ordered, that Court adjourn till 2 o'clock P. M. 2 o'clock inst. Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Ordered, that the present assessment list of Madison County, Iowa, be received for the year 1849.

Ordered, that Court adjourn till 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

8 o'clock inst. Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Ordered, that there be a tax levied of 4 mills to the dollar for county purposes and 2 mills and a half to the dollar for state purposes and one mill to the dollar for school purposes.

Ordered, that the Com's Clerk shall make out a tax list to the treasurer and issue a warrant to said treasurer for collection.

Ordered that the Com's clerk shall make out an abstract of the assessment list which abstract shall contain the number of polls, the amount of real estate and the amount of personal property, which abstract he shall forward to the Auditor of State.

Ordered, that the account of P. M. Boyles in amount \$3.29 be allowed for services rendered as Com's Clerk of said County.

Ordered, that the account of P. M. Boyles in amount of \$3.22 be allowed for services rendered as Com's Clerk of said County.

Ordered, that the account of Enos Berger in amount 45 cents be allowed for stationery furnished said county previous to this term.

Ordered, that Court adjourn till 1 o'clock P. M.

1 o'clock inst. Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Ordered, that the account of E. Bilderback in amount \$4.00 be allowed for services as Sheriff of said County.

Ordered, that the county surveyor of Madison County proceed as soon as convenient to lay off the Seat of Justice of said County as follows: He shall lay off about eighty acres of the quarter located on as nearly as practicable, extending it one half mile east and west and one quarter of mile north and south, as nearly as circumstances will admit of making the square and as nearly as can be equally around a stake, set by the Com's of said County, as the center of the public square of said Seat of Justice.

Ordered, that the lots in the Seat of Justice shall be in length 132 feet north and south and 66 feet east and west; alleys shall be laid running east and west through every square of one rod in width so as to divide the blocks equally except the alleys of the two squares, one on the east and the other on the west side of said public square which shall run north and south; the streets shall be

sixty-six feet in width running at right angles north and south and east and west through the length and breadth of said town; and said surveyor shall do all the work necessary to be done about said plat as is usual in said cases.

Ordered, that William Gentry be authorized to employ some person to make 800 stakes to be 3 feet in length, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and haul said stakes onto said town plat as may be directed by said surveyor; said stakes to be made of burr or white oak timber and sawed square at the top and sharpened equally so as to drive.

Ordered, that P. M. Boyles, William Gentry, William Combs, David Bishop and Enos Berger be employed to assist said surveyor in the surveying of said town.

Ordered, that the County seat Madison County be called Winterset.

Ordered, that George Gillaspay be allowed \$16.00 for services rendered as locating Com. of said County.

Ordered, that Thomas Butler be allowed \$9.00 for services rendered as locating Com. of said County.

Ordered, that P. M. Boyles be allowed \$2.00 for 2 days services rendered as Com's Clerk at this term.

Ordered, that David Bishop be allowed \$2.25 for 2 days services rendered in Com. of said County.

Ordered, that William Combs be allowed \$2.00 for 2 days services rendered as Com. at this term.

Ordered, that William Gentry be allowed \$2.00 for 2 days services rendered as Com. at this term.

Attest, P. M. Boyles.

David Bishop	} County Com's
William Combs	
William Gentry	

Commissioner's Court, Madison County, Iowa, special term, July the 23, 1840:
(Note: Every word hereinafter of proceedings of this session, except signature of Commissioners, is in hand writing of Alfred D. Jones).

Present, David Bishop, William Gentry, William Combs, Com's, and P. M. Boyles, Com's Clerk.

Ordered, that the plat and survey of the town of Winterset as made out by A. D. Jones, county surveyor of said county, on the 19th day of July, 1840, be received and placed on file in this office.

Ordered, that lot number 6 in Block 17 be appraised at \$30 and the lots as follows: 4 in B 17, \$20; 2 in 17, \$15; 8 in same, \$25.

Block 16: lot 4 at \$15, lot 2 at \$12, lot 8 at \$15, lot 6 at \$14, lot—

Block 15: lot 5 at \$15, lot 7 at \$10, lot 1 at \$8, lot 3 at \$8.

Block 18: Lot 8 at \$30, lot 2 at \$20, lot 3 at \$15.

Block 19: No. 1 at \$5 and 7 at \$10, No. 3 at \$8.

Block 20: No. 8 at \$10, No. 6 at \$8, No. 4 and 2 at \$5.

Block 24: 1 at \$25, 3 at \$25, 5 and 7 at \$12.

Block 25: 4 at \$25, 2 at \$20, 8 and 6 at \$15.

Block 26: Lots 1 and 3 at \$18, No's 5 and 7, \$15.

Block 27: 1 and 3 at \$12, 5 and 7 at \$8.

Block 23: 3 and 4 at \$18, 8 at \$10, 6 at \$8.

Block 22: 1 at \$20, 3 at \$16, 7 and 5 at \$10.

Block 21: 1 at \$15, 3 at \$10, 5 and 7 at \$6.

Block 11: 5 at \$22, 7 at \$20, 1 and 2 at \$10.

Block 12: 8 and 6 at \$15, 4 and 3 at \$10.

Block 13: 8 and 6 at \$10, 1 and 2 at \$5.

Block 14: 8 and 6 at \$8, 1 and 2 at \$5.

Block 10: 5 and 7 at \$15, 3 and 4 at \$6.

Block 9: 5 and 7 at \$10, 3 and 4 at \$5.

Block 8: 5 and 7 at \$8, 3 and 4 at \$5.

5 and 6 in blocks 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 at \$5.

1 and 2 in blocks 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 at \$3.

3 and 4 in blocks 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29 and 28 at \$5.

7 and 8 in blocks 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, at \$3.

Ordered that A. D. Jones be requested to write an advertisement for publication of the sale of lots in the town of Winterset and that it be sent to the Iowa Star for publication.

Ordered, that Charles Wright be employed to carry it to Fort Des Moines to the office of said paper for which he will be allowed the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents and that said notice shall be taken to said press by Tuesday night next.

Ordered, that Court adjourn till 1 o'clock P. M.

1 o'clock inst. Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Ordered, that the general sale of lots in the town of Winterset shall be on Wednesday the 22d day of August, A. D. 1849.

Ordered, that the terms of sale of said lots shall be one fourth cash in hand and the balance in three installments of six months each which shall be discharged by notes of equal size given to the Board of Commissioners who will in turn give a certificate of purchase to the buyer which shall be presented to said Board for a deed when said land shall have been purchased from the General Government and said notes discharged by said buyer.

Ordered, that notes given to the Board of Commissioners if not paid when they become due shall draw interest at the rate allowed by statute and if such notes should not all be discharged at the time the last becomes due then the lots for which said notes were given shall be forfeited and the money paid the county also forfeited to said County.

Ordered, that E. R. Guiberson be appointed town lot agent for the town of Winterset in said county and that he shall receive such compensation as is usual in such cases and as he and said Board shall agree upon.

Ordered, that the County donate to Enos Berger town lot number 2 in block 22 in the town of Winterset as an equivalent for 80 acres of a claim on the lands on which the Seat of Justice is located.

Ordered, that Charles Wright be appointed crier to sell the lots in the town of Winterset on the day appointed for the general sale.

Ordered, that A. D. Jones be employed to make a sale plat for the town of Winterset to be ready on the day of sale for use.

Ordered, that William Gentry be allowed \$3.75 for services as chain carrier in the town of Winterset.

Ordered, that William Combs be allowed \$3.75 for services on the town quarter of Winterset.

Ordered, that Irvin Baum be allowed \$3.75 for services on town quarter.

Ordered, that P. M. Boyles be allowed \$3.75 for services on town quarter.

Ordered, that Enos Berger be allowed \$3.75 for services on town quarter.

Ordered, that John Deshaser be allowed \$2.50 for 400 stakes for town quarter.

Ordered, that Andrew Evans be allowed \$2.50 for 400 stakes for town quarter.

Ordered, that William Gentry be allowed \$1.00 for stakes for town quarter.

Ordered, that A. D. Jones be allowed \$69.50 in town lot funds for services as surveyor and other services in such sums as said Jones may wish.

Ordered, that William Combs be allowed \$1.00 for services as Com'r.

Ordered, that William Gentry be allowed \$1.00 for services as Com'r.

Ordered, that D. Bishop be allowed \$1.25 for services as Com'r.

Ordered, that P. M. Boyles be allowed \$1.00 for services as Com'r Clerk.

Ordered, that Court adjourn.

David Bishop }
 William Combs } Com's
 William Gentry }
 Attest: P. M. Boyles, Com's Clerk.

The record of proceedings from this time to the close of the year 1849 is in the hand writing of James Thornbrugh, except the commissioners' signatures.

Commissioners' Court, Madison County, Iowa, regular term, Oct. the 1st, 1849. Present, Henry McKinzie, William Gentry, Com's and J. Thornbrugh, Com's Clerk.

Ordered, the Com's Clerk be authorized to issue orders to all persons entitled to fees for services as judges and clerks and for canceling the polls.

Ordered, that the ac't of the Des Moines Star be allowed \$1.50.

Ordered, that the ac't of P. M. Boyles for services as Com's clerk be allowed \$4.90.

Ordered, that the ac't of E. Berger be allowed to the amount of \$4.00 in town lot fund for recording plat of Winterset.

Ordered, that A. D. Jones be allowed \$10.00 in town lot fund for sale plat and other services.

Ordered, that William Compton be allowed 75 cents for furnishing one blank book for Judge of Probate.

Ordered, that G. W. McClellan be allowed \$1.75 for two blank books furnished.

Ordered, that J. Folwell be allowed \$1.50 in town lot fund for services rendered on town quarter.

Ordered, that Court adjourn until tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.

Henry McKinzie }
 William Gentry } Com's
 Attest: J. Thornbrugh, Com's Clerk.

Com's Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, N. S. Allcock, Com. 9 o'clock, 2nd day of term.

Ordered, that E. Bilderback be allowed \$36.64 for cessing (assessing) said county and other services as sheriff.

Ordered, the petition of E. Berger and others calling for a road commencing at the north end of Front street in the town of Winterset in Madison County to run thence on the nearest and best route to the East line of said county in the direction to F't Des Moines be granted and the following gentlemen be appointed viewers: Silas Barns, Esq., Isaac Clanton, John Wilkinson, and that A. D. Jones be appointed surveyor on said road. Road bond of A. D. Jones and S. B. Casebier filed previous the granting of said petition and that said viewers and surveyor shall meet at the town of Winterset on the first day of Nov., 1849, or within five days thereafter, to commence said view and survey and proceed otherwise according to law.

Ordered, that lot 3 in block 26 be donated to Samuel B. Casebier for eighty acres of claim on which the location was made for the town of Winterset.

Ordered, that A. D. Jones be allowed two dollars in town lot funds for services as clerk at the sale of lots in Winterset.

Ordered, that the petition of S. Barns and others calling for a road commencing at the northeast corner of the Public Square in the town of Winterset in Madison County on the nearest and most eligible route to the north line of said county in the direction to Penoach in Dallas County, Iowa, be granted and the following gentlemen be appointed viewers of said road: SS., Charles Wright, Samuel Crawford, Irvin Baum, and A. D. Jones be appointed surveyor on said road. Road bond of Silas Barns and Enos Berger filed previous to the granting said petition and that said viewers and surveyor shall meet at the town of Winterset on the 20th day of Oct., A. D. 1849, or within five days thereafter, to commence said view and survey and proceed otherwise according to law.

Ordered, that the petition of A. D. Jones and others calling for a road commencing at the south end of Front street in the town of Winterset to run from thence on the nearest and best route to Simmons and Casebier's mill on Middle river be granted and that the following gentlemen be appointed viewers on said road, viz: William Gentry, Silas Barns, Enos Berger, and A. D. Jones be appointed surveyor of said road and that the viewers and surveyor shall meet at the town of Winterset on the 15th day of Nov., 1849, or within five days thereafter and proceed otherwise according to law.

Ordered, that E. R. Guiberson be allowed \$17.10 for services as School Fund Com. of said Co.

Ordered, that E. R. Guiberson be allowed \$25.00 in town lot funds for services as town lot agent.

Ordered, that Enos Berger be allowed \$4.00 for 8 days' house rent for holding court for said Co.

Ordered, that Court adjourn until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Henry McKinzie	} Com's
William Gentry	
N. S. Allcock	

Attest: J. Thornbrugh, Com's Clerk.

Com's Court met pursuant to adjournment, 3rd day of term, 9 o'clock.

Ordered, that there be a court house built in the town of Winterset, Madison County, Iowa. Description as follows, viz: Of hewed oak logs twenty by twenty four feet square, two story high, first nine ft., second eight ft., said building to be let out at the lowest bidder on the third Saturday of Oct., A. D. 1849.

Ordered, that the Com's Clk be employed to write a specification of said house and also to write four advertisements for letting out said building.

Ordered, that William Gentry be allowed five dollars for two days' services rendered as Com. of said County.

Ordered, that William Gentry be allowed two dollars and 50 cents for one day's services rendered as Co. Com. at this term in town lot fund.

Ordered, that Henry McKinzie be allowed five dollars for two days' service rendered as Com. at this term.

Ordered, that Henry McKinzie be allowed two dollars and fifty cts in town lot funds for one day's service as Com. at this term.

Ordered, that N. S. Alcock be allowed two dollars and fifty cts. for one day's service, rendered as Com. at this term.

Ordered, that N. S. Alcock be allowed two dollars and fifty cts in town lot funds for one day's service as Com. at this term.

Ordered, that James Thornbrugh be allowed ten dollars for services as Com's Clk.

Ordered, that J. Thornbrugh be allowed four dollars in town lot funds for one day's service rendered as Com's Clk and filing certificates of lots sold.

Ordered, that Court adjourn.

Henry McKinzie	}	Com's
William Gentry	}	
N. S. Alcock	}	

Attest: J. Thornbrugh, Com's Clk.

Special term, Oct. 20th, A. D. 1849, Com's Court, Madison County, Iowa. Present, Henry McKinzie and William Gentry, Com's.

Ordered, that the court house in Winterset be reversed (reduced) to a one story house eighteen by thirty feet square.

Ordered, that Henry McKinzie be allowed two dollars and fifty cts of the town lot fund for one day service as Com.

Ordered, that William Gentry be allowed two dollars and fifty cts of the town lot fund for one day service as Com.

Ordered, that J. Thornbrugh be allowed three dollars of the town lot fund for services rendered as Com's Clerk.

Ordered, that Court adjourn.

Henry McKinzie	}	Co. Com's
William Gentry	}	

Attest: J. Thornbrugh, Com's Clerk.

Commissioners' Court, Madison County, Iowa, special term, Dec. 14, 1849. Present, Henry McKinzie, William Gentry, and J. Thornbrugh, Com's Clerk.

Ordered that a license be granted to William Compton to keep grocery, in said County, for the term of twelve months.

Ordered, that means be taken to borrow 150 dollars for the purpose of entering the town quarter.

Ordered, that E. R. Guiberson be authorized and empowered to effect a loan of one hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of entering the quarter on which Winterset is situated and that he be authorized and empowered to execute notes or other instruments of writing necessary to obtain said sum of money and to assign (sign) our names to such instrument.

Ordered, that the account of J. Thornbrugh be allowed the amount of seven dollars for services as Com's Clerk.

Ordered, that Court adjourn until next regular meeting.

Co. Com's
Henry McKinzie
William Gentry

Attest: J. Thornbrugh, Com's Clerk.

Winterset, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1850.

Present Commissioners Henry McKinzie, William Gentry and Norval S. Alcock; David Bishop, deputy Commissioners' Clerk.

Road petition by Joel Clanton and others for a county highway commencing at county line east of Joel Clanton's farm, thence by the nearest and best route to Simmons & Casebier's mill on Middle river granted. Viewers appointed were Samuel Peter, Philip Boyles and Daniel Vancil, and A. D. Jones surveyor, who were directed to meet at house of Joel Clanton March 1st, 1850, or within 5 days thereafter, and proceed to view and mark said road.

Report of Enos Berger, County Treasurer, received and he was directed to make out and post written abstracts of receipts and expenditures as required by law.

Court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

January 8, 1850. Court met pursuant to adjournment—present same as yesterday.

Enos Berger allowed \$7 for one blank book and commission for collecting taxes.

Commissioners' clerk instructed to issue orders to jurors according to law when called for.

Road petition by Thomas Cason and others for a county highway "Commencing at the county line where the road crosses the same running by Esqur Adamson's to the Lynn Grove and from thence on the East side of Thomas Cason's farm near the house, thence on the nearest and best route to the county line in the direction of Pisgah," was granted. Viewers appointed were John Wilkinson, Samuel Fleener and Levi Bishop, and A. D. Jones surveyor and directed to meet at Esqur Adamson's on the 2nd Monday of March, 1850, to view and mark said road.

E. Bilderback, sheriff, allowed \$8 for summoning petit jury for May term, 1849. Also be allowed \$16 for summoning grand and petit juries for September term of the District Court, 1849.

E. R. Guiberson ordered to use \$50 of the town lot fund for "entering the town quarter."

Road petition by A. D. Jones and others for a county highway commencing at the north end of Front street in Winterset, thence on the nearest and best route in the direction of Fort Des Moines to the east line of county was granted. Viewers were Asa Mills, D. H. Whited and Samuel B. Casebier and A. D. Jones surveyor and directed to meet at Winterset on the 4th Monday in March, 1850, to view and mark said road.

Commissioners McKinzie and Gentry each allowed \$2.50 out of the town lot fund for services as Commissioners at the special meeting of the Court Dec. 14, 1849.

Commissioners McKinzie, Gentry and Allcock each allowed \$5 for two days services attending January term, 1850.

David Bishop allowed \$4 for services as deputy commissioners' clerk, January term, 1850.

Adjourned until tomorrow morning.

January 9, 1850, Court met pursuant to adjournment—present same as yesterday.

Following lots in Winterset were appraised, viz:

Lot	Blk	\$	Lot	Blk	\$
5	17	50	4	26	25
7	17	30	1	23	50
5	16	30	8	22	20
1	18	50	6	22	15
7	18	50	8	21	15
4	18	30	2	21	15
2	19	10	8	11	50
8	19	20	3	11	15
1	20	10	5	12	50
7	20	12	1	12	10
2	24	50	6	10	25
8	24	30	1	10	10
1	25	30	8	4	10
7	25	20	8	3	10

Public sale of lots ordered on Feb'y 1, 1850, and advertisements thereof by posting written notices and by two insertions in the Iowa Star (at Des Moines).

Report of the Locating Commissioners (Commissioners appointed by the State Legislature to locate seat of justice of Madison County) ordered recorded.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid out of the lot fund:

A. D. Jones, making out papers for entering town quarter.	\$2.00
Henry McKinzie, services Com'r Jan. term.	2.50
N. S. Allcock, services Com'r Jan. term.	2.50
William Gentry, services Com'r Jan. term.	2.50
David Bishop 1 day's service deputy clk.	2.00

Adjourned. (Minutes signed by each commissioner and attested by D. Bishop, deputy clk).

Special term, Feb. 8, 1850. Present Henry McKinzie and William Gentry, Commissioners, and Jas. Thornbrugh, Com's Clk.

Ordered, that S. B. and D. J. Casebier be paid \$50 out of lot fund in part payment for building court house.

James Thornbrugh allowed \$3.05 out of lot fund for services as Com's Clk.

Ordered, that all lots sold at public sale and forfeited by purchaser shall not be subject to private entry.

Lot 1 in block 16 appraised at \$10 for purpose of erecting a school house for the district including the town.

Following accounts allowed on the lot fund:

Jas. Thornbrugh, 1 day's service Com's clk.....\$2.00

H. McKinzie, 1 day's service Com'r..... 2.50

William Gentry, 1 day's service Com'r..... 2.50

Adjourned. (Signed by each Com'r and attested by J. Thornbrugh, clerk).

Regular April term, Board met April 8, 1850. Present, Henry McKinzie, William Gentry and Norval S. Allcock, commissioners, and James Thornbrugh, clerk.

Bills allowed on lot fund:

A. D. Jones, services at lot sale and blank book.....\$ 3.00

James Thornbrugh, services and fees as com's clk..... 12.82

John Allen Pitzer employed to procure Copy of the field notes of Madison County.

Adjourned to 9 A. M., April 9th.

April 9, 1849, Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present the same as yesterday.

Ordered, that the report of a road, commencing at the north end of Front street, running thence in the direction to Adel to the county line of said county, be received and the same is hereby established as a county road and ordered to be opened; that Charles Wright be allowed three dollars as viewer on said road; that A. D. Jones be allowed \$12.50 for services as surveyor on said road.

Ordered, that the report of a road, commencing at the south end of Front street, running thence to Simmons & Casebier's Mill in said County, be received and the same is hereby made a county road and ordered to be cut out thirty feet wide: that E. Berger be allowed \$2.84 for recording county orders; that the town quarter on the south be surveyed into lots containing one and four-fifths of an acre as far east as the old survey with no streets running East and West; that Charles Wright be allowed \$1 for services rendered at lot sales in Winterset; that the following described lots be appraised as follows, to wit:

Lot	Block	Value	Lot	Block	Value	Lot	Block	Value
3	17	\$50	7	12	\$15	8	4	\$10
1	17	30	2	12	10	3	4	5
1	16	10	5	13	10	4	4	5
1	16	10	7	13	6	7	3	5
7	16	25	4	13	8	8	3	5
6	15	10	3	13	5	4	3	5
8	10	10	5	14	10	3	3	3

Lot	Block	Value	Lot	Block	Value	Lot	Block	Value
4	10	8	7	14	10	7	2	5
2	15	8	4	14	5	8	2	5
6	18	30	3	14	50	3	3	3
6	19	20	8	10	50	4	2	3
4	19	12	2	10	20	7	1	5
5	20	8	8	9	12	8	1	5
3	20	5	6	9	10	3	1	3
4	24	50	2	9	5	4	1	3
6	24	15	1	9	5	1	34	5
3	25	25	8	8	5	2	34	5
5	25	15	6	8	5	5	34	3
2	26	18	1	8	5	6	34	3
6	26	15	2	8	5	1	33	5
8	26	15	7	7	5	2	33	5
4	27	15	8	7	5	5	33	3
2	27	10	4	7	3	6	33	3
6	27	8	3	7	3	1	3 ²	5
8	27	8	7	6	5	2	3 ²	5
2	23	20	8	6	5	5	3 ²	3
5	23	8	3	6	3	6	3 ²	3
7	23	8	4	6	3	1	3 ¹	10
4	22	16	7	5	5	2	3 ¹	6
4	21	10	8	5	5	5	3 ¹	3
6	21	6	3	5	3	6	3 ¹	3
6	11	50	4	5	3	1	30	5
4	10	15	7	4	10	2	30	5
5	30	5	6	30	5	5	29	3
6	29	3	1	29	5	2	29	3
1	28	3	2	28	3	5	28	3
6	28	3						

Ordered, that a sale of lots take place in the town of Winterset on the 30th day of May, next, terms of sale to be one-third in hand and one-third in 12 months.

Ordered, that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$6.50 for stationery for county, A. Q. Rice \$2.44 for opening poll books, Henry McKinzie, N. S. Alcock and William Gentry each \$2.50 for 1 day's service as Commissioner this term, James Thornbrugh \$2 for 1 day's service as Clerk this term.

Ordered, that H. McKinzie, N. S. Alcock and William Gentry be allowed \$2.50 each out of the lot fund for one day's service as Commissioner this term and James Thornbrugh \$2 out of lot fund for one day's service as clerk this term.

Ordered, that lot 8 in block 14 be donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all other denominations can have a lot of the same quality.

Ordered, that the Court adjourn. (Signed by each Commissioner and attested by the clerk).

Special term, May 3, 1850. Commissioners' Court, Madison County, Iowa. Present, Henry McKinzie, William Gentry, Commissioners, and J. Thornbrugh, Clerk.

Ordered, that the Court House be received, by the contractors pointing the underpinning and repairing the roof; that S. B. and D. J. Casebier be allowed \$100 balance on Court House; that Henry McKinzie and William Gentry each be allowed \$2.50 out of the lot fund for one day's service at this term and J. Thornbrugh \$2 for a day's service as clerk this term out of lot fund. Adjourned. (Signed by the two Commissioners present and by the clerk).

Commissioners' Court met special term, May 30th, 1850. Present, Henry McKinzie, N. S. Alcock and William Gentry, and James Thornbrugh, Com'r's Clerk.

Ordered, that the following described lots be appraised as follows, viz., lying in the additional survey on the south end of Winterset :

Lot	Value	Lot	Value	Lot	Value
1	\$25	14	\$20	2	\$28
13	25	3	12	12	15
4	30	11	15	5	20
10	12	6	15	9	15
7	12	8	10	21	5
20	12	19	10	18	5
17	12	16	12	15	8

Ordered, that the sale of lots be continued on the succeeding day; that Court adjourn. (Signed by each of the Commissioners and attested by the Clerk).

Note: All the future proceedings of the Commissioners' Court are in the handwriting of Israel D. Guiberson. As may be observed, he not only appeared to be deputy commissioners' clerk but also wrote the commissioners' names to the record from the following July term to the next April term. There was criticism because he signed up the record and thereafter the commissioners wrote their own signatures to it. James Thornbrugh continued in office as clerk but henceforth failed to write any portion of the record or even sign his own name in attest. Mr. Thornbrugh remained in this office until its abolishment, August, 1851, at which time the commissioner system was succeeded by a county judge. It will be observed that the following proceedings of the July term are queered as to dates but the whole record is reproduced here, as it appears in the original. The record shows that the commissioners drew pay for three days in session, while it only gives proceedings of two days, and same as to clerk. Query.—Was one day's proceedings entirely omitted from the record by the acting clerk?

July term, 1850, July 1, 9 o'clock A. M., Commissioners' Court met at the Court House in the town of Winterset, Madison County, Iowa. Present, Henry McKinzie, Norval S. Alcock and William Gentry, Commissioners, and James Thornbrugh, Commissioners' Clerk.

A petition of Enos Berger and numerous other citizens of Madison County

being presented praying for the grant of a road forty feet wide running as follows, to wit: Beginning at the east end of Court avenue in the Town of Winterset and running easterly to the former residence of A. D. Jones in said county, thence following the dividing ridge to the top of the same westerly of the house of G. W. McClellan, thence northeasterly to a place west of where the California track passes said house, thence east to a ridge that leads directly to the dividing ridge, thence along said ridge passing the house of John C. Carroll where the California track passes said house, thence the nearest and best route for a road along said dividing ridge to the county line in the direction of Dudley on the Des Moines river; it was ordered that the same be granted and the following named persons be appointed viewers on said road, to wit: Charles Wright, William Combs, Irvin Baum; also ordered that A. D. Jones be appointed surveyor and that viewer and surveyor shall meet on the 1st Monday in September, 1850, or within five days thereafter, to proceed to view and survey said road as the law directs. It was also ordered by said Board that the account of Charles Wright calling for \$2 for services rendered as salesman of town lots be allowed out of the town lot fund; that account of E. R. Guiberson calling for \$7 for services rendered on the town plat on quarter be allowed out of the town lot fund; that account of I. D. Guiberson calling for \$3 for services rendered as Prosecuting Attorney at May term, 1850, be allowed. Whereupon Court adjourned until tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

July 2nd, 9 o'clock. Board of Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment and passed the following orders, to wit: That the assessment of Madison County be received; that account of S. Barns sum of \$32 be allowed for services as Sheriff; that account of E. Berger sum of \$5.50 be allowed out of town lot fund for services as County Recorder and one dollar of the County revenue for stationery; that account of James Thornbrugh sum of \$17.40 be allowed for services as Commissioners' Clerk; that there be a tax of four mills on the dollar levied for county purposes and 2½ mills for state purposes and ½ mill for school purposes—making in all 7 mills on the dollar; that Henry McKinzie, N. S. Alcock and William Gentry each be allowed \$2.50 out of the town lot fund for one day's services as Commissioner; that William Gentry be allowed \$1.25 for services on town quarter; that \$1.75 be allowed James Thornbrugh for services as Commissioners' Clerk; that H. McKinzie, N. S. Alcock and William Gentry be allowed \$5 each for services as the Board of Commissioners at this term; that license be granted John H. Dougherty and Stephen T. Barber to keep a grocery in the town of Winterset for the term of 12 months from this date; that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$4 for two days' services as Commissioners' Clerk at this term. It was thereupon ordered that Court adjourn sine die. (Commissioners' names all signed by I. D. Guiberson, also clerk's name by same.)

October Term, Madison County, Oct. 7, A. D. 1850. Commissioners' Court met pursuant to law. Present, Henry McKinzie, Norval S. Alcock and Edmond Wood, Commissioners, and James Thornbrugh, commissioners' clerk, whereupon they proceeded to transact the business of the County pertaining to their office, when it was ordered that the petition of Jesse Young and others asking for a road commencing at the county line of Madison east of Joel M. Clanton's farm, running thence the nearest and best route to Winterset, be granted, and the following

persons were appointed viewers thereon, to wit: Absolom McKinzie, S. Barns and John Dorrell, and Simmons Ruty, surveyor, all to meet at the house of J. M. Clanton on the 1st Nov., 1850, or within 5 days thereafter; that William Gentry be allowed \$7.50 for services by guarding prisoners; that S. Barns be allowed \$43.75 for services as Sheriff; that P. M. Boyles be allowed \$7 for services by guarding prisoner; that E. R. Guiberson be allowed \$1.85 as J. P. in case of State against Nunn; that A. McKinzie be allowed 50 cents for services as constable in same case; that A. D. Jones be allowed \$9.75 of the town lot fund for services on town quarter; that I. D. Guiberson be allowed \$13 for services as prosecuting attorney; that William Wear, jailer of Polk County, be allowed \$3.12½ for attending on prisoner from Madison County; that the sheriff of Polk County be allowed \$6.40 for services rendered as sheriff in case of State vs. Nunn; that A. McKinzie be allowed \$1 for services as bailiff at the last term of District Court; that Court adjourn until 2 o'clock tomorrow.

October 8th Court met pursuant to adjournment, whereupon it was ordered that E. R. Guiberson be allowed \$34 for services as School Fund Commissioner; that E. R. Guiberson be allowed \$7.75 out of the town lot fund for services as town lot agent; that E. R. Guiberson be authorized to give a contract to the lowest bidder for ceiling and otherwise repairing and finishing the rooms of the Court House, also to furnish stove flues in same, to be completed by the 18th of Nov., 1850, also to purchase a stove for one room of house; that the account for grand jury be allowed; that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$8.40 for services as Commissioners' Clerk; that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$3.50 of the lot fund for services as Commissioners' Clerk; that \$23.57½ be allowed James Thornbrugh for services as Commissioners' Clerk; that H. McKinzie, N. S. Allcock and E. Wood as commissioners and James Thornbrugh as clerk be each allowed \$2.50 for services at this term; that H. McKinzie, N. S. Allcock, E. Wood each be allowed \$2.50 of the town lot fund and James Thornbrugh \$2 of the same each for services rendered at this term; that Court adjourn. (Names of each commissioner and of the clerk signed by I. D. Guiberson.)

April term, April 14th, 1851. Commissioners' Court met pursuant to law. Present, Henry McKinzie, N. S. Allcock and Edward Wood, Commissioners, and James Thornbrugh, Commissioners' Clerk, whereupon it was ordered that E. R. Guiberson be allowed \$8 of the town lot fund for writing deeds; that P. M. Boyles be allowed \$1 for wood; that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$17.30; that Court adjourn.

2 o'clock P. M. Court met pursuant to adjournment. Ordered that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$1.30; that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$2.25 of the town lot fund.

That the petition of Charles Wright and others calling for a road commencing in the town of Winterset in Madison County, Iowa, to run thence south 80 rods, thence on the most practicable route to or near Bertholf's mill on Middle river, thence on the most practicable route to the south line of the county in the direction of Pisgah, be granted, and that Samuel Peter, J. M. Watson and Silas Barns be appointed viewers and Simmons Ruty surveyor of said road who shall meet at

Winterset on the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1851, or within five days thereafter, and proceed to view and survey said road according to law; that E. R. Guiberson be allowed \$40.33 of the town lot fund for repairing Court House and purchasing stove for same; that the accounts of the judges and clerks of election for Superintendent be allowed; that Court adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock A. M.

April 15th, 9 o'clock A. M. Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Ordered, that Absolom McKinzie as Constable be allowed \$1 for posting up notices of April election and mileage for the same; that Enos Berger be allowed \$1.04 for collecting taxes; that final settlement be made with Enos Berger, late Treasurer, whereupon settlement was made and received of him in full for the tax list of 1849; that E. R. Guiberson be allowed \$1.50 of the town lot fund for writing town lot deeds; that the account of E. R. Guiberson for \$466.80 for money paid to George Hornback entering land for town and money paid Thornbrugh be allowed of the town lot fund; that accounts of N. S. Allcock, Henry McKinzie and Edward Wood be allowed each \$2.50 of the town lot fund for one day's services as Commissioners this term; that Henry McKinzie, N. S. Allcock and Edward Wood each be allowed \$2.50 for one day's services as Commissioners at this term; that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$2 of the town lot fund for services as Commissioners' Clerk at this term; that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$2 for one day's services as Clerk at this term; that Court adjourn. (Signed by each commissioner himself, but not attested by any one as clerk.)

July Term, July 7th, 1851. Commissioners met pursuant to law. Present, Henry McKinzie, N. S. Allcock and Edward Wood, Commissioners, and I. D. Guiberson, deputy clerk. Ordered, that John Wilhoit be allowed 75 cents for wood; that Court adjourn.

1 o'clock P. M. Court present. Henry McKinzie, N. S. Allcock and Edward Wood, Commissioners, and I. D. Guiberson, Com'r's Clerk. Ordered, that the report of the county road leading from the county line east of Joel M. Clanton's farm in Madison County, Iowa, running thence to Winterset, the County seat of said County, be recorded; that James Thornbrugh as Commissioners' Clerk be allowed \$5.75; that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$2.05 for services as Commissioners' Clerk out of town lot fund; that Simmons Rutty be allowed \$7.50 as surveyor on Clanton road; that George Smith be allowed \$2.75 for carrying chain on above road; that Royal Uran be allowed \$3.75 for carrying chain on above road; that J. M. Clanton be allowed \$3.75 for marking on said road; that S. Barns be allowed \$4.50 as viewer on said road; that John Dorrell be allowed \$4.50 for services as viewer on said road; that the account of James Thornbrugh for \$232.50 of the town lot fund be allowed; that E. R. Guiberson be allowed of the town lot fund amount \$132; that Court adjourn.

July 8th, 1851. Court met at 9 o'clock. Present, Henry McKinzie, N. S. Allcock and Edward Wood, Commissioners, and I. D. Guiberson, deputy Commissioners' Clerk. E. R. Guiberson, Commissioners' agent to sell lots in the town of Winterset, Iowa, reported the following, to wit:

A statement of lots sold and funds on hand:

No. of lots sold.....	157
Amount of sales	\$2,200.25
Amount of orders redeemed.....	1,375.13
Amount of notes on hand.....	478.00
Amount of cash on hand.....	347.12
	<hr/>
	\$2,200.25

up to July 8th, 1851.

E. R. Guiberson, T. L. Agent.

Ordered, that the time of payment of notes now in the hands of the T. L. Agent for town lots be prolonged six months from the time said notes are due; provided the makers of said notes will come forward and execute new notes payable six months after date on conditions that the lots for which said notes are given shall forfeit to the county if said notes are not paid on or before the day on which the notes become due, at ten per cent interest; that the Town Lot Agent be authorized to loan the town lot fund to any person, by taking security, who is a freeholder, at ten per cent interest, provided that the amount loaned to any one person at the same time shall not exceed fifty dollars nor be loaned for a longer time than 12 nor less than 6 months.

Ordered, that the boundaries on South township be changed as follows, to wit: Commencing at the east line of the county on Middle river, to run thence west following the meanderings of said river to the mouth of Porter's Branch, thence south following the meanderings of said Branch to the center of section 15, township 75 of range No. 27, thence direct to the center of section 23 in said township and range, thence east with Jones Creek to the mouth of a branch running between John Dorrell's and Mathew Jones' farms, thence up the said branch to the divide, thence down a branch running in an easterly direction to Clanton's Creek, thence up said creek to the mouth of the Frely Branch, thence with said Branch to the dividing ridge, thence east direct to the east line of said county; that Court adjourn.

Ordered, that a new township, to be called "Walnut," be organized in Madison County, Iowa, which shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the center of the south line of section 15 in township No. 75 of range No. 27 in said county, to run thence in a westerly direction along the dividing ridge to the west line of said county, thence south to the southwest corner of the county, thence east to the southeast corner of said county, thence to the place of beginning, running along the south boundaries of South township; that A. J. Stark, J. W. Guiberson and John C. Johnson be appointed Trustees of said Walnut township and that the place of holding elections be at the house of A. J. Stark.

Ordered, that a new township, to be called "East" township, be organized in Madison County, Iowa, to be bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the east line of said county on Middle river, to run thence west along the meanderings of said river to the southeast line (corner) of section 34 in township 76 of range 27, thence directly north to the north line of said County, thence east following the north and east lines around said County to the place of beginning;

that George W. McClellan, John Carroll and Seth Adamson be appointed Trustees for said county (township).

Ordered, that there be a new township organized in Madison (to) be called "Madison" and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of section 25 of range No. 28 in township No. 76, to run thence west along the dividing ridge to the west line of said county, thence north along said line to the north line of said county, thence east along the north line of said county to the west line of Union township, thence south along said line to the place of beginning, and George Fry, Irvin Baum and William Combs be appointed Trustees, and the place of election be at George Fry's.

Ordered, that the boundaries of Union township be changed as follows, to wit: Commencing at the N. E. Corner of section 34 (27) in township No. 76, of range No. 27, to run thence west, following up the meanderings of Cedar river to the southwest corner of section 25 in township 76, of range 27 (28), thence north to the north line of said county, thence east to the west line of East township, thence south along said line to the place of beginning.

Ordered, that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$2.87½ for services as District Clerk; that the time of the contract with James Thornbrugh for building and completing a jail in the town of Winterset be changed from the 1st of October, 1851, to the 1st of January, 1852; that E. R. Guiberson be authorized to receive from time to time the rent due town lot fund from district No. 2 in Center township for the use of one room of the Court House; that A. D. Jones be allowed \$50 for his services as School Fund Commissioner for the term of seven months commencing on the 9th day of September, 1850, and ending with the 1st day April, A. D. 1851; that Court adjourn.

July 9th, Court met pursuant to adjournment, whereupon it was ordered, that A. D. Jones be allowed \$2 for stationery as School Fund Commissioner; that E. R. Guiberson be allowed \$6.50 on the town lot fund for writing deeds; that the addition to the east part of the town of Winterset be laid out into lots, so as to make two tier of lots running North and South and so as to have two lots lie together east and west, and that the County Surveyor be required to lay off the same by the 25th of July, 1851; that there be four mills tax levied on each dollar of all the taxable property of Madison County for county purposes and one-half mill on the dollar for school purposes; that \$87 be deducted from the assessment of Aquilla Smith; that Otho Davis be allowed \$8.32 for services as Treasurer; that Henry McKinzie, N. S. Alcock and Edward Wood each be allowed \$5 for services as Commissioners at this term; that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$4 for two days services as Commissioners' Clerk at this term; that Henry McKinzie, N. S. Alcock and Edward Wood each be allowed \$2.50 out of the town lot fund for services as Commissioners at this term; that James Thornbrugh be allowed \$2 out of the lot fund for one day's services as Commissioners' Clerk be required to advertise the August election to be held in Walnut, East and Madison townships on the 1st Monday of August, 1851, according to the provision of statute; that Court adjourn. (Signed by each Commissioner but not attested.)

Special term Commissioners' Court, July 26th, 1851, Commissioners' Court

met pursuant to law. Present, Henry McKinzie and Edward Wood, Commissioners, and I. D. Guiberson, deputy Commissioners' Clerk, whereupon it was ordered that S. Barns be allowed \$30 for assessing.

Ordered, that the outlots to the addition on the east side of the town of Winterset be appraised as follows, to wit:

Lots	Value	Lots	Value
1	\$20	9	\$10
2	15	10	10
3	35	11	10
4	50	12	20
5	25	13	35
6	18	14	40
7	15	15	15
8	12	16	13

Ordered, that the account of hands and surveyor in surveying East addition to the town of Winterset, amounting to \$12.50, be allowed of the town lot fund; that A. D. Jones be allowed \$25 for services as School Fund Commissioner; that Simmons Ruddy be allowed \$1 of the town lot fund for services surveying; that there be a public sale of outlots to the East addition of the town of Winterset, that the same be advertised to take place on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1851; that A. D. Jones be employed to cry the sale of outlots on the 9th day of August, 1851, and that he be allowed \$1 for the same of the town lot fund; that Henry McKinzie and Edward Wood be allowed each \$2.50 of the town lot fund for one day's services as Commissioner; that I. D. Guiberson be allowed \$2 for service as Commissioners' Clerk; that the term of sale of the outlots promised at this term be one-third down, one-third in six and twelve months from the date of sale; that Court adjourn. (Signed by the two commissioners but not attested by the clerk.)

Special term, July 28th, 1851, Commissioners met. Present, Henry McKinzie, N. S. Allcock and Edward Wood, Commissioners, James Thornbrugh, Commissioners' Clerk. Ordered, that the act of Commissioners passed at the regular July term, 1851, relative to the levy of taxes be and is hereby repealed; that there be a tax of three mills levied on each dollar value of all the assessed property within the County of Madison for State purposes; that there be a tax of one mill on each dollar value of all the assessed property in the County of Madison for roads and bridges; that there be a poll tax of one dollar for the use of roads levied on each individual liable to pay such tax by the provision of statute; that there be a school tax of one-half mill on each dollar value levied on all the taxable property of Madison County; that there be three and a half mills levied on each dollar value of all the assessed taxable property of Madison County for county purposes; that there be a poll tax of 50 cents, levied on each person liable to pay such tax, for county purposes; that Henry McKinzie, N. S. Allcock and Edward Wood each be allowed \$2.50 for one day's service as Commissioner; that I. D. Guiberson be allowed \$2 for service as Commissioners' Clerk; that Court adjourn. (Signed by each of the three commissioners but not attested by any one as clerk.)

County Court, Madison County, Iowa, Sept. Term, A. D. 1851.

Be it remembered that on the 2nd day of Sept. A. D. 1851, the Court met pursuant to law. Present, John A. Pitzer, Judge.

Sept. 2, 1851, ordered that the road plat heretofore filed for the location of a road to be located from the south end of Front street in the town of Winterset, running south to the south line of Madison County, be and the same is hereby, established (and) recorded. There being no further business it is ordered that the Court adjourn until the next term in course.

This Commissioners Court record is the first book of record and therefore the oldest of all the county records.

It is a book of which the pages are $6\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$ inches and the cover $6\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The cover is heavy pasteboard with sheep leather across the back; the cover a mottled brown shaded with some more dark than light. The book is strongly sewed and is in fine condition of preservation, except that the leather backing of the front cover is torn from end to end, but the cover itself is held on by the middle two cords of binding.

The book contains 72 leaves, including 4 fly leaves unruled. The other leaves are ruled in blue, $\frac{1}{32}$ inch between lines—21 lines to the page with space equal to a line at bottom and nearly 2 line space at top margin. Being ruled for an account book, each page has three vertical lines—the first $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on left hand side of page from edge of page; the other two vertical lines at right side of page, the first of which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and the second $\frac{5}{8}$ from right side—vertical lines a yellow color. The paper is of good quality. The cost price is marked "40c" with a heavy flourish on upper front first fly leaf.

The four writers of the record all used a good quality of ink—P. M. Boyles, James Thornbrugh, I. D. Guiberson and A. D. Jones.

The written contents of the record, including all the signatures of the commissioners, are nearly as bright as when written. However, the line ruling is quite faded and the paper itself shows its age.

The book has seldom been opened or handled since that September day in 1851, when Judge Pitzer made the last record on the next to the very last page. There is scarcely a blot or "crossed out" word in all the records written by Boyles, Thornbrugh and Jones. Guiberson's portion of the record is not blotted nor otherwise defaced, except there is considerable written in that he "crossed out" with his pen which, with evident omissions of record, mars an otherwise fine record.

CHAPTER VI

COUNTY BUILDINGS

Since its inception Madison County has been called upon to spend large sums of money in providing suitable structures for its offices, records, monies and archives. Also for the safe keeping of criminals and persons accused of crimes and misdemeanors. It is also a matter of fact that Madison County, while prosperous and the great majority of her people are frugal and industrious, has that element to be found in all communities, that needs the care and sheltering supervision which come only from the public funds. The poor and indigent are here and have been almost from the start and, it being incumbent upon the county as a Christian bailiwick to provide food, clothes and a habitation for the helplessly poor and needy, that part of the county's obligations has not been slighted. A farm and suitable buildings have been bought, and paid for out of the public purse.

THE OLD LOG COURTHOUSE

The first building erected for the use of the county was a log structure, built on a lot now a part of Monumental Park. The first action taken by the board of county commissioners in this relation was on the third day of its October session, which began on the first of the month, in the year 1849, when it was "ordered that there be a court house built in the town of Winterset, Madison County, Iowa; description as follows: Of hewed oak logs 20 x 24 feet square, two stories high, first 9 feet, second 8 feet. Said building to be let out to the lowest bidder on the third Saturday of October A. D., 1849; that the commissioners' clerk be employed to write a specification of said house and also to write four advertisements for letting out said building."

At a special term held October 20th following, two of the commissioners present, it was "Ordered that the court house be *reversed* to a one story house, 18 x 30 feet square."

February 8, 1850, commissioners allowed S. B. and D. J. Casebier (first indication in the records of who got the contract) \$50 as part payment for building courthouse, to be paid out of lot fund.

At a special term held May 3d following, it was "Ordered that the court house be received by the contractors pointing the underpinning and repairing the roof; that S. B. and D. J. Casebier be allowed \$100, balance on court house."

There was no separate item in the clerk's bill, for drawing the specifications and writing the notices preparatory to the letting of the contract, and there appears to have been no other items of cost for the construction of the building

than already stated—a total of \$150. The contractors got all cash down, the town lot fund having been in cash all the time.

To this old temple of justice came judges, lawyers, litigants and the people generally, some to hold court and others to listen to the proceedings. Within its walls have been heard passionate and eloquent arguments of members of the bar and ministers of the gospel, the latter often holding sway, on an improvised pulpit within its walls of hewed logs, teaching the Word to the settlers and having a large share of the people for their audience. The pedagogue also had a place here, and taught the children "the rudiments," until a schoolhouse was built; so that, the three professions, the law, education and religion, gained a hearing in this humble courthouse. Many years ago the building was sold and removed to Court and Jackson streets, where another floor was added to the top and with weather boarding covering its rough sides was so changed that its most intimate acquaintance passed it by without signs of recognition. It was used for a barn many years and torn down and removed a few years ago.

FIRST JAIL

Courthouses and jails move hand in hand with church and school organizations usually in the onward march of the western pioneers. These four institutions, especially in Iowa, closely followed the advent of the first settlement of a new community. In Madison County, in the order of their establishment, first came the school, next the church, third the court and lastly the jail. We come now to the building of the first county jail in Madison County, in the year 1851.

The county had been organized over two years. Offenses against the peace and dignity of the state, property and life, had already been committed by citizens. Sessions of court had been held. The care and safe keeping of prisoners had been costly to the taxpayers of the infant county. Lack of revenue had prevented the earlier building of a gaol of detention. But the sale of lots in the little Town of Winterset, by the county which owned the town site, was providing the means with which to meet its current expenses and also to erect needed county buildings. Thus, at the session of the Commissioners' Court held January 7, 1851, it was "ordered that there be a jail built on lot No. 4, in block No. 18, in the original town of Winterset," to be completed by the first Monday in October, 1851. It was further "ordered that there be a contract made with the lowest bidder on the second Saturday of February, 1851, for the building of the jail house above ordered and payment to be made by installments as follows: One-third when the building is commenced, one-third when half done, and the balance when the work is completed."

Nothing further appears in the record relating to the county jail, until a special term of the Commissioners' Court held February 8th, at which it was "ordered that James Thornbrugh be allowed of the town lot fund one-third of the amount allowed him by contract, for building the jail, at the commencement of the building of the same." This is the first and only intimation in the record that a contract had been let to any one, and the record is silent concerning the price to be paid or the terms, other than when payment should be made. It may be added here that Thornbrugh was also the commissioners' clerk at the time, but

the hand writing of the commissioners' record shows for itself that Israel D. Guiberson, as deputy clerk, was entering all the record, for some time before as well as afterward during that year.

Among the remnant miscellaneous papers yet preserved in the auditor's office is the commissioners' specifications of this jail building. Because of its oddity, and the all round uniqueness of the building required to be built, it is given in full. It was written by Israel D. Guiberson:

"Specifications of a jailhouse to be erected in the town of Winterset, Madison county, Iowa, to wit: Size of same to be 18 feet square, the foundation to be laid of good stone, three feet high and three feet thick, two feet of said foundation to be beneath the surface of the earth and one foot above, the whole square between the foundation walls to be raised to a level with said walls by filling in small rock, the whole of which is to be floored over with hewn timbers 12 inches thick, from said floor on each side is to be built two walls of hewn timber eight feet high and one foot apart and the space between to be filled in with rock and mortar. The second floor to be lain with hewn square timbers 12 inches thick and finished on top with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch plank nailed through the outside, timber walls to be continued 7 feet above the second floor and then to be floored over in the same manner as the second, except the $1\frac{1}{2}$ plank, all of said timber to be of good oak or walnut or slippery elm, one window 12 inches square in the lower story with iron bars 4 each way in each wall, and a trap door through the second floor to be composed of 2 inch lumber double and well nailed together with large iron spikes, to be a door into the upper story, door shutter to be made of inch lumber, double, well nailed together and hung in substantial manner with strong iron bars across each side of said door so as to be locked and made safe; also a flight of stairs to be erected on the outside of said building and a platform to enter said door in the upper story, iron bar across said trap door, and a strong lock to fasten the same, so as to make it substantial; also to be a good shingle roof put upon said house; all of which is to be completed by the first Monday in October, A. D. 1851; the contract for the building of the same to be let to the lowest bidder, who shall give his bond with security to the commissioners of Madison county, Iowa, conditioned according to the specifications above named.

"P. S. Timber may be 10 inches in place of 12. There is to be a window in the second story, similar to the one named to be in the first story, with 4 iron bars each way. The outside wall to be laid with a cement made of sand and lime laid in the cracks as the wall is raised, and the logs to be notched down so as to touch. All of said work to be done in workmanlike manner."

And this old barricade tried to do its duty for many long years. A prisoner once remarked on being taken into it that "a man ought to be ashamed to try to get out." Anecdotes relating to the old shack are numerous and amusing.

Work on the jail proceeded slowly and at the July meeting the commissioners extended the time for its completion until January 1, 1852.

When the jail was completed is not known, as the records after September, 1851, appear to be missing for a period of more than two years. Nor do existing records show how much the contractor was to receive, nor how much was paid him, for its construction. However, he received the sum of \$232.50, July 7, 1851, on the contract. And in the county judge's annual statement for the year

ending July 5, 1852, there is an entry of "balance due on jail \$25." The members of the board at the time were David Bishop, Norval S. Allcock and Edward Wood. The sheriff's name was Silas Barns.

In 1865, a committee of the board of supervisors, appointed to consider repairs on the jail, reported against the feasibility of spending any money on the old cabin, whereupon the clerk of the board was authorized to sell the jail to the highest bidder. Some time later the old relic was removed and for a while John Stiffler maintained a set of scales on the lot. In June, 1867, "the application of the Soldiers' Monument Committee for aid was taken up, and on motion, it was voted to donate the jail lot for the benefit of the monument and H. J. B. Cummings, C. D. Bevington and M. R. Tidrick were appointed a committee to sell the same." Rev. C. T. McCaughan was the purchaser, who dismantled the concern and used the logs in building a stable on his own lot.

THE PRESENT JAIL

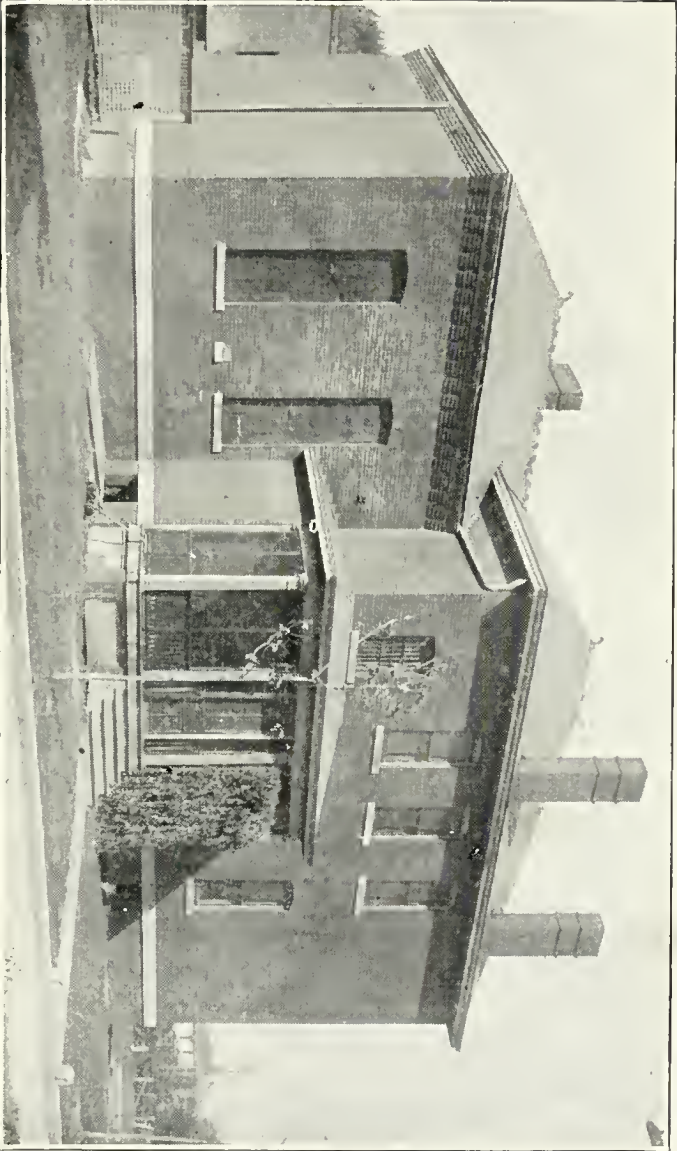
When the second and third courthouses were built the county jail was made a part of the structures. The courthouse, put up in 1868 and destroyed by fire in 1875, had cells for prisoners in the second story, but when a replica of the ruined structure took its place, provisions were made for incarcerating offenders against the law in the basement. This continued to be the county jail until the year 1903, when a two-story, pressed brick building was erected, on the corner of Green and North First streets, at a cost of approximately eleven thousand dollars. The front is on the Green Street side and is arranged as a residence for the jailer. To the rear, on the First Street frontage is the jail proper, which has in the center of it one large room, a steel cage, divided into cells. This building was secured for the county after considerable opposition by certain of the taxpayers.

MADISON COUNTY'S STATELY TEMPLE OF JUSTICE

The taxpayers of Madison County have expended for the building of the last two courthouses about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which \$120,000 was practically a total loss. Displaying a just realization of the importance of the bailiwick to the state and assuming a pardonable pride in her institutions, the money was granted by the electorate for the building of a temple of justice that would do them credit from a material and artistic point of view.

The construction of the first modern building, of which the present one is almost an exact replica, was commenced in the year 1868, and in its description the reader will have in mind the one now standing. The structure was built of the famed grey limestone so abundant in the county, and is in the form of a Greek cross, each of its four wings fronting a street. At the entrances are massive stone columns supporting piazzas, which are approached by concrete walks from each street; from them flights of stone steps, fifty feet in width, lead to the main corridors, six feet above the level of a beautiful campus.

The first floor is devoted to the county offices. These rooms are well lighted by high, broad windows and are supplied with steel vaults for the safe keeping



MADISON COUNTY JAIL, WINTERSET

of valuable documents. In the second story are the court room, apartments for the judge and attorneys and jury rooms. The attic, which is large and spacious, makes a convenient place for the storage of the flotsam and jetsam accumulating from year to year. The basement was for many years the county jail, having cells for the incarceration of prisoners, and in this arrangement it differed from its unfortunate predecessor, as in that one the jail was constructed in its second story. The whole is surmounted by a majestic dome, in which is hung a ponderous bell, whose tolling warns the judge and bar of the customary fiction that "it is eight o'clock until nine." On the apex of the dome is a cupola, in which is "the town clock," having on its four faces dials, that are plainly visible at night for many miles, made so by electric lights surrounding them.

This building cost about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars and was finished early in the year 1878, the work on its construction having been started soon after the destruction of the one preceding it. The new courthouse pleased the people who built it and has called forth the admiration of all who have seen it. Standing as it does in a beautifully shaded park, its majestic proportions stand out clearly and speak for themselves. Phoenix-like the temple arose from its own ashes and even today is one of the best buildings of its character in the State of Iowa. Dedicatory exercises followed the securing of the keys from the contractor, which are indicated by the program hereto attached:

DEDICATION
OF THE
MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
AT

Winterset, Iowa, February 4th, 1878

President.—Hon. John Leonard

Vice Presidents	{	Hon. John Mitchell
		Hon. Wm. M. Stone
		Hon. C. C. Nourse
		Hon. H. W. Maxwell
		Hon. Fred. Mott

Chaplain.—Rev. J. H. Potter

Music By
WINTERSET LIGHT GUARD BAND

Programme:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1.—Music, | Band |
| 2.—Prayer, | Chaplain |
| 3.—Music, | Band |
| 4.—Introductory Address, | President |
| 5.—Address, | Hon. G. G. Wright |
| 6.—Music, | Band |
| 7.—Addresses, | Hon. John Mitchell and Hon. Wm. M. Stone |
| 8.—Music, | Band |
| 9.—Addresses, | Hon. C. C. Nourse and Hon. H. W. Maxwell |

Toasts:

1.—Madison County—The peer of any county in the State in resources, and the enterprize of her citizens.

Response,

Hon. Fred Mott

2.—The Judiciary of Iowa—Distinguished alike for its learning and integrity. May it continue the guardian of the rights and liberties of the people.

Response,

Hon. C. C. Cole

3.—The Bar of Madison County—May it ever maintain an honorable standard in the profession.

Response,

T. C. Gilpin

4.—The Bar of Iowa—In character and ability the peer of any in the Union.

Response,

Hon. P. Gad Bryan

5.—This Court House—May the law be here administered in the enlightened spirit of the age, and only in the advancement of justice.

Response,

Rev. Henry Wallace

6.—The Superintendent and workmen who constructed this building, worthy the gratitude of their patrons for their skill and fidelity.

Response,

S. G. Ruby

7.—The ladies of Madison county, God bless them.

Response,

A. W. C. Weeks

Music,

Band

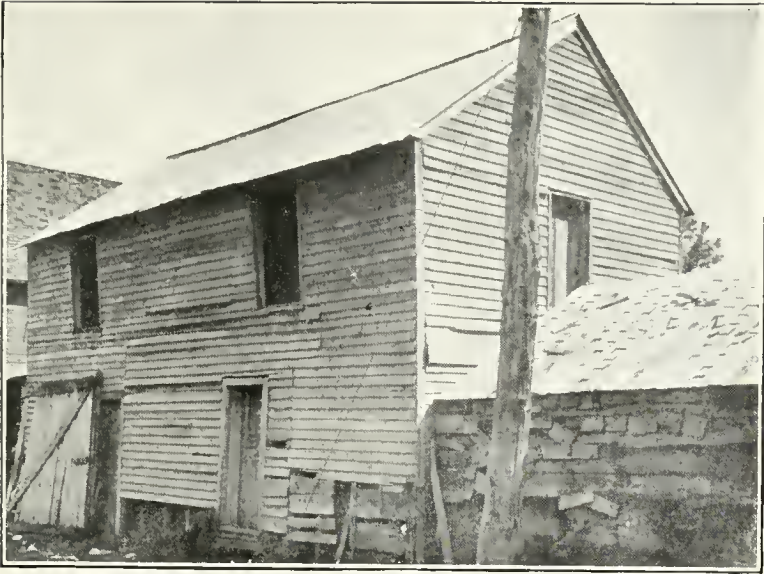
A BIT OF COURTHOUSE HISTORY

The first stone courthouse was discovered burning about 11 o'clock on the morning of October 2, 1875. The fire broke out in the gable of the east wing and soon communicated with the dome. The wind was blowing a gale from the south at the time and nothing could be done to arrest the fast consuming flames. The north side of the square was in imminent danger, which was averted by the heroic efforts of citizens, many hurriedly reaching the scene of destruction from the outlying districts. All valuables were removed from the treasurer's office and most of the records were gotten out; then the vaults were locked. Not an accident occurred, but the building was an utter ruin and carried no insurance.

On the 27th day of October, 1875, a few days after the disaster, the board of supervisors called a special election for November 23d, following, so that the question of issuing \$100,000 in bonds, for the purpose of building a courthouse might be passed upon. The election was held and the proposition carried by a majority of 464.

At a meeting of the Madison County Historical Society, held March 9, 1907, Judge W. H. Lewis had a valuable and interesting paper, treating of certain phases of the first courthouse history, which is deserving of a place in this chapter. In this relation he said:

The second courthouse in Madison County was built under contract. The



FIRST COURTHOUSE, WINTERSET

Built in 1850



COUNTY COURTHOUSE, WINTERSET

contract for its erection was let in 1868 by the board of supervisors during the time it consisted of seventeen members, and was awarded to Jacob Reichard, of Marion County, Iowa, to be built and completed within a term of three years. The nearest railroad station at that time was DeSoto, or perhaps a point east of Des Moines, and the work of getting material for the building was a difficult one.

During the time the house was being built there was a considerable degree of friction between the contractor and the board of supervisors. These troubles reached their climax in the autumn of 1870 when the house was completed, and the contractor and the board of supervisors not being able to agree on terms of settlement, the contractor locked the doors and refused to give possession of the house. Public interest had previously been excited by the circumstances, that during the second year that the work was going on, the county auditor seemed to be the adviser and attorney for the contractor while by law he was the representative and guardian of the public interests. This feeling of dissatisfaction was increased when at the close of his official term and during the last year of the work of building the courthouse he openly took charge of the contractor's interests.

The last session of the "big board of supervisors," while it yet consisted of seventeen members, was held at about the time of the completion of the house and they were unable to make terms to obtain possession of the house and a final adjournment was made leaving the contractor in possession of the house and the doors locked.

This state of affairs continued until the 1st of January, 1871, when the first meeting of the board of supervisors with three members occurred. No settlement was reached at this session and just as the final adjournment for the term was about to be made, a member suggested that they ought to take possession of the courthouse before going home. The other members replied that they would be glad to do so if they could and it was agreed to try. A lawyer, V. Wainwright, was called in and he suggested a plan, which was adopted and put in operation at once.

A suit was begun before justice of the peace, V. G. Holliday, claiming that the keys of the courthouse were the property of the county and asking that a writ of replevin be issued and the keys taken from the contractor and delivered to the board of supervisors. The contractor, Mr. Reichard, his attorney, T. C. Gilpin, Melvin Stone, a hardware dealer, and several other persons were made parties defendant. The proceedings were begun just at nightfall and the justice announced that he would hold court until the case was finished. The writ of replevin was issued and placed in the hands of Sheriff J. S. Tullis for service.

Stone, who was one of the defendants, had made a contract to furnish a lot of heavy coal stoves to use in the courthouse and the stoves had arrived and he had no room to put them in his store and having no other place to put them he had notified the auditor that he was ready to set up the stoves in the courthouse according to his contract, but as the contractor had the keys he would not allow the stoves to be put in.

Reichard and Stone were close personal friends and to accommodate Stone, it was arranged between them that Stone might put the stoves in the house in the night after the stores were all closed and everybody asleep.

It was thought best to try to get the keys Stone was supposed to have first. The office of the justice was so located as to afford a good view of the windows of the courthouse and the court, the sheriff and his posse and the supervisors sat and waited for the light that told that Stone and his men were in the house at work.

While they waited, it was learned that one of Reichard's men had gone in the early evening to take the train at DeSoto for Des Moines. As Reichard had been getting money of a Des Moines bank and the cashier was getting uneasy, it was conjectured he was taking the keys to the bank to serve as collateral, so a deputy was dispatched with the best team in town, with orders to overtake him at all hazards.

After midnight the light was seen to move toward the east entrance and the sheriff and his posse placed themselves near and waited until all were outside, the door locked, and all a few feet away from the door, when he announced himself as sheriff and called a halt and surrender. The presence of a well placed posse made it easy to obey the demand. The sheriff demanded of Stone the surrender of all the keys to the courthouse he had in his possession. This Stone refused and the sheriff took him and his men before the court and the court ordered him to deliver the keys to the sheriff. Stone again refused and the court promptly adjudged him guilty of contempt and ordered him to be fined and imprisoned until he obeyed the order. Finding himself thus placed, he gave up a large bunch of keys. The sheriff was ordered to hold him in custody until it appeared that he had given up all the keys.

J. F. Jones, a mechanic, who had fitted all the locks on the doors was in court and the bunch of keys Stone gave up was given him to examine and designate the doors to which they belonged. This he was able to do and he found that the keys to the jail, which was located in the third story, were not in the lot. While these keys were being sorted the sheriff and his posse went to look up Reichard and his attorney. The contractor's boarding house was surrounded and the sheriff rapped at the door, announced himself and his business and demanded admittance. Some delay was made and excuses were offered for not admitting him. A window was raised at the back of the house and Reichard started to climb out, but Joe Garlinger laid his hand on him and told him to get back. There seemed to be much noise made about the stove, and the sheriff was getting impatient when they let him in. They found a hot fire in the stove and a bunch of keys in the fire. The fire was quickly drawn and the keys got out. With these keys and Mr. Reichard, the sheriff returned to the justice's office and found the court still in session and ready to proceed with the case. Reichard was asked concerning the keys but refused to answer, demanding to see his attorney. He was promptly gratified, for at that moment the deputy sheriff with Reichard's attorney, T. C. Gilpin, in charge, appeared in the door. After a brief consultation, Reichard refused to answer any and all questions. The court adjudged him to be in contempt and ordered him committed to jail. The question concerning the keys was asked of the attorney, who also refused to answer, and was promptly adjudged in contempt and ordered committed to jail. Reichard and his attorney both began to laugh but the sheriff showed the jail keys and told them to follow him.



RUINS OF SECOND COURTHOUSE,
WINTERSET



VIEW OF COURTHOUSE SQUARE, WINTERSET, 1868

At this the smiles faded and they announced themselves ready to answer. They said there was a lot of keys in a barrel of ashes in the backyard at Reichard's boarding house. Some of the posse went and got them. At this time the deputy sheriff, who had gone toward DeSoto returned with his man, but he had no keys. Mr. Jones said he seemed to have keys to all the doors and the defendants were relieved from the penalties for contempt of court until later in the day.

It was now nearly daylight and messengers were sent for each county officer to report for duty at the new courthouse. In a very short time all appeared and each was given the key to his office and directed to move in immediately. The rising sun shone on a busy scene in that courthouse. Many men were hurrying in with armfuls of books and early in the morning every officer was behind his desk ready for business. This was Saturday, and Saturday was then, as ever, before and since, a great day in Winterset. As the people came in the news was joyously spread that the new courthouse was open and in possession of the county officers. A happy crowd of people passed through the halls and corridors until nightfall, and the new board of supervisors were unanimously voted the heroes of the day.

THE COUNTY FARM

When the county grew to such proportions as to acquire a class of people known as indigents, the helpless poor and unsound of mind, it became necessary for the authorities to devise ways and means for their care and comforts. At first, when their number was insignificant, the unfortunate ones were "farmed out" to a proper person, who undertook, for a nominal remuneration, to give his charge food and shelter. This system was a makeshift and very unsatisfactory to the county and her wards, so that it was determined to provide an asylum, to be built and maintained from the public funds, for those worthy of support. To this end a tract of land was purchased in the year 1876, where a large frame building was erected for inmates. Later, a two-story brick structure was erected for the care and safe keeping of the feeble minded and insane. Some few years ago, the building for the insane was abandoned for its original purpose, owing to a law having been passed making it obligatory on counties of the state to send their hopelessly insane to a state institution provided for them; so that, for several years this building on the county farm has practically remained vacant. However, the farm, consisting of 256¾ acres and located in sections 24 and 25, Douglas Township, has been kept in a good state of cultivation and all necessary buildings have been maintained for the steward, inmates and live stock. The number of unfortunates seeking care and shelter in this infirmary has never been large and at this writing there are only twelve, nine of whom are men and three women.

In his annual report for the year 1913, the steward, G. W. Gilliland, makes the following notations: "The farm consists of 257 acres, upon which is built one dwelling house of nine rooms, one pauper house of fourteen rooms and one of twelve rooms; two barns, double corn crib, poultry house, ice house, workhouse, coal house and two hog houses * * * Total valuation of farm, \$30,808."

CHAPTER VII

POLITICAL

The county had been divided into three voting precincts, named North, Center and South, and their names suggest their relative location. North included all the territory north of a line drawn from the head of Cedar to the west line of the county, down the channel of Cedar to where it crosses the line between now Union and Crawford townships, thence east to the east line of the county. Center precinct embraced that portion of the county beginning at the point where Cedar crosses the boundary line between now Union and Crawford townships, thence south along that line to the dividing ridge between Middle River and Jones Creek, thence westerly to the county line, thence north to the south line of North Precinct. South Precinct included the remaining portion of the county, being south and east of Center Precinct. Thus Center had the smallest area but it contained over half the votes of the county.

NORTH PRECINCT

The election was held at the log house of Samuel Guye, which stood near the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 7 in now Union Township. The judges were James W. Guye, Joseph Combs and Alfred Rice; clerks were Claiborne Pitzer and Joshua Hinkley. Rice first administered the oath to all the others and in turn Guye qualified Rice. The poll opened about 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 P. M. The following persons voted in the order given: William Brunk, Jacob Combs, John Wilhoit, Martin Baum, William Sturman, David S. Bowman, James Brown, Irvin Baum, Samuel C. Brownfield, Leonard Bowman, John B. Sturman, John Cracraft, John R. Beedle, Amos Case, David Cracraft, William Combs, George W. Guye, Samuel Guye, William Hinshaw, Joseph Combs, Claiborne Pitzer, Joshua Hinkley, James W. Guye, Alfred Rice—24. In this precinct Bilderback for sheriff had 3 votes, Guye for sheriff had 18; McClellan for district clerk, 15; Samuel Casebier for district clerk, 5; A. D. Jones for prosecuting attorney, 18; Bowman for coroner, 18; Combs for commissioner, 20; Daniel McKinzie for commissioner, 3; Bishop for commissioner, 13; Alcock for commissioner, 7; Gentry for commissioner, 13; Casebier for commissioner, 1; Henry McKinzie for commissioner, 6; Boyles for commissioners' clerk, 16; Thornbrugh for commissioners' clerk, 6; George W. McClellan for commissioners' clerk, 1; Phipps for probate judge, 17; Joshua Hinkley for recorder, 9; Jones for surveyor, 18; David Cracraft for school fund commissioner, 7; Alfred Rice for justice, 21; John R. Beedle for constable, 21; George W. Guye for constable, 16; Martin Baum for constable, 3; Mr. McKinzie for commissioner, 2.

CENTER PRECINCT

No record remains concerning the election at this precinct. The election was held at the house of Chenoweth Casebier, who lived near and a little east of the center of section 32 in now Union Township. Two of the judges were Joseph K. Evans and John Butler and one of the clerks was Alfred D. Jones. At least thirty-four votes were cast.

SOUTH PRECINCT

The election was held at the log house of Joel M. Clanton. The judges were William C. Allcock, Caleb Clark and Joel M. Clanton; clerks were N. S. Allcock and Seth Adamson. William C. Allcock first administered the oath to all the others and in turn was qualified by Clark. The poll was opened about 9.30 A. M. and closed at 6 P. M. The following persons voted in the order given: Caleb Clark, Charles Clanton, N. S. Allcock, D. S. Smith, Seth Adamson, Isaac Clanton, David Simmerman, Samuel Peter, Joel M. Clanton, William C. Allcock—ten.

At this precinct, Bilderback, for sheriff, had 9 votes; George W. McClellan for district clerk, 9; Leonard Bowman for coroner, 7; Henry McKinzie for commissioner, 6; William Gentry for commissioner, 5; David Bishop for commissioner, 10; Philip M. Boyles for commissioners' clerk, 2; James Thornbrugh for commissioners' clerk, 8; William Phipps for probate judge had 10; A. D. Jones for surveyor, 7; Seth Adamson for justice of the peace, 9; Samuel Peter for justice of the peace had 1; William C. Allcock for constable, 9; David S. Smith for constable, 1; A. D. Jones for prosecuting attorney, 7. The result of the election has already been given.

What was then popularly known as the "August election" was held Monday, August 6th, at which three state officers were elected and in Madison County a full line of county officers, the organizing election on the first day of January being a special election, the officers then elected holding only until their successors should be chosen at the regular election in August, and qualified.

The county seat had been located to the entire satisfaction of all the "north-siders" and "Hoosier prairie" had almost cheerfully acquiesced in the result. Fortunately for the county no disposition for strife over the matter remained. All together the scattering settlements of the county united with vim and energy for the upbuilding of Winterset and for a greater Madison County. Party lines were neither drawn nor thought of in matters relating to Madison County. The county was nearly 4 to 1 democratic on national politics and yet whigs were elected to nearly half the county offices.

At this election there were eighty-two votes cast in the county. More than eighteen legal voters did not attend the election and there were several persons who had not been residents long enough to be qualified voters. Probably there were at this time one hundred and thirty persons in the county of voting age.

In the absence of any public issue the little interest there was manifested clustered around the offices of sheriff, commissioners' clerk and recorder. Concerning Sheriff Bilderback, it was claimed he was utterly incompetent and that A. D. Jones was the real sheriff. It was the big office of the county, but "Hoosier

prairie," including the Clanton country, remained loyal to Bilderback and pulled him through. Following is the result of this election: Sheriff, Ephraim Bilderback; clerk of district court, George W. McClellan; commissioners' clerk, James Thornbrugh; coroner, Leonard Bowman; commissioners, Henry McKinzie, N. S. Alcock, William Gentry; prosecuting attorney, A. D. Jones; surveyor, William Harmon; recorder and treasurer, Enos Berger; probate judge, William M. Phipps; sealer of weights and measures, John Butler.

The canvass of the returns in the above election was certified by P. M. Boyles, commissioners' clerk, and by Justices of the Peace Joshua C. Casebier and Alfred Rice, of date August 8, 1849.

Following are the names of the election board officers and those who voted at this election:

UNION TOWNSHIP

Election held at the log house of Leonard Bowman. Judges were David D. Henry, Leonard Bowman and James Brown. Clerks were Irvin Baum and Thomas M. Boyles. Those who voted were David Brinson, Samuel Guye, George W. Guye, James W. Guye, Lewis Baum, Henry Rice, Claiborne Pitzer, William Sturman, David D. Henry, James Brown, John B. Sturman, Thomas M. Boyles, Anderson W. Moore, Alfred Rice, William Hinshaw, John Wilhoit, James Brewer, William Combs, Leonard Bowman, Irvin Baum, Nimrod Taylor—twenty-one.

CENTER TOWNSHIP

Election held at the log house of Enos Berger on the town site of Winterset (then the only house on the town site). Judges were Joseph K. Evans, Charles Wright and Jonathan C. Casebier. Clerks were E. R. Guiberson and P. M. Boyles. Those who voted were John Deshazer, E. R. Guiberson, William M. Phipps, A. D. Jones, Henry Simmons, Joseph Moore, Absalom Thornbrugh, John Galaway, Charles Mendenhall, John Wayson, William Harmon, Daniel Vancil, J. C. Casebier, William Stephenson (Stinson), Absalom McKinzie, Lemuel Thornbrugh, James Thornbrugh, P. M. Boyles, Enos Berger, Charles Wright, J. K. Evans, John Butler, David Chenoweth, Andrew Evans, Robert Deshazer, George W. McClellan, John M. Evans, Henry McKinzie, E. Bilderback, John Wilkinson, William Gentry, Samuel Crawford, Hiram Hurst—thirty-three.

SOUTH TOWNSHIP

Election held at the log house of Nathan Viney. Judges were Andrew J. Stark, Caleb Clark and George Smith. Clerks were David Bishop and N. S. Alcock. Those who voted were Samuel Fleener, Seth Adamson, Noah Bishop, Isaac C. Smith, Joseph Bishop, Asbury W. Burns, Joel M. Clanton, John Carroll, William Smith, Levi Bishop, Benjamin M. Hilmon, Isaac Clanton, A. J. Hart, David Simmerman, Charles Clanton, Reuben G. Lee, William C. Alcock, Nathan Viney, J. M. Watson, Samuel Peter, A. J. Stark, Caleb Clark, George Smith,

N. S. Allcock, David Bishop, Dr. H. Whited, David Worley, David S. Smith—twenty-eight.

The next was the regular election held on the 5th day of August, 1850, at which state, district and some county officers were elected. The poll books are missing. The result of this election appears by the following abstract certified by James Thornbrugh, commissioners' clerk, and Justices John Vanhouten and L. D. Skidmore: representative, two to elect, E. R. Guiberson and Lysander W. Babbitt; clerk of district court, James Thornbrugh; county commissioner, Edwin Wood; surveyor, Simmons Rutty.

At a special election, held October 19, 1850, to fill vacancy in the office of treasurer and recorder, Otho Davis was elected.

A special election was held April 27, 1851, to fill a vacancy in the office of sheriff, caused by the resignation of Ephraim Bilderback. The contestants were Silas Barns and Joseph Evans, and each received thirty-four votes. By casting lots, Barns won the office.

On the first Monday of August, 1851, the regular election was held under the law, passed at the late session of the General Assembly, which vacated the office of county commissioners and substituted the office of county judge. Other changes were made in county offices. An abstract of the returns is all that remains of record. It shows that John A. Pitzer was elected county judge; Silas Barns, sheriff; I. D. Guiberson, treasurer and recorder; Simmons Rutty, surveyor; William Gentry, coroner; Thomas D. Jones, prosecuting attorney.

In 1852, I. G. Houk was elected district clerk at the April election and in August came the first presidential election held in Madison County. Previously, party lines had not been sharply drawn in the county and several whigs were elected to office in previous years. The year before there was a marked tightening of party lines and in this year each candidate took his chances on his party ticket. The election plainly showed the increasing strength of the whig party. Out of a total vote of 253 cast by the presidential electors, the whigs totaled 103. At this election both democratic candidates for the Legislature, N. B. Allison and P. Gad Bryan were elected. Other officers elected were: Clerk of district court, I. G. Houk; county attorney, M. L. McPherson.

The counties of Madison, Warren and Marion constituted a senatorial district and the same counties comprised a district which was entitled to three representatives. The three receiving the highest number of votes in the district were declared elected, so that this election sent to the Legislature N. B. Allison, P. Gad Bryan and William Gentry, all democrats. Houk won his election for clerk of the district court by casting lots with his opponent, Alfred D. Jones, each having received 131 votes.

As near as the records will permit, a list of county officials from 1849 to 1914 follows, the year first mentioned showing the date of election:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

1849—David Bishop, William Combs and William Gentry, chosen at the first election, which was a special one; Henry McKinzie, N. S. Allcock, William Gentry, chosen at the regular election in August; 1850-1, Henry McKinzie, Norval S. Allcock and Edmond Wood.

CLERK OF COMMISSIONERS' COURT

P. M. Boyles, 1849; James Thornbrugh, chosen at the regular election, 1849.

COUNTY JUDGE

1851-8—John A. Pitzer; 1859-60, E. R. Guiberson; 1861-4, T. D. Jones; 1865-7, N. W. Garretson; W. H. Lewis appointed to fill vacancy 1867; 1868, T. C. Gilpin, who continued in office until January, 1869, when it was abolished and he became and acted in the capacity of auditor until the first regular election for that office.

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

1849-51—G. W. McClellan; 1852-3, I. G. Houk; 1854-5, Lewis S. Davis; 1856-9, C. D. Bevington; 1860-1, E. A. Huber; 1862-7, M. R. Tidrick; 1868-71, Daniel E. Cooper; 1872-5, E. O. Burt; 1876-81, W. R. Shriver; 1882-7, W. S. Whedon; 1888-91, W. C. Newlon; 1892-5, D. C. Wright; 1896-9, H. S. Thomson; 1900-03, R. L. Huston; 1904-07, J. A. Way; 1908-11, W. F. Craig; 1912-15, H. C. Husted.

RECORDER

Joseph K. Evans, January 1, 1849; Enos Berger, 1849; regular election, Otho Davis, October, 1850; I. D. Guiberson, 1851-2; Enos Berger, recorder and treasurer, 1853-5; Dr. L. M. Tidrick, 1856-7; David Bishop, treasurer and recorder, 1857-8; I. G. Houk, treasurer and recorder, 1859-62; R. A. Stitt, treasurer and recorder, 1863; in 1865 the offices of treasurer and recorder were separated and R. A. Stitt was elected treasurer. It is presumed he retained the recordership until his successor was elected the following year. O. A. Moser, 1866-9; J. F. Smith, 1870-3; J. W. Graham, 1874-7; A. McMichael, 1878; J. A. Sanford, to fill vacancy, 1879; J. A. Sanford, 1880-1; G. W. Klingensmith, 1882-4; Eva Klingensmith, to fill vacancy, 1885; Eva Klingensmith, 1886-7; Caroline Murray, 1888-91; John T. Young, 1892-5; Jerome Griffith, 1896-9; W. H. Vance, 1900-3; E. F. Connoran, 1904-7; George Hill, 1908-11; Jeannette E. Beck, 1912-15.

TREASURER

R. A. Stitt, 1865-6; William H. Leonard, 1867-8; J. A. Pitzer, 1869-70; E. G. Barker, 1871-4; M. A. Knight, 1875-80; J. M. Andrews, 1881-4; C. F. Koehler, 1885-6; James Early, 1887-90; I. W. Horn, 1891-4; J. H. Wintrode, 1895-6; D. G. Ratliff, 1897-1900; J. W. Smith, 1901-05; C. L. Wilson, 1906-07; C. H. Hochstetler, 1908-11; John W. Krell, 1912-15.

SHERIFF

Ephraim Bilderback, 1849-50; Silas Barns, 1851, chosen at a special election in April of that year to fill vacancy, and elected to the office at the regular election in August; Lewis S. Garrett, 1853; William Combs, 1855; Joseph K. Evans,

1857-8; Samuel Hamilton, 1859-61; H. C. Carter, 1863-4; J. F. Brock, 1865-70; J. S. Tullis, 1871-2; W. O. Ludlow, 1873-4; D. G. Ratliff, 1875-8; J. R. Davis, 1879-82; John McAndrews, 1883-6; Jeff Wheat, 1887-90; M. E. Bennett, 1891-4; M. L. Silliman, 1895-8; Douglas Roy, 1899-1900; J. W. Breeding, 1901-2; Sol Breeding appointed to fill vacancy, 1903; John Dockstader, 1903-7; J. P. Breeding, 1908-13; F. B. Brock, 1914-

AUDITOR

Thomas C. Gilpin, 1869; S. G. Holliday, 1869-72; C. C. Goodale, 1873-8; A. L. Tullis, 1879-82; Ezra Brownell, 1883-6; G. W. Poffinbarger, 1887-91; A. N. Hull, 1892-5; C. C. Stiles, 1896-9; Herman A. Mueller, 1900-03; G. W. Patterson, 1904-07; T. M. Scott, 1908-11; C. R. Green, 1912-15.

SURVEYOR

Alfred D. Jones, 1849; Wm. Harmon, regular election, 1849; Simmons Ratty, 1850-4; William Davis, 1855-62; E. S. McCarty, 1863-5; W. H. Lewis, 1866; P. G. Andrews, 1867-70; A. W. Wilkinson, 1871-2; R. A. Patterson, 1873-6; J. A. Wilkins, 1877-8; O. A. Moser, 1879-81; R. A. Patterson, to fill vacancy, 1881; J. A. Snyder, 1883-4; J. A. Wilkins, 1885-6; A. N. Canfield, 1887-8; R. A. Patterson, 1889-94; Robert A. Greene, 1895-1900; E. C. Wilson, 1901; W. R. Stewart, 1902; D. E. Hollingsworth, 1903-5; W. C. James, 1906-7; Charles Merrill, 1908-9; E. B. Hiatt, 1910 to date.

CORONER

Leonard Bowman, 1849; William Gentry, 1851; Dr. John H. Gaff, 1852-4; Dr. John G. Scott, 1855; David Surber, 1857; J. L. Denman, 1858; D. B. Allen, 1859; C. H. Coon, 1871-4; A. Hood, 1875-6; P. M. Boyles, 1877-84; M. C. DeBord, 1885-6; J. M. Hobson, 1887-92; D. S. Martiñ, 1893-1903; F. O. Richards, 1904-14.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

In a measure, the first head of the schools in Madison County held office under the title of school fund commissioner, the first incumbent of the office, Daniel Vancil, being elected in 1849; David S. Bowman, April 2, 1849; E. R. Guiberson, 1852; C. M. Wright, 1854; James Shepherd, 1856-8; Lewis Mayo, 1859-60; H. W. Hardy, 1861-4; J. S. Goshorn, 1865-6; H. W. Hardy, 1867-70; C. C. Chamberlain, 1871, resigned April 1, 1872, W. A. Ross appointed to fill vacancy; Butler Bird, 1872-4, Butler Bird resigned January, 1875, H. W. Hardy appointed to fill vacancy; H. W. Hardy, 1875-8; Emma Ray, 1879-80; Homer Thompson, to fill vacancy, January 6, 1881; J. W. Mamm, 1881-4; E. R. Zeller, 1885-8; T. H. Stone, 1889-92; J. J. Crossley, 1893-96; Ed M. Smith, 1897-8; H. D. Smith, 1899-1902; T. H. Stone, 1903-06; Gertrude M. Duff, 1906-09, resigned; Jean M. Cash, 1910, to fill vacancy; John Gentry, 1911-12; Carrie E. Ludlow, 1913-

COUNTY ATTORNEY

The first officer of the District Court, whose duties were to represent the state in criminal and semi-criminal actions, was known and designated as the district attorney, whose jurisdiction extended throughout the counties comprising the judicial district for which he was elected. The first incumbent of this office was Alfred D. Jones. The General Assembly of 1885-6 passed an act abolishing the office of district attorney and creating the office of county attorney, thereby confining the duties of the prosecutor to his own county. The county attorney under the act holds his office by the votes of the electorate of the county, the same as other officers. The first election in Madison County for county attorney was held in 1887, and the first to hold the office was John A. Guiher; Frederick Mott, 1890-3; J. P. Steele, 1894-7; C. A. Robbins, 1898-1901; W. S. Cooper, 1902-05; Leo C. Percival, 1907-09; Sam C. Smith, 1910-13; Phil R. Wilkinson, 1914-

CIRCUIT COURT ABOLISHED

In 1869, the business of the District Court had become so great that a new tribunal was created and designated as the Circuit Court. This court exercised general jurisdiction concurrent with the District Court, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and exclusive jurisdiction in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, and had a general supervision thereof in all civil matters. It also had the power to correct and prevent abuses where no other remedy was provided. This court also had original jurisdiction of all probate matters. Prior to the year 1869 the clerk was elected as clerk of the District Court. When the law went into effect establishing the Circuit Court, the official duties were circumscribed by both courts. January 1, 1887, the Circuit Court was abolished.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

In the year 1861 the system of county board of supervisors was organized in the various counties of the state, by act of the Legislature. The following persons composed the first board of supervisors in Madison County:

Josiah Arnold, William McDonald, Otho Davis, Henry A. Myers, Milton Thompson, J. C. Scott, Lewis Crawford, Oliver Crawford, Ira S. Smith, Ashford Lake, J. D. Hartman, Harbert Harris, David Stanton.

1862—J. W. Lane, O. Crawford, M. Thompson, William McDonald, S. Ross, L. Crawford, L. N. Clark, H. Harris, M. C. Hoekenberry, J. D. Hartman, William Gentry, A. Lake, D. McCarty, C. A. Beerbower, D. Francis, A. Bonham, S. H. Guye.

1863—David McCarty, J. W. Lane, O. Crawford, S. Ralston, E. H. Venard, William H. McDonald, S. Harter, L. N. Clark, A. Bonham, S. Ross, H. Hamm, A. Bennett, G. A. Beerbower, H. Harris, W. J. Davis, M. C. Hoekenberry, Samuel Harter.

1864—William McDonald, Alfred Hood, Thomas H. Pendleton, Hugh Hamm, S. Ross, O. Crawford, E. H. Venard, Matthew McGee, Abihu Wilson, W. J.

Davis, H. C. Smith, S. Hamblin, S. Harter, A. Bennett, Samuel Ralston, J. C. Scott, Van B. Wiggins.

1865—William H. McDonald, George W. Roberts, O. Crawford, J. M. Browne, E. H. Venard, P. M. Boyles, S. A. Ross, B. F. Brown, James Allen, M. M. McGee, Thomas H. Pendleton, Simeon Hamblin, Abihu Wilson, W. J. Davis, H. C. Smith, J. C. Scott, A. Hood.

1866—George W. Roberts, Oliver Crawford, William Anderson, William McDonald, P. M. Boyles, S. A. Ross, B. F. Brown, J. W. Cooper, E. G. Perkins, Benjamin Blythe, Allen Barnett, A. G. Welch, James McAfferty, E. C. Stewart, John McLeod, M. C. DeBord, James Allen.

1867—William McDonald, E. G. Perkins, J. W. Cooper, A. J. Adkison, William L. Wilkin, B. F. Brown, William Anderson, James McAfferty, George W. Roberts, E. C. Stewart, John McLeod, A. G. Welch, Benjamin Blythe, Eli Cox, Allen Barnett, J. D. Whitenack, Thomas W. Stiles.

1868—E. F. Turney, C. Hughart, T. W. Stiles, William Anderson, William McDonald, Eli Cox, Q. C. Bird, B. F. Brown, J. D. Whitenack, James Goare, I. N. Hogle, H. H. Harris, Daniel Francis, O. B. Bissell, A. M. Hart, Joseph J. Grier.

1869—William Anderson, John McLeod, Sr., J. D. Whitenack, D. F. Turney, Daniel Francis, James Goare, Van B. Wiggins, George B. Breeding, I. N. Hogle, C. Hughart, Thomas W. Stiles, William Smith, Harbert Harris, O. B. Bissell, A. M. Hart, J. J. Grier, George Fisher.

In 1870 the supervisor system was changed and the number reduced to three, who should be elected by the county at the general election and the length of their terms to be decided by lot. After this change supervisors were elected as follows, but the change was not complete until the old supervisors had served out their terms:

1870—George Fisher, I. N. Hogle, J. M. Andrews, William Anderson, W. H. Lewis, E. H. Conger.

1871—William Anderson, E. H. Conger, W. H. Lewis.

1872—E. H. Conger, Thomas Runkle, W. H. Lewis.

1873—W. H. Lewis, Thomas Runkle, Milton Wilson.

1874—W. H. Lewis, Thomas Runkle, Milton Wilson.

1875—W. H. Lewis, S. M. Creger, Milton Wilson.

1876—W. H. Lewis, S. M. Creger, Milton Wilson.

1877—S. M. Creger, G. A. Beerbower, Milton Wilson.

1878—G. A. Beerbower, John H. Marley, Milton Wilson.

1879—Alfred Hartman, G. A. Beerbower, John H. Marley.

1880—J. H. Marley, J. F. Buchanan, Alfred Hartman.

1881—J. F. Buchanan, Charles Polk, L. S. Holmes.

1882—J. F. Buchanan, Charles Polk, L. S. Holmes.

1883—Charles Polk, C. W. Thompson, George Storck.

1884—George Storck, George Duncan, M. C. Shaw.

1885—George Storck, M. C. Shaw, J. M. Browne.

1886—M. C. Shaw, J. M. Browne, G. F. Lenocker.

1887—G. F. Lenocker, J. M. Browne, L. N. Conway.

1888—L. N. Conway, M. M. McGee, G. F. Lenocker.

- 1889—L. N. Conway, M. M. McGee, Thomas W. Stiles.
 1890—M. M. McGee, Thomas W. Stiles, N. B. Hollingsworth.
 1891—Thomas W. Stiles, N. B. Hollingsworth, L. Banker.
 1892—N. B. Hollingsworth, L. Banker, John Brooker.
 1893—L. Banker, John Brooker, W. E. Mack.
 1894—John Brooker, W. E. Mack, H. H. Kilgore.
 1895—W. E. Mack, H. H. Kilgore, John Brooker.
 1896—H. H. Kilgore, John Brooker, A. B. Johnson.
 1897—John Brooker, A. B. Johnson, A. Dunlap.
 1898—A. Dunlap, C. S. Wilson, A. B. Johnson.
 1899—Alexander Dunlap, C. S. Wilson, A. B. Johnson.
 1900—C. S. Wilson, A. B. Johnson, Alexander Dunlap.
 1901—A. Dunlap, A. B. Johnson, C. S. Wilson.
 1902—Alexander Dunlap, C. S. Wilson, A. J. Jones.
 1903—C. S. Wilson, A. J. Jones, James Breckenridge.
 1904—A. J. Jones, M. O. Brady, James Breckenridge.
 1905—A. J. Jones, M. O. Brady, James Breckenridge.
 1906—M. O. Brady, A. J. Jones, James Breckenridge.
 1907—M. O. Brady, R. A. Lenocker, A. J. Jones.
 1908—R. A. Lenocker, M. O. Brady, J. T. Young.
 1909—M. O. Brady, J. T. Young, W. H. Deardorff.
 1910—W. E. Shambaugh, W. H. Deardorff, L. V. Price.
 1911—L. V. Price, W. H. Deardorff, W. H. Maxwell.
 1912—L. V. Price, W. H. Maxwell, C. D. Stiles.
 1913—W. H. Maxwell, C. D. Stiles, L. V. Price.
 1914—C. D. Stiles, L. V. Price, W. H. Maxwell.
 1915—L. V. Price, W. H. Maxwell, C. D. Stiles.

REPRESENTATIVES

Below is a list of Madison's able men who represented the county in the General Assembly: Senate: M. L. McPherson, 6th, 7th, 8th and extra session, 9th and extra session; Benjamin F. Roberts, 10th session; Benjamin F. Murray, 13th and 14th; Eli Wilkin, 20th and 21st; Richard Price, 22d and 23d; James J. Crossley, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32d.

House: Edwin R. Guiberson, 3d and 7th; Benjamin F. Roberts, 6th; T. D. Jones, 8th and extra; Alfred Hood, 9th and extra; John E. Darby, 10th; Joseph M. Browne, 11th; Benjamin F. Murray, 12th; John H. Hartenbower, 13th; David D. Davisson, 14th; O. B. Bissell, 15th; J. J. Smith, 16th; William F. Hadley, 17th; Daniel Francis, 18th; Butler Bird, 19th; Albert R. Dalmey, 20th and 21st; Dr. J. H. Mack, 22d and 23d; I. K. Wilson, 24th; A. L. Wood, 25th, 26th and extra session; John Shambaugh, 27th and 28th; Robert A. Greene, 29th, 30th and 31st; John Schoenberger, 32d and extra session; Elias R. Zeller, 33d and 34th; Walter F. Craig, 35th; R. A. Lenocker, 36th.

CHAPTER VIII

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MADISON COUNTY

In publishing what follows, nothing should be construed in a partisan sense. The democratic party long had existed, even from the beginning of the nation under its republican form of government. Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, was its first great beacon light and patron saint and then came Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," who solidified its ranks and made the party the dominant one for generations. But the republican party was born while Madison County was in her infancy and leaders in the political affairs of this community took part in the christening. So that, a general outline of the notable event has a place in this work.

An account of the formation and first years of the republican party in Iowa will doubtless be of interest. The party was organized in the county in 1856, mainly through the exertions of H. J. B. Cummings. Colonel Cummings, on his way in search of a new home, crossed the Mississippi River on the ice, in January, 1856, and came directly to Winterset. He was an ardent believer in the principles of the new party, which had been organized in the state he came from the previous year, and a certain incident occurring soon after arriving at his new home, was the occasion of his entering upon the work of organization here: Mr. Glazebrook, the democratic postmaster here, received from the office of Horace Greeley a package of documents urging the organization of the party in all the counties of the state, also printed calls for assembling of persons in sympathy with the movement, with the time and place of meeting in blank, to be filled out to suit the local conditions. Mr. Glazebrook, though not in sympathy with the movement, was a fair minded man, and had a keen sense of official duty, so he handed the package to Mr. Cummings, as the right man into whose hands the document should be placed. Cummings filled out the blanks and with the aid of a Mr. Arnold, a photographer, posted them throughout the county. The first meeting was held in the old schoolhouse, which then was situated where the high school is now located, and which was afterward moved to Court Avenue on the lot just west of the new Madisonian office, and where it remained until 1905, when it was torn down that it might no longer mar the appearance of surrounding property, and especially the new library building. The meeting for organization was held at night and there was quite a respectable crowd present. There were no lights in the building and proceedings were delayed until a man could be dispatched up town for a half dozen candles. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Cummings and the Rev. J. E. Darby was elected chairman. Mr. Cummings acted as secretary. Among those present taking part beside the two

gentlemen already mentioned, were N. W. Garretson and John McLeod, Sr., W. W. McKnight, B. F. Roberts and J. J. Hutchings. The work of organization was soon finished and a convention was called, to meet in the Methodist Church, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. At this convention M. L. McPherson was nominated for senator, B. F. Roberts for representative and H. J. B. Cummings for attorney. At the election the ticket was successful and in November Fremont carried the county over Buchanan by a majority of sixty-one. Many exciting campaigns have been fought out in Madison County, notably in the days of the greenback party, still vivid in the memory of many now living, but it is questioned if there ever was a more exciting campaign than this. The republican meetings in Winterset were mainly held in the old stone Christian Church. The democrats, on one occasion, tried to get the Methodist Church and the trustees, not giving their consent, they undertook to take possession anyway, and there resulted a great tumult at the doors, but through the great valor of one Mr. Shannon, who emulated "Horatius at the bridge," the crowd was kept out and had to seek other quarters. There was a spellbinder sent here by the State Republican Committee, whose name is forgotten, but who is said to have been an orator of unusual ability, and through his eloquence converts were made by the score. Colonel Cummings and M. L. McPherson also stumped the county during the campaign.

In those days the spring elections were of about as much importance as the fall elections. The following editorial from the Iowa Pilot, the first paper published in Winterset, dated March 27, 1857, is pertinent:

"Our fellow citizens will bear in mind that next Monday week is the day for holding the spring elections. There are several important officers to be chosen, among which are one district judge, one superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of Des Moines river improvement, register of state land office, county assessor, and the usual township officers. Below will be found the republican ticket. Let every republican be at the polls and cast his vote and influence for republican men and principles.

"Superintendent of public instruction, L. H. Bugbee; commissioner of Des Moines improvement, Edwin Manning; register of land office, William H. Holmes; district judge, William M. Stone; county assessor, E. S. McCarty."

In the issue of the same paper, dated August 22, 1857, the following official directory from which it appears that a majority of republicans were elected, is noticed:

"County judge, John A. Pitzer; senator, M. L. McPherson; representative, B. F. Roberts; treasurer and recorder, L. M. Tidrick; district clerk, William Pursell; prosecuting attorney, H. J. B. Cummings; sheriff, William Combs."

The same issue of the Pilot stated:

"The city council are particularly lenient to hogs and dogs. From the official ordinance in another column it will be seen that they, that is the hogs and dogs, not the councilmen, have the freedom of the city extended till the first day of October. They should have a mass meeting on the public square and adopt a vote of thanks as an expression of their gratitude to their illustrious governors. In this prairie country dumb brutes have sense enough to keep in close quarters when cold weather begins."



COLONEL H. J. B. CUMMINGS

Came to Madison County in 1856 and was one of the organizers of the republican party in the county in that year; colonel of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Regiment; served in Congress, being elected in 1876; was connected with the Madisonian for a period of twenty years. He was the father of Mrs. Laura J. Miller, and passed away a few years ago.

The campaign of 1858 seems to have been a very exciting one for an off year. In the issue of the *Madisonian* of September 4th there is a call for the formation of a republican club. The call is supplemented by an appeal to the republican voters to "jine," from which the following extract is taken:

"What say you republicans? Let us have an institution that will be an honor to the republican party of Madison County. Start the ball in motion and do not fear but that it can be kept rolling. Let the hypocrisy, treason, bribery, corruption and profligacy of the sham democracy be exposed until they cry enough."

And again: "We hope the republicans of the various townships will do their duty in securing large audiences at the several places where Judge Stone and Prosecuting Attorney Cummings have appointments to speak."

The same paper has a call for the county convention to nominate a county ticket. The various townships, of which there were then thirteen, were entitled to forty-two delegates. The call was signed by Fred Mott, J. M. Browne, J. J. Hutchings, William Jones and H. J. B. Cummings as county central committee.

During this campaign there was a heated contest between William Pursell, for the office of county clerk, and Doctor Bevington, his democratic competitor. One Saturday, just prior to the election, Doctor Bevington learned that the records in Pursell's office were considerably behind and made arrangements to take a man with him to examine them the following Monday. Colonel Cummings, who was out at Big Grove that day making a political speech, did not get home till after night and found Pursell anxiously awaiting his return. He had been informed by a particular friend of the intended raid on his office and did not know what to do. Cummings was a strict Presbyterian, who put great stress on the observance of the Sabbath day, but he was also an ardent republican and wanted to see his party succeed. After deliberating over the matter for some time he decided to help save his party, although at the expense of his religious principles. So he agreed to lock himself in the clerk's office on Sunday, and help Pursell straighten out the records. The two put in a twelve-hour day on those records, and on the following Monday, when Doctor Bevington and his committee arrived, they found the records all correct and up-to-date. Doctor Bevington was elected, but always thought some one had lied on Pursell.

From 1860 till the present time Madison County has been republican, and much credit for this condition is due to the energetic manner in which the party was organized and managed during the first few years of its existence.

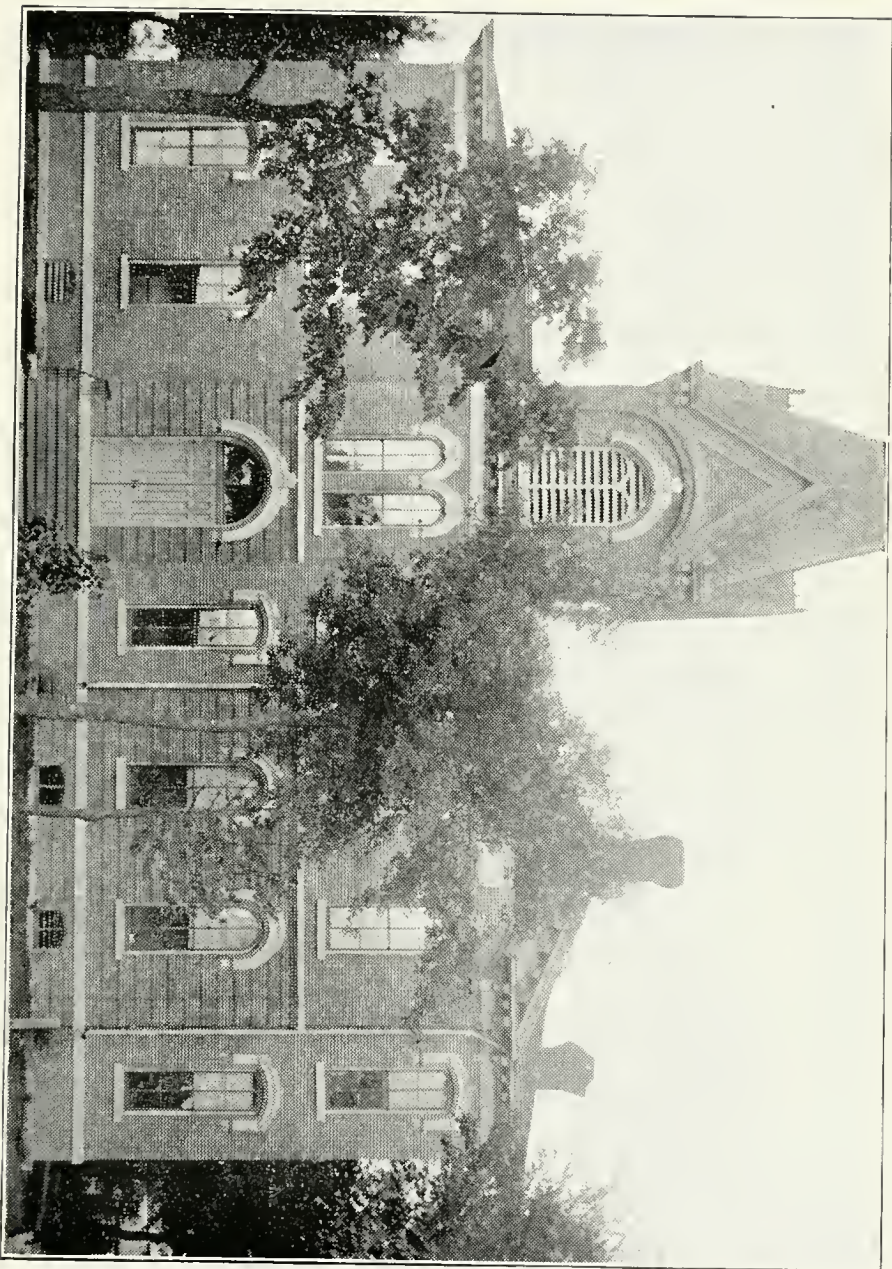
CHAPTER IX

EDUCATIONAL

The first school taught in Madison County was in that part of it allotted to Union Township, in 1847-8. The school was, of course and by necessity, maintained by subscription, the county being not yet organized. Mrs. Polly Case, wife of Amos Case, was the first teacher. Elsewhere some information is given concerning this family. The school term was three months, and the compensation agreed upon was \$1 per month, per scholar. The log building in which the school was held was one of two cabins, built near each other in the heavy timber by Case and his father-in-law, Hinkle, in the fall of 1846. During the fall of 1847 these pioneers built another cabin for Hinkle, some distance north, into which he moved. It was in the cabin vacated by Hinkle that Mrs. Case taught school. In size the structure was twelve feet square and was built of unhewn oak logs, with "chink" and clay mortar between. There was the regulation "stick chimney" and fireplace. The roof was of universal "A" design, having clapboards and heavy pole weights to hold them in place. Other details were a puncheon floor, a puncheon door fastened with a string; it had a wooden latch and was hung by wooden hinges. There were three long puncheon seats, supported by legs of two-inch saplings. One of the seats was used for the recitations. The teacher had no desk or seat. A short puncheon writing desk was supported by two pins driven into holes bored into one of the logs. A window having six panes of 8x10 glass furnished a moiety of light. By having a good fire, the door was left open, or partly open, and by this arrangement the pupils could see their books. Being surrounded by heavy timber, there was no wind to bother; besides, the winter was a mild one.

The term began the first Monday in December, 1847, and continued twelve weeks, during which time, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic were taught. A home-made ink was used, made out of wild berries, hulls of walnuts, or the bark of trees. Lunches mostly consisted of corn bread (there was no flour in the country at all), or fried mush, sometimes cold potatoes, wild fruits, cold pork and venison, plenty of wild honey and maple syrup. Those seemingly half wild children of the forest and prairie had great abundance of appetite and food. Theirs was the "simple life" we read about; theirs were health and great endurance.

No specially important event marked the history of this school. During the noon hour the children roamed about and through the woods they knew so well, and frequently the larger boys were tardy when "called to books." But this was no serious offense unless they were out too long. In such cases they might be kept in their seats during the afternoon recess. "Calling books" was done by the teacher pounding on the door, or casing, with a short stick.



NORTH WARD SCHOOL, WINTERSSET

The names of the pupils attending this initial school were: Francis Marion, Samuel Houston, Mary and Elizabeth Guye, David Reece, Daniel, Levi and Mary Bowman, Nancy and Hiram Beedle, a daughter of a Mr. Brownfield, Moses Hinkle, Lorena Harris. They were children respectively of Samuel Guye, Leonard Bowman and John R. Beedle. Concerning the others, Brownfield's first name nor the name of his daughter have been obtained; Moses Hinkle was a brother of the teacher. Lorena Harris was an adopted daughter of Mrs. Case and later became the wife of George W. Guye.

SOME EARLY SCHOOL LAWS

The act of January 15, 1849, concerning school officers and examination of teachers, which was in effect the first year of the organization of Madison County and remained in effect the next few years, provided as follows:

"In each organized school district there shall be elected on the first Monday in May of each year one president, one secretary and one treasurer, who shall constitute a board of directors.

"The board shall employ all teachers, shall not overdraw the teachers' fund but if it be short of enough to pay amount due the teacher at the agreed upon rate per month, the balance shall be paid by the persons sending pupils in such manner as agreed upon by the teacher and the board.

"Before employing any teacher the board shall examine or cause to be examined such person in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States and English grammar, and if found qualified, may employ him."—Iowa Code, 1850.

The county school fund commissioner was invested with power to divide unorganized territory into school districts or to change boundaries of existing districts upon petition of two-thirds of the legal voters of the territory in interest.—Iowa Code, 1850.

School age was between five and twenty-one years, as now. But persons of any color other than white were wholly excluded from the public school system. On the other hand, no person other than white was taxed for public school purposes.

FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICTS CREATED IN THE COUNTY

In 1849 the county was divided into three townships, Union, Center and South; the former on the north, and the other two as their names indicate. The townships were divided into school districts during the first half of the year 1849 and the districts were numbered from one upward. September 15th of that year there were four school districts in Union, five in Center and four in South. Enumeration of all white persons was required in each district between September 15th and October 1st. Colored persons then were excluded and even exempt from paying taxes in support of schools. From the reports that remain on file, have been gathered the following information concerning the schools of the county on the 1st day of October, 1849, and the names of those within school age (boundary lines do not appear). Each school district had a board of

directors, the secretary of which made an annual report to the school fund commissioner, who was A. D. Jones.

In District No. 1, Union (now) Township, the board was composed of James Brown, who then lived on section 36, in what is now Jefferson Township; David Cracraft, on the northeast of section 9, in Union; Major Farris, who lived on the southwest part of section 10, Union Township, was secretary of the board and as such certified the enumeration. Names of those of school age were: Nancy, Hiram and Abraham Beedle; Emeline, Eli, Reuben, Milton, Rosa, Mary and Julia Ann Cracraft; Harriet and Lewis Wilhoit; Wesley Monroe Moore; Joseph, Samuel, Sarah, Thomas, John, William and James Riley Brown; James Clemmons. This district included the east half of Union, north of Cedar, and all the county east and north.

In District No. 2, Union Township, Leonard Bowman was president of the board and lived on the southwest part of section 5; Thomas M. Boyles, secretary lived on the southwest part of section 17; and William Sturman, treasurer, on the northeast part of section 9, all in Union Township. The secretary filed no list, but certified there were twenty-six persons of school age in No. 2. It is presumed this district embraced the west half of Union and all the county north of it.

District No. 3 had for its president of the board Claiborne Pitzer, who lived on section 16; William Combs, secretary, on section 14; and Jacob Combs, treasurer, west and south of William Forbes, all in what is now Douglas Township. The names of those within school age were: Elizabeth, Matilda, Nancy, Lititia, Lucy Ann and Lucinda Brinson; Leander, Asbury, Martitia, Nancy and Crawford McCarty; Hiram, Amanda, Perry M., Noah S., Aaron V. and Rebecca Barns; Henry F., Fletcher B., Emory W., Sarah P., Newton B. and Samuel C. Pitzer; Hiram and George W. Baum; Barbara, Benjamin, Lucinda and Sarah Jane Combs.

In District No. 4 William Hinshaw was president and Alfred Rice was secretary. His home was on the edge of Madison Township, where Jake Trester afterward located. Nimrod Taylor, the treasurer, lived near the Rice place. Those of school age were: Silas and Rebecca R. Hinshaw; William, John, Elizabeth and David Taylor; Eliza Jane, Samuel J., John, David and Elam Rice; Stepton Brewer.

The school board of Center Township, District No. 1, was composed of Charles Wright, president, who lived on Middle River, a little southwest of Winterset; William Harmon, secretary, and David Vancil, treasurer, both of whom lived near the "Backbone." The children within school age were: Mary, Francis and Martha Wright; Joseph, William, Lewis, Louisa and Marinda Ellen Thornburg; Francis M. Moore; Julian, Margaret and Martha Ansley; Sarah Ellen and Francis A. Skidmore; Charles, Isaac, Elizabeth and Lydia Vancil; Lorenzo, George L., Amanda Caroline, Lineville M., John H., Nancy Jane and Tilman G. Harmon.

In District No. 2 the board's members were: Enos Berger, president, who lived in Winterset; Samuel B. Casebier, secretary. He lived near Winterset on the east; and Daniel Chenoweth, who lived about a mile south of Winterset.



HIGH SCHOOL, ST. CHARLES
Erected in 1913



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, ST. CHARLES
Building used for a school from 1877 until 1913. Rear wing built in 1877; front wing built
in 1886. Torn away in 1913

The enumeration list for this district is missing, the one of all greatly to be desired. This district included Winterset and territory around it.

In District No. 3 were J. C. Casebier, president, who lived next north of the Theo Cox farm; John Butler, secretary, with residence on section 29 in (now) Union; and David D. Henry, treasurer, who lived on section 20, in (now) Union. The secretary certified there were fifty-three children of school age. This district probably embraced the territory between Cedar and Middle River, in (now) Union, from a mile east of Winterset, to Tileville.

The members of the board in District No. 4 were Henry McKinzie, president, who lived on the northwest quarter of section 16, now Scott Township; David Bishop, secretary, on the northwest quarter of section 22, now Scott Township; no treasurer given. Those of school age were: Miles N. Casebier, Louisa Simmons, Elizabeth E., Daniel, Thomas, Aaron, Ann, Emeline, Mahala and Caroline McKinzie; Anna, James and Mary Crawford; Louisa, Rebecca, Joseph and Pelina Thornburg; Thomas M., Mary Margaret, David J., William Sidney, John, Matilda Ellen and Daniel Wilkinson; John, William, Washington, Edward, James and Nancy Jane Higgins; Henry McJohnson; Jesse N., Mary Jane and Nancy Caroline Fleener. This district seems to have embraced all of (now) Scott Township, west of Fleener's Branch.

The board in District No. 5: Daniel Newberry, president; lived south and east of McClellan's on the bottom; George W. McClellan, secretary; and Calvin Randall, treasurer. Those of school age were: Samuel, William, Elias G., Katy Jane and Joseph Mendenhall; Mary Katharine Steward. Probably this district included the territory comprising Union Township east of Tileville, between Cedar and Middle River.

South Township, District No. 1: Levi Bishop, president; John Vanhouten, secretary, who lived on section 34 in (now) Union Township; and Nathan Viney. Those of school age were: Lewis, Linza, Sally, Jane and Verlina Graves; Mary and Edward Carl; James Berchert; Minerva, Robert and Louisa Viney; Josiah, John, Bertha and Sarepta Bishop; Joseph B. and Mary A. Whited; James Irving, William, Hulda and Sarilda Ann Harbert; Hester Ann, Winnie, Benjamin and Emeline Bishop; David, Peter and John J. Vanhouten. This district included all of (now) Scott Township, east of Fleener's Branch to (now) South Township.

District No. 2: David S. Smith, president; Seth Adamson, secretary; and William Smith, treasurer. Those of school age were: Huldah, Mary J., Aaron M., Solomon W. and Sarah E. Adamson; James T., John J., Eleanor, Thomas T., Joshua, Colista, William T. and Permelia E. Cason; John S. A., Barton W. S., Permelia A. U., James S. M., Benjamin P. B. and Elizabeth D. E. Essley; John W., George W., Mary M. and Benjamin A. Worley; Milton M., Lorenzo W., William T. and Armelda A. Smith.

District No. 3: President not given; Norval S. Alcock, secretary; lived where the Town of Hanly now is; treasurer, not given. Those of school age were: Margaret S., John J., Lorenzo W., Frances E. and James H. Alcock; John W., James H., Jacob H., Eveline E. and Elvina M. Simmerman; Joel, Nancy, William, Isaac W., Moses E., George, Thomas N., William W., Charles F., John C., Lucinda, Sarah M. and Rachel Clanton; Louisa J., Rachel C., Sarah E., Nancy E.

and Cynthia Ann Clark; George W., Granville A., Lucinda, William C., Mary J., Lucy Ann, Sarah L. and Elizabeth R. Smith; Lucinda E., Orlema J. and Jesse M. Hail; Wily, Henry A., Martin S., Frederick, Sarah E., Marvinda and Hezekiah Stagerwalt. This district about included (now) South Township, and Ohio except along Jones Creek.

District No. 4: Hiram Hurst, president; Mathew W. Jones, secretary; and Nathan Bass, treasurer. The school election was held at the house of Andrew Hart, who was chairman of the meeting, and Mathew W. Jones, secretary. Four voters were present—Hart, Hurst, Jones and Bass. Hurst and Bass had each four votes and Jones three. The secretary was careful to report "no opposition to the candidates." Those of school age were: Leroy, Ambrose P., Thomas J., Norman, Michael and Nancy E. Nunn; John M. Hurst; John, Caleb and Mary E. Rollins; Andrew Jackson and William Hart; Francis and Mary E. Stark; William J. Dority; Lemuel, William and Wilson Dorrell; George Head; Gilliam, Mary, Henry and Nancy J. Peters; William, Elizabeth, Emeline and John Jones; Joseph, Elisha, William, Christopher, Elizabeth and John Trimble.

A. D. Jones, school fund commissioner of the county, summarizes the school enumeration of the county, as of date October 1, 1849, being the first school enumeration of the county, as follows:

Union Township, District No. 1—21; No. 2—26; No. 3—29; No. 4—12; total, 88.

Center, No. 1—25; No. 2—29; No. 3—53; No. 4—34; No. 5—6; total, 147.

South, No. 1—28; No. 2—27; No. 3—46; No. 4—32 (33); total, 133 (134).

Grand total of children in the county of school age, October 1, 1849, 368.

Nothing remains in the records to show there were any schools taught in the county during the summer of 1849. Up to this time but one house had been built in the county for school purposes, and that one stood some distance north-east of the present "Buffalo" schoolhouse in Scott Township, elsewhere described. It was erected by volunteer labor in the early summer of 1848. Existing conditions were not conducive to school attendance. Children old enough to go considerable distances, necessary in sparsely settled communities, were large enough to fight weeds in the fields.

The records show no report for the year 1850.

There appears to have been no enumeration of children of school age in the several districts of the county filed with the school fund commissioner, but instead, a certified report of the number was made by the secretary of each district to that officer for the year ending October 1, 1851. From these reports, which agree in form only in that each gives the total number of those of school age and all but one or two written on small scraps of foolscap paper, the following is quoted:

Union Township, District No. 1: The secretary failed to sign his name. He gave the heads of families and the number of children in each family of school age as follows: James Farris 3, James Brown 7, Charles Farris 1, Vincent Brown 1, Lewis Adams 1, Anderson Moore 2, Abraham Mitchell 1, Samuel Folwell 3, John R. Beedle 3, John B. Sturman 1, Greenbery Ridimour 1, David Barrow 4; total, 28. This report is excellently written and it is supposed therefore that David Barrow wrote it, for he was by far the best penman in that

portion of the county for years. No. 2, Secretary N. W. Guiberson reports 50. No. 3, Secretary W. Hopkins reports 44. No. 4 of last year became a part of a new township.

Center Township, District No. 1: Secretary William Harmon reports 44. No. 2, Secretary J. K. Evans reports 76 and one (subscription) school taught. No. 3, Secretary John Butler reports 61 and further says: A 3-months school taught by John C. Bird, aged 20 years, born in Ohio, average cost per day $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents (per scholar), \$22 paid out of school funds and \$23 by those sending to said school; branches taught were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic; books used were Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, McGuffey's First Reader, Third and Fourth Eclectic Readers, Briggs Penmanship and Davis Arithmetic. No. 4, Secretary Daniel Campbell reports 83, one school taught 42 days, at \$16 per month, and 20 pupils enrolled. The teacher was Abner Bell, whose age was 27. He was born in Ohio; paid \$16 out of teachers' fund and \$16 by volunteer subscription. No. 5, Secretary W. R. King reports 10.

South Township, District No. 1: Secretary Royal Uran reports 43. No school in district; no schoolhouse; \$10.50 teachers' fund on hand; no school tax. No. 2: Secretary Thomas Cason reports 37; no school taught; "no aggregate amount paid teachers;" "no library nor volumes;" \$22.06 school money on hand; one schoolhouse "and it was built by the citizens"; no school tax levied. No. 3: Secretary David Fife reports 61; one school taught by Oliver H. Perry, aged 21, born in Ohio. Thirty-nine pupils in attendance; 1 wood (log) schoolhouse; average attendance during school term was $14\frac{1}{2}$; books used in school were United States Primer, Webster's Elementary Spelling Book; McGuffey's First, Second and Third Readers, Goodrich's First Reader, Child's Easy Reader, "Young Man Away From Home," "Life of General Marion;" Ray's Mental and 2d Part Arithmetic, Kirkham's Grammar, Olney's and also Morse's Geography. The secretary's report is on blue unruled paper 12x30 inches, elaborately ruled. No. 4: Secretary Millen Hunt reports 26 pupils and \$27.05 teachers' funds on hand.

Madison Township, District No. 1: Secretary Jacob Fry reports 17, and their names as follows: Henry, Fletcher, Emory, Samuel and Newton Pitzer; Thomas Anderson; John, Samuel, Edwin and Voorhes Fry; Sarah and Embery Pitzer; Ann, Mary, Jane, Amanda and Rody Fry; John Kellum.

Walnut Township, District No. 1: Secretary J. W. Guiberson reports 21. September 13th, a district meeting at which a site was selected on which to build a schoolhouse. Adjourned to meet again October 4th, to arrange for its building.

Total school population in county, October 1, 1851—601. Increase during past year 232.

There remain no records to show the school population for 1853. The total school population of the county for 1854 was 1,056 but there is given no enumeration by districts.

Beginning in the winter of 1851-2 the number of schools rapidly increased throughout the county. Schoolhouses multiplied, taxes for school purposes were increasingly levied and general interest manifested in all portions of the county relating to education. Northern people rapidly arrived, population increased

fast, more teachers came, new districts were organized and township lines began to be more permanent.

WHAT THE YEARS HAVE DEVELOPED IN THE SCHOOLS

The first schools in Madison County were supported by subscriptions and held in the homes of the settlers. The teacher "boarded round," and the monthly stipend for drilling into the children the principles and practical application of the three "Rs" was of quite a negligible quantity. Be that as it may, as soon after the county was organized and school laws formulated and put into practice, rude log schoolhouses were erected and the school system of Madison County was launched. The schools of the county, as in all counties of the state at that time, were in a very chaotic condition for several years after Madison was given a form of government.

The first school taught in Winterset was presided over by Mary Ann Danforth, in the log courthouse in the summer of 1850. The pupils were children of E. R. Guiberson, John Wilhoit, James Folwell, Enos Berger, William Compton, William Alcorn, Otis Davis, Samuel Lockard, Lign Miller, Chal Danforth, W. R. Danforth and an adopted son of A. D. Jones.

As has been heretofore related, the official head of the schools in the county was the school fund commissioner, whose duties devolved upon the county superintendent of schools, the office of which had been created and the first incumbent thereof, James Shepard, elected in 1856. He served the county in this capacity during the years 1857 and 1858, and was succeeded by Lewis Mayo, whose report for the school year, beginning October 5, 1859, and ending October 4, 1860, is the earliest mention in the records of the superintendent's office. According to this report there were at that time sixty schools in the county; there were in the county 2,936 children of school age, 1,513 males and 1,423 females. The number who attended school was 1,742, average attendance 1,025, which does not speak well either for attendance or punctuality. The value of the schoolhouses in the county was \$10,565, while the value of all apparatus, maps, etc., is placed at \$7. Unfortunately, it is not stated just where the valuable apparatus was located nor do subsequent reports tell what became of it; if it could be located and the particular district which owns it desired to part with it, a handsome price might be obtained from the committee which is securing relief for the old settlers' society of the county. Some idea may be had about the character of the schoolhouses at the time, from the fact that of the forty-six schoolhouses then in use, two of them were stone, twenty-six frame and sixteen log. There were, as has been said, sixty schools in the county; the whole amount paid teachers was \$3,452.65, and if they had six months' school, which is the shortest period of time schools may be in session, teachers were paid \$0.50 per month. Teachers who are dissatisfied with their compensation, which ranges from \$35 to \$45 per month, can console themselves with the thought that there has been progress in the right direction.

Mr. Mayo, the second county superintendent, was defeated for reelection by H. W. Hardy, whose first report is for the school year beginning October 5, 1861, and ending October 4, 1862. Mr. Hardy has been more directly and for a longer



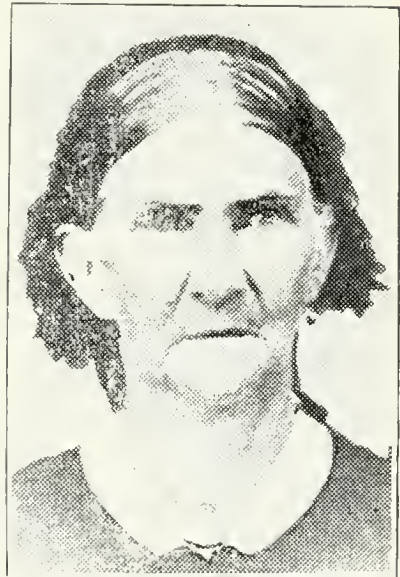
MRS. MARY DANFORTH, 1849

First school teacher in Winterset. Sister of A. D. Jones and mother of William R. and Challen Danforth.



MRS. MARY FARRIS

Wife of Charles Farris. Came to Madison County in 1849. Died in October, 1914.



AUNT KATIE GUIBERSON

Wife of Judge E. R. Guiberson. Came to Madison County in 1849.

time identified with the schools of the county than any other person. He was engaged in the actual work of teaching in the county for more than a quarter of a century and in the meantime filled the office of county superintendent at three different periods, first for four years, then again four years, and lastly, a period of five years, making in all thirteen years of service in the county superintendent's office. During his first term of service, beginning early in the '60s, he found school affairs in a very crude condition. His compensation was about twenty-five dollars a year, in addition to what fees came to him for issuing certificates. Being a cooper as well as a teacher, he frequently carried on an examination in his shop without suspending his manual labor. It is said he often turned up a finished barrel and had the teacher write her examination, using the barrel for her manuscript, while he went on making another barrel. It has been suggested that in some instances the applicant used one end of the barrel, while the worthy examiner was hooping the other end, but Mr. Hardy says this is not true.

Mr. Hardy was succeeded by J. S. Goshorn, who served one term and then went into the insurance business. More recently he successfully entered politics in Nebraska and for a few years helped to make school laws instead of administering those made by some one else. Mr. Goshorn was succeeded by Mr. Hardy, who served two terms, when Mr. Chamberlin was elected. The latter did not serve and the board appointed W. A. Ross, who was a candidate for election the following fall, but was defeated by Butler Bird. Mr. Bird resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Hardy, who was appointed by the board and was then elected and reelected. Miss Ray was the next superintendent and she was succeeded by Homer Thompson, who was appointed by the board. Mr. Thompson was succeeded by John Mann, who was succeeded by E. R. Zeller. The latter was followed by T. H. Stone, who was succeeded by J. J. Crossley and the latter in turn by Ed M. Smith. Then came H. D. Smith and T. H. Stone again. Gertrude M. Duff was inducted into the office in January, 1907, and after serving some time, resigned, and Jean M. Cash filled out the remaining six months of the term. John Gentry followed in 1911 and the present incumbent, Carrie E. Ludlow, took charge in 1913.

The county superintendent's office has grown in dignity and usefulness till it has become one of the most desirable offices in the county. Examinations are no longer held on a barrel head, in a cooper shop, with shavings for a carpet, but in one of the best rooms in one of the best courthouses in the state and a sure enough carpet. There are just as devoted and earnest teachers now as there were fifty years ago, but none who either from a sense of duty or love for the work would serve one year in the superintendent's office for the \$25 Mr. Hardy worked for away back in 1861.

There are now 176 schools where there were but 60; now there are 144 school buildings, not including parochial schools, where there were but 42. In 1859 the total amount paid teachers for the school year was \$3,459.65, while for the school year ending July, 1914, there was paid the teachers of the county the sum of \$75,343.85; contingent expenses, \$18,700.55; schoolhouse expenses, \$2,838.66. All of the log schoolhouses have been replaced by neat and comfortable buildings, which are a credit to the county, and not a disgrace, as was

the case at one time. As before stated, the enrollment in 1859 was 1,742, while the number enrolled in 1914 was 4,099, and the teaching force has grown from 60 to 259.

Another matter in the development of the schools of the county which has caused much labor and many lawsuits, is the present arrangement of districts. There are now in the county three different systems in force. The following townships have the district township system: Lee, Jefferson, Madison, Penn, Jackson, Union, Scott, Webster, Monroe, Walnut and Ohio. These district townships are subdivided into subdistricts, and a subdirector elected for each. The following townships have the independent district system: Douglas, Crawford and Lincoln. The independent districts consist of certain territory, which, as the name indicates, is as absolutely independent of all other territory as the United States is independent of England. For each of these independent districts three directors are chosen, each of whom holds the office for three years. Grand River Township is an independent district township, which differs from the district townships in that the directors are chosen by the voters of the entire township, and the matter of employing teachers and managing the schools is in the hands of the board instead of being distributed out among the directors individually. Grand River Township also has a township high school, which is the only one in the county and probably the only one in the state.

The district township of Walnut has eleven schoolhouses; Grand River independent district township has ten; Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Penn, Scott, South and Webster each have nine. This is the ideal number of schoolhouses, where the township is not cut up by impassable streams and the territory is not encroached upon by independent districts. This gives a schoolhouse for each four sections of land, and if located in the geographical center, no pupil can possibly be more than two miles from school.

There are urban independent districts which have not been spoken of. They are Winterset, Earlham, St. Charles, Truro, Patterson, Bevington, Macksburg and Peru. Earlham district has been in existence more than thirty years. The Earlham schools, since they have come under the supervision of W. H. Monroe and combined with the academy, have had a reputation that has extended all over the state.

The St. Charles schools were a part of the district Township of South until about twenty years ago, when an independent district was formed.

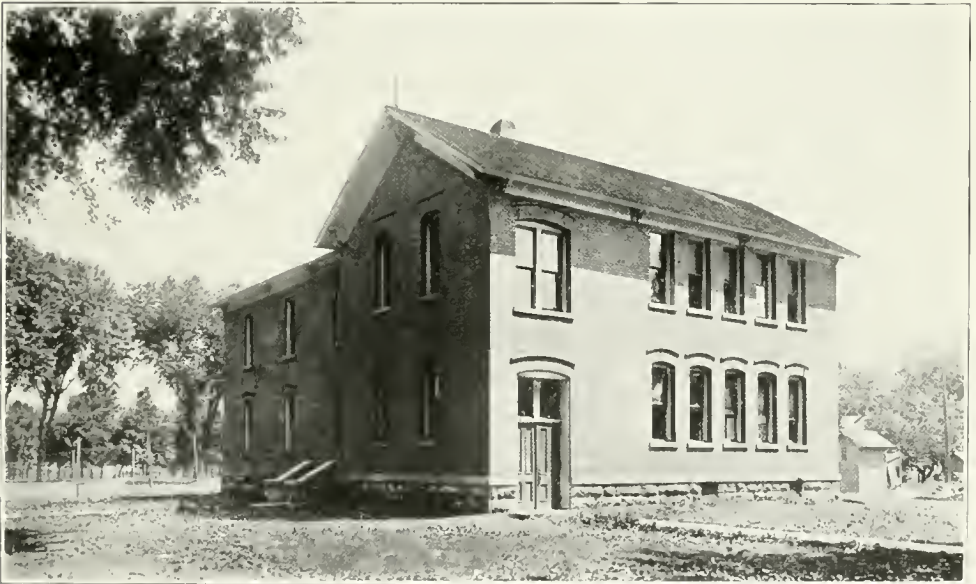
The schools of Truro, Peru, Bevington and Patterson, while technically urban independent districts with a large board of directors, are practically the same in character as the rural independent districts, except they have what they call a high school of limited curriculum.

The township high school of Macksburg has quite an honorable history. It was fortunate in its first principal, Professor Snelling, a most efficient teacher of many years' experience. Under his supervision the school had a reputation throughout this and adjoining counties. It is the impression that the Macksburg high school has not kept pace with the onward march of events. It is now independent.

Winterset has school facilities on a par with the average county seat town of Iowa. There are two large school buildings furnished with all the modern ap-



EARLHAM ACADEMY



PUBLIC SCHOOL, EARLHAM

pliances, and the teaching force will compare favorably with the best in the land. Winterset points with pride to her schools; their present efficiency, however, did not spring into existence with one bound, but is the product of many years' effort. When one observes with how little friction the average graded school runs along, with harmony everywhere, and apparently by the sheer force of its own momentum, one can scarcely appreciate the fact that it was not always so. Although many schools were taught in Winterset, in garrets and churches prior to that time, the year 1868 may properly be said to have been the beginning of the city's graded school work. The old stone schoolhouse, which in later years has been succeeded by the commodious new high school building, was completed that year and thrown open to the public. It was limited to eight departments and a high school. Whoever will in the future narrate fully the facts relating to the founding, building and first three years of occupancy of the building will have a tale to unfold replete with strife, bickerings and ridicule, which the later generation knows nothing of. It will do well to remain in that ideal state supposed to result from ignorance. While the building of the old house, known as "Fort Cummings," was not up to the most approved plan of modern times, it was nevertheless well adapted to the purpose for which it was built, and by no means deserved the notoriety it received. A public school building constructed from the native granite was unusual in those days, and on the completion of the building, applications for the position of principal poured in from all sides. C. C. Chamberlin was one of these and secured the position. Professor Chamberlin became unpopular and the board refused to elect him after the second year. The second principal was a man named Preston, and he remained but one year. Then came a man named Cox, who was elected for the second year, but before he got through with it had several difficulties and a long and exciting lawsuit, which grew out of punishing a boy, and afterwards with the school board, which he claimed did not pay him enough. By 1873 applications for the principalship were perceptibly diminished, but that year E. R. Zeller accepted the office. Under his directions a new course of study was adopted, and the following year the first class graduated from the Winterset high school. This class consisted of the following: Laura Cummings, now Mrs. J. W. Miller; Jennie Snyder, now Mrs. C. T. Koser; Ida Ewing, later Mrs. J. A. Sanford, but for several years deceased; Carrie Haskins, now Mrs. Howell; Hattie Cox, now Mrs. E. R. Zeller; and Dillie Jones. A class has been graduated every year since then, with one exception, and while many of the graduates have removed from the county and some of them have died, those who remain exercise a very important influence upon the social and industrial interests of the county. Mr. Zeller retained the principalship of the schools for five years, when he resigned. As early as 1878 the big stone schoolhouse became inadequate for the needs of the district and that year the north ward schoolhouse was erected. Mr. Mowatt succeeded Mr. Zeller and he in turn was succeeded by Mr. Eastman, who was followed by Mrs. Webster. When Mrs. Webster resigned Mr. Carson was elected and held the position for two years, when Mr. Dean was called to the place and he was succeeded by T. H. Stone. Mr. McClenahan followed Mr. Stone and he was succeeded by the efficient superintendent, I. D. Salisbury. Then followed C. E. Akers and in 1911 David Williams received the appointment.

In 1894 the old stone schoolhouse showed signs of falling down. It was condemned and in its stead the present imposing structure was erected. It contains eight commodious school rooms besides a large room for the high school and recitation room. It is furnished with a steam heater and Smead ventilating apparatus. It is built of pressed brick and covered with a slate roof. It cost, when completed, including furnishing, about thirty thousand dollars.

The Madison County Teachers' Institute was organized in Winterset, in October, 1858, by J. H. L. Scott, an eminent educator, who resided at the time at Osceola. The organization held its annual meetings continuously from its commencement to the present time, and has been the means of accomplishing a vast amount of good for the cause of education in Madison County. The teachers attend the meetings and take an active part in the various exercises of the institute. It may be added that many citizens of the county who are not teachers often affiliate and regularly attend the institutes. Liberal provisions for the normal institute system were enacted by the Fifteenth General Assembly, and in conformity with the law, Butler Bird, then county superintendent, arranged for the first session in the summer of 1874. The institute lasted two weeks, with about fifty teachers in attendance. The two instructors were Mrs. Morey, of Burlington, and E. R. Zeller, of Winterset. The sessions of the school were held in the auditorium of the high school building. As now recalled, the whole six hours of each day and the full five days of each week were occupied or consumed in continuous recitations. In later years, the length of the term has gradually been shortened.

Such is a brief but accurate account of the schools of the county and it may truthfully be said that the growth of the schools both in number and efficiency has fully kept pace with the industrial, mercantile and religious enterprises of the county. The schools are expensive and a large part of the money paid as taxes goes for their support and yet, while the average citizen of Madison County does many things as willingly as paying his taxes, there is no other institution he looks upon with such zealous eyes as the public schools and the time is past in which it would be prudent for any one to make an attack upon the system in general, or upon any one school in particular.

AN OLD CERTIFICATE

As a souvenir of the early schools, under the county superintendent system, the following is deemed of sufficient value to be preserved in this article :

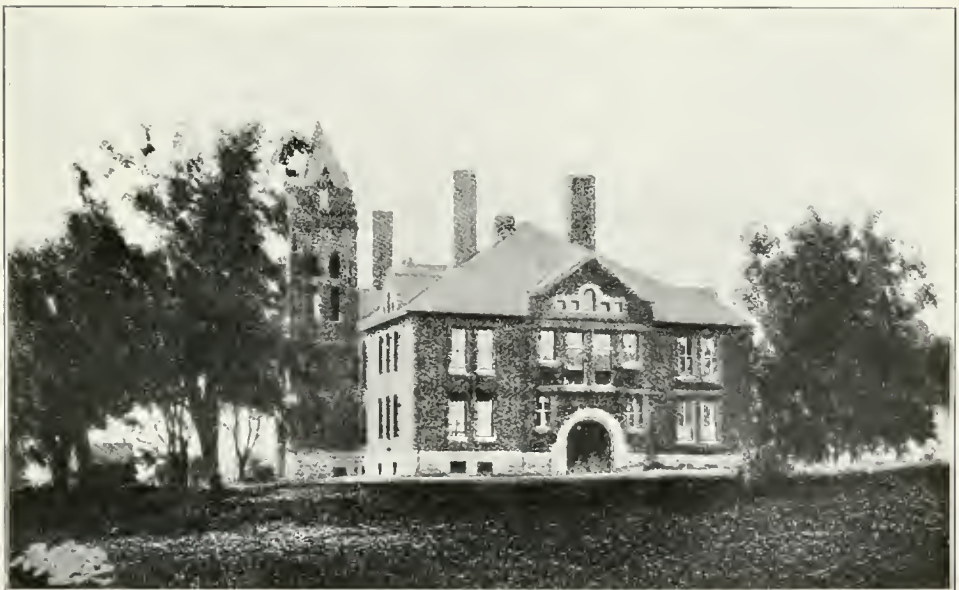
"The State of Iowa }
Madison County } ss.

"This certifies that the bearer Mr. Robert Clelland in my opinion is qualified to teach the following branches, to wit:

Orthography	No. 1
Reading	No. 2
Writing	No. 1
Arithmetic	No. 1
Geography	No. 1
English Grammar	No. 1



OLD SOUTH WARD SCHOOL, WINTERSSET



WINTERSSET HIGH SCHOOL.

"This certificate stands good for 12 months from date.

"Dated at Winterset, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1858.

"JAMES SHEPARD,
"Sup't. of Common Schools,
"Madison Co., Iowa."

The foregoing is a copy of a teacher's certificate issued by the first superintendent of Madison County to Robert Clelland, a resident of Bevington.

Mr. Clelland taught over one hundred terms of school in his lifetime. He taught many terms at St. Charles and nearly all the neighboring schools.

CHAPTER X

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

John Evans, who came here in May, 1846, was not only the first preacher of the "Hardshell Baptist" denomination in the county, but the first one of any denomination. He came full of enthusiasm to gather, in the vicinity of where he located, as many of his religious faith as he could and build up a strong church. Rev. John Evans migrated to this place from Northwest Missouri, where he had for years devoted much of his time to preaching and therefore had a large acquaintance in that section of the country. Not only did he locate a claim here for himself and worked to improve it, but also marked out other claims for imaginary persons, seeking to hold them until he could locate members of his church on them. He had much success for a year or two in thus establishing his people and during the first three years of the county's history he had the strongest church of any denomination in point of numbers and influence. The members were located around where Winterset now is. The Methodists, almost universally the first in a new country, did not begin to strongly appear until three years after the first settlement of the county.

John Evans was of a type and character not understood at the present time. So far as preaching and laborious efforts to build up his church were concerned "Salvation was free;" free as the sunshine and the rain. Illiterate beyond most persons, even in those days, in the use of the English language, especially as a writer, he had a liberal command of expressions with which to convey his understanding of religious creeds. If he did "kill all the horses in Missouri" expounding his conceptions of a hell to come, as some careless sinners declared, no one who heard him doubted for a moment that he was working harder than a rail splitter to build up his church. His sermons were Calvinistic to a degree not now imagined. All such forceful and zealous natures provoke hostility and criticism; certainly, he reaped his full share here in the early days. And, he may have enjoyed a happy life while here, but it was not evidenced by any of the usual outward appearances. He enjoyed the confidence of most of his church members and is favorably remembered to this day by those of his church who heard him preach in their childhood.

The early records of this church were destroyed when the house of Asa Smith was burned. It was here this pioneer preacher lived.

The church was organized at the house of John Butler, in Union Township, it is presumed from lack of anything more authentic, in 1847. Among those who joined at that time were John Butler and wife Susan; Samuel Crawford and wife Polly; Joshua Casebier and wife Louisa; James Thornbrugh and wife Elizabeth; Lemuel Thornbrugh and wife Sarah; Widow Sarah Fidler; Miss



CHURCH OF CHRIST, WINTERSET

Nancy Fidler, who married Noah Staggs, of Dallas County; Paulina (Fidler) Mendenhall, Mathew Jones and wife, on Jones Creek; Mrs. Betsy (Butler) Chenoweth; Asa Mills and wife Sarah; William Gentry and wife Sarah; Widow Ellison; and William Simmons and wife Polly, of Linn Grove, in Warren County. Among those joining about that time and before 1850 were: Mrs. John (Nancy) Dorrell, Widow Anna Osburn, Aquilla Smith and wife, John Crawford and wife Mary; Mrs. Jane Pender, Mrs. Sarah (Evans) Casteel, Robert Evans and wife Elizabeth; Moses Osburn and wife Hannah; Widow Nellie Flynn, James Crawford and wife Achsa; Mrs. Henry (Nancy Ann) Simmons.

For several years meetings were only held at the homes of the members, and never at a schoolhouse or other building. By previous arrangement they met at a member's house, on which occasion the family provided a dinner for all who attended. Settlers lived distant from each other and some of them had many miles to go, without roads and generally by ox teams, taking all the children with them. It was an all day's tedious journey to "go to meeting" and home again. And then, by all remaining together for dinner, there was delightful visiting between families who elsewhere could not hope to meet, commingling of children and, just think of it!—a golden opportunity for Cupid to practice with his arrows on the young men and women. Among the homes, where meetings were more frequently held, were those of John Butler, William Gentry, James Thornbrugh, Aquilla Smith and Samuel Crawford.

SOME FIRST CAMP MEETINGS

In September, 1848, occurred the first camp meeting in the county. This was held about two miles below the depot in Patterson, on the northeast quarter of section 33, in Crawford Township. For many years this place was a noted one for out-door meetings, political as well as religious. It was earliest known as the McGinnis and later as the Holton place. The meeting, and other meetings later on, were held under an immense black walnut tree that was over six feet in diameter, and more than one hundred feet high. The lower limbs began about nine feet above the ground and the shade of the tree extended about eighty feet in diameter. This camp meeting was held under the direction of the Methodists and there were three preachers present—Rev. Ezra Rathburn, of Des Moines (then commonly known as the "colored" preacher from his very dark complexion), Rev. Allen, of Linn Grove, and the other one is not remembered. People were in attendance from long distances, from miles northwest of (now) Winterset, and from Dallas, Polk and Warren counties. Probably over a thousand persons attended at one session or another. It remained in session about a week and was said to have been a "successful" meeting from the church standpoint. Anyhow, it drew a great crowd of sinners; and persons of various denominations, besides nearly the entire Methodist population hereabouts were present. It was the second great gathering of people in Madison County, that of July Fourth that year being the first. So great was the success of this meeting that the Methodists held another in the fall of 1849 and again in 1850. People camped as a rule in their covered wagons and most of them came in ox wagons. Tents were very scarce in those days and none were on the ground at the first meeting. Grass, water and fuel were abundant and, of course, free.

About the year 1850, a Presbyterian farmer, who was also somewhat of an educated clergyman and named William Wood, settled in northeast Jackson Township, where he remained many years. At first he was very active as a preacher and organized and led camp meetings with such help as he could obtain. He conducted these meetings, one a year, during 1850, 1851 and 1852; at least, they were the first gatherings of the kind west of Winterset and were held in the west part of Douglas Township.

After 1850 out-door meetings holding "over Sunday" and for longer periods, began to increase in number and continued the fashion many years. By 1805 they began to go out of vogue and since have been almost abandoned.

METHODIST

The first Methodist minister who preached in Winterset was George W. Teas, who was appointed to the Three Rivers Mission, a circuit formed at a session of the Iowa conference held at Fort Madison, in August, 1840. Andrew Coleman, who was the presiding elder of the Des Moines District at that time, visited the county during the year and preached at the various appointments in the county. It was during this year, 1849, that the first church organization at Winterset was formed. It consisted of ten members, as follows: Claiborne Pitzer, who was appointed class leader; E. R. Guiberson, wife and mother; Israel Guiberson, Thomas Ainsley, Esther Ainsley, James Folwell and wife and Martin Ruby.

Parson Teas appears to have had reasonable success, as he reported one hundred and fifty-four members, nineteen probationers and one local preacher at the end of one year. This, of course, included the members on the whole Three Rivers circuit. This man, Teas, seems, however, to have had some trouble with his presiding elder later on and withdrew from the church, announcing his withdrawal by the following poetic couplet, which was published in one of the Des Moines papers:

"Let it be known from shore to shore,
G. W. Teas is a Methodist no more."

In the course of a few years the trouble was adjusted and Mr. Teas returned to the fold, when he announced the fact in a like poetic effusion:

"Let it be known among all men,
G. W. Teas is a Methodist again."

The next session of the Iowa conference was held at Fairfield, August 7, 1850, when D. Worthington was appointed presiding elder of the district and Rev. G. Case was sent to the Madison County work. In 1851 John Hayden became presiding elder and David T. Sweem was sent to this county. That year there were reported 329 members, twenty-nine probationers and five local preachers.

Until September, 1852, the Three Rivers circuit was in existence and this included a greater part of Warren County, as well as Madison County. September 29th the Three Rivers circuit was divided, the east part becoming the Indianola circuit and the west part the Winterset mission. Robert G. Hawn was sent to Madison County. R. Swearingen was the next minister and he served two



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WINTERSET

years. He was unusually successful, the membership more than doubling during his pastorate. The next conference was held in Keokuk, September 26, 1855. J. B. Hardy was appointed presiding elder of the district and Winterset was left without a minister. The presiding elder then appointed Leonard Parker to the place. There were the following appointments at this time: Winterset, Paytons, Worthington and Darnalls, Brooklyn and other appointments in the county having been detached and made a part of another mission. Samuel Weeks was the next pastor and he was succeeded by James Haines in 1857, whose salary was \$320. S. M. Goodfellow was appointed to the charge in 1858, and his health failing, he resigned and was succeeded by C. C. Mabee. The next preacher was W. S. Peterson. In 1859 the Iowa conference was divided and Winterset became a part of the new Des Moines conference. The first session of the Des Moines conference was held at Indianola, August 28, 1860. Sanford Haines was elected presiding elder and U. P. Golliday was sent to Winterset. In 1861 J. F. Goolman was sent to Winterset but soon after he resigned to enter the army as captain of Company H, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. He was succeeded by Dugald Thompson; then came R. S. Robinson, C. J. Nixon and C. C. Mabee again in 1864-5.

It was not until 1865 that Winterset became a station. Up till this time it had been a part of a circuit and the time of the pastor was divided between this and other appointments. The different appointments as classes of the church in the county at that time were as follows: Lindens, Lavertys, Allcocks, Smiths, Flemings and Linn Grove. The appointments in the south part of the county were formed into a circuit in 1858, called Brooklyn circuit and J. B. Rawls became the pastor. Both Rawls and one of his successors, Charles Woolsey, died on the circuit and their remains were buried in the old Ebenezer cemetery. There are now twenty Methodist Church buildings in the county and several preaching appointments where they do not own a church building. They are located as follows: Jefferson Township, one; Webster, three; Madison, two; Penn, one; Douglas, one; Crawford, two; Scott, two; Grand River, two; Monroe, two; Walnut, one; Ohio, one; South, two; Winterset, one. The pastors in Winterset in more recent years have been: H. H. O'Neal, J. F. Goolman, B. F. W. Koser, J. A. Smith, E. M. H. Fleming, J. W. Todd, W. F. Laidley, C. H. Newell, W. D. Bennett, W. C. Martin, Artemus Brown, J. R. Horswell, C. L. Nye, Fred Harris, W. G. Riheldaffer, C. J. English, R. W. Matheny, Eugene W. F. Requa, Walburn and W. G. Hohanshelt, the present pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN

In 1854 Rev. J. C. Ewing, of the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, came to Winterset and gathered what people he could find of like religious faith and organized a church. The organization was completed October 10, 1854, and it was taken into the care of the Presbytery of Des Moines, with Mr. Ewing as pastor. The first members were: John S. Gaff, Margaret Gaff, Dr. J. H. Gaff, David Lamb, Polly Ann Hawkins, Martha K. Karns, Emily Hornback, Mary Dorrence. Dr. J. H. Gaff and David Lamb were elected elders.

In 1855 a new church building was begun and completed. It stood on the corner where is now the Church of Christ. In 1864 Mr. Ewing resigned and

was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Heiser. This gentleman was a man of much ability and great religious zeal, many of his sermons by request having been published in the local press of that time.

In 1857 the Old School Presbyterian Church was organized by a committee of which Rev. Mr. Jacobs, of Knoxville, was chairman. The organization at first consisted of eleven members, of which J. R. McCall and J. D. Jencks were elected elders. Walter L. Lyons was the first pastor and served during the building of the church edifice, which was in 1859. This building was situated where the electric light plant is now located. It was used for church purposes till the completion of the new Presbyterian Church, when it was used for school purposes till the North Ward school building was erected, when it was abandoned and became the property of the city and was used as a home for the fire engine. When the powerhouse was erected it was moved to the land owned by B. L. Sprinkle and reconstructed into a barn where it still stands. Rev. T. J. Taylor was the second pastor of this church and he resigned in 1862 to become chaplain in the army.

As before stated, the New School Church was in charge of Rev. D. M. Heiser in 1864. The pulpit of the Old School Church had been vacant for two years and through the efforts of Reverend Heiser there was a union formed of the two branches. This occurred December 15, 1867. Rev. E. Dickinson succeeded Mr. Heiser and served till April, 1870. He was succeeded by J. H. Potter, who came September 1, 1870. Mr. Potter was remarkably successful and served the church with great acceptability for thirteen years. It was under his pastorate that the present substantial church edifice was built. It was completed and dedicated in 1876, at a cost of \$14,000.

Reverend Potter was succeeded by Dr. H. M. Robertson, October 29, 1883, who was followed by Rev. H. C. Herring, January 1, 1890. The ministers since that time have been Reverends Ely, McDonald, Marquis and Rev. James Corkey, who has served this congregation for the past eight years.

During the year 1885 an addition was built to the church and in 1890 an elegant parsonage was erected.

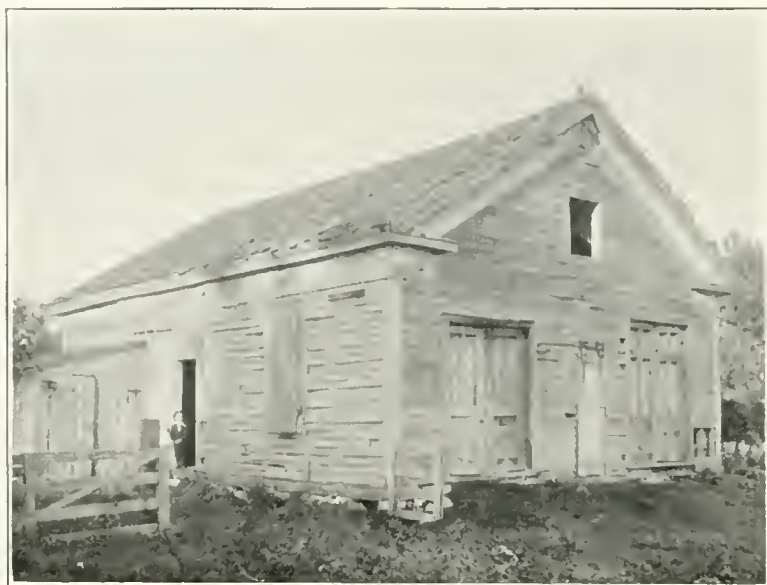
TRINITY EPISCOPAL

The Episcopalians have never been strong in numbers in Winterset. A few families have lived here for many years. Some thirty or more years ago an organization was formed and a small chapel was erected. Services have been held from time to time by clergymen who have visited the city for that purpose. In 1881 and 1882 Rev. R. W. Estabrook was the regularly installed pastor, and it is believed he is the only resident pastor the church has ever had. Services are now only occasionally held. Among some of the leading members of the church in the past have been C. W. Hale and family, Mrs. C. B. Welch, Mrs. Winchester and Mrs. A. Crawford.

CATHOLIC

There are many people of the Catholic faith in and around Winterset. They have two church buildings in the county, the oldest and largest being located in

THE NEW YORK
LIBRARY



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WINTERSET

Built in 1859. Has served as church, schoolhouse and fire engine station, and is now used as a stable



OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH, WINTERSET

Replaced by a magnificent new church



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WINTERSET



BAPTIST CHURCH, WINTERSET

Burned February, 1905. Rebuilt on same foundation

Lee Township. For many years after an organization was formed in Winterset, services were held in leased rooms. More than thirty years ago a church building was erected in the west part of town and furnished in an elaborate manner. The Misses Horan, James Swift and John Fox were largely instrumental in securing the erection of the church building. This building was replaced by a modern structure, of pleasing architectural design, in 1911. Among its more recent active members in Winterset may be mentioned Dr. Jessie V. Smith, Mrs. B. F. Minturn and Mrs. F. D. Davenport. Among the pastors who have served this people may be mentioned Revs. Fathers J. M. Dunnion, M. V. Rice, J. W. Murphy and Patrick Feeley, James A. Troy, William J. Churchill, and the present pastor, Rev. J. C. White, who took charge of the parish in October, 1914.

FIRST CHRISTIAN

It is well authenticated that the Elder Thomas Cason of this church was one of the first preachers in Madison County. Aside from the fact, nothing is known about his efforts to establish a religious organization. In 1853 Rev. A. D. Kellison and wife organized the First Christian Church at Winterset. A substantial church building was erected in 1855 and met the requirements of the organization until 1896, when it was torn down and a commodious and modern church was erected. Mr. and Mrs. Kellison preached for the church until 1858. Other early pastors were Rev. A. Bradfield, Elders Storr and Bishop. Reverends Fuller and Jellison were later pastors. In 1891 Rev. W. B. Golden was the pastor and he was followed by Reverend Howard, who remained several years. Under the efforts of the latter the congregation was materially built up and it was largely through his untiring efforts that the church building was erected. The next pastor was Rev. L. E. Follensbee, who has since achieved quite a reputation on the lecture platform. His successor was Rev. E. E. Bennett, who was followed by Rev. Grafton. The church is now without a pastor.

Among the prominent members in early times were the families of John Rogers, William Compton, Doctor Philbrick, David Bishop, John Brinson, A. J. Adkinson and Mrs. Ogden.

This denomination had an organization and church building at Peru in early times. More recently the building has been removed to the new town.

BAPTIST

This society was organized by Dr. J. A. Nash in January, 1856, with a membership of twelve. Services were held wherever a room could be secured until 1859. In 1857 Rev. A. W. Russell became the pastor, giving this charge half of his time. In 1858 a lot was secured and work was begun on the erection of a stone church. The work was slow. The completion of the stone walls exhausted all the available funds, when Deacon Read sold a farm and used the proceeds in finishing the building. Judge Leonard seated the house and built the pulpit. From the time the church was dedicated until the new church was built there was scarcely a Sunday that some kind of religious services were not held within its walls. The new church building was commenced in 1886. It was completed

and dedicated February 20, 1887. On the morning of February 12, 1905, from some unknown cause the building caught fire and was burned out, leaving the walls standing in such condition that they could not be used in rebuilding the edifice. Work was immediately begun on another building and funds were soon secured which, supplemented by the amount received for insurance, enabled the congregation to complete the work. The new building was dedicated December 31, 1905, at which time enough money was pledged to pay the entire indebtedness. This is now the largest and most beautiful church in the county. The following have been some of the pastors of this church: A. W. Russell served the church at the time the first building was erected. He was succeeded by W. A. Eggleston, who served for several years. He resigned on account of poor health and died soon afterwards. Next came O. T. Conger, who was succeeded by Reverends Garton, Delano, John Gulton, W. A. Welsher, W. A. Weaver and G. C. Peck, the latter being the pastor at the time the second church building was dedicated. He served the church for several years, during which time the membership was greatly increased. Then followed Revs. C. Holmes, Anthony Jacobs, P. H. McDowell, and Fred Berry. During the pastorate of the latter the church flourished as never before. Before coming to Winterset he had been engaged in evangelistic work and this characterized his labors while pastor here. He finally resigned to again enter the evangelistic work in the state. For a time thereafter the pulpit was vacant and then came Rev. Fred Berry, whose successor was Reverend Atwood, who died within a short time after leaving the charge. He was followed by Reverend Stewart, whose successor was Reverend Moon.

There was formerly a Baptist Church in Patterson but in later years the organization has gone down. There was a Baptist Church in Ohio Township, which was burned in 1912. A few years ago the Old School Baptists erected a church building in the cemetery north of Winterset.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

In August, 1855, the Associate Reform Congregation of Winterset was organized with fifteen members, and afterward the Associate Congregation organized with six members. In 1858 after the general union of the Associate and Associate Reform Churches under the name of United Presbyterian, these two congregations united and became the United Presbyterian Church of Winterset, having forty members. The first United Presbyterian minister coming to Winterset was Rev. David Lindsay. He was followed by James Green. Among the members of pioneer times were Reverends Patterson, Christy, Vance, Sturgeon, Steel and Sawhill. In May, 1856, Rev. John Graham located on a farm near Winterset and frequently preached to the people. Rev. C. T. McCaughan was the first regularly installed pastor of the church. He remained six years, during which time the congregations at Patterson, North Branch, Union and Peru were organized. The two latter still exist and have commodious church buildings, the one from Pitzer having been moved from its former location a few years ago. For about three years Rev. J. U. McClinahan was pastor of the church at Winterset, then the pulpit was supplied for a time by Henry Wallace. A. M. Campbell then served several years. Then came Rev. J. H. White, who was followed by Reverend Dugan. The present pastor is Reverend Stewart.



REV. C. T. McCAUGHAN

Came to Madison County in 1865 and was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in Winterset for many years. Assisted in organizing and building up five other churches in the county. Born in Trigg County, Kentucky, in 1814, and died in Winterset, October 13, 1909, at the age of ninety-five years. Grandfather of Charles Trumbull White, editor of "Everybody's."

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

This church is appropriately named, from its two prominent tenets of faith; seventh-day meaning the Sabbath, which they observe as a day of rest; Adventist, meaning a belief in the speedy coming, a second time, of Christ. The church building where they worship was erected in 1882. They have no stated pastor, but hold regular services, at which some one of the members officiates. A. J. Stiffler was for many years a prominent member, but he removed to Oregon some years ago, where his death occurred.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

The first meetings of this denomination were held in a log schoolhouse about a mile and a half east of Winterset. The church was first organized in Winterset in 1856, occupying rooms upstairs on the north side of the square. Peter Russell was among the first pastors. In 1857 a frame building, where now stands the residence of Ben Bare, was used for church services and at the close of the Civil war the congregation purchased the building owned by the Old School Presbyterians and this served as their house of worship till the new church was erected in 1899. The pastors who have served this congregation are: Revs. J. P. Roach, J. K. Cornell, D. R. Dungan, O. H. Derry, J. M. Lowe, Hodgkinson, Major, Veach, J. H. Ragan, O. M. Pennock, S. D. Harlan, and the present pastor, Rev. L. F. Davis.

There are four other churches of this denomination in the county—Early Chapel in Jackson Township, one in Barney, one at Patterson and one at St. Charles. The Patterson church met with an irreparable loss in the death of Butler Bird. The church at Barney is a comparatively new organization and is in a prosperous condition. Early Chapel was named in honor of the Early family which has resided in that vicinity for many years. It is a beautiful and well kept building on a commanding site in one of the best farming communities of the county.

CHURCH OF CHRIST IN CHRISTIAN UNION

Some fifteen years ago Reverend Quick came to Winterset and after preaching in a tent for some time, organized a church and soon afterward secured funds from the people of the town to build a church. Reverend Quick was followed by Rev. Joseph Griffin.

This denomination has another organization and building in Lincoln Township.

UNITED BRETHREN

This denomination has five church buildings and organizations in Madison County, and all are in a flourishing condition. The strongest and probably the oldest organization is the Shambaugh Chapel, in the northeastern part of Jefferson Township. There are two other churches in this township—Jefferson in the

southeast part and North River in the Brittain neighborhood. Rev. E. W. Curtis, who was largely instrumental in forming the organization at Jefferson and North River, served as pastor a number of years.

Providence Chapel is located near Middle River, in Scott Township. The members of the organization worshipped for many years in the schoolhouse near by. For several years past they have worshipped in a neat church building which bears the name of Providence. In 1860 Rev. John Blair came from Kentucky with twelve yoke of oxen, several horses, one carriage and numerous relatives. They left their native state on account of their hostility to slavery. They settled in Scott and South townships principally, and Blair Chapel was the outgrowth of this immigration. It is located in South Township, near the Crawford Township line. A number of years ago the building burned and it was replaced by a neat and substantial edifice.

THE FRIENDS

There are two localities in Madison County where there are quite a number belonging to this church. Earlham and vicinity was largely settled by them and that unusually fine body of land extending from the west part of Madison Township eastward is called "Quaker Divide" because so many of the early farmers belonged to that church. The Town of Earlham from the start has had a large number of this faith and among its adherents may be found some of the most prominent citizens. The town itself was named in honor of Earlham College in Indiana, a school maintained by the Friends. In Ohio Township is another settlement largely made up of Friends. Oak Run is the name of the home of the organization.

CHAPTER XI

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The pioneers of the healing art in Madison County were the guardians of a widely dispersed population. Aside from their professional duties, they contributed their full share to the material development of a newly opened country. Some were men of culture, who had gained their medical education in college. Others were of limited educational attainments, whose professional knowledge had been acquired in the offices of established practitioners of more or less ability in the sections from which they emigrated. Of either class almost without exception, they were practical men of great force of character who gave cheerful and efficacious assistance to the suffering, daily journeying on horseback scores of miles, over a country almost destitute of roads and encountering swollen, unbridged streams, without waterproof garments or other now common protection against the elements. Out of necessity the pioneer physician developed rare quickness of perception and self-reliance. A specialist was then unknown, and the physician was called upon to treat every phase of bodily ailment, serving as physician, surgeon, oculist and dentist. His books were few and there were no practitioners of more ability than himself with whom he might consult. His medicines were simple and carried on his person and every preparation of pill or solution was the work of his own hands.

PIONEER PHYSICIANS

Dr. J. H. Gaff was the pioneer doctor of Madison County and the first one to commence the practice in Winterset, setting up his office in the spring of 1850 in the recorder's office, which necessarily occupied a small space in the primitive log cabin built as the first courthouse. He put up one of the first log houses in the county seat and in this humble dwelling he lived and boarded the young single men until they were able to set up an establishment of their own. Doctor Gaff was a "regular" and his kindly face was known throughout the county during its infancy.

Dr. L. M. Tidrick studied medicine while living in Ohio and graduated from the St. Louis College of Medicine. For a short time in 1850 he practiced in Des Moines and in the spring of 1851 located in Winterset, opening an office in the log courthouse. He was a man of acknowledged ability in his chosen profession and his kind and sympathetic nature made him a welcome visitor in the sick room. Doctor Tidrick was a member of the State Medical Association, also the Madison County Medical Association, and one of its organizers. He married Martha Bell in 1854 and in 1855 was elected county treasurer.

Dr. William Leonard was one of Madison County's leading physicians and surgeons and also an Ohioan. He turned his eyes westward in 1859 and located in Winterset, then a village of a few houses. He read medicine in his native state; graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1852 and from Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia) in 1854. He began practice in his native state and coming here, soon became a leader and a success in the profession of medicine. In 1862, Doctor Leonard was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, which position he filled until April, 1863, when he received the appointment of post surgeon at Corinth, Mississippi, and was assigned to the staff of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. In October of that year he became surgeon, by commission, of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, which office he retained until the close of the Civil war. Doctor Leonard was a member of the State Medical Association and of the Madison County Medical Association; he also held the office of county treasurer one term.

Dr. J. H. Mack was a good physician, but a better business man. He was from the "Buckeye" state and located at Macksburg in 1857. He walked from Des Moines to Grand River Township and settling there, soon acquired several hundred acres of choice land. Doctor Mack was patriotic and enlisted for the Civil war in the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry. Returning to Macksburg he resumed the practice of his profession and ministered to a large and paying clientele. He served in the Legislature, as representative in the 22d and 23d sessions.

Dr. J. A. Rawls was considered an intelligent physician and skilled surgeon. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1876, but was a resident of the county as early as 1850. Macksburg was his chosen headquarters, and here, and in the surrounding country, he enjoyed a good practice.

Dr. S. B. Cherry was one of Winterset's quite early physicians, coming to the county seat in 1862 and opening an office; was very successful. He was assistant surgeon of the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and after resuming his practice became an organizing member of the Madison County Medical Association.

In the list of physicians in the practice at Winterset in 1868 were David Hutchinson, L. M. Tidrick, E. L. Hillis, J. B. Duff, A. C. Baldoek, A. J. Russell, A. J. Morris, S. B. Cherry, D. D. Davisson and G. M. Rutledge.

Dr. Wm. M. Anderson came to Iowa in 1858, after studying and practicing medicine in Ohio, and in the spring of 1860 came to St. Charles, Iowa—purchasing the home and business of Dr. J. S. Calaway, the first practicing physician in St. Charles. Doctor Anderson was one of the leading physicians in Madison and Warren counties and followed the profession from the time of his arrival to the time of his death—December 1, 1807. Dr. A. B. Smith came to St. Charles about the same time as Doctor Anderson and later was in partnership with Dr. L. J. Forney and sometime in the '70s moved to Winterset where he operated a drug store for many years, and died in California a few years ago.

Dr. T. Roberts long was St. Charles' leading physician, locating there in 1874. He was born in Ohio, came to the State of Iowa with his parents and taught school several terms. He then read medicine and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, in 1873.

W. M. Beaver was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and studied medicine there. He began the practice of his profession at St. Charles in 1869.

Dr. L. J. Forney began the practice first at St. Charles, then moved to Winterset in 1869, but came to the county six years previously. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ohio Medical College and Rush Medical College.

In 1874 the firm of Tidrick & Likes was formed. This was shortly after the arrival of Dr. E. T. Likes from Guernsey County, Ohio. He received his medical education at the Detroit Medical College and after associating himself with Doctor Tidrick, enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. J. H. Wintrode, who was a Pennsylvanian by birth, received his professional education at Baltimore. He located in Winterset in 1876 and in 1879 married Flora B. Hutchings. While engaged in the practice he also conducted a drug store for some time. He served one term as county treasurer.

Dr. John Green may be placed among the pioneer physicians of Madison County, as he came to Walnut Township in an early day, located at Peru and for years answered the calls from a large and contiguous territory. In 1853 Dr. N. M. Smith arrived in Walnut Township and later read medicine under the direction of Doctor Green. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, was graduated and locating at Peru, enjoyed a fair measure of success.

It has been difficult to secure the names of all the physicians worthy of notice who have practiced in Madison County, so that the omissions must be attributed not to an unworthy motive, but to lack of knowledge of the full list. However, in a general way, others not already noticed may be here mentioned.

Doctor Rippey was an old practitioner who, like many others, traveled across country in all kinds of weather "horseback," with his saddlebags. For some years he lived about six miles south of Winterset.

Doctor Sloan was of the last named place and practiced there for many years, after which he retired to a life of well earned ease.

Dr. John Cooper practiced here in the period from 1875 to about 1883. He went to Des Moines, where he continued to practice a number of years. His son, Butler Cooper, began the practice here in the '90s but remained a few years and then located in another place. He has been dead some years.

It has been said that "actively competing for and enjoying a fair share of the practice in St. Charles and vicinity are Drs. S. N. Sayre and E. K. Anderson, both younger in years than Doctor Roberts, but mature in experience, sound in judgment and both deserving of the high social and professional position which they enjoy." Dr. I. K. Sayre is a son of S. N. Sayre, with whom he is in partnership.

"Dr. B. D. Little has for many years enjoyed and deserved the confidence of the people of Patterson and vicinity, having accomplished a large amount of professional work. At Bevington, Doctor Findlay, one of the younger men, kept the people well but is now gone. The first practitioner there was Dr. T. F. Kelliher, who is now a leading physician of Des Moines. At Earlham, Doctor Day, a son of the late Judge Day, of Des Moines, has for many years been active in his chosen profession. Doctor Irwin is also in the practice. Dr. F. W. Bush, a native of the county, was prominent in his community around Pitzer, both pro-

professionally and socially, as were also Drs. Scofield and Miller, of Macksburg, who are gone. To take their places are M. B. Coltrane and Doctor Wallace. Doctors Griffith and J. W. Carver, of Peru, are still there, but Doctors Clearwater and McClellan, of Truro, are gone." Dr. J. A. Hutchinson is now the only one remaining in Truro. Dr. G. N. Skinner was the first physician there.

Of the members of the medical fraternity at Winterset, Dr. John Milholland had the longest career up to the time of his departure a few years ago, having received his degree from the University of Missouri in 1874. He was a veteran of the Civil war and for many years served as a member of the pension board of this county. Dr. W. H. Thompson is a native of Pennsylvania, obtained his literary education in Pittsburg, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia) in 1884. Dr. Edward Embree was graduated from the State University, medical department, in 1880, and Dr. G. N. Skinner from the medical department of Drake University the same year. Dr. R. R. Davisson graduated from Rush Medical College in 1890; Dr. Jessie V. Smith from Keokuk Medical College of Chicago in 1896; and Dr. W. F. Sterman from the Illinois Medical College of Chicago in 1896; Doctor Richards is a graduate of the homeopathic department of the University of Iowa, while Doctor Ruth received his diploma from Keokuk Medical College in 1891. He is no longer here. Dr. D. D. Davisson was long one of the leading physicians of Madison County and a prominent citizen. He served in the Legislature from this county. Dr. C. B. Hickenlooper is a recent addition to the fraternity and is a successful practitioner. Dr. T. P. Weir, an osteopath, has a good practice and is popular.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Madison County Medical Association was first organized July 14, 1872, and on the 25th of the month, the organization was perfected by the election of D. D. Davisson, president; W. L. Leonard, vice president; S. B. Cherry, secretary; A. Smith, treasurer; Sloan, Leonard and Cherry, censors.

For some years the association held regular meetings, upon which occasions carefully prepared papers were read upon subjects pertinent and interesting to the profession; but interest finally died out and the meetings ceased to have the regularity first intended by the members. Finally, after a lapse of time, the society was reorganized on May 15, 1899, with the following members: R. R. Davisson, Edward Embree, F. A. Ely, G. N. Skinner, D. D. Davisson, W. H. Thompson, J. A. Lawson, W. F. Sterman, John Milholland. The officials were: R. R. Davisson, president; Edward Embree, vice president; F. A. Ely, secretary; G. N. Skinner, treasurer. The present members of the society are: R. R. Davisson, W. H. Thompson, F. D. Davenport, C. B. Hickenlooper, Edward Embree, Jessie V. Smith, E. K. Anderson, T. Roberts and S. N. Sayre, St. Charles; J. A. Hutchinson, Truro; J. W. Carver, East Peru. The present officials are: B. D. Little, of Patterson, president; G. N. Skinner, vice president; R. R. Davisson, secretary-treasurer.

CHAPTER XII

BENCH AND BAR

Perhaps no body of men, not excepting the clergy, may exercise a greater influence for good in a community than those who follow the profession of the law, and it must be admitted that to no other body, not even to the so-called criminal classes, are committed greater possibilities for an influence for evil. What that influence shall be depends upon the character of the men who constitute the bar of the community—not merely on their ability or learning but on their character. If the standard of morality among the members of the bar is high, the whole community learns to look at questions of right and wrong from a higher plane. If the bar, consciously or unconsciously, adopts a low standard of morality, it almost inevitably contaminates the conscience of the community. And this is true not only in the practice of the profession itself, not only because of the influence of members of the bar as men rather than lawyers, but in the effect upon other professions and occupations to which the bar acts as a feeder. The members of the Legislature are recruited largely from the legal profession. How can legislation, designed solely for the welfare of the public, be expected from one whose honor as a lawyer has not been above suspicion? And since lawyers, outside of the Legislature, have a great influence in shaping the law, how can the people expect that influence to be exerted in their behalf when the bar itself is unworthy? Still more does the character of the bar effect the judiciary, which is supplied from its ranks. It is not always, perhaps not generally, the case that members of the bench are chosen from those lawyers who have attained the highest rank in their profession. If a judge be industrious and honest but not of great ability, or if he be able and honest, though lacking industry, the rights of the litigants are not likely to suffer seriously at his hands. But there have been instances where judicial office was bestowed solely as a reward for political service; and while it is sometimes realized that one who has been a strenuous and not too scrupulous politician up to the moment of his elevation to the bench, has thereafter forgotten that there was such a trade as politics and has administered justice without fear or favor, the experiment is a dangerous one. No one need be surprised if in such a case the old maxim holds true: "He who buys the office of judge must of necessity sell justice." Let our judges be men who are subject to other influences than those of the facts submitted to them and the law applicable to those facts; let them lack that independence which is an imperative requisite to one who holds the scales of justice; let a well founded suspicion arise that their decisions are dictated by something outside of their own minds and consciences, and the confidence of the people in the maintenance of their rights through the agency of the courts is destroyed.

It has been the good fortune of the City of Winterset and the County of Madison that the members of the bar here have been, for the most part, men of

high character as well as ability and learning, so that its bar has won a high and honorable reputation throughout the rest of the state and because of the high character of the bar it has followed that those of its members who have been elevated to the bench have enjoyed the confidence and respect of the public and have been honored not only in their own locality but in many cases throughout the state and in other states.

Yet the preparation of a history of the bar, so far at least, as that part of it which lies back of one's own generation is concerned, is attended with considerable difficulty. Probably few men who in their time play important parts in the community or even in the state or nation, leave so transient a reputation as lawyers do. A writer on this subject who took for his text "The Lawyer of Fifty Years Ago," said: "In thinking over the names of these distinguished men of whom I have been speaking, the thought has come to me how evanescent and limited is the lawyer's reputation, both in time and space. I doubt very much if a lawyer, whatever his standing, is much known to the profession outside of his own state." Those who attain high rank in the profession must realize that with rare exceptions, their names are "writ in water." One may turn over the leaves of old reports and find repeated again and again as counsel in different cases the name of some lawyer who must have been in his time a power in the courts, only to wonder if he has ever seen the name outside of the covers of the dusty reports in which it appears. Hamilton, in the conventions, in the *Federalist* and in the treasury, and Webster in the Senate and in public orations, have perpetuated and increased the fame of lawyers Hamilton and Webster; but were it not for their services outside the strict limits of their profession, one might come upon their names at this date with much the same lack of recognition as that with which one finds in a reported case the names of some counsel, great perhaps in his own time, but long since forgotten.

And there is another difficulty in preparing such a history as this, brief and therefore necessarily limited to a few names, and that is that some may be omitted who are quite as worthy of mention as those whose names appear. It is not often that any one man stands as a lawyer head and shoulders above the other members of the profession; and the same may be said of any half dozen men. In many cases the most careful measurement would fail to disclose a difference of more than a fraction of an inch, if any. Lives of eminent men who have at some period been practicing lawyers, have contained the assertion that while they were engaged in the practice of their profession they were the "leaders of the bar," but there is almost always room for doubt as to whether the title is not a brevet bestowed by the biographer alone. Therefore the mention in this article of certain lawyers must not be taken as any disparagement of those who are not mentioned, and finally, it is to be observed that this article, so far as the bar is concerned, will treat not only of those members who are past and gone, but will make mention of some of those now in the flesh. But first, attention is directed to the judicial districts in which Madison County found herself at various times.

THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT IN MADISON

The first constitution of the State of Iowa contained the provision that "The judicial powers shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts and such

inferior courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish." The constitution also provided that "The first session of the General Assembly shall divide the state into four districts, which may be increased as the exigencies may require." In accordance to this latter provision the counties of Van Buren, Jefferson, Davis, Wapello, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Appanoose and the counties west of the counties of Marion, Monroe and Appanoose were placed in the third district. This in effect provided for Madison County, which at the time was attached to Marion for judicial purposes.

On January 12, 1849, "An act to create a fifth judicial district was approved." The new district thus formed was composed of the counties of Appanoose, Wayne, Decatur, Ringgold, Taylor, Page, Fremont, Monroe, Lucas, Clark, Marion, Warren, Madison, Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Marshall, Story and Boone, so that at the time Madison County was organized, in 1849, and held its first District Court, it formed a part of the fifth judicial district, and the first term of this court was opened May 31, 1849, at the house or grocery of Enos Berger, with Judge William McKay, of Des Moines, on the bench. This first temple of justice was certainly a novel and unpretentious affair. The judge took his seat behind the counter, in the store room, while attorneys, other court officials, litigants, jurors and spectators were in front of the counter. Everybody in the country who possibly could come to the Berger store was there to attend the unusual occurrence of the holding of the District Court in the new county. Not only was the county without a courthouse, but more strange to say, it was not yet possessed of a seat of justice.

In the first record book, kept by the clerk of the District Court, appear the following entries:

May Term, A. D. 1849.

At a regular term of the District Court held at and in the house of Enos Berger, within and for the County of Madison, in the State of Iowa, on the thirty-first day of May, A. D. 1849, present, the Honorable William McKay, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in said State:

No. 1.

Leonard Bowman }
v. }
Samuel Guye }

This day came the defendants, by Casady & Tidrick, their attorneys, and filed their affidavit and asked a change of venue, whereupon the court allowed a change of venue in this case and ordered the same to be sent to Polk County, Iowa, and the court doth further order that the defendants in this case pay the costs of this term.

No. 2.

The State of Iowa }
v. } Surety of the Peace. Recognizance.
Samuel Guye }

This day came the defendant, by his attorney, and filed his motion to dismiss the case and the court doth, on consideration thereof, sustain the motion. Therefore, it is ordered and adjudged by the court here that this case be dismissed.

State of Iowa	}	Recognizance for Surety of the Peace.
v.		
Samuel W. Guye		

This day comes the defendant, by his attorneys, and filed his motion to dismiss the case, because there was an affidavit before a justice, and the court doth, upon consideration thereof, sustain the motion. Therefore, it is ordered and adjudged by the court here that this cause be dismissed.

It does not appear that at this term of the court either a grand or petit jury was impaneled. The second term was held on May 30, 1850, Judge McKay on the bench. The sheriff reported the return of a venire for a grand jury, which was sworn by the court and William Sturman was appointed foreman. On motion of R. L. Tidrick, I. D. Guiberson and M. L. McPherson were admitted to practice at this bar, after having presented certificates of admission to the courts of the states from which they came. I. D. Guiberson was then appointed prosecuting attorney for the term. These proceedings are here related simply to show how the first court in Madison County was established.

THE BENCH

Men of high breeding, culture, education and highly developed legal talents have presided over the courts in this county even from the beginning. William McKay, as before stated, was the first district judge and resided in Des Moines. He was elected to the bench on the democratic ticket at the April election in 1849, and continued on the bench until the close of the September term of 1852. Judge McKay was a graduate of a Kentucky military school, and that is probably the reason why he became known as Major, or Colonel McKay, before he secured the more dignified title of Judge. He went to Des Moines in February, 1846, and was known as a young man of culture, courtly manners, genial and attractive. It was not long before he gained public attention. Young McKay was soon holding minor positions of a clerical nature, having first become clerk of the State Commission, which was composed of alleged "Quakers," who were authorized to select a tract of 800 acres of land donated by Congress, upon which to locate a new state capital site. His report was too precise in that it revealed the skull-duggery of the Commission; whereupon, the Legislature repudiated "Monroe City, in Jasper County," as the site for the new state capital. Des Moines was a candidate itself for this great prize and McKay was too loyal to his own town to report in favor of any other.

At the May term of the District Court in 1847, McKay was admitted to the bar of Polk County, and was the first applicant to accomplish that end. He was elected judge of the fifth district in 1849. Judge McKay was an ardent teetotaler and avowed his temperance principles on all occasions. He was esthetic and loved the beautiful, whether in animal or still life. He held the office of judge four years and was defeated for reelection by P. M. Casiday, of Des Moines, who soon resigned and was succeeded by the eccentric Judge C. J. McFarland, of Boone. In 1857 Judge McKay went to Kansas, where he died a few years later. In all his relations with civic and social life he stood for the betterment of all.

In 1853 the state was again redistricted and divided into nine judicial districts. By this arrangement, Madison was placed in the ninth district, with Monroe, Appanoose, Wayne, Decatur, Lucas, Clark and Warren. Madison remained in the ninth until 1857, when the eleventh judicial district was created, in which Madison was placed with Poweshiek, Mahaska, Jasper, Marion, Polk, Warren and Dallas. When a new alignment of the judicial districts was effected in 1858 Madison was again assigned to the fifth district, which was completed with the addition of Carroll, Audubon, Greene, Guthrie, Adair, Dallas, Warren and Polk counties, where it has remained until the present time.

The next judge to sit on the bench at this court was John S. Townsend, who succeeded P. M. Casiday, the latter having resigned the position without having held a term of court here. William M. Stone followed Townsend in 1857.

John H. Gray was the first judge to preside here after Madison County had been permanently placed in the fifth judicial district. He served from 1859 until in the fall of 1865, when his death occurred. Then came Charles C. Nourse, who was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Judge Gray. His successor was Hugh Maxwell, who was also appointed to fill a vacancy. He was on the bench from 1866 until 1870.

John Leonard belonged in Madison County and was elected to the bench in the fall of 1874. He was a man of fine legal mind and dealt out justice with strictness and unwavering impartiality. During his incumbency of the office he was called upon to pass on many cases that became of state wide celebrity.

W. H. McHenry succeeded Judge Leonard in 1878. John Mitchell was the first to sit upon the circuit bench here in 1868, the fifth judicial district having been divided into two circuits. Judge Mitchell held court in the first circuit, composed of Warren, Monroe and Dallas, and Frederick Mott, of Madison County, held court in the second district, composed of Adair, Cass, Guthrie, Audubon, Greene, Carroll and Madison. Judge Mott was considered one of the ablest and purest judges of the Iowa bench, but was compelled to retire upon the abolishment of the second circuit of the fifth judicial district in 1873. In 1878 another circuit was formed, when S. A. Calvert was appointed to the judgeship.

A. W. Wilkinson, of Winterset, was elected to the district bench in 1887, and served until 1902. His record as a jurist of sound, legal acumen, painstaking care in preparing decisions and impartiality in his rulings, is unassailable. He was one of the most popular judges in the district, and while on the bench commanded a high place in the estimation of those holding place in the appellate courts. He left the bench to resume the practice of the law, and is now the nestor of the Madison County bar. A more extended sketch will be noticed in the second volume of this work.

The names of other judges of this district follow: O. B. Ayers, of Knoxville, Marion County, 1887-90; J. H. Henderson, Indianola, Warren County, 1887-95; William H. McHenry, Des Moines, 1879-86; James H. Applegate, Guthrie Center, 1891-1914; Edmund Nichols, Perry, Dallas County, 1903-10; John A. Storey, Greenfield, Adair County, 1896; James D. Gamble, Knoxville, Marion County, 1896-1910; William H. Fahey, Perry, Dallas County, 1911; Loren N. Hayes, Knoxville, Marion County, 1911.

THE BAR

The bar of Winterset contains upon its roster the names of a number of prominent men, and, as a class, the lawyers of this place have been men of high character, and one naturally feels a thrill of local pride in looking over the roll of names of those men who have done so much to protect the rights of the people and to preserve in its purity that jurisprudence which is the foundation stone of American civilization.

One of the earliest lawyers of Madison County was Israel D. Guiberson, who in the few years he practiced his profession established a reputation which is still cherished. He died in 1850.

M. L. McPherson was a pioneer lawyer who rose to eminence. He was decidedly a man of power. He was a soldier in the Civil war, was a member of the State Senate and was a man of prominence in the state. As an advocate he has had few equals.

Gen. A. J. Baker practiced law here prior to the Civil war. He enlisted in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry and after the war settled in Missouri and from there he moved to Centerville, Iowa, about forty years ago. He was attorney general of the State of Missouri and also of Iowa.

In the early days of this country, Col. H. J. B. Cummings was a lawyer of recognized ability. He was colonel of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry and served through the war, at the close of which he engaged in the newspaper business. He was elected to Congress in 1876 and served one term.

John Leonard always ranked as one of the able and successful lawyers of the state. He was judge of the District Court one term. He devoted his time exclusively to the practice of his profession and was eminently successful.

Judge Frederick Mott was for many years the law partner of Judge Leonard. He was a soldier in the Civil war, served one term as circuit judge and has also served as county attorney. Some years ago he retired from the practice of law and engaged in the banking business, but now lives with his son in Des Moines.

Judge A. W. Wilkinson is the only one of the early practitioners now actively engaged in the profession. While comparatively a young man he was elected to the district bench, where he immediately sprang into prominence as the possessor of one of the finest judicial minds in the state. So well did he serve the people and so popular did he become with the bar of the district that he was reelected time and again, finally retiring on his own motion after a service of sixteen years. He is now senior partner of the firm of Wilkinson & Wilkinson.

Among the early lawyers may be mentioned S. G. Beckwith and G. N. Elliott. They both gave up their practice in 1862 and joined the Union army. Elliott rose to the rank of colonel and after the war he was a successful attorney in Topeka, Kansas, where he died some eleven years ago. Beckwith was killed at Black River Bridge and his memory as a true patriot will always be cherished.

V. Wainwright came to this county during the Civil war and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was an able and successful lawyer and a conscientious and scholarly gentleman. He died in Winterset almost a quarter of a century ago.

One of the brightest young men of this state was B. F. Murray. He was not only prominent as a lawyer but he was prominent in politics. He served a

term in both branches of the Legislature. His health broke down while he was yet a young man which ended a career that could not have been otherwise than brilliant.

Hon. S. G. Ruby was for many years one of the prominent and successful lawyers of this county. For a number of years he was consul for this republic at Belfast, Ireland. He also held other important Government positions. He and B. F. Murray were among the first to enlist in the Union army from here.

Judge W. H. Lewis has for many years been engaged in the nursery business. He was a successful lawyer for a number of years and served one term as county judge.

V. G. Holliday, at one time an attorney of this place, is now practicing his profession in Colorado.

T. C. Gilpin was a soldier in the Civil war. He came about its close and enjoyed a lucrative practice until he retired a few years ago. He also served as county judge and county auditor of this county. For many years his law partner was his brother, Hon. S. J. Gilpin, who died in Winterset a few years ago.

Maj. Eli Wilkin and John Burke came to this county about the year 1868 and began the practice of law. Both were Union soldiers. In a few years Burke removed to St. Louis, where he became prominent and wealthy. Major Wilkin built up a fine practice, which he retained until he removed to the State of Washington. He served one term in the State Senate of Iowa. He died at his old home in Ohio some fourteen years ago.

Byram Leonard began the practice of law here under flattering prospects but his career was cut short by his death in 1878. He was a good lawyer and highly respected in this community. His brother, J. F. Leonard, is still engaged in practice and has also engaged in farming to some extent.

A. W. C. Weeks, at one time a prominent attorney of this place, is now in Oklahoma. He quit the law some years ago and is now engaged in journalism.

The firm of McCaughan & Dabney was engaged in the law business at this place for about twenty years. They were both able and successful. Mr. McCaughan is now largely engaged in mining and farming in Mexico and Mr. Dabney went into the oil business in San Francisco and died a few years ago.

J. R. Chandler, at one time mayor of Winterset, and a prominent attorney, was highly respected. He served in the Civil war.

J. M. Miller, Homer Thompson, J. W. Wood and M. Polk were all at one time members of the bar at Winterset. Mr. Wood and Mr. Polk are dead. Mr. Thompson is engaged in the newspaper business at Valley Junction, Iowa, and J. M. Miller is engaged in the real estate business in the State of Washington.

G. W. Seevers, one of the oldest members of the bar, died in 1914.

Hon. C. C. Goodale, of Lamars, Colorado, is another member of the bar of Madison County who attained honors and eminence. He was not only an able lawyer but was at one time a popular politician of this state. He has been eminently successful in Colorado and for a number of years was surveyor general of that state. T. R. Wilkie practiced at this bar several years and left for Des Moines about five years ago.

S. D. Alexander attained some prominence at this bar and severed his connections only when death and disease called him away, in 1914.

Emory Nicholson also died but quite recently—in 1913.

J. J. Crossley served as county superintendent of schools two terms; represented this district in the State Senate, and for several years was prosecuting attorney in Alaska after moving there. He is now practicing law in Portland, Oregon.

Of the present members of the bar, brief mention will be made, as more extended notice of their careers will be found in the second volume. John A. Guilher is recognized as one of the able lawyers of the state. He has a fine practice and the people of this county would feel a pride in seeing him promoted to the bench. He was appointed railroad commissioner in January, 1915.

J. P. Steele is one of the older members of the local bar, has a good practice and is a successful lawyer. He has served the county as its prosecuting attorney.

W. S. Cooper has proven a success as a general, all around practitioner. He served at one time as county attorney.

Others who should be mentioned in this connection are W. O. Lucas, W. T. Guilher, ex-county attorney, Leo Percival, Phil R. Wilkinson, county attorney elect, J. J. Crossley, J. E. Tidrick, C. A. Robbins, ex-county attorney and now assistant attorney general for Iowa; Samuel C. Smith, late county attorney, who made an enviable record as county attorney and has established a large practice; Joseph F. Smith, of the firm of Robbins & Smith; J. W. Rhode, of Earlham; and W. A. Tris, of St. Charles.

JUDGE GILPIN IN REMINISCENT MOOD

Webster defines history as an account of facts; but the prevailing iconoclasm of the present age would seem almost sufficient to forestall any effort of individual or society to attempt to perpetuate aught of historic reminiscence. So persistent have been the efforts of these image breakers, that one is almost forced to the conclusion, paradoxical as it may seem, that history, instead of being an account of facts, is a true and correct record of events and incidents of the past, that never transpired. Truth and fiction have been by them so inextricably confounded that the disgusted and confused school boy was more than half right when he said, "history is a confounded nuisance." They have broken the cross bow and arrow of William Tell, and relegated him, with the tyrant Gessler, to the region of mythical mists.

Arnold Winkelried no longer forces a breach through the serried ranks of the Austrians by grasping to his heroic breast their cruel lances. Leonidas and Thermopylae have been by them sponged from the legendary tablets of Spartan epics. Casabianca no longer shouts defiance to the flame wrapped ship, but has been pronounced a witless fool. The cherry tree and little hatchet have been classed with the improbable stories of Æsop, preference being given to the fables of the black slave. Even our old venerated Christmas friend, Santa Claus, has been playing a part under the disguise of pater familias. Sic transit gloria mundi.

Thus have these pestilent iconoclasts been shattering the favorite images, which we have fondly cherished from our youth up, as historical. Nor is their office and work of modern origin. They have been busy wreckers for near three thousand years. The old poet Homer was declared by Aristotle to be a myth,

while Socrates and Plato, after 400 years of Homeric history, cast a shadow of doubt upon the story of Achilles, of Hector, of Agamemnon, of the famous siege of Troy and the fascinating story of the beautiful Helen of Troy.

The antiquity of this office seems to afford a license to these modern wreckers, and invests them with a sort of sophomorical imitativeness. Your association must therefore be, more than usual, optimistic and instigated by a strong faith, that the record you are preparing shall survive the criticism and skepticism of the future.

If my information is correct, the object and purpose of your society is to collect and preserve of record, events, incidents and interesting items pertaining to the early settlement, growth and progress of this county, to prepare an account of facts. Your purpose and object is most praiseworthy, for as the poet Spenser says,

"How many great ones may remembered be,
Who in their days most famously did flourish,
Of whom no word we hear, no sign we see,
But as things wiped out with a sponge, do perish."

Praiseworthy to preserve as on a tableted monument, commemorative of the toils, privations, sacrifices and perils encountered by the hardy pioneers, who, notwithstanding all discouragements, persistently, courageously, hopefully and patiently, builded better than they knew, the foundations of our grand old country. All honor to their noble work. Be it yours to prevent, "that as things wiped out as with a sponge, their deeds and memories do perish." Praiseworthy that from the record you preserve, we and others their successors, may not only learn something of the early history of this county, but be influenced and inspired thereby to emulate these heroic pioneers, in all that may tend to the growth, prosperity and achievement of the superstructure builded upon the foundation they laid.

Although requested to do so, having come to Iowa in the spring of 1861, and to Winterset at the close of the war, in September, 1865, I shall be unable to furnish only more recent incidents, perhaps none worthy of note or that you have not already of record. I regret that I did not know of this county sooner, that I might have been a pioneer like the patriotic woman President Lincoln told of, who wrote him that she was sorry that she did not know the war was coming on, as now she had only five sons to give to her country.

Being a member of the bar, it would be perhaps expected that some reference should be made by me to the courts, attorneys and civic government of the county. There were three courts when I became a member of the bar in 1865—the District Court having jurisdiction of the criminal cases, of causes involving large amounts, and of equity proceedings; the Circuit Court of the lesser civil actions; and the County Court having the control and management of probate matters.

I was elected county judge for the years 1868 and 1869, and did so well the first year that the Legislature abolished the office from and after January 1, 1869. They very kindly, however, took care of the deposed county judges, by creating the new office auditor, and providing that they should hold the new office for the year 1869.

I was, therefore, the last county judge and the first auditor of this county. The county judge, among other duties, issued marriage licenses, and when requested, was authorized to perform the marriage ceremony. I recall one instance of an aged couple who had lived together for fifteen or twenty years, but had been separated by divorce for more than twenty years, had been apparently reconciled by mutual friends. They came to my office one day with their friends and wished me to issue the license and marry the old couple. I did so, and as was my usual custom, shook hands with them, wished them well and said I hoped their last days would be their best days. Imagine my surprise and indignation when the bridegroom shook his grey locks and said, "Well, it's got to be a darned sight different from what it was if it is." The old fellow shuffled off out of the office, leaving the bride and her friends to settle the license and marriage fees.

A notable case was tried in the District Court, then being held in the Presbyterian Church Building, located where the electric light plant is now situated. This was prior to the erection of our first courthouse. A dose of aconite had been mistakably administered, resulting in the death of the patient and a consequent suit for a large amount in damages against the druggist, who was accused of issuing the fatal prescription. During the progress of the examination of witnesses and experts, the word aconite was very frequently used. Old Colonel Curtis had long officiated as court bailiff and was apparently as necessary to the proper conduct of the court as the presiding judge himself. The colonel was a faithful servant, but during the slow and tedious prolongation of this aconite case, as it was called, he would drop off into the semi-consciousness of a nap. Being at one time aroused from one of these somnolent lapses, by the order of the judge to adjourn court, he arose and blinkingly announced, "Hear ye, hear ye, the honorable aconite court is now adjourned."

Our county has always had the reputation of having a talented and well equipped bar. During the sessions of the District Court, quite a number of attorneys from Indianola, Knoxville and Des Moines were accustomed to attend and our bar reciprocated during sessions held in these other counties. A very notable and gratifying change for the better is the elimination of all abusive language and conduct of opposing council. While our bar has always been comparatively free from such reprehensible conduct, as much cannot truthfully be said of some other counties in this district in former days; our judges of late years have frowned down all such unseemly and ungentlemanly exhibitions of pugnacity. It is a sad reminiscence that not one of the members of the bar of 1865 is now in the active practice.

Colonel Cummings, Mott, Ruby and myself are the only living relics, leaving the forensic honors and emoluments to the younger members of the profession. Some of our business men of that day, in order to escape compulsory jury duty, were admitted members of the bar, the only qualification being the willingness and ability to furnish an oyster supper to the members. Some of these bivalvular lawyers may yet remain "in esse."

The board of supervisors consisted of one member from each township, seventeen in all, having about the same duties as the present board. I recall the member from Monroe Township—the tall, dark complexioned, angular Herbert

Harris. He was a man of strictest integrity and highly respected by the other members. He was a man of few words. When claims or appropriations were under investigation his one and only speech, as he extended his long arms, was "Guard the treasury, boys, guard the treasury." He would have been a good president of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Old Father McLeod, of Center Township, was the president of the board and was very careful to preserve the dignity thereof, and of his official position. It was his custom to call the roll of the members, noting absentees and delinquents. At one of the morning sessions he called the name of John Kirk, the member from Scott Township, giving the peculiar Scotch whirr to the R—John Kirk. He said, "Kirk, John Kirk." He said, "Kirk," a little louder, "John Kirk." "I answered twice," said Kirk. "Ha ye didna," said McLeod, "that was na but a grunt." Had Kirk said "here," or "present," the dignity of the board would have been conserved.

Our first courthouse was erected during my term of office as auditor and the board of supervisors appointed me to superintend the work. I did so from the water table to the dome. That part being constructed of wood, a Mr. Lemon, a carpenter, looked after that part. During the construction of the main building, the contractor complained of a serious defect in the plan which provided for an arch over the vault of one of the offices. The plan showed it to be elliptical, with a very short spring; the west end was to rest as a skewback on an angle of the main wall, while the east end must rest against a hollow brick wall, without other support. The board declined to make any change and the contractor, under protest, built it as specified. Upon removing the form or support, the east end pushed through the wall and the arch crashed down. A half circle arch was then substituted. After the building was completed, but before the keys had been delivered, a controversy arose between the board and contractor about compensation for some extras. The county wanted the use of the house but could not get possession of the keys. The contractor had locked every door and window and took the keys to his boarding house. The sheriff and others went to demand them, were refused and proceeded to hunt for them. The landlady, hoping to conceal the keys, made a fire in a certain stove, which aroused the suspicion of the officers. With the assistance of an iron poker the keys were all found, although somewhat blackened and marred.

Some amusing incidents occurring in the early part of the war have been related to me, anent the threatened attack in the city and the consequent preparations for resisting. Trees were felled across some of the highways, which an ordinary plow horse could clear without touching the bark. A barricade across one of the roads south of town was constructed of fence rails taken from each side in front and rear of the fortification, and would have proven quite formidable to cavalry, infantry and artillery, had not the engineers thoughtlessly left gaps around the barricade over the smooth open prairie. I do not vouch for these incidents and will only suggest that your secretary interview some of the resident military of that day for incidents that may be of value to the Iowa National Guard at least.

CHAPTER XIII

THE PRESS

The newspapers of Madison County do not make a big showing in point of numbers, but in that regard they make up the discrepancy in character and the completeness in which they cover the field of their especial endeavor. The county was not very old when it attracted to the county seat James Iler, who brought with him from the "Buckeye" state a small press, fair type and other paraphernalia, with which he set up the first printing office and established the first newspaper in this part of the state.

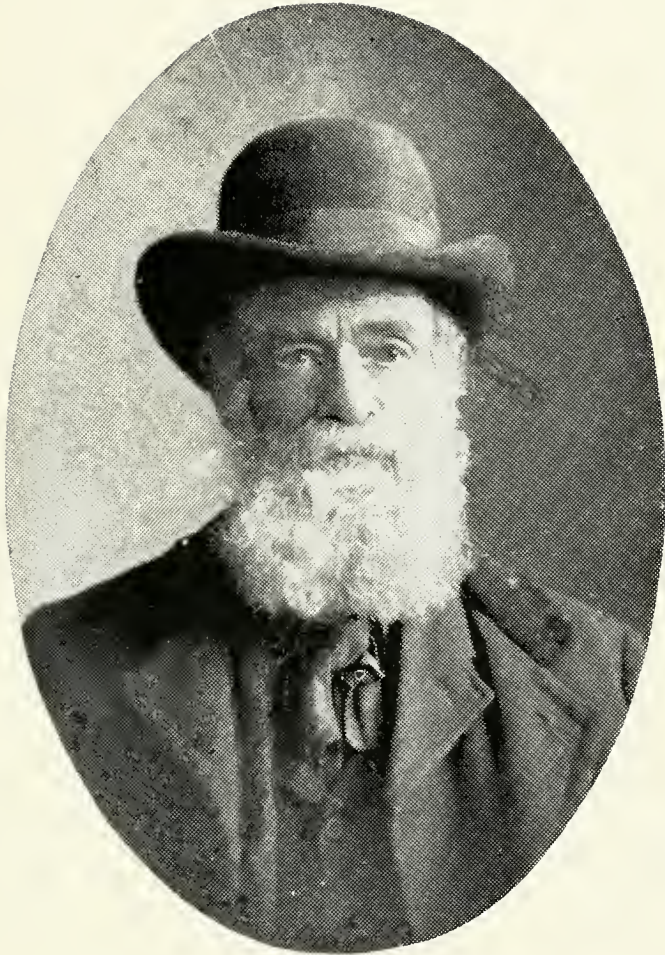
WINTerset MADISONIAN

This paper is credited as one of the strongest weeklies in Southwestern Iowa, in point of influence, and it is also one of the oldest.

In 1856 James Iler bought a second press and equipment from the Sandusky (Ohio) Register and brought it to Winterset on a wagon. At that time no paper had been established between Des Moines and Council Bluffs. The Madisonian is therefore one of the oldest newspapers in the state and the very oldest in Southwestern Iowa. The history of the paper in its establishment, growth and development, runs parallel with the growth and development of the state. Its various publishers have invariably been exponents of the persistence, energy and ambition of the community, which has so liberally sustained it, and it has more than kept pace with the growth and progress of affairs.

The following persons either in part or whole have owned and published the Madisonian since its founding by Mr. Iler in 1856: J. J. Davies, Oliver H. Ayers, E. H. Talbot, J. M. Holliday, C. S. Wilson, M. H. Ewing, E. W. Fuller, H. J. B. Cummings, S. H. Springer, C. C. Goodale, E. R. Zeller, Henry Wallace, Homer Thompson, Albert Strong, Fred Strong, S. D. Alexander and the present owner and publisher, Ed M. Smith, who has been associated with the paper since 1890 and the sole owner and publisher since 1904. The Madisonian has always been the official paper of the county and has never been relegated to a second place in point of influence and patronage. It has always had a larger subscription list than any other in this or adjoining counties, and since 1908 the list has been maintained on a cash in advance basis.

In 1906, the Madisonian took up its quarters in a neat and substantial new home, just a half century after its establishment. The structure is practically three stories in height, when the high basement is considered. It is faced with buff pressed brick and on the facade is inscribed in raised letters "The Madisonian." The cost was \$8,000 and the new home of this pioneer newspaper ranks among the best and most modern in the state. The plant itself is an excellent one. A late improved press in the basement turns out neatly printed



JAMES ILER

Founder of the *Madisonian*, 1856. First called the "Iowa Pilot." Mr. Iler died December 10, 1905

Madisonians rapidly; in the shipping room close by the papers are soon wrapped and ready for distribution by carrier and the mails. The types for the paper are cast and placed in line by the improved Mergenthaler linotype, installed early in the year of 1915.

The second floor is devoted to the counting rooms, editorial rooms and composing rooms, while the third story is given over to offices.

WINTERSET REPORTER

The Winterset Reporter was founded by Wood & Gill in 1885 and first published in St. Charles as the St. Charles Reporter. There it remained ten years, when it was moved to Winterset. The first issue as the Winterset Reporter made its appearance April 11, 1895. In March, 1896, Mr. Wood purchased the interest of Mr. Gill, but within a few days sold a one-half interest to W. F. Payton, who was known as the business manager. This arrangement continued until April 21, 1898, when Ray M. Price became the owner of Payton's interest and business manager as well.

During September of the same year another change in ownership took place, S. D. Alexander purchasing the interest of A. L. Wood, who had been appointed postmaster of Winterset. Alexander & Price continued the publication of the paper until May 11, 1899, when Mr. Price became the sole owner.

January 1, 1903, Mr. Price changed the form of the paper from a six-column quarto to sixteen pages, four columns to the page, which form was continued but three months when the old quarto form was readopted by his successor.

Mr. Price died March 23, 1903, and the present owner, J. W. Miller, bought the paper of his estate, taking possession April 1, 1903. Mr. Miller assumed the duties of publisher and editor as an experienced newspaper man, having been one of the editors of the Madisonian from 1876 to 1887.

The Winterset Reporter has always been a staunch and consistent republican newspaper. Each one of its several editors were thoroughly grounded in the republican faith and they have battled fearlessly for the principles of republicanism and the enhancement of the party's interests. Its straightforward and consistent course throughout its career has, no doubt, had much to do with its success, which has been marked.

WINTERSET NEWS

The Winterset News was established in 1872, when Jacob Morgan, who had been foreman of the Winterset Madisonian, bought the plant of the Winterset Sun, a semi-weekly republican paper, from Wilson & Newlon, and changed its name and politics. The first issue of the Sun was September 26, 1868, the publishers being Wilson & Holaday. Wilson afterwards went to Des Moines and was city editor of the Register for years. J. M. Holaday, familiarly known as "Milt," was a printer and belonged to a prominent family. The Sun was a five-column folio. Holaday sold his interest in the paper to A. J. Hoisington the following year and the latter in turn sold to William Newlon. The paper did

not pay and the plant was sold to Morgan, who issued the first News in the rear upper room of the Jones block, opposite the present building of the News. Morgan conducted the paper several years, and after selling out he was connected with the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, published the Kearney (Nebraska) Democrat, and was postmaster of that city during Cleveland's first term. In 1876 he sold the plant to Maj. D. D. Palmer, of Iowa City, who published the paper until shortly before his death, having in the meantime sold the paper, March 15, 1888, to Arthur Goshorn, who had sold his own paper in Pierce, Nebraska, to obtain it. Major Palmer changed the News from an eight-column folio to a six-column quarto a year or two prior to his death. The News has always been one of the strongest papers in Southern Iowa. In spite of the fact that 90 per cent of the business men of Winterset have been of opposite political faith since the Civil war, the News has enjoyed their good will and always has been well patronized.

NEWSPAPERS OF ST. CHARLES

There have been several papers published since the first newspaper was started by M. I. Bean in 1884.

The St. Charles Watchman was the first paper published by M. I. Bean in 1884. After two or three years the paper was purchased by A. L. Wood and the name changed to the St. Charles Reporter. About the year 1893 or thereabouts Mr. Wood moved the outfit to Winterset and changed the name to the Winterset Reporter, and this made the second republican paper in the county seat.

Mr. P. S. Wise then started the St. Charles Hawkeye, operating it five or six years with success. He then sold it to D. F. Pefley—then the next owner was Al P. Haas, followed by W. O. Hodgson, Fred Bolte, Otto Engstrom, Mrs. Wilton, Mr. Eldridge, Cope & Long, J. U. Gitzy, and finally Joe Long of Osceola, who sold the outfit to Mr. Eldridge and moved it away. This was in 1907. In February, 1909, Mr. P. S. Wise started the St. Charles News and is running a bright little country newspaper.

THE EARLHAM ECHO

The Earlham Echo, a weekly newspaper, was established in 1890 and for many years it was edited and published by A. L. Rowen. Some four or five years ago Paul R. Stillman took charge and is now in full control. Mr. Stillman is quite a young man, but promises to develop the newspaper instinct and "nose for news" so prominently manifest and known to be characteristic in other Stillmans of the state, one of whom was an able editorial writer on the old Des Moines Register and later, about the breaking out of the Civil war, founded the Sioux City Journal. The son of this pioneer editor is Paul Stillman, editor the Jefferson Bee, and late speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives.

Truro has had two papers, the Graphic and the Star. Neither, however, was published there, nor is one of them left. A paper, taking the title of the Macksburg Record, is edited by Mrs. Schell. It is a five-column quarto and is printed at Lorimer.



STAFF OF THE IOWA PILOT, 1856

Frank Foster
First "Devil"

James Her
First editor

John C. Foster
First solicitor

Mary Her-Newton
First compositor

CHAPTER XIV

POSTOFFICES

When the first settlers came to Madison County (1846) there were no railroads west of the Mississippi River, and probably none west of Chicago. The mail at that time was carried by steamboats, stages and on horseback. Until the first postoffice was established at Montpelier (1848) the people had to go to Fort Des Moines after their mail and the necessities of life.

After the postoffice was moved to Winterset (1849) this became the postoffice and trading point for nearly all the people of Madison County. Soon postoffices were established in other parts of the county along stage routes or roads leading to other towns. Winterset became the starting point for these postoffices. Nearly all the early postoffices have been discontinued and forgotten. With the advent of rural free delivery all the country postoffices have been abandoned. The postoffices now in Madison County are along the line of a railroad.

Winterset.—The first postoffice established in Madison County was called Montpelier. Alfred D. Jones came up from Des Moines in June, 1848, and built a log store east of Tileville, on the ridge in section 26, Union Township, then called the "Narrows," and secured a postoffice. Mail was brought from Des Moines on horseback. Later it was brought by stage until the railroad was built. Samuel Snyder and his brother Alfred carried the mail. They lived at Norwalk. They would go to Des Moines one day, and then to Montpelier and back to Norwalk the next; thus they would have mail every other day. Later the office was moved to Winterset and Mr. Snyder and his brothers continued to carry mail until 1852.

In 1849 the name of the office was changed to Independence and Enos Berger became postmaster. In September of the same year the name was again changed to Montpelier. May 30, 1850, the office was changed to Winterset and Enos Berger came along with the mail. The officials since then are as follows: John A. Pitzer, D. C. McNeil, Thomas C. Bird, William M. Knowlton, M. Glazebrook, J. J. Davies, E. O. Burt, F. M. Cassidy, D. E. Cooper, Thomas J. Hudson, William R. Shriver, T. J. Hudson, A. L. Wood, J. W. Miller, Ed M. Smith, W. H. Vance and Arthur E. Goshorn. Of the postmasters, let it be noted that the term of office was the shortest for E. O. Burt, who held the place less than one month, while that of his successor, F. M. Cassidy, was the longest, extending for a period of nearly fifteen years. It may also not be improper to say that with a few exceptions these have been representative men and as a general thing changes have been the result of changes in the national administration rather than from any fault in the management of the office. Should some one write a true and detailed account of the exciting contests about the postmasterships of

Winterset, he would have to deal with some of the most exciting incidents of our city's history. What has been said of Winterset does not apply with equal force in the case of the other postoffices, although there have been exciting contests at Earlham, St. Charles, Truro, Peru, Patterson and Macksburg, but these rural offices were not much sought after, as the compensation was not sufficient to recompense the official for the labor, worry and responsibility incident to the office. In many cases, some public-spirited individual assumed these duties and responsibilities simply to accommodate his neighbors.

Earlham became a postoffice January 12, 1869, and Martin Cook was first postmaster. He was followed by John R. Thomson, Dayton Barnett, D. M. Roberts, John B. Davis, A. J. Davis, Isaac K. Wilson, M. E. Wilson, John E. Chamness and E. M. Crosswait and W. H. Dudley.

St. Charles.—This office was established December 13, 1853, with David Downs as postmaster. Those succeeding him were as follows: Milton Thompson, William McCreery, L. P. Thompson, J. H. Stiffler, William L. Browne, J. L. Browne, S. S. Switzer, A. L. Wood, S. S. Switzer, J. L. Fleming, O. M. Horton and Philip D. Switzer.

Peru.—For many years this was one of the important points on the Winterset and Osceola route. The office was established April 18, 1853, and was discontinued August 21, 1903. This is the long and honorable list of worthy postmasters: B. F. Brown, Peter R. Lilley, B. F. Brown, J. P. Boyd, H. C. Wright, William C. Smith, C. D. Clark, J. W. Likens, B. R. Rankin, M. C. Lorimor, Mary E. Travis, J. W. Keller, R. P. Bush, William L. Hiatt and A. C. Turner.

East Peru was established November 7, 1888. The following have been postmasters: Charles W. Wright, William Painter, J. M. Allen, Jr., Joseph Harwood, Robert Greene, Ullrich Z. Waechter, A. C. Creger, F. H. Greene and S. B. Hamand.

Patterson.—This office was established June 10, 1872, with Sol. B. Catterlin as postmaster. His successors in order named were L. C. Doan, Butler Bird, W. A. Wright, George R. Branscom, Douglas Debord, George A. Wall, Harvey Brown, Douglas Debord, Thomas S. Love, W. H. Doan, George A. Potter and Roy Gillogly.

Bevington was established June 4, 1872. The following have been the officials: Cornelius Haight, R. A. Wilson, Campbell Hughart, William T. Cason, Campbell Hughart, George W. Shreeves, William W. Fraser, J. T. Cash, H. D. Harrell, Robert Clelland, Harry D. Harrell, William Cody and Merton C. Doak.

Amazon was the name of a postoffice established July 16, 1850, and discontinued the following year. It was located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, Scott Township, a short distance south and west of Union Chapel and cemetery. Emanuel J. Henkel was the postmaster. He was a physician and laid out a town there called Richmond. There was at one time a store there, kept by some one whose name we cannot learn. The mail was brought from Winterset.

Banner was the name of a postoffice established in June, 1874, and discontinued the following year. It was located at the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 7, in Virginia Township, Warren County, but was thought to be in Madison County. Mail was brought

from Bevington via St. Charles, Banner, New Virginia to Osceola. John S. Crawford was the first and only postmaster.

Barney.—This postoffice was established in November, 1888. The following have been postmasters: J. W. Galbraith, Richard Beardsley, B. R. Rankin, Charles Klein, J. H. Woods, Richard Beardsley, Sophia Beardsley and Milton Stephenson.

Bell's Ridge was located on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 1, South Township, land now owned by C. E. Huglin. It was established October 31, 1851, and discontinued November 27, 1854. Henry A. Bell was the postmaster. It was learned from a letter that A. D. Bell was the mail carrier, that he was sworn in by Judge Pitzer and the mail was brought every Thursday from Winterset.

Bloomington was established in September, 1857. It was located on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, Jefferson Township, land now owned by William Schoen estate. The office was discontinued in December, 1858. Henry du d'Huy was the first postmaster and was succeeded by John McManus in 1858.

Brooklyn was a town laid out by J. W. Guiberson and located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 14, Walnut Township, land now owned by L. F. Clifton. A postoffice was established there in February, 1857, and discontinued in June, 1860. The following were the postmasters: William S. Quick, William Mills, J. W. Guiberson and D. D. Drake.

Charlottesville was the name of a postoffice located on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24, Jackson Township, land now owned by S. D. Ford. It is said the name was selected in honor of Charlotte Welch, wife of A. G. Welch, the first postmaster. This office was discontinued in October, 1861. The office was supplied from a mail route leading from Winterset through Redfield and Panora.

Clanton.—This office was established in February, 1859, and discontinued in March, 1894. It was located in Monroe Township, and at the homes of various farmers living near the center of that township. The first official was Blewford Boling. Then came Wesley Wilson, William H. West, L. C. McKibbin, William H. West again and then in 1876 Hugh Alexander, who handed out mail at his hospitable home until 1892, when he was followed by M. R. Sheldon and Elbert Bullock, who was postmaster when the office was discontinued.

Ellsworth was established August 3, 1861, and discontinued August 19, 1873. It was located on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21, Crawford Township, land now owned by C. S. Crawford. Oliver Crawford was the first postmaster and the mail was supplied by a route leading from Des Moines to Winterset. Lucinda Crawford was postmistress and then came James Bell.

Foster postoffice was established November 7, 1879, located first at the home of Nathaniel Foster, Walnut Township, and then at the home of George H. Orr, in Scott Township. The office was discontinued October 30, 1882. Mail from Winterset, Foster, Gear to Murray.

Gear.—This office was named in honor of Gov. John H. Gear, and was established November 18, 1879. It was located first at the home of John Reasoner and then at the home of William N. Bowman, both in Monroe Township. It

was on the mail route from Winterset to Murray. Later mail was brought from Barney. It was discontinued September 12, 1903.

Gilpin was located at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, Union Township, on land now owned by Nick Nolan. The office was established November 9, 1885, and discontinued January 9, 1888. H. L. Bigelow was the first and only postmaster.

Hanley postoffice was established December 6, 1889. The following have been postmasters: J. G. Martin, S. S. Nicoson, Lydia Schoonover, A. H. Bishop, William T. Lee, S. S. Nicoson, F. M. James, Jesse Lee, R. H. Glasgow, P. F. James, Laura E. Glasgow, W. C. Montgomery and Jennie J. Howard. The office was discontinued May 1, 1911.

Harrison office was established April 27, 1900, and discontinued with the coming of rural free delivery, June 15, 1905. It was located near the center of Webster Township. J. B. Wilkinson, John F. Craven and George I. Rippey were the postmasters.

Heaton was named in honor of "Uncle Billy" Heaton, one of the early settlers of Lee Township. It was established August 6, 1858, and discontinued February 14, 1861. It was located on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, Lee Township, land now owned by Julia Mulvihill. The first and only postmaster was Francis B. Wilson.

Kasson was named in honor of J. A. Kasson, for several terms member of Congress from this district. It was located in the southwest corner of Monroe Township. The office was established September 4, 1861, and discontinued June 30, 1905, by reason of the rural free delivery. The following were the postmasters: Benjamin Blythe, C. L. Kirk, J. V. Kirk, Lemuel Bishop, William I. Harris, William E. Berry, C. C. Bancroft, C. H. Lewis, William Bivin, J. M. Newton and J. M. Archer.

Lefever is located on the southwest quarter of section 31, Grand River Township, on land owned by J. M. Lefever, south of the large stock farm owned by the late L. N. Conway. The office was established April 14, 1892, and was discontinued October 3, 1894. Mary E. Lefever was the postmistress.

McBride office was established May 16, 1880, and was discontinued May 23, 1901. It was located on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34, Jefferson Township, on land owned by August Burger. The following were the officials: Ellen Burger, D. A. Litton, Grant Taylor and George M. Powell. The mail was brought from Van Meter.

McPherson.—This office was launched under the supervision of Charles Polk, in June, 1876. The office remained at that hospitable home for about one year, when it was removed across the road to the residence of E. B. Thomson, where it remained until it was discontinued April 21, 1900. It was on the direct road from Winterset to Macksburg and was supplied by the daily route which has for so many years been operated between these two cities. It is supposed the office got its name from the popular and well remembered pioneer lawyer of Winterset, M. L. McPherson.

Maple Grove.—This office was located at the home of E. G. Perkins, in Jackson Township, in June, 1874, where it remained until October, 1889, when it was removed to the residence of Mr. Grosseup across the road. It was discontinued in 1903. Mr. Perkins and Miss Janie Grosseup were the only officials.

Middle River postoffice was located at the town of Webster, December 12, 1855. Otho Davis was the first postmaster and his successors are as follows: F. M. McAferty, J. V. Nelson, J. E. Shidler, Luther Fox, F. B. McAferty, F. M. Tidrick, Rufus Ulery, Edward Loucks, L. J. Cook and John Craven. The office has been discontinued.

North.—This office was located in the vicinity of Worthington, in the south part of Madison Township. It was established June 19, 1861. Alexander Kirkland, William H. Clampitt, George T. Nichols and A. M. Clements were postmasters. Mail was carried from Winterset. The office was discontinued August 4, 1869, soon after Earlham postoffice was established.

North Branch was located on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26, Madison Township, on land now owned by J. L. Peters and S. D. Palmer. The office was established November 16, 1853, and discontinued October 18, 1860. The first and only postmaster was Jacob Bennett.

North River, southwest quarter northwest quarter of section 5, Jackson Township, was established April 1, 1872, with George Rose as postmaster. The office was discontinued January 3, 1876.

Ohio.—This office was located near the east line of Walnut Township, in the vicinity of Ebenezer church and cemetery. It was established February 10, 1862, and discontinued in 1889. The office was for many years in the store carried on at that place and S. M. Walker and J. W. Smith presided over its destinies for nearly twenty years. Fred Beeler became postmaster in 1881 and was the official at the time the office was discontinued, Chas. W. Wright having served from August, 1884, till April, 1888. The mail was carried along the well known and much traveled road leading from Winterset to Osceola.

Ord was made a postoffice in 1888 and went out of commission June 15, 1905. It was located in the Macumber neighborhood on the Winterset and Macksburg road. C. G. Bertholf, A. M. Bertholf, E. M. Rippey, Henrietta Rippey, A. M. Bertholf and J. W. Rippey in the order named sold stamps and handed out letters at this Government station.

Pitzer was named in honor of J. A. Pitzer, one of Winterset's pioneers. The office was established July 13, 1889. Mary Speer was the first official and was followed by J. L. Fox, R. C. Speer, H. B. Jones, C. Van Stigt and E. E. Brooker. The office was discontinued September 29, 1906.

Pleasant View was located in Webster Township, in March, 1870, and discontinued in 1876. The location was the homes of O. H. Smith and David Richmond, who were the postmasters. The following is gathered from a letter written by O. H. Smith: "I live in the same place that I did when I was postmaster and the mail was carried from Winterset to Cromwell, and a Mr. Hawley was a carrier. Delos Campbell and Merid Craven were also carriers."

Price was for a short time a postoffice. It was located at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, Lincoln Township. It was located where B. L. Thrift now lives. It was on the Winterset and Creston road via Macksburg, also the Winterset and Afton road; the former was daily and the latter tri-weekly. The office was established June 8th and discontinued in November of the same year, 1876. L. C. McKibben was the postmaster.

Queen's Point was an office established May 16, 1854, at the residence of

Hogan Queen, in South Township, on the road leading from Winterset to St. Charles. It was discontinued in 1855, reestablished in 1856 and again discontinued in 1867. Hogan Queen was the postmaster all the time.

Reed.—This office was located in 1881 at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 21, Ohio Township. That was on the farm now owned by Isaac Holmes, who was the first postmaster. In 1882 it was moved to the new town of Ego. In 1884 the name of the new town was changed to Truro, and the name of the office was also changed. After Isaac Holmes, G. N. Skinner became postmaster; then Holmes served again and was followed by George Patton, J. D. Hillman, Ella Earl, J. W. Smith, George W. Caskey, J. A. Bardrick and Isaac E. Holmes, nephew of the first postmaster, Homer D. Brown and Brada Brown.

Venus.—In 1863 there was a postoffice established with this classic name. It was situated near the center of Grand River Township and A. J. Hasty was the dignified and genial autocrat who first presided over its destinies. He was followed in the order named by John D. Craven, Sylvester Bennett, Wm. O. Lee, John H. Bray, John D. Craven, E. E. Stewart, Martin Jessup, George W. Lowry and Peter H. Seay, when it was discontinued October 4, 1870. It was reestablished in 1871, with Mary A. Miller as postmistress. Then John D. Craven reappeared and was followed by J. H. Marley and J. H. Mack, when the town of Macksburg was laid out and the name of the postoffice was changed to conform with it. Since then the postmasters have been Madison Osborn, B. F. Conway, J. M. Lee, D. A. Sawyer, J. D. Love, B. S. Bonham, William H. Armstrong, H. H. Saxton, J. C. McKibben and Ethel M. Busch.

Wells.—On the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6, Grand River Township, there lived for many years one Ira W. Brownell. At that place was established a postoffice, October 19, 1871, and named Wells. The office was discontinued in 1896. During the life of the postoffice, Wells, Mr. Brownell held an uninterrupted term of office, a period of nearly twenty-five years, which speaks well for the patience, politeness and integrity of that much respected Government official.

CHAPTER XV

FIRST MARRIAGES IN THE COUNTY

By A. J. Hoisington

The marriage records of Madison County begin with a book now marked "B." The first entry is No. 105 of date July 4, 1855, when license to marry was issued to George Harman and Anna Smares. But following this license are a few that evidently are duplicates of those issued previous to the beginning of this record. The one reaching farthest back in point of time is that of Jonas Shreves and Elizabeth Longabaugh, whose license to wed was of date June 28, 1854, and they were married July 9, 1854, by Justice of the Peace W. H. Compton, who made return thereof July 14, 1854. Six licenses are duplicated in this book from a previous record.

What became of the previous records we may never know. Anyhow we do not learn that there is in existence any record preceding this book "B" of marriage records. The loss is accounted for differently but generally credited to have occurred at the time the courthouse was burned in 1875.

However, there is what purports to be a reversible alphabetical index of marriage records wherein is given the names of persons married, the number of the license, the book in which recorded and the page number of the record. This list begins with No. 1 and includes all those numbers to and including 104 and states they were recorded in "Book A." This index also includes marriages recorded in "Book B," which is in existence. It is all of "Book A" that is missing.

This alphabetical index of marriages marked as recorded in "Book A," of which we assume there were 104, because in marriage register marked "B," the first number is given as 105, contains at least three omissions, providing no errors in giving the serial number were made by those who entered the record in "Book A." The numbers 4, 59 and 62 are missing. However, the copyist who made this alphabetical index was grossly careless in doing the work, as it is plain to one who checks it over. Therefore, it may be that three marriages are omitted in this index, or else there were but 101 instead of 104.

Besides these three numbers in doubt there are at least six duplicates in "Book B" from "Book A," as before described. Thus the serial number of marriage licenses in the first series appears to be long of the true number. This purported index to "Book A" may contain still other omissions. Among those married not found in this index, it was learned from Samuel Fife, of St. Charles, that he attended the wedding of a Mr. Simmons and a Miss Marshall in February, 1854, in St. Charles, at the home of Milton R. Thompson, the bride being a sister of Mrs. Thompson, and the ceremony being performed by Justice of the Peace David Fife.

Before the organization of this county it was attached to Marion County

for various purposes. As there was then no official machinery for issuing marriage licenses in this county until its permanent organization, January 1, 1849, it would be interesting to know who were married in this county under licenses issued in Marion. Existing records in this county give no clue. There is said to have been one, probably more. Who knows?

As before stated, there is no marriage register before No. 105, of date July 4, 1855, except the few duplicated marriage records in "Book B" referred to. Since the early marriages in any newly settled country always remain a matter of interest to succeeding generations, and because the record is given we give the following as found in the index of the missing "Book A." In a few cases we have secured marriage dates and those are added. The list is here given in the order found in the index: David S. Smith to Jane Cason, April 19, 1849; Mesheck Casteel to Sarah Evans, August 13, 1849; Lewis Baum to Barbara Jane Wolverton; No. 4, missing; George W. Guye to Lorena Harris, September 2, 1849; Samuel W. Poffinbarger to Hannah Smith; David Fleener to Mary M. Wilkinson; Charles Wright to Rachel Waymire; Charles Clanton to Mary C. Allcock; William Butler to Anna Evans; James Phipps to Minerva Viney; Elijah Perkins to Julia Ann Ansley, February —, 1850; Thomas Wilkinson to Nancy Jane Brinson; H. James Perkins to Elizabeth Moody; James W. Guye to Irena Smith; Joseph Randall to Rebecca Ann Henry; James M. Lee to Elenor Cason; William R. King to Esther Jane Jessup; George W. Richardson to Edna Burgess; John J. Cason to Mary Ann Brinson; William A. Williams to Susan Clair; Hiram J. Barns to Harriet Elizabeth Gentry, December —, 1850; David Fife to Mary Jane Smith; Amos Fife to Lucy Ann Smith, March 15, 1851, by Rev. Thomas Cason; Frederick Waymire to Mary Wright; Jonathan W. Robbins to Frances Sheppard; Andrew G. Week to Mary Jane Adamson; Henry Simmons to Nancy Ann Pender; Elisha B. Bell to Abigail Watson; Milton Smith to Permelia Johns; John Esley to Catharine Johns; Thomas Brown to Elizabeth Moore; Erastus S. Jones to Mary E. Guiberson; Luther W. Boxley to Phoebe Queen; Elias Burgess to Hester Ann Bishop; Thomas Casteel to Mary J. Bowman; Jesse Bell to Hulda Adamson; Martin Wheeler to Mary Blair; Thomas Hooten to Lucinda Casebier; Jesse Reeves to Elizabeth Barlow; Alfred Queen to Susan Ann Hinkle; Samuel Snyder to Julia Blair, February 17, 1852, by County Judge John A. Pitzer; Lemuel Dorrell to Ursula Stephenson; David Brinson to Sarah Evans; Lorenzo Harmon to Frankly Ann Evans; Benjamin F. Miller to Elizabeth Peter; Sherwood Howerton to Ann Fry; David J. Casebier to Martha Chiles; Dickson Webster to Susan J. Perry; Charles Clark to Minerva Farris; F. William L. Schoen to Dorothea Lorenzen, July 6, 1852, by Justice N. W. Guiberson; Charles Chinn to Jane Matheny; Sanford Haines to Bashabeth Foster; William Stean to Susanna Bertholf; Andrew Johns to Mary Ann Smith; William Ballen to Margaret S. Allcock, January 9, 1853; Martin B. Ruby to Mary F. Myers; Samuel Clevenger to Temperance White; No. 59 missing; Daniel Miller to Lucy Jane Campbell; William Garrett to Tabitha Evans; No. 62 missing; C. D. Bevington to Philena Parker; William H. Shaikler to Ruth Pitts; Alexander Blair to Martha Terry, his second wife; Levi Smith to Margaret Ann Cochran; Jacob Watson to Sarah Ann David; Alfred Brittain to Eliza Sturman, March 8, 1853, by Rev. John Evans; Dexter Howard to Elizabeth Moore; Andrew J. Hogg to Rebecca Humphry; James M. Watson to Ann Marshall; Wil-

ham Johns to Catharine Longabaugh; James Hinkle to Mary Farson; William Steele to Mary Leveridge; L. M. Tidrick to Martha Bell; Jacob Fry to Martha Ruby; Horace Howard to Elizabeth Hoggart; Daniel Bowman to Elizabeth Folwell; William Pursell to Jane Sturman; Joseph Addison to Eliza Ann Brinson; Lewis McGinnis to Winnie Bishop; Zachariah G. Peter to Amy O. Blakely; Alfred B. Fox to Elizabeth Ann Herron; Joseph L. Thompson to Irena McDaniel; Robert Allen to Martha Wright; George Hornback to Eliza Jane Goe; William Paul to Eliza Ballard; Leander McCarty to Mary Jane Gaff; Craig Games to Sarah Jane Murphy; John Snyder to Jane Rate; M. A. Carmichael to Martha Gordon; Martin D. Swafford to Sarah Ann Sulgrove; James Adkins to Delphi Colier; Jonas Shreeves to Elizabeth Longabaugh, July 9, 1854; James N. Gentry to Mary Snyder; James Brinson to Sarah Ann Gardner; George W. Mitchell to Nancy Jane Hornback, January 1, 1855; Jacob Shellhart to Emeline Cracraft, December 23, 1854; Alexander M. Bertholf to Lucinda A. Niles, August 27, 1854; Oliver H. Perry to Mertila McCarty, October 26, 1854; George M. Wilson to Mary Ann Doud; George M. VanGundy to Melissa Sulgrove; Henry Augustine to Frances M. Wilson, January 22, 1855; Andrew Miller to Lousina J. Shower.

CHAPTER XVI

MADISON COUNTY CLAIM CLUB

By A. J. Hoisington

Title to land in Madison County could not be obtained until January 21, 1850, at which time the Government domain in the north half of the county was opened for entry. But the title to school lands was secured as soon as the county was sectionized in 1849. As settlements began in May, 1846 (not counting Hiram Hurst), there was a period of three years and eight months of occupancy when the only rights to real estate were obtained by priority of settlement and continuous residence. Lands thus selected were called "claims." Elsewhere is described the manner of taking these "claims."

During the first two and a half years of the settlement of the county no serious disagreements arose concerning claim rights; but as settlers continued to arrive in increasing numbers and the choicest lands, in the public estimation, were mostly occupied during the winter of 1848-9, a "Claim Club" was organized, notwithstanding that up to this time there had been no professional "claim jumpers," nor other intruders upon the claim rights of settlers. Madison County was singularly free of molestation by land speculators, as regards any invasion of the rights of those already settled upon the land. This immunity from intrusion was because the force of "claim jumpers" had been spent in the counties eastward, in counties along the Des Moines River. In those localities and in counties still farther east "claim clubs" were in existence and doing very active business, often dealing justly and frequently committing wrong.

While there was no apparent good reason for the organization of a "claim club" in this county, the formation of one was urged by those active spirits who delight in "stirring up things," and by others, who feared that as the time approached when the lands would "come into market" there might be trouble made by people not yet in sight. Half a dozen persons who, in a small and modest manner, were doing something in a legitimate way, at trading in claims to "accommodate new settlers," jumped aboard the proposition to organize and by the end of the winter the "Madison County Claim Club" became the first county wide organization.

Charles Wright, who lived on Middle River, southwest of (now) Winterset, was elected captain of the club. He was chosen mainly because he had been a soldier in the then late war with Mexico and partly because he was active in promoting the organization. Besides, he was doing some business in handling claims for others, and it presumably might work in nicely in some emergency of interest and help his affairs to be at the head of this "claim law" enforcing machinery. William Sturman, who was living on the northeast part of section 9, in (now) Union Township, became secretary. He also had material interest

in the enforcement of the "claim law," since he had brought a considerable sum of cash, for those days, to the county, and was ready to enter lands, amounting to more than a "claim," when they "came into market." Naturally, he wanted to protect all his claims.

While all those who traded at all in claims, or were trying to "cover up" more than one claim, were active in the organization, yet the membership was nearly all of an unselfish character, wholly devoted to the maintenance of "law and good order," and desirous to protect each settler in his just rights of claim. The following obligation was signed by each member:

"Pledge of the Madison County, Iowa, Claim Club:

"Whereas, Self-protection, the acquiring and peaceable possession of property, are essential to the happiness and prosperity of the people; and

"Whereas, Reckless claim jumpers and invidious wolves in human form are prowling through the county for the purpose of robbing the settler of his claim and of the means of support; therefore, be it

"Resolved: First, that we pledge ourselves to protect every member of this club in his rights of claim, or against the preemption of adverse parties, without fear of the world, the flesh or the devil.

"Second:—That no person shall be allowed to preempt, or to purchase from the Government, any claim of a member of the club without the unequivocal consent of the member.

"Third:—That the filing of any intention to preempt, in contravention of the right of any member hereof, shall be regarded as an attempt to deprive one member of his rights under the eternal fitness of things, and we pledge ourselves one to another to meet the offender on the home stretch with logic of life or death.

"Fourth:—That a committee of three be raised whose duty shall be to hear and adjust any disputes, evasions or disagreements that may arise with members of this club, or any case where claims of members are in dispute with outside adverse claimants of every character whatever.

"Fifth:—That we pledge ourselves to sustain and uphold our committee and appointees in the performance of their several duties and to enforce their decisions and adjudications to the very letter, with force and arms if necessary.

"Sixth:—That a cordial invitation is hereby extended to every citizen of the county to sign these articles of by-laws and assist in their faithful execution and enforcement."

Printed copies of this pledge, obtained from counties eastward where like organizations existed, were used here but the original list of subscribing members was lost within a few years. In fact one never heard a member volunteer the statement, as if with a sense of pride, that he was a member, nor yet when one was asked concerning his membership would he deny it. Within ten years the resident membership remaining in the county seemed to feel no sort of pride in the memory of the club. "Uncle Billy" Sturman, who had been its secretary, used to freely tell about events of those days and one time explained this lack of pride by saying, "It never did but one thing—turn tail to a red flag." This explanation refers to the "Battle of Union Township," hereafter related. On the other hand, those not members, when asked whether or not they were members of the club, would promptly, almost savagely, reply "No, sir." The reason

for this acidity of reply was that at the time of the organization and for a while after great effort was made to have all claim holders join it and those who held out in refusal were made to understand they were considered a sort of outlaws, enemies to the public welfare and unwilling to aid in the common protection of their neighbors.

Over forty years ago the late Andrew J. Hoisington, writer of this article, made some effort toward securing a list of the men who had been members of the club and those who were not, but the ones interviewed on both sides seemed averse to aid him and he gave it up. Because the list gathered is so incomplete he concluded not to give any names. The life of the club was of short duration—less than three years. It slowly faded away in 1850 and no one observed when its pulse ceased to throb.

It is estimated that about three-fourths of the claim holders in the county were either nominally or actively members of the club and the one-fourth not belonging were all radical in their opposition. Thus, in effective force, the parties were approximately even. For this reason the politicians did not seek to use the influence of the organization. It was a poker, hot at both ends. Besides, the pro and anti-club memberships were a mixture of whigs and democrats. The whigs in the county were in a hopeless minority and had no interest in making the club a political issue; the democrats could not afford to take chances. Both club and anti-club sides contained a majority who were democrats. However, nearly every office holder during those years belonged to the club.

The club held meetings only when especially called together to consider a complaint and this was seldom. In the absence of public buildings such meetings were held at the cabins of members within two or three miles of Winterset, usually in the daytime. Little or no secrecy was observed.

BATTLE OF UNION TOWNSHIP

By A. J. Hoisington

In the above paragraphs are related the details relative to the organization and character of the "Madison County Claim Club." The only important event in its history occurred in early May, 1850, and took place in the west part of Union Township. The following account is in substantial agreement with statements made in later years by persons engaged on either side.

George W. Guye staked out and located a claim on May 4, 1846, which proved to be, when surveyed three years later, the northwest quarter of section 8, in (now) Union Township. At the time he was not of legal age, but under the "claim law" then recognized everywhere in the West and also by the Government, he had a right to locate a claim, since he would become of age before the land "came into market." During the summer of 1847 Leonard Bowman, with his family, arrived in the neighborhood and staked a claim next east of Guye's, building his cabin in such location that when the Government survey was made it was about forty rods over on the claim Guye had staked out and started a cabin, which he later completed. Thus, both cabins were on the same quarter section. The township lines being run in the fall of 1848 (and section lines the next spring), a conflict of claim title arose. The land could not be entered by any

one until January, 1850. Bowman became a member of the claim club and remained an active one. Guye never joined it. Thus the club was bound to protect Bowman. It was argued that Guye was a young man and, anyhow, not of age when he staked the claim; that he should select another tract. Besides, it was also urged, Bowman had a large family, to which Guye replied that he was first in right on the land and had complied with every requirement of the times and the claim laws. Some effort was made toward a settlement of the dispute without result. Guye offered to compromise with Bowman by each taking an "80," but Bowman demanded all or none. Neighbors, near and far, took sides with increasing bitterness as the time for entering lands approached. Guye firmly refused to recognize the claim club in any manner and entered the eighty acres, on which Bowman's cabin stood, on the first day the lands of the north half of the county were open for entry—beating Bowman's attorney to it just fifteen minutes.

After Guye had entered the land in dispute, thus ignoring and even defying the assumed right and power of the club in the matter, the latter was logically forced to take action or dissolve as an organization.

This case was the only serious one it had up to this time, and no other in sight. A special meeting of the club was called and after some ineffectual effort to secure a large attendance of the members, a meeting was held late in April, 1850, at which there was serious division over the question whether the club should try to enforce its claim of authority in the case. Guye owned the land. Everyone had become satisfied he would never deed it over to Bowman while alive and in case of death, of course he couldn't. Therefore, it was certain there was but one of three things the club could accomplish: Kill the recalcitrant Guye, run him out of the country, or the club itself go out of business forever.

Finally, a majority of the club members present at the meeting voted to try to compel Guye to deed the land to Bowman, or leave the country. Accordingly, a notice was written in duplicate, the substance of which contained these alternatives: "Within ten days deed the land to Bowman and wait on him one year for his pay, or suffer the penalty." The penalty was well understood by both sides to be that the club would run him out of the country, peaceably (?), if he would go, forcibly, if he would not; and the latter included the probability that Guye's great farm would become a magnificent corpse before the close of the proceedings.

Hampton Jones, living then and until his sudden death near the center of section 18, in Union Township, was willingly selected to deliver the notice to Guye in person. Jones' great size, youthful strength and vigorous fighting disposition well equipped him for the mission. From his cabin to Guye's was scarcely the length of a mile across the prairie, northeast. Guye was his neighbor and it would seem to most people a ticklish errand for him to undertake; later on he found it a bloody one.

The next day Jones went over on horseback to where Guye was plowing for corn in his field. Guye had been anticipating such notice from the club but did not expect its delivery by so near a neighbor. And this angered Guye all the more. It seemed to him that Jones had been selected, or may be had volunteered, to deliver the notice because a near neighbor with great fighting qualities. Guye thereupon proposed to Jones to fight it out and settle the matter then and there

alone between themselves. To this Jones objected, but offered to select with him a day when they should meet in Winterset and fight it out to a finish. They agreed on the following Saturday as the day of combat. Guye had, of course, vigorously and in no really proper Sunday school language, refused to concur in either alternative contained in the notice. So that after arrangements for the fight were completed Jones went away to report to the club and Guye quit plowing for some time. The latter had other and more pressing business—a fist fight to a finish the following Saturday with Jones and, should he survive that, a gun fight with the Madison County Claim Club exactly ten days thereafter.

News of these two events appointed to occur, spread on the wings of the wind throughout the thin settlements. It was by far the greatest sensation that had taken place in the four years' history of the county. There was the smell, and almost the taste of human blood everywhere. Up to this time no serious trouble had occurred. The four years' progress of the community had been oppressively free of any bloodshed. Not even a horse thief had been hung.

On the first Saturday in May, in the forenoon, the opposing parties met in Winterset to witness the gladiatorial combat agreed upon by Hampton Jones and George Guye. The former had chosen Taylor Sargent and the latter Henry Rice as their respective seconds. About one hundred men were in the little county seat, representing every settled portion of the county. Over half the voters were present and most of them armed with small weapons. The sheriff came over from his farm in (now) Scott Township, and all the constables of the county were there to see the fight. Every resident preacher also was there. The weather was fine.

The principals were escorted by their seconds into the John A. Pitzer general store, on the west side of the square, and weighed on a new platform scale. Guye pulled down 192 pounds and Jones 206; each stripped to his shirt. Jones outclassed Guye in weight fourteen pounds. Then the seconds got rope of bed cord size and with their principals went out on the square, where a large ring was formed by tying the rope around stakes set in the ground. The square was prairie sod and had been burned off the fall before, and the young grass had grown but little.

There was but little betting and not much jollity. It was rather a serious appearing crowd, for no man dared, even in his own mind, to feel sure what the outcome would be. The club members were very largely in the majority, but many felt neutral. The anti-club men were quiet, but very bitter, well prepared and ready for trouble. The extreme partisans of Bowman felt secure in the overwhelming majority of club members and therefore ready for anything. While it had been mutually agreed that nothing but the fistic encounter between the principals should occur, all knew that the least accidental spark might explode great trouble. Naturally, there were some who were drinking more whisky than was needful for such an occasion.

As soon as the ring was inclosed, Jones hopped in and jumping up and down called to Guye to come ahead. The latter followed. The seconds announced that this fight was to be "rough and tumble," "catch as catch can," no rules to observe and that no others than the principals would be allowed in the ring until one of them should cry "enough." The seconds were also husky fellows, capable of enforcing their rules. Upon signal from the seconds the fight began.

1st round:—Guye landed heavily on Jones' cheek bone, clinched, each trying to trip the other; a short wrestle and both went down; a dog fall.

2d round:—Jones landed heavily on Guye's eyes, felling him to the ground almost totally blinded.

3d round:—Guye worked for a time to recover sight, clinched and broke holds, both winded. Round a stand-off.

4th round:—Some sparring when Guye landed a heavy kick on Jones' stomach, followed by two more kicks on his body and Jones fell, Guye on top. He clinched Jones' hair and landed three licks on his head and ribs.

By this time Joshua Pursell, a strong friend of Guye's, had jumped in the ring and began to pull Guye off Jones, upon which James Guye, a brother of George, and a powerful man, struck Purcell on the head with his fist and knocked him over the rope, nearly killing him. All this was done in a moment. Almost at the same time both seconds jumped to their principals and pulled them apart. Jones had not hollered "enough"; he was far beyond the ability to make any kind of noise.

Jones was helped off the grounds and after washing up was taken home by friends. Guye was able to care for himself. Both were covered with blood from head to foot. They punished each other severely. Guye ever after carried a scar on his head, as a memento of the battle.

Both these men were powerfully built, young (Guye 22 and Jones 25), hardened by frontier life and accustomed to rough and tumble wrestling. Besides, they were strongly embittered against each other and fought for supremacy.

No unpleasant event marred the enjoyment of this occasion. Of course, the peace officers remained during the day, for the same duty as extra policemen are now employed on gala days. There was some whisky imbibed but it proved to be neither a claim club nor an anti-claim club exhilarant. Over the result in the ring, the club members had no incentive for crowing; the other and minority side was serenely pleasant.

The result of this day's contest settled nothing, but it produced a salutary effect on the public mind toward peace. The members of the club present were strongly impressed by the event and those whose nerves were weak or who really cared nothing for the land contest at issue realized that deep red fighting blood filled the veins of the anti-club minority. There was no longer doubt in the mind of anyone that if the issue came to a gun to gun contest there would be killing done quite surely on both sides. And this leaven accomplished its work the next two or three days.

The following week, the tenth day after Jones had served the club's notice on Guye, about forty members of the club met at the house of Silas Barns, to devise means of punishing Guye, in case he should not by that day have deeded the land in question to Bowman. They met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and Bowman reported that no deed had been tendered him. Barns lived in a cabin west and near the spring on section 13, in Douglas Township. This cabin burned in December, 1851. It was in the edge of the timber. The forty members present remained there in consultation and disagreement over what to do or whether to try to do anything, until 2 o'clock, at which time they moved in a body south up on top of the dividing ridge and along the ridge northeasterly.

In the meantime the anti-club men had organized and to the number of seven-

teen were in session at the double log house of Samuel Guye, which stood on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7 in (now) Union Township. Samuel Guye was chosen captain and commander. Meeting early that morning, Calvin Smith was chosen to do picket duty, to watch the movements of the club force and report. The anti-club men had one strong marine glass and also a lesser glass, which gave them the great advantage of not only observing their enemy closely at a hidden distance, but identifying each individual and the gun he carried. The club force had no glass.

Each side was armed, every man with a rifle that carried about two hundred yards. Besides a rifle, most of the men on both sides had smaller arms, as pistols and knives. The club force carried a fine six-foot American flag, made by the women especially for them.

When the club force turned on the divide northeast, the scout reported the movement and Nimrod Taylor was sent on horseback with an immensely large red bandanna handkerchief fastened to a small pole for a flag. As rapidly as his horse could run he went toward the club force. When the club force first saw him and his flag, they were on section 18, Union Township, land later owned by Samuel B. Johnson. Then they stopped to await the approach of the man with the red flag, who had no gun in sight. Taylor halted before getting within gunshot range of the company, waved his red flag in a beckoning manner to come on; then waved his hat in the same way, then both hat and flag at once in like manner.

The club force remained standing and in consultation some time. Little more than half a mile in front of them, across an open prairie, there was a masked enemy of unknown number, in a position of their own choice, equally well armed and would surely shoot to kill. They must ride to the attack across an open prairie to the edge of a timber where their enemy was behind buildings, fences and other protection.

The club force slowly about-faced and returned toward Barns' place, separated and returned to their several places of abode. The war was ended. The Madison County Claim Club history then abruptly closes.

Those members of the club present on the day of the battle that was not fought were: Captain, Charles Wright; Silas and Hiram J. Barns, William Gentry, William and Thomas Sturman, James, Vincent and Hezekiah Brown, David D. Henry, John Butler, James and Lemuel Thornbrugh, Samuel and Joshua Casebier, David Brinson, Leonard, David and Reece Bowman, James Brewer, William Brunk, Alfred Q. Rice, Sherwood Howerton, Daniel McKinzie, Noah Boshop, — Whited, Samuel Folwell, Andrew Waymire, Charles and Isaac Clanton, N. S. Alcock, Mesheck Casteel and eight other names, forty in all.

The anti-club force fortified at Samuel Guye's were: Captain, Samuel Guye; James and George Guye, Henry Rice, James B. Bedwell, Calvin Smith, Levi Smith, William Stinson, Joseph K. Evans, William and Silas Hinshaw, William and Joseph Combs and two brothers named Mendenhall—total seventeen.

Some time much later, one day in Winterset, George Guye hunted up and bought a coon skin, took it over to John Brewer's blacksmith shop southeast of the square, a block, where he knew the former captain of the claim club was having some work done. Wright had entered his claim by a Mexican war bounty land warrant. So Guye offered him the coon skin for any land warrant

he might get for his services in the Madison County Claim Club war. While displaying his coon skin to Wright the latter got in the first lick and it counted. At it they went, furiously, but Brewer was a good man himself and finally parted them. No one ever heard that Guye ever offered any more coon skins on such terms.

SPECULATORS' LANDS

"Speculators" was a term exclusively applied to those who came here from more eastern states—in the particular case of Madison County they mostly were from "York State," Pennsylvania and Ohio—and bought Government land at \$1.25 an acre as a speculation, without intending ever to move here and reside. Most fortunately for the settlers this class of persons did not appear until about 1854. Within some two years they had picked nearly every remaining unentered piece of Government land. As the settlers had already entered all the timber, the contiguous prairie, and even considerable of the near-by prairie lands, the speculators were confined to the more remote prairie districts and thus their advent did not retard the growth of the county. As it turned out, the lands they entered could not have been settled until the close of the war in 1865, after which a new and wealthier class of people came in, able and willing to pay the small advance the disappointed speculators asked.

Immediately following the advent of the speculators came the hard times that began naturally in 1857 and culminated here in 1858-9. Land speculators were financially hard hit at home and became unable in most cases to pay taxes on their western properties. The "hard times" continued until 1862, but in the meantime much of their land was sold for taxes or the title thereto became complicated. Nobody here wanted an acre of it at any price. In this manner about ten years passed in the history of the lands held for speculation purposes—no income from them, a large tax account piled up, not to speak of interest on the investments. Flush times arrived about the close of the war and people here began to buy land. The speculators began offering to sell at about three dollars an acre. Suddenly appeared from Eastern Iowa, Illinois and sections further east, large numbers of land buyers, for not only the "speculator" lands, but for other cheap lands. While lands rapidly advanced in price the eastern speculator lands sold early at from three to five dollars an acre. Thus the speculator of 1854-6 stood to lose after all those long ten years.

CHAPTER XVII

THE REEVES WAR

By A. J. Hoisington

While the events about to be related did not occur in Madison County, a considerable number of her people were more or less connected with the affair in various ways and they also played a part in the first county election. The story has never been told with any considerable degree of completeness or truthfulness until now, nor is it hereinafter related more than to show the part Madison County settlers had in the affair.

During the early fall of 1845, just before the Indians gave possession, George and Noah Reeves, two brothers, and their large families settled at Linn Grove, on North River, in now Linn Township, Warren County. In their families were five grown sons. As other settlers arrived the next year or two, an increasing public opinion prevailed that the Reeves crowd was a horsestealing outfit, if not murderers to boot. After a time circumstantial evidence so largely accumulated that open accusations were made. The Reeves had not stolen any horses in that vicinity, nor permitted others to do so, for prudential reasons, but to the south, southeast and southwest, they were believed to be doing a wholesale business. Persons related to their organization as developed after they were forced from the county, covered all that section from north of Des Moines south into Missouri and to the Missouri River, even to the Mississippi. The names of three of the sons were Cam, Pressly and Jesse; the names of the other two are forgotten.

Matters became so that in the summer of 1848 a "vigilants company" was organized, from among the settlers on North and Middle Rivers in (now) Warren County, to the number of about sixty men, of whom a man named Lasure (or some such name) was captain. This company made an ineffectual effort to run the Reeves families out of the country. Soon after this occurrence two Linn Grove men, named James Phipps and James Hart, were in Des Moines, and there got into an altercation with the Reeves boys, in which Phipps was seriously and Hart slightly wounded. Des Moines officers arrested Cam Reeves for the shooting that had taken place and took him to Oskaloosa for safe keeping.

Immediately after this "gun play," the Warren County Vigilants took up again the matter of ridding their county of these families, this time with far more determination. As always in such cases, the Reeves had some friends among the settlers, and there were others too timid to take sides either way. Reinforcements were sought in Madison County and at length an organization was effected and named "Black Oak Grove Vigilants Company," after the name of the Madison County voting precinct. Samuel Guye was elected captain. There were eighteen members, among whom were the captain, Irvin and Louis Baum, William Combs,

Alfred and Harvey Rice, Samuel Casebier, D. Chenoweth, James and George Guye, Lemuel Thornbrugh and others. The members of the company lived north of Middle River. All went horseback and armed to Linn Grove, arriving toward evening, where they found the Warren County Vigilants in camp.

After the shooting of Phipps and Hart all the young men of the Reeves crowd went to and remained in Des Moines. The old men remained at their homes; the latter two and their families were placed under close guard. Another man, much wanted, was also found in one of the Reeves homes, but that evening he induced a detail of the Madison County company to take him over to a settler's, named Snyder, for something he claimed he must have. He declared he was then ready to leave the country if the Vigilants so elected. At this house Snyder managed to get out a back way and escaped.

The next morning a detail from the Warren company was ordered to guard the Reeves and also help make ready for their removal from the country and the rest of the two companies pulled out for Des Moines to capture the four Reeves boys known to be there. Horses were scarce those days and about a third of the Warren company went a-foot. One of the latter, named Mason, was barefoot. The morning was quite cold and there were frequent puddles of frozen water, but Mason plunged bravely through all of it without complaint.

Arriving at Four Mile Creek, south of Des Moines, the company found a horse tied to a sapling. Near by a man was lying on the ground. His saddle served for a pillow and the saddle blanket was under him. By his side was a bottle of whisky and it was evident he was pretending to be in a drunken sleep. The man was at once recognized as Sheriff Michaels, of Polk County. He was on his way to Linn Grove with warrants for the arrest of six of the Vigilants, who were in the crowd. At that time the north tier of townships of (now) Warren County was in Polk County. The Vigilants searched the sheriff, took away his arms, all his official papers and compelled him to accompany them on his horse, fully explaining to him what they wanted and were going to do, not only with him but with the Reeves.

The Vigilants marched down the old Coon bluff hill road, south of Des Moines, in plain view of all the inhabitants of the future capital city. This produced an extraordinary scene in the little village.

Reports of the gathering of the two companies of Vigilants at Linn Grove had been carried to Des Moines by friends of the Reeves, exaggerated into the alarming intelligence that the town itself was to be destroyed and all the citizens compelled to leave for the sin of harboring the Reeves boys and their friends. It was also freely reported that some of the citizens of the fort, being found over on North River, were captured and killed. The Reeves boys and their friends had the more credulous men, women and children in Des Moines worked up to a frenzy of excitement. This element was organized and headed by a Colonel Baker. His small band, armed as best they could and with music of fife and drum, desperately pleaded for reinforcements.

The more conservative of the Des Moines men refused to join Colonel Baker and his excited band and quietly agreed among themselves that if the Vigilants only wanted the Reeves gang they were welcome to come and take them away. The Reeves gang had already given Des Moines some trouble and after the

shooting of Phipps and Hart they were very much not wanted. This element had a considerable majority.

The Vigilants marched across the Coon bottom, to a point of timber on the south side of the river west of the ford, where they halted and agreed upon a plan of campaign. Two men were sent across the river into the town to inform the citizens whom they wanted and what they were determined on doing, and to consult with those citizens who were known to favor the removal of the Reeves gang. The Vigilants were kindly received by this element and given the information desired, especially the exact location of the Reeves boys. They were harbored in a saloon run by a man named Joseph Crews, whose place was a little north and west of the old Magazine Building, and quite out by itself.

The men sent into the town to reconnoiter returned and reported. A small detail of footmen was left to guard the sheriff. Coon River was very low at the old ford and the Vigilants after crossing, formed in single file, the horsemen in the lead, the footmen keeping up the best they could. The horsemen rode rapidly, carrying their guns ready to fire, in their right hands and guiding their horses with their left hands. Colonel Baker and his braves, instead of repelling the invasion, were invisible. The road to the Crews saloon forked some distance before it reached his place and, as agreed upon, the first horseman took one fork and the next one the other, and so on alternately the force proceeded on each side toward and beyond the saloon until it was surrounded. Pressly Reeves, upon seeing the horsemen, ran out of the building and away toward the Des Moines River, but was soon captured without a shot being fired. After surrounding the saloon, the Reeves were told that if they would quietly surrender, give up their arms, go with the Vigilants to their homes, load up their chattels and leave the country forever they would not be harmed. The Reeves refused and declared they would fight to the last. After some time spent in parleying, it became evident that sterner arguments were necessary. Thereupon, not wishing to shoot anyone nor be shot at, a wagon loaded with prairie hay was pulled up against the rear of the building and those inside informed that the hay and building would be immediately fired unless they surrendered. Then Crews demanded that the boys should surrender. The Vigilants again pledging their safe removal from the country, the Reeves gave up and peaceably went with their captors. The Vigilants thanked the citizens, except Colonel Baker and his mighty army, and quietly recrossed Coon River, where the sheriff was released and his arms, papers and other property restored. And then the self-appointed rangers returned to Linn Grove without further incident.

While at Des Moines no one was allowed to take a drink of intoxicants nor carry any along either way; not even the barefoot Mason got a drop. It also should be related that the sheriff kept himself and his papers safe on the north side of the Coon, and never did serve the warrants. However, it would be interesting to know how his "returns" read.

Arriving at Linn Grove late that afternoon the male members of the Reeves family were kept under close guard and the females and smaller children under surveillance, but all were permitted to help in making ready for moving South out of the country the following day. No particular incident occurred and early next morning the Reeves loaded their wagons, and with live stock and everything movable, trekked southward, escorted by both Vigilant companies in full force.

The refugees followed the old Dragon trail toward St. Joseph, Missouri, and toward evening went into camp on the south bank of South River. Next morning after breakfast, all the men were taken some distance from the women and children and given their instructions, to the effect that they must not only leave the country but also the state and none of them were ever to return. About this time some of the Warren County Vigilants, who had suffered from the depredations of the Reeves gang, got the elder George Reeves, who was considered the ring leader, away from the rest, tied him to a sapling and began lashing him with a whip. When this was discovered by the Madison County Vigilants they raised violent objections, and Alfred Q. Rice, of the Madison County company, quickly cut Reeves loose. The Warren County members were reminded of the pledges made to the Reeves that they should not be harmed in person or property. While this was going on some straw in a bed tick in one of the wagons was set afire, but this was extinguished and resulted only in the loss of the tick and a part of the wagon cover. All arms were returned to the Reeves but their ammunition was withheld from them. The Reeves outfit proceeded along the road southward and the Vigilants returned to their homes.

The Reeves party reached Pisgah, a Mormon village, on the trail a short distance north of Grand River, in Union County, that night and there they remained some time, but the Warren Vigilants kept close tab on them. Later they went on west, across but near the Missouri River, but not into oblivion.

A curious sequel to this event occurred forty years later in Seattle, Washington, where long resided Francis Guye, son of Samuel Guye, captain of the Madison County Vigilants. He was too young and not in the "Reeves War." A man named Reeves bought a residence property adjoining Guye's. Soon afterward Reeves erected a high and very solid board fence between himself and Guye. This the latter could not understand nor could he understand why his neighbor, Reeves, apparently would never look at him nor speak to him. In 1893 George Guye was visiting his brother Francis in Seattle and happened at once to meet Reeves near his home on the sidewalk. Guye at once recognized him and called him by name, upon which Reeves gave him a sharp look and passed on without speaking. The recognition was mutual. And in this way Francis Guye came to understand the mystery of the high fence. This Reeves was one of the younger of his family and had learned that Francis was a son of the Captain Guye who helped to run out his family from Warren County. He had never forgotten or forgiven a Guye.

CHAPTER XVIII

SWAMP LANDS

By A. J. Hoisington

By act of Congress, passed and approved September 28, 1850, certain states of the Union were granted all the swamp and overflow lands within their borders. Notwithstanding this provision large tracts of land were alienated by the Government, which came under the classification of swamp or overflowed land, and to meet the predicament Congress passed and approved an act March 2, 1855, in which it was provided that swamp and overflowed lands in the several states entered with cash since the act of September 28, 1850, the cash thus received by the Government should be paid over to the states (or counties), and for those swamp and overflowed lands entered by land warrants or scrip, the state or county should be indemnified, by permitting the state or county to select, in lieu of such entered lands in the several counties, vacant or unentered lands subject to cash entry at \$1.25 per acre, within the state.

The lands accruing to Madison County by the acts of 1850, 1855 and 1857 amounted to something over 18,000 acres. The lands selected under the indemnity measure, consisted of 2,974.49 acres, located in (now) Garfield Township, and 5,528.25 acres, in Williams Township, Calhoun County, Iowa; also 550.60 acres in Cedar Township, Sac County, Iowa, which were conveyed by patent to the state, May 31, 1867, and later by deed to Madison County. As computed by the late A. J. Hoisington, who gave the subject careful study, this swamp land was later sold for about \$92,000, and the amount in cash, in indemnity money due and paid the county for swamp and overflowed land sold by the Government, was \$9,188. But Madison County benefited by none of this money, which aggregated over \$100,000. Why, is told in the following paragraphs:

The first information found in the county records, concerning the "swamp lands" of Madison County, is of date January 15, 1861, in the proceedings of the board of supervisors as follows: "Motion was made that H. J. B. Cummings' services be procured to take necessary steps to obtain all the information possible in regard to the Swamp Lands of this County. Carried."

Acting upon this authority, on June 3, 1861, "Mr. Cummings made his report in reference to the Swamp Land of this County. Motion was made that the report be received and that the Committee continue, which was carried."

The next action taken by the board was on June 6, 1861, as follows: "Motion was made that the previous motion to continue Cummings in relation to the Swamp Land be rescinded. Carried. Motion was then made that H. J. B. Cummings receive four per cent of the swamp land money that he gets for this county and if he gets nothing he gets no pay. Carried."

The next record of the board referring to the subject is of date October 22,

1862, when the following action was taken: "On motion L. N. Clark was nominated as Agent to procure from the Government the Swamp Land grant for Swamp Lands lying in this county upon the following conditions, viz: if said grant shall amount to more than twenty thousand dollars the Agent, L. N. Clark, to receive for his services five per cent of the amount; if the amount shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand then the Agent shall receive seven per cent of the grant secured."

The resolution by the board, appointing Clark agent of the county, was sent by the clerk of the county to the United States Land Officers at Des Moines and found insufficient, in "that it is not specific enough as to the power intended to be conferred upon said agent to meet the requirements of law." The land office suggested a form inclosed in its letter. A security bond was also required, but it seems no further action was taken at this time by either the board or its accredited agent.

During the afternoon session of the board, held June 3, 1863, as the records show, a "motion was then made to sell and Convey the interest of Madison County, Iowa, in and to the Swamp Lands of said county to the American Emigrant Society: motion to amend by letting the Company take the land on the halves, recorded vote demanded on the propositions. The following named members voted in favor of accepting the thousand dollar proposition: J. W. Lane, J. W. Davis, A. Bennett, H. Haun, E. H. Venard, S. Harter, S. Rolston, D. McCarty. The following named members voted in favor of letting said Company have said lands on the shares: L. N. Clark, S. A. Ross, A. Bonham, O. Crawford, William McDonald, H. Harris, G. A. Beerbower. It was thereupon declared sold to the American Emigrant Society for \$1,000 and the assignment of her interest to the same was made to A. West and the money paid."

It will be observed that L. N. Clark voted against the outright sale. Following is a copy of the instrument of transfer:

"In consideration of one thousand dollars, the receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge, we, the Board of Supervisors for the county of Madison and State of Iowa, do grant, bargain and convey unto Albert West of Winterset, county and state aforesaid, all the right, title and interest which Madison County has now or may have hereafter in any Swamp Lands belonging to said County, according to the tenor of a certain Act of Congress passed in 1850, indemnity provided by the Acts of 1855 and 1857, and we further agree to protect the said Albert West in the transfer hereby made so far as the interests of this County in said Swamp Lands may be concerned, and indemnity.

"Done at Winterset, the county seat of Madison County, this 3rd day of June, 1863.

"DAVID McCARTY,
"Chairman of the Board of Madison County, Iowa."

The next step taken by the American Emigrant Society to strengthen and clear its title to the lands is shown by the following record of the board of date September 8, 1863:

"The papers or deed of conveyance was presented in behalf of the American Emigrant Company requesting the Board of Supervisors to make a title of the

Swamp and overflow lands of Madison County and State of Iowa, a survey or Nos. of said land being attached and described in said papers or deed of conveyance in which said Company claims were sold by the Board of Supervisors of said County to Albert West on the 3rd day of June, 1863, and afterwards sold and transferred by the said A. West to them. On motion a committee of three consisting of L. N. Clark, J. W. Lane and S. Ralston was appointed to report on the propriety of making a deed to said Company for said lands."

During the afternoon of the same day the committee made report as follows: "Your Committee appointed to investigate the propriety of making a deed to the Swamp and overflow lands of Madison County would respectfully report as follows: That this Board take no further action toward making a deed or perfecting a title to said lands either to Albert West or the American Emigrant Company for the following reasons: That at the time and before the Board contracted in regard to said swamp lands with A. West there were misrepresentations made, we think, which induced and influenced the Board to do differently from what they would have done had they fully understood the facts in the case, and would recommend that this board take no further action in the matter except to refund the amount received by this County with 10 per cent interest per annum when required of them by the proper persons to receive the same. On motion the report of the Committee was received and Committee discharged. Motion was then made that the report of the Committee be adopted, the following named members voted in the affirmative: J. W. Lane, O. Crawford, S. Ralston, E. H. Venard, William McDonald, S. Harter, L. N. Clark, S. Ross, A. Bennett, D. McCarty, H. Harris, W. J. Davis and Otho Davis, those being all the members present."

Thus the matter remained until the Board meeting of date January 4, 1864, when the Agent of the Society made another effort for title as appears by the record:

"Mr. Savery, Agent of the American Emigrant Society, made some statements in reference to the Swamp Lands of the County and asked for some further action on the part of the Board in the premises. On motion a committee of three, consisting of Hood, Venard and Ross, was appointed to confer with Mr. Savery on the matter and report tomorrow."

During the afternoon of the following day the record proceeds to say:

"The Committee appointed to confer with Mr. Savery, Agent of the American Emigrant Society, in reference to Swamp Lands sale then submitted the following report: The under Committee appointed to take under consideration what action should be taken by Madison County Board of Supervisors in relation to the Swamp Lands of said County, and to compromise with the American Emigrant Co., would respectfully report as follows: That a Committee of three persons be appointed by the County Board with full powers to act in behalf of the County in relation to said Swamp Lands, either to effect a compromise with said Company to prosecute the claim of the County for a fee or share, or to take such other action in the premises as they deem most expedient for the interests of said County and that said Committee be authorized to employ counsel in behalf of the County, which expenses, with all other expenses of the Committee, shall be paid by the County, together with a reasonable compensation to said Committee for its services. The report of Committee was received and upon

motion adopted. B. F. Roberts, C. D. Bevington and C. S. Wilson were appointed by the Board as said Committee with additional powers, to wit: That if said Committee deem it best to annul said contract and to tender the Company the amount paid said County for said Swamp Lands with interest thereon at ten per cent per annum, they are authorized to borrow the amount on the credit of the County."

The committee members were not of the board and, so far as the records show, were not sworn or otherwise qualified, to faithfully perform their duties in the interest of the county otherwise than as reputable citizens, in whom the general public had confidence. To say the very least, the appointment, and the whole procedure, appears odd from the viewpoint of today. The final disposition of the entire claim of Madison now rested solely with this committee of otherwise unofficial citizens. Thus the American Emigrant Society had to convince only three men that the county, as the society contended, never did have a legal claim for any swamp lands, nor for indemnity, and *therefore* the county should, as a matter of right, execute a quit claim deed to the society for all the lands claimed by the county. And to prove the whole hearted liberality and utter kindness of the society in thus freeing the county from all complications in ridding itself of its swamp lands, it proposed to pay *all* the expenses (if not exceeding \$100) of the committee and of a special session of the board to be called for the purpose of executing the quit claim deed to the society for 452 forty-acre tracts of land, amounting in all to over eighteen thousand acres.

The committee, having been appointed January 5th, completed its work during that month and a special meeting of the board was called to meet February 1, 1864, to ratify its report.

To complete the story such portions of the proceedings are given of the special session as seem material:

"Clerk's Office of Madison County,
"February 1st, 1864.

"The Board of Supervisors met by request of majority of the members at 10 o'clock A. M. President in the chair. Members not all being present on motion Board adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M.

"Board met pursuant to adjournment, President in the chair, all the members being present. After hearing report of the committee appointed by said Board at its late meeting to confer with the American Emigrant Company in relation to the sale of Swamp Lands of said County and matters pertaining thereto motion was made and carried to receive and adopt the report of said Committee which is as follows:

"To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Madison County:

"We, your Committee appointed to settle the Swamp Land claim of this County with the American Emigrant Company, respectfully report: That upon a careful examination of the decisions of the Department of the Interior we find that we have neither a claim for Swamp Lands nor for indemnity on the General Government in consequence of the provisions of the Act of Congress passed March 3, 1857, and even if the County had any claim the actions of the Board of Supervisors, we ascertained by consultation with able lawyers, assigned that claim to the American Emigrant Co.; thereupon, we concluded an agreement with the Emigrant Co. upon the following terms: The Board of Supervisors are to

make a quit claim deed of said lands to the said Company and the said Company are to pay the expenses of this your Committee and of convening the Board of Supervisors to amount not exceeding one hundred dollars. (Signed.)

"B. F. Roberts, chairman, C. D. Bevington, C. S. Wilson, Committee."

The record further contains a copy of the quitclaim deed, in which is set forth a reaffirmation of sale and transfer to Albert West of "all the swamp and overflowed lands of said County and claim for the same on the United States which instrument has been sold and transferred by said West to the American Emigrant Company." The deed goes on to covenant that in future "any lands that shall be located under or by any scrip, so-called, which may be claimed on said claim" the county shall convey in like form to said company. The deed is of great length and seems to fully cover everything in the way of title of over eighteen thousand acres of land in Madison County, therein particularly described, and "claim on the United States for indemnity to such lands as have been sold for cash or entered with land warrants."

The deed bears date of February 1, 1864, and is signed by all the members of the board, to wit: William McDonald, chairman; Thomas H. Pendleton, A. Hood, M. M. McGee, A. Bennett, Simeon Hamblin, S. A. Ross, E. H. Venard, Samuel Ralston, J. C. Scott, Van B. Wiggins, Samuel Harter, W. J. Davis, H. Haun, Oliver Crawford, H. C. Smith, Abihu Wilson.

The \$100 to be paid as costs for the deed was distributed as follows: Board of supervisors, \$51.82; clerk, M. R. Tidrick, for services making deed, postage, etc., \$5.85; committeemen, C. D. Bevington, \$21, B. F. Roberts, \$10.66½; C. S. Wilson, \$10.66½.

The lands covered by the deed and particularly described therein were located in the several townships as follows: In Ohio, 1,130.20 acres; South, 3,160; Walnut, 900; Scott, 766.13; Monroe, 240; Grand River, 595.54; Crawford, 5,978.64; Lee, 1,243.03; Union, 1,272.47; Jefferson, 1,884.58; Douglas 120; Madison, 440; Lincoln, 280; total, 18,070.59 acres.

No lands appear to have been described as in the townships of Webster, Jackson and Penn.

The record of the board of supervisors for January 8, 1868, shows the following item:

"The clerk was authorized to inform the American Emigrant Company that the Board is ready to convey the lands patented to Madison County as indemnity for swamp and overflowed lands therein."

January 27, 1868, "The Board then proceeded to execute to the American Emigrant Company a special warranty deed for all lands received in lieu of swamp lands in Madison County." Board all present, to wit: D. F. Turney, C. Hughart, T. W. Stiles, William Anderson, William McDonald, Eli Cox, Q. C. Bird, B. F. Brown, J. D. Whitemack, James Goare, I. N. Hogle, H. H. Harris, Daniel Francis, O. B. Bissell, A. M. Hart, Joseph J. Greer, J. McLeod, Sr.

Thus another board, and nearly four years later, went the previous boards one better and gave a warranty deed to the company for the swamp lands of Madison County.

October 12, 1901, there yet remained on the books of the General Land Office unadjusted, scattering tracts in Madison County, originally claimed by the state for Madison County as swamp and overflowed lands. Of these there were

16 forty-acre tracts that belonged to the cash indemnity class and 30 forty-acre tracts of the land indemnity class. Evidently, these tracts were abandoned for some reason by the American Emigrant company, or the state, at the time of the settlement with the Government in 1866-7. The department desired to close the account and balance the books with the State of Iowa. Accordingly, its special agent, Fred Hoisington, of Ohio, was assigned to the work. November 1, 1904, he requested the board of supervisors to investigate the character of these tracts and then waive claims to all those not swamp. The board declined to take any action in the matter. In July, 1905, the same special agent repeated his request to the board with like result. Upon this the special agent gave the board thirty days' notice of a hearing, set for August 11, 1905, at the office of the board in the courthouse at Winterset, at which date the board might present proof of the swamp and overflowed character of the unadjusted tracts named in the list. The day of hearing arrived, the Government's representative, Fred Hoisington, was on hand, but the board failed to appear. In the meantime the special agent had made personal inspection of each tract, and in his report to the department said in effect that none of the tracts were within the law and the instructions. The commissioner of the General Land Office thereupon canceled the tracts and thus the swamp land account of Madison County was forever closed.

CHAPTER XIX

LOST AND FORGOTTEN TOWN SITES

By H. A. Mueller

The first settlers in Madison County, who came between the years 1846 and 1848, were principally from the State of Missouri. They had lived in a sparsely settled country, were a simple living folk, caring for little beyond their immediate wants, hence they were no town builders.

In 1848, 1849, and 1850 and later there was a large influx of settlers from Indiana, Ohio and the eastern states. They were more ambitious and visionary than the first settlers. They saw the possibilities of towns springing up on the broad prairies of Iowa. Thus, as the county began to settle up, some one would lay out and plat a town site and offer lots free to those who would start some business. Soon a general store would be started, a postoffice established and a blacksmith and wagon shop set up.

The first town laid out in Madison County was Winterset, the county seat. Three commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat of Madison County. They performed their duty in June, 1849, in locating the present location of the county seat of Madison County. The county commissioners then proceeded to have the town surveyed and laid out in lots. This was done July 19, 1849, by A. D. Jones, and the town was called Winterset.

Then other towns were laid out on some public highway leading from the county seat town to Des Moines, or to some other larger town. Railroads were not thought of at that time so far West.

The first town platted that afterwards became obsolete was the Town of Richmond. Dr. Emanuel J. Henkel, a brother of John Henkel, and of Mrs. O. M. Archer, of Truro, came to Madison County about 1848 and took a claim on Jones Creek about where the N. P. Pomeroy farm is located. Later he took a claim in the southeast quarter section 12, Scott Township, and on July 25, 1849, had A. D. Jones to lay out the Town of Richmond, in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, Scott Township, which land is now owned by Lot Eldridge. This is west of the Hogan Queen stone house. The plat consisted of four blocks, of eight lots each. The streets were sixty-six feet wide, except Broadway, which was 82½ feet wide. The streets running east and west were called High, Broadway and Grove; those running north and south, Line, Center Avenue and Spring Street. He gave to A. D. Jones, the surveyor, all the lots in blocks 1 and 3. The streets and alleys were dedicated and donated to the public so long as the town shall exist. This was done July 30, 1849, and the plat was recorded by Enos Berger, recorder, August 27, 1849. Mr. Henkel then built a double log cabin for a store building. A postoffice was established here July 16, 1850, with Emanuel J. Henkel as postmaster. The postoffice was called Amazon. The doc-

tor attended to the postoffice and practiced medicine, while he had a man to operate his store. The postoffice was discontinued October 31, 1851; the store removed, and this was the end of Richmond. The doctor moved to Union County, Iowa, and before the War of 1861, went to Arkansas, and after the beginning of the war was never heard from. His relatives think that he was foully dealt with for being a northern sympathizer.

Fairview.—In the fall of 1850, Samuel Comstock had Simmons Ruttly lay out a town in the northeast part of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 24, South Township, about one-fourth mile northeast of the present Town of St. Charles, on land now owned by H. P. Anderson. He named it Fairview. He built a log store 16x24 feet late in the fall, then went to Oskaloosa for his stock of merchandise. On his return with the goods it was winter, and the cabin store not being finished he kept the goods in the house of Joel Clanton, who lived west of the present site of St. Charles. Samuel Fife acted as his clerk. Mr. Comstock sold what he could, but the settlers being few and money scarce, and having purchased his goods on time, he was not able to meet his bills when they became due, so his creditors came the next spring and took what he had left. The records at Winterset do not show that the plat was ever recorded. The store building was never finished and was later sold to Uncle John Byars, who moved it to St. Charles after that town was laid out in the fall of 1852. It was the first building erected in the Town of St. Charles, being moved and put up on lot 7, northwest section, where Joseph Vanscoy conducted a restaurant for several years. Mr. Comstock left and thus ended the Town of Fairview.

Brooklyn.—About 1850 and earlier there came to Madison County from Ohio the Guiberson family, who took quite an active part in the early days in the up-building of this country. E. R. Guiberson was county judge and representative of Madison County; Israel Guiberson was a lawyer and held the office of recorder, dying early; Nathaniel Guiberson was a prosperous farmer in Union Township, dying a few years ago; John W. Guiberson was a farmer and Methodist preacher in Walnut Township. On May 29, 1855, he had William Davis, the county surveyor, plat the Town of Brooklyn, which plat was signed and dedicated September 6, 1855, and approved by Judge Pitzer, April 15, 1856, and plat ordered recorded. It is described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 14, 74-27, thence running south 30.40 chains, east 16.75 chains, north 15.75 chains, east 3.15 chains, north 14.58 chains, west 19.90 chains to the place of beginning. The town consisted of eleven blocks of eight lots each, each block seventeen rods square, and there were also nine outlots. The land is at present owned by Leroy Clifton. The town was located on the main traveled road from Winterset to Osceola, and the stage stopped here. From 1856 to 1860 Brooklyn was quite a thriving town. There were two general stores run by John W. Guiberson and William Mills, respectively; one blacksmith shop operated by Asa Roberts; and a brickyard by William Quick. The Methodist circuit rider, Rev. J. B. Rawls, lived here; also John Hilton, Lee Numm, David Drake, a Mr. Gillespie, Smith Jones, son-in-law of J. W. Guiberson; William Rhyne, Mr. Flanagan, father of the late John Flanagan, deputy auditor under G. W. Poffinbarger. J. Vance Walker taught singing school two winters in this village.

A postoffice was established February 19, 1857, with William Quick as the first postmaster, followed in succession by William Mills, John W. Guiberson and D. D.

Drake, under whose incumbency it was discontinued June 15, 1860. About this time Mr. Guiberson moved to California. Later it was discovered that the title to the lots was not good on account of an incumbrance that was against the land before it was platted. The original plat is on file in the recorder's office at Winterset, but it does not appear to be made a matter of record. During the '60s the village began to decline; people began to leave; some taking the buildings away, others abandoning them or disposing of them the best they could, until finally all the buildings were removed. Fred Beeler bought the last building left standing and moved it to his farm. The last transfer of lots was made by William S. Quick to Margaret Hilton, April 12, 1865. Today scarcely a trace can be found where back before the war once stood a thriving village of fifty or more souls.

Grand View.—This town, located in Monroe Township, was platted by John Bullock and Maxwell McCants, August 15, 1855, and dedicated to the public December 4, 1855. The plat was approved by County Judge Pitzer and recorded April 4, 1856, in Book "E" on page 337. It is described as beginning at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22, 74-28, thence west 8.375 chains, south 11.50 chains, east 16.75 chains, north 11.50 chains, west 8.375 chains to the place of beginning. Mr. Bullock owned the west half and Mr. McCants the east half of the town. At present Robert Garrett owns the west part and Samuel Boling the east half of the old site. John Bullock was the father of Manville Bullock and J. D. Bullock, who lived many years in Monroe Township as respected citizens, and died there. He was also the father of Mrs. Marilda Witt, of Winterset, and Mrs. Mahala Tincher, of Jackson Township, Warren County, Iowa. Samuel Boling stated that two small buildings, a dwelling and a store, were built, but the settlers being few, the store did not remain long. A few lots were sold, but as the town did not prosper the lots that were sold reverted or were resold to the original owners.

Lavega.—This town was surveyed and platted by William Davis, surveyor, October 12, 1855, at the request of William W. Keeney, the chain carriers being Ethan E. Pindell and William Richardson. This plat is on file in the recorder's office, but was never recorded. The description of the survey is as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 15, township 74, range 29, thence south 11.50 chains, east 11.50 chains, north 11.50 chains, west 11.50 chains, thus making the plat forty-six rods square. This town was divided into four blocks of eight lots each. Each lot was 60x132 feet; the streets were sixty-six feet wide and alleys 16½ feet wide. The streets running east and west were Clay, Washington and Monroe; those running north and south, Jefferson, Polk and Webster. This town was in the northwest part of Section 15, Grand River Township, at present occupied by a part of the original plat of Macksburg, lying east of the public park, a part of Barker's Addition to Macksburg, and a part of the farm now owned by Capt. E. G. Barker.

Nothing was done except the staking out of the town. It is believed a Mr. Hurd laid out the town, but the plat shows it was Mr. Keeney. Rev. Hiram Pearce, of Aiton, who was an old settler of Grand River Township, remembers the laying out of the town, but states no attempt was made to build it up or any one to start a store. Macksburg has superseded this lost town.

Grandview.—About 1856 or 1857 there came from Greene County, Pennsylvania, William Heaton, a very eccentric man, who always did things very different

from any one else. Later he became a prominent citizen of Madison County, and a leader of the greenback party in Madison County. During its palmy days he defended its principles everywhere and all the time, with all the power of speech at his command. Mr. Heaton was familiarly called "Uncle Billy" Heaton, and was well known in this part of the state. He was an idealist and a dreamer. He bought large tracts of the best prairie land in Lee Township, and conceived in his mind the building of a town and the establishment of a seminary on the broad prairie between Badger Creek and North River. He laid out a town in the northeast township, in Madison County, in the northeast part of the northwest quarter of section 27 and called it Grandview. The site at present is owned by John McLaughlin. The town was surveyed by J. M. Laird, October 5, 1857, and was deeded to the future lot holders, April 14, 1858, which deed was approved by the county judge, John Pitzer, and recorded June 1, 1858, in Book "E," page 527. The town was laid out in forty-two blocks of twelve lots each; each lot is 50x168 feet. Two streets running through the town are 100 feet wide; the other streets are each eighty feet wide.

William Heaton then proceeded to sell town lots in Grandview under the following contract: He obligated himself to invest the entire proceeds, less the expense of the sale of these lots, for the purpose of instituting and maintaining a seminary of the highest grade, in which shall be taught all branches usually taught in similar literary institutions, the proceeds to be invested as follows:

- (1) One block to be reserved for the seminary building.
- (2) One-quarter of a block to be reserved for a primary school building.
- (3) One-quarter of a block each for three churches, the denominations to be selected by a majority vote of those who may purchase the other forty blocks.
- (4) All the remainder to be invested in the erection and maintenance of the seminary.

Then there followed a long agreement as to appraisement, selection and payment of these lots. Purchasers were to meet 12 M., June 15, 1858, to make selection of lots. It was also to be inserted in the deed that if owner permitted the sale of intoxicating liquors, or gambling, he would forfeit said lots for use of the seminary.

Herman Mueller has in his possession one of these contracts made with Ira C. Walker, October 5, 1857, signed by William Heaton and Ira C. Walker. Said Heaton agreed that on the 18th day of June, 1858, or when the purchasers met to select said lots, that he would file a bond for \$50,000.00, to faithfully dispose of funds coming into his hands by said sale of lots. Davies' History states that in the summer of 1858 Mr. Heaton and quite a large number of citizens met on the ground, and speeches were made by B. F. Roberts and others, setting forth the great importance of a seminary of learning at this point, etc.

"From some cause, the praiseworthy enterprise was abandoned and there is nothing to this day to show for the Town of Grandview but the stakes that were driven in the ground to mark the lots." Davies' History was published in 1869, eleven years later. Mr. Heaton lived in Lee Township until about 1885 or 1886, when he returned to Illinois, where he was a large property owner. He died several years ago. His son, Daniel Heaton, lived at Greenfield, Iowa, for many years; another son, Abner, lived on the Lee Township farm and now lives at Greenfield. A son, Jester Heaton, lives at Winfield, Kansas. The old settlers

in Lee Township can relate many stories and anecdotes concerning the eccentricities of "Uncle Billy" Heaton.

Worthington.—This town was laid out and platted by John Todd and George T. Nichols, November 5, 1857, and was recorded March 31, 1858. This plat consisted of eight blocks, four blocks on either side of the public highway running south of the present Worthington Church. The location is as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 77, range 28, Madison Township, thence running east 5.25 chains, thence south 21 chains, thence west 10.50 chains, thence north 21.05 chains, thence east to the place of beginning. John Todd owned the west four blocks and G. T. Nichols the east four blocks. The land is at present owned by D. H. Tough and Christian Frey. Mr. Todd was an uncle of John M. Hurst, a son of Hiram Hurst, who was the first settler in Madison County. George T. Nichols was the father of Mrs. Walter Vance, of Winterset, and Vinton Nichols and Charles Nichols, who lived in Madison Township for many years. Some lots were sold in this new town as shown by the transfer book in the auditor's office. Several dwelling houses were built, in which families lived, and also a store building was put up by John Todd and William Hudson, father of Tom Hudson, of Winterset, in 1859. Soon after Mr. Hudson died, so no store was ever conducted at that time. John Whitenack bought the store building and moved it to his farm and used it for a dwelling. Dave Parsons, Frank Clampitt and William Clampitt lived in the town at one time. There were two blacksmith shops in this place at one time. The following is taken from the *Madisonian*, Vol. 2, No. 11, issued Saturday, September 18, 1858:

"Worthington.—This is the name of a new town recently laid out in Madison Township, this county, through the enterprise of Messrs. Todd and Nichols, the gentlemanly proprietors. It is beautifully located on a smooth prairie on the State Road leading from our city to Panora, and about midway between these places. We expect in time it will make a thriving village. The place has lately received a new accession in the shape of a two-horse, big-fisted, double-breasted blacksmith, and he has thrown out a banter that he will wrestle or run with any man that wants his horse shod, and if he is thrown down (the other to take his choice of hold), or outrun, he will shoe the horse for nothing, but if he is the victor he is to have double pay. The match is to come off at Worthington next Saturday, and a large concourse will undoubtedly witness the fun."

Possibly some of the old settlers can furnish the name of that blacksmith and tell whether the match ever came off.

A postoffice was established June 19, 1861, called North P. O., with Alexander Kirkland as the first postmaster. On October 18, 1863, William H. Clampitt became the postmaster, holding his position until March 13, 1866, when George T. Nichols took over the responsibility. A. M. Clements received the appointment April 30, 1868, and the postoffice was discontinued August 4, 1869. This was about the time that the Rock Island Railroad was built west from Des Moines to Omaha. Earlham was laid out and a postoffice was established there. All hopes of building a town at Worthington had vanished now. However, the neighborhood still retains the name of Worthington. The plat was recorded in deed record "E" on page 505.

The widow of George T. Nichols died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Vance, January 2, 1909.

Some time about 1853 or 1854 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company made their first survey from Davenport to Omaha, passing through Madison Township, south of the present road. Derrick Bennett having entered the northeast quarter of section 16, in 1852, and thinking that he would be the first to grasp the opportunity, laid out a town site on his land in 1854. He had the stakes set to hold the site, but the next survey of the railroad was made about a mile farther north than the first one, running up and along Bulger Creek, now the present line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, leaving Mr. Bennett's town out on the prairie. No notes of the surveyor were kept, so no record is to be found. All the information came direct from Mr. Bennett himself. He sold the farm in 1855 to "Uncle Billy" Barnett, who lived on it until his death a few years ago. Mr. Bennett moved to Winterset, where he lived until a few years ago, when he went to Des Moines. He died recently at the home of his son.

Peru.—This village is sometimes called "old Peru" to distinguish it from East Peru. Peru is not entirely lost nor forgotten, but with the building of the Great Western Railroad it dwindled from a hustling town to a place of only a few residences. Peru was laid out by Aaron and Sarah Hiatt, April 15, 1855, and the plat was recorded September 14, 1855, in Book "E," page ninety-five, Simmons Ritty, surveyor. It is located in the northwest part of the southeast quarter of section 3, Walnut Township, on the main road from Winterset to Osceola. Davies' History, published in 1869, states that this village had one store, one blacksmith shop, one cabinet and wagon shop, one shingle manufactory, one steam saw-mill, one church, fifteen or twenty private residences and about seventy inhabitants. A stone schoolhouse was in process of erection.

In the Madison County History, published in 1879, it states that Peru had about one hundred inhabitants, that there was one good flouring mill built in 1875-6 by Jesse Hiatt, at a cost of \$11,500, and that the town had the following business houses: General stores, H. C. Wright and E. & J. D. Hilman; blacksmith shops, William H. Barbary, S. N. Travis; hotels, Illinois House, Peru House; physicians, N. M. Smith, Z. F. Burt, P. R. Lilley; wagon maker, T. T. Waechter; mechanic, W. P. De Witt; carpenter, Owen Deleplain.

Two years before the town was laid out, a postoffice was established, April 18, 1853, with B. F. Brown postmaster, who was followed in succession by Peter R. Lilley, December 29, 1858; B. F. Brown, March 20, 1866; J. P. Boyd, August 14, 1866; H. C. Wright, May 25, 1868; William C. Smith, August 4, 1884; C. D. Clark, December 15, 1884; J. W. Likens, January 28, 1885; B. R. Rankin, November 3, 1885; M. C. Lorimor, May 10, 1889; Mary E. Travis, April 26, 1890; J. W. Keller, June 10, 1895; R. F. Bush, April 8, 1896; William L. Hiatt, April 1, 1898; A. C. Turner, August 5, 1901. The office was discontinued with the establishment of the rural free delivery, August 21, 1903. Today there is no business of any kind conducted in this village. Thus it has been demonstrated here, as in many other places, that the railways have been the making and unmaking of many a town.

CHAPTER XX

SOME MADISON COUNTY MILLS

By H. A. Mueller

When the first settlers arrived here in 1846 they were many miles from either a saw or grist mill and were compelled to go to Oskaloosa or Parmalee's Mill in Warren County for corn meal and flour, which at that time meant hardships and many risks. The mills were very primitive, being built of logs, covered with clapboards and floored with puncheons, but as the country began to settle there at once sprung up a demand for saw and grist mills. This article will only mention the mills run by water power, of which many were built in this county but have long since passed away.

The first mill erected in the county was what was known as a corn cracker. It was erected in 1848 by Hart & Hinkle on the present site of Buffalo Mill. It was a rude affair, constructed of logs, and the dam was equally primitive, being made of brush. The burrs were made from boulders. Although grinding was slow, the service of this old mill in a measure met the demands of the settlers, especially during the hard winter of 1848-9.

Some other mills were projected, as a clipping from the Iowa Star, published at Des Moines, shows. The correspondent probably was A. D. Jones, and his article reads as follows: "Winterset, April 30, 1850. There are already five mills in process of erection in Madison County, one of which has commenced grinding with one run of large burrs and is doing a good business. The proprietors are Messrs. Simmons & Casebier, and anticipate their sawmill will be in active operation some time during the summer. This mill is situated on Middle River about a half mile south of the county seat (Buffalo Mill).

"Mr. Jessup is building a grist, saw and carding mill on the stream about four miles below (Weller Mill). Mr. Bertholf has his building and draw partly done and will be able to grind and saw after harvest. This mill is also situated on Middle River, about two and a half miles from town (Afton Bridge Mill). John Hagy's sawmill would have been in full operation ere this had not sickness prevented (smallpox broke out among the workmen in this mill that boarded at Thornburgs). This mill is also situated on Middle River, about four miles from Winterset (at Drake's Ford, Lincoln Township), and yet another is building on North River, erected by William Combs, on section 12, Douglas Township. This county is certainly a very desirable place for a few skilful millwrights, who could undoubtedly obtain immediate employment."

Thus it is seen by the above that within four years from the first settlement five mills were in process of building and about 1860 many more were erected along the streams, which today are all gone and there is scarcely a mark left to show where once there was such busy life as usually existed in and about these industrial concerns.

REIGLE MILL

Briefly, the location of these mills, who built them and when they ceased to be operated, will be mentioned. On North Branch of North River there was one mill—a sash, or what is known as an “up and down” sawmill, built by Jacob Riegle, about 1854-5. It was located on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, Jefferson Township, and cost a considerable sum of money. It did quite a bit of sawing but never proved a profitable investment. The mill was last run by John Wiggins, about 1872. He also had attached a burr and ground corn meal and feed. The structure was washed away about 1874.

DAVID BARROW MILL

On North River, the first one on the east was David Barrow's corn mill, situated on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 2, Union Township. There is no longer a stream here but a bayou just below a small bridge. In 1854 Mr. Barrows constructed a dam, put up a small shack and installed a run of burrs. The power was obtained from water. This continued to furnish meal for the neighborhood until about 1870.

SETH BARROW MILL

In 1877 Seth Barrow, son of David Barrow, built a water mill above the Eli Cox bridge, on section 5, Union Township. He sold out to Alfred Brittain in 1879, who operated the mill until 1881, at which time the high water cut around the dam, when the mill was abandoned.

COMBS MILL

The Combs mill, mentioned in the communication of Jones, was built by William Combs in 1849-50, near the west line of section 13, Douglas Township. This was an “up and down” sawmill and also corn cracker. It was operated until 1857, when the dam was washed out by the flood of that year. Jonathan Myers, son of Alexander Myers, was drowned below the old dam in 1853, while getting a grist ground; he had gone in bathing. Parts of the mill stood until 1858, and even later; some of the logs are to be seen today. The two burrs are in possession of O. L. Evans.

SULGROVE MILL

The Sulgrove mill—a sash sawmill—was built in 1856, by the Sulgroves, on the south side of the stream on the north half of the southeast quarter of section 9, Douglas Township, above the present Sulgrove bridge. The mill was operated until 1868, when the dam was washed away. The frame of the mill was torn away in 1876 by the high waters.

WOOD'S MILL

An “up and down” sawmill was built in the fall of 1851 by Gilbert D. Wood, on North River, just below the mouth of the Howerton; that is to say, on section 17, Douglas Township. George B. Chase helped build this mill and operated it.

Wood & Chase made the wheel and Mr. Harlan built the frame work. The mill was operated until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire.

HUGLIN MILL

Huglin's grist and sawmill stood on the south bank of the Middle River, about the center of the southeast quarter of section 35, in Crawford Township. It was built in 1851 by John M. Johns and H. A. Bell. In 1852 John J. Bell and Abner Bell, Jr., brothers, ran it two years. It was later owned by Abner Bell, Jr., and George Jordan. Joachim Huglin bought it in 1866 and built the flouring mill, which continued to run until torn down and moved away in 1879.

WELLER MILL

The Weller mill was a saw and grist mill, which was built by Solomon Jessup in 1850, on section 35, Union Township. It was owned and operated in turn by Elisha Weller, Samuel Coltrane, Van Wiggins, A. F. Burger, James Cummins and John Wiggins, until finally purchased by White & Munger. John B. Lamb operated it until 1881, when the dam was washed away.

CAMPBELL MILL

Campbell mill, just above Holliwell bridge, was built in 1851 by Dan Campbell and John Daugherty. Abner Bell and Aaron McKinzie helped on its construction. This was a sash sawmill and was purchased of the original owners in 1855 by Alexander Atkinson, who sold it to Messrs. Moore & Young in 1857. The purchasers were, respectively, uncle and father of ex-Recorder John T. Young.

BUFFALO MILL

The "Buffalo" mill was closely connected with the early history of Madison County. It was built by Hart & Hinkle as a corn cracker. Later Simmons, Casebier & Thornbrugh built a sawmill on the west side of the stream in 1851; this was washed away. In 1851 William Compton bought the mill and to it added a grist mill with two run of burrs. He also ran a sawmill, in which he installed a carding machine. It finally became known as the Compton, or Buffalo mills, receiving the latter name, so it is said, by reason of Mr. Compton always appearing at his work enveloped in a buffalo overcoat.

Compton continued to run the Buffalo mill until 1874 and to him it was a very profitable enterprise. People came for miles around to get their flour. Sheds were built to accommodate the customers and their teams, for it was necessary in those days for each settler to wait his turn to have his corn ground. The mill was sold to Vermillion & Kleatsch and in the storm of 1886 was almost totally wrecked. C. D. Bevington bought Vermillion's interest and it was rebuilt. Mr. Kleatsch then sold his interest to W. H. Lewis. Many improvements were made to keep up with the times, but the investment proved a financial failure. The mill was sold to Moorehead and J. S. W. Cole and was operated by Thomas Pace. In 1886 the floods washed the dam away and the mill never again was rebuilt. A part of the structure is still standing.

AFTON BRIDGE MILL

What is known as the Afton Bridge mill was built in 1850 by J. T. Bertholf. It was a grist mill. Bertholf sold to Joseph Wright, who added to the industry a sawmill. This property was located on the section line between sections 13 and 14, Lincoln Township, and just north of the present Afton bridge. The sawmill was further down the river along a bayou, through which the mill race ran. Mr. Tomlinson bought it later of Mr. Wright and operated it for some time.

DRAKE FORD MILL

The Brinson mill at Drake Ford was a water power mill, built in 1849, by David Hagge. He boarded with Absalom Thornburg and took down with the smallpox while building it, giving the disease to all the family except one son, George. This was the first circular sawmill in the county and stood east of Drake Ford bridge on section 15 east of the house now owned by J. E. Addy in Lincoln Township. Mr. Hagge sold to Craig Gaines and Mike Danner in 1851. Later Joseph Brinson, father of William Brinson, of Winterset, purchased it and operated the mill until the dam washed out. Brinson then sold the property to John Reed, who rebuilt the mill a short distance above and across Middle River, put in burrs and ground both wheat and corn, besides sawing lumber. The dam washed out in 1864, which induced Reed to sell the machinery; the building was torn down and moved away.

BACKBONE MILL

About the year 1859 John Harmon built what has since been known as the Backbone mill. It was an "up and down" affair, and got its power from the river by tunnelling a passage for the stream through the rock of the "backbone" to the wheel. Harmon sold to W. L. Wilkin and R. D. Vermillion in 1867, who put in a grist mill; G. F. Kleatsch worked for them. This mill was run for several years by various owners until 1882, when Henry Evans bought it and operated it some time. The old mill has been lying idle the last fifteen years or more. In the meantime part of the structure was torn down but some of it is still standing.

JAMES BERTHOLF MILL

There was an "up and down" sawmill built in 1866 by James Bertholf. It stood on the west side of Middle River, on the section line of sections 16 and 21, Lincoln Township. The machinery was brought from Andrew Bertholf's mill further up the river. Joseph Brinson bought the property in 1869, operated it a few years and then sold out to Linsey Macumber, who ran it three years and sold to Alex Macumber in 1872, who continued to operate it one year. The building was washed away in the floods of 1876 while owned by D. Philbrick.

ANDREW BERTHOLF MILL

Andrew H. Bertholf in 1854 built a sash sawmill, operated by water power, just below the present Linsey Bertholf bridge and near the center of section

17, Lincoln Township. This was run a few years; then the machinery was removed in 1866 and installed in the James Bertholf mill further down the river.

HOCKENBERRY MILL

The Hockenberry mill was an "up and down" waterpower sawmill and was built in 1855, in section 14, Webster Township, by M. C. Hockenberry and Paul Denning, but was not completed until 1856. The builders operated it up to the beginning of the Civil war, when Hockenberry sold his interest to Paul Denning, who continued therein until he sold to William and Mart Shoeflen, in 1868, who in turn sold to E. M. Roseman in 1870. Mr. Roseman operated the mill a few years and then lost it by floods.

WEBSTER MILL

Charles Friend began the construction of a sawmill in 1854, M. C. Hockenberry doing the construction work. It was completed by B. F. McAfferty and Fred Mason, who had it in operation in 1856. They ran the mill about three years, when Otho Davis got possession, and added a set of burrs and ground corn. Then in turn, as millers, came a Mr. Hoadley, Asbury Evans, Carl Sampson, George McVey, Rufus Ullery, Mr. Hohn, and finally Mr. Rogers. No sawing had been done for thirty years, and probably no grinding for fifteen years. About 1903, or 1904, the building was still standing on the bank of Middle River, south of Webster, and about a quarter of a mile west of the public road running south of town. It was at that time decaying rapidly and the river had washed around the south end of the dam, leaving the mill on dry land. The machinery, however, was still in the building and all it needed, so it seemed, was repairing. This was the beginning of the last chapter in the history of the old Webster mill.

BARKER MILL

About 1853, or 1855, Samuel Barker built a sawmill on Grand River, on section 17, Grand River Township, which afterwards became known as Barker's mill. It was operated about ten years, part of this time by Dr. J. H. Mack. It then stood idle until about 1860, when it became practically a ruin. About 1875 George Everett put up a small building, constructed a wooden wheel and in this primitive mill ground corn and chop feed. In 1877, Evan Doty and Captain Barker, son of Samuel Barker, bought the property, put in a thirty-six-inch Leffler turbine wheel and erected a new building. Here quite a milling business was conducted by the persons just named until 1889, when Alvin Griswold purchased the mill and in 1892 attached a circular saw and manufactured lumber. This mill was torn down a few years ago, and was the last water power mill run in Madison County.

HIATT & BROWN MILL

The Hiatt & Brown mill, in Walnut Township, was constructed in the fall of 1852 by Aaron Hiatt and B. F. Brown. It was a sawmill, operated by water



BACKBONE MILL, LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

Devil's Back Bone in rear, with tunnel underneath, which was dug by John Harmon and his three sons. It was completed in 1859. The mill was first used to saw lumber and later as a gristmill, which was operated until 1904 when it was abandoned, and a few years ago was torn down. Henry Evans was the last owner and operator.

power, and stood on Clanton Creek, in section 11, about a half mile southeast of East Peru. The mill was completed in the summer of 1853 and was put together by F. S. J. Garroutte, of Winterset, later of Adel. All was in running order by the spring of 1854, when the wheel was found deficient, so a Johnston wheel was put in. This mill was owned and operated by Hiatt & Brown until about 1856, when Aaron Hiatt sold his interest to Elijah Hiatt, late of Truro, and father of Surveyor E. E. Hiatt. About 1860 Hiatt sold his interest to John Steel and later bought B. F. Brown's interest, which he sold to Benjamin Reed about the close of the war. About the year 1868 the mill was washed away by high waters.

HARTMAN MILL

Hartman & Downs' mill, west of Hanley, was begun in the year 1851 as an "up and down" affair, completed in 1853 and operated until some time during the sixties, when Dr. William Anderson, father of H. P. and E. K. Anderson, and an old practicing physician, bought, controlled and operated it until about 1869, at which time Elijah Collins bought a half interest in the enterprise. During the summer of 1871 the firm of Anderson & Collins rebuilt and improved the mill and was ready for operations in 1872, when M. I. Bean and E. Collins managed the business. In 1873 M. I. Bean purchased Collins' interest and continued to run the mill until 1876, when high water took out the dam. The property was then sold to R. A. Howard and his father, who built a new dam, but the floods again came and washed out the improvements, so the mill was abandoned in 1877. The site of Hartman & Downs' mill is a short distance west from Clanton Creek, and east of Bridgeport school house.

PHIPPS MILL

What was known as the Phipps mill was built in 1866 by James Phipps, further up Clanton Creek, on section 27, on land now owned by S. T. Johnston. The mill was completed in 1867 and subsequently Phipps sold half of his interest to Isaac Allen, and the balance to William Allcock later. About 1873 the new firm sold to R. M. J. Collins, who was proprietor of the mill until 1876, when the high waters destroyed it.

CHAPTER XXI

THE SIMPLE LIFE

By A. J. Hoisington

LOG HOUSES

The natural resources of new countries provide liberally all the necessities for human existence, until such time as the pioneer may acquire, if diligent, a more reliable and convenient supply, better adapted to his previous habits and customs. The Indian was not destructive during his occupancy of the country and left for the white man's use all the wealth of game and forest and soil, just as he had received it from Nature's bountiful hand. Thus, the pioneer settlers found in great affluence wild game and fish, the sweets of the bee and maple, and material for the building of the home.

If the settler came during the spring or planting season of the year, usually his first employment was in planting such crops for which he was able to prepare the ground and then came the building of a log house; meanwhile, "camping out" in the wagon or in a tent, for all were prepared for outdoor living. If he arrived at other than the spring time, house building was first in order of importance. The pioneer always settled either in a forest, or on the prairie border of one, but in the latter case a little way in the timber. And, if he was early enough to have choice of location, he selected a site facing the prairie to the south or east. In nearly every case the settler had been born, raised and always lived in a heavily timbered country. But he found here far more prairie than timber and, instinctively, he seemed to know that, soon or late, he must use the prairie largely for farming operations. Thus, most of the early settlers sought to include in their "claims" a piece of adjacent prairie land.

The settlers of 1846-7-8-9 and 1850, without an exception, save that of Judge Pitzer, who built and lived in the first frame house in the county (in Winterset), built and dwelled in log houses. These structures were of three general styles—of round or unhewn logs, hewn logs or built of "poles." Where the settler had time and help sufficient, he hewed the logs in the timber, where the trees were felled, and hauled or dragged them to the site of the house. Enough men were then notified on a certain day he would have a "house raising." It was considered that twenty men were necessary to quickly and safely "raise" a house. It was universally the rule that a notification of a "raising" was a "draft" on the services of the man notified for that whole day. He was not invited, requested, or even asked to attend; he was simply notified. Of course, there might be some prior engagement that would prevent the "notified" person from being present and, for this reason, upon notification he was asked but one question: "Can you go?" During the first year or two so thin were the settlements that sometimes "drafted"

neighbors would have to go from eight to fifteen miles. The earliest settlers, along Jones Creek and Upper Clanton, came northward to Middle River for help and the pioneers of Webster and Jackson depended on the Winterset neighborhood.

As the "raisings" began early in the morning, so as to be sure of a finish by night, those from a distance must start before breakfast time at home. But as no breakfast was served at the "raising" they must hustle out early. Some sort of a dinner, served in some sort of a manner—the best the newcomers could possibly do under the circumstances—came at noon. As a rule no supper was served and none expected. Of course no pay for the day's work was given or would have been accepted if offered. It was a duty each settler owed the newcomer in return for like service rendered him when he came to the country.

The early settlers of this county were largely teetotalers, or very moderate users of intoxicants, and, therefore, it was the exception when whisky was furnished at these "raisings." When offered at all to those who chose to drink, moderation was the rule, since to take too much was dangerous to the others.

The "raising" of a log house included the carrying up of the four sides, the gable end logs; proper placing of the cross poles, or logs which held the gable end logs in place, and to which the clapboards would be nailed or weighted down by poles, and such sills for the floor to rest upon as the owner chose. The door and window places and fire place were left for the owner to cut or saw out as he chose and the roof and floor he could add at his convenience.

The "raising" of an unhewn log house was in the same manner. Generally, the owner would later employ an expert to hew the logs in the wall. Good hewers were rather scarce and if the owner could not hew, he had to build his house with the crude logs and hire a hewer when he could. Good hewers commanded higher wages than common woodsmen, and for hewing logs in the wall a still higher price was demanded, it being more difficult and slower work; besides, the logs when left for some time became more or less seasoned and consequently tougher.

A "pole" house was built of very large and straight poles, or small logs, never hewn, and otherwise built as regular log houses. Comparatively few were erected and they were far from desirable. They were intended but for temporary use as a habitation and eventually were turned into use as stables.

Log houses cost little except in labor and often were completed without the expenditure of a cent. Nothing was bought—not even a nail, a window glass or a door hinge. In such case the roof was of clapboards, weighted down by large poles, laid from end to end of the roof across the lower end of each tier of boards; the windows were of light colored paper, well oiled or greased; the doors were "batten" ones, made of puncheon or clapboards, fastened together by wooden pins, and hung by wooden hinges. The fastening consisted of a wooden latch.

The old southern style of building two separate log houses, each complete and independent of the other, end towards end, and located from ten to sixteen feet apart, was sometimes adopted here. This design came in about 1850-1 and was followed until about 1854. It was the period between the old style single log cabin, and the frame building era, that began in great earnest in 1855, when saw-mills became numerous. Upon the twin log houses, a chimney was built at the extreme ends of each compartment, the space between being boarded and a passage

way from house to house made by cutting a door through the middle of the adjacent ends of the two log houses or compartments. This made lots of room. Sometimes, from end to end on the front side of the building a covered porch was extended, usually with a small summer kitchen or a "spare" bedroom at one end.

BREAKING OUT A FARM

The early settlers found the prairies covered by grasses that grew tall and coarse and rank, some kinds growing taller than a man. Some seasons the "blue joint" grew as tall as a man's head on horseback. The grass roots were large, coarse and matted the ground so closely that in places in the sloughs near the surface there were more roots than earth. Such places could not be broken by any plow the first settlers had.

The very early settlers did not come prepared with plows and teams strong enough to break either the heavier prairie lands or the brush. Indeed, suitable plows were not then made in this region, nor until about 1850 did makers of plows begin to build them strong enough for such work. For several years after settlement began only the easily plowed pieces were brought under cultivation. In those days all kinds of plows were made at individual shops and wholly by hand. If a farmer needed any kind of a plow, he went to his favorite blacksmith and gave his order, to be filled when his turn came. But every blacksmith was not a plow maker.

Thus, for three or four years the little fields of the settlers were mostly along the edges of the timber, where some trees could be deadened and later removed as they decayed, or there came leisure time to cut them down and burn them. And then close along the timber line, the grass sod was easier to break. It should be remembered that at first there was but very little or no brush—it was either timber or prairie—because the great, sweeping prairie fires kept down all kinds of undergrowth.

The earlier settlers brought few horses or cattle, which led them to adopt the custom of "splicing" their team forces when breaking land. A little later on "breaking" became a business quite exclusively its own. Plowing had to be done at a certain season of the year, between May 20 and about July 1, while the grass and brush grew most vigorously. As this was also the cultivating season of the year and corn was the leading crop, a farmer could not both break and cultivate the same season. So that one or two men would rig up a suitable breaking plow and with plenty of teams (always oxen), make contracts with those in the neighborhood wanting breaking done and continue the work during the breaking season. The price for breaking until 1870, when the custom mostly ceased, was around \$3 per acre, for prairie land, and \$4 to \$5 for brush. Horses and mules were seldom used, and never on brush land, because they were too fast in their movements and not steady enough. Oxen were slow, steady going animals, stepping no faster when the draught was easy than when it was heavy. However, considerable of the prairie divide lands, the last broken in the county during the early '70s, were broken by horses and mules, because clear prairie and the sod had become much easier broken by long pasturage.

The breaking plow of the period from 1850 to 1870 was made about as follows: The plowshare was of sufficient size to cut from 18 to 30 inches, according to

the strength of the team. Some moldboards were fashioned to deliver the sod smooth in the furrows and others to deliver it "kinked"; that is, throw the sod so the farther edge fell unevenly or kinky. It was claimed for the latter method that the sod would rot better and quicker. The quality of the team often depended upon the financial ability of the breaker but always on the kind of sod or brush land to be turned over. There were two "shares." One would last without sharpening about two days, unless there were rocks, gravel or extra hard roots, or the ground was too dry, when the "share" required sharpening daily. A fair day's breaking was from two to three acres. Two strong men were necessary, one to handle the plow and the other to drive the team. The latter wielded a big, long whip, the whip stock, usually hickory, being from six to ten feet long. The lash was of heavy braided leather and from ten to fifteen feet long, finished with a long buckskin "cracker."

The plow was strongly and heavily made in all its parts. Being much too heavy for a man to guide, a strong two-wheeled truck was attached, two or three feet back of the front end of the great long plow, which supported and steadied the beam. To guide the "share" into or out of the ground and regulate the depth, a strong lever was attached near the forward end of the plow beam, extending back over the trucks, where it was supported by a frame, and directly over the beam back to a little past the moldboard, easy of reach by the plowman, there being an upright piece of timber, fastened to the beam about half way between the point of the "share" and the moldboard extending upward about four feet. Through this upright were bored inch holes, about four inches apart. This upright passed through a mortise in the lever, or an iron strap attached to the lever. A wooden or iron pin held the lever in place.

Attached to the beam, close to the point of the "share," was the cutter, for many years always a heavy bar of steel, sharpened on the front edge. This kind was used up to the very last, in brush land, or where there was rock or much "red root." But in the later years, when smooth prairie was broken, the rolling style of cutter was generally used. It was like the modern disc, but without the bevel.

To the front end of the plow beam was attached a great clevis, such an affair as young men seldom or never see nowadays. Common log chains were generally used, extending from ox yoke to ox yoke. For a 16-inch plow, three yoke of oxen were usually required; for a larger plow, of course, more were necessary, or if the brush was too heavy. A 24-inch plow was about the limit in size and this required six or seven yoke of good oxen. Farmers preferred furrows, on brush land, from eighteen to twenty inches wide, and on prairie, sixteen inches. The writer never has heard of a man driving a breaking team of oxen through a season without having exploded volumes of profanity. In all polite and religious circles of that period it was expected and excused.

PIONEER BEDSTEADS

During the first few years very few bedsteads were brought from former homes by the settlers. As soon as the log cabin was covered two 2-inch auger holes were bored into the logs, the proper distance from one corner for the length and breadth of the bed, a round or squared post for the other corner

support prepared, into which like holes were bored; round poles were fitted into these holes for bed railings—and the bedstead was completed. Bed ropes were always brought along. Sometimes pole cross-pieces were fastened to the logs or wooden pins along the logs, to which was fastened the inside section of the bed rope, and thus was made ready for the bed clothes. To economize space, trundle beds were made to fit under each bed of standard height. These were for the children, but often were used by "grown-ups."

In those primitive days nearly every family kept a flock of geese. The very early settlers usually brought along a pair of geese, sometimes more, which traveled along with the cattle and sheep while moving. These furnished feathers for beds and the woman who could boast of the largest number of feather beds stood supreme among the women of the neighborhood. A. J. Hoisington says he heard his mother, as late as 1859, and a neighbor woman one day talking feather beds and then he learned that Mrs. Brown, who lived in Jefferson Township, on section 36, and was a member of the pioneer family of that community, had sixteen feather beds. Each woman, characteristically, excused herself by saying, "Mrs. Brown had every chance, since she lived on the banks of North River, where it was no trouble to raise geese." Every family who could afford them slept in winter between two feather beds. To say of a family, "Why, they haven't a feather bed in the house!" was to express the direst poverty of their condition. Until comparatively late years if the parents failed to give a newly married daughter a good feather bed it became the talk of the neighborhood.

During the first fifteen years nearly every family kept some sheep and thus woolen bed clothes were abundant. With a plentiful combination of feathers and wool on a bed in those days one never thought of the homely style of the bedstead.

WHEN THE STOVE CAME

Probably neither a heating nor cooking stove was in Madison County until 1850. At that time the stove was not in common use in the eastern and more settled sections of the country, outside of towns and cities. The price of stoves was relatively high and the plan on which they were built was the simplest imaginable. The old time box heating stove was a rectangular iron box, with a door in the front end, within an inch as wide and high as the whole end, and had a small hearth with a slide cover. Through the top, as near as possible to the rear end, was a hole over which rested the stovepipe; the top had no other opening. The stove was supported by four heavy, detachable, feet or legs. Cookstoves were not large, but very heavy, and all were made of cast iron. They had narrow hearths, with sliding cover and shallow ash pit. The fire box was without grating; it had a door at one end nearly the size of the fire box. Next back of the fire box and extending a foot below was the oven, the bottom portion of which extended under the fire box. The oven had a shelf midway of the top and bottom. Between the top of the stove and top of oven was a space of some two inches, which exposed the top of the oven to the heat and besides allowed the smoke to pass on to the opening for the stovepipe. The stovepipe hole was in the center of the stove on its top. Across the width of the stove, in front of and next to the stovepipe hole, was a sliding damper. When the damper was

open the smoke and heat went direct to the pipe; when closed, the smoke and heat were thrown down a vacuum, back of the oven, and then the smoke passed back and up the chimney, thus increasing the heat at the back end of the oven and lessening the draft up the chimney.

In 1855 a cook stove cost from \$40 to \$80 at Mississippi River towns. Very few heating stoves were sold at that time, the price ranging from \$20 up, according to size.

William Compton brought the first large heating stove to Winterset in 1850, which was set up in his store room. In the fall of 1851 he sold it to the old Guiberson school district in Union Township. It was two feet high, three feet wide and four and a half feet long. It probably was the largest stove ever in use in the county.

John A. Pitzer brought the first cook stove when he moved to Winterset in 1850. Slowly other stoves, both for cooking and heating, were brought into the county and by 1855 became comparatively of common use.

SHOE MAKERS AND REPAIRERS

The boots worn by the early settlers were coarsely made. Women's shoes were of much the same rude material. Indeed, women and girls often wore men's boots, especially in snowy and muddy weather. The foot wear was bought ready made at the stores and seldom were mended, but worn as long as they held together. Women and children usually went "barefoot" from early spring to late in the fall. Men also followed this practice in the season of the year when their work admitted it. Men, women and children roamed over the prairie, through brush and timber, in their bare feet when it seemed impossible for human endurance, and many women and children, whose work did not require protracted hours in the cold and snow, wore no shoes during the winter, substituting for them home made moccasins fashioned out of remnants of woolen clothes. Cash was always required to buy boots and shoes, and that was generally scarce and often impossible to obtain. A pair of boots or shoes was the limit of affluence for nearly all persons in the county. Going "barefoot" was necessary, if not popular. There was no caste or exclusiveness in the pioneer days of Madison County and necessity established customs. So that when one neighbor tried to "lord it over" another, means were at hand to discipline the culprit. Often even large girls were laughed out of wearing shoes at summer school. The "barefoot" scholars set the "pace" and insisted on it being observed by all. It was common, during the '50s, to see women and men at religious meetings in their bare feet. This all seems strange to us nowadays; but necessary economy in all things then required sacrifices of this character.

In most country neighborhoods there was some one who mended boots and shoes—cobblers they were called. Once in a while a farmer, who mayhap had worked in an eastern tannery, would make a try at tanning a few hides at home for himself and neighbors. The leather turned out proved of inferior quality, but as it cost nothing but labor to produce and the raw hides were cheap, the stuff answered many purposes.

EARLY TIME BLACKSMITHS

The first blacksmith in the county was Ephraim Bilderback, who settled in 1846 near the center of Scott Township, bringing with him a small supply of tools, besides a bellows and anvil. He was appointed the organizing sheriff and was elected first sheriff of Madison County. There was, of course, very little blacksmith work to do in 1846, that being the year in which the first settlements of the county were made. Later, he did not care to work much in his smithy and before he left, in the early '50s, abandoned the bellows and anvil entirely.

In 1850, the year following the location of Winterset, blacksmiths opened up in town, doing the work for the county several years, after which, owing to the largely increased population and greater demand for work, neighborhood shops opened in distant portions of the county. By 1856 there were several shops in and outside of Winterset.

Before 1865 the blacksmith made everything required by his customers, out of bar iron or steel; horse shoes and nails were pounded out by hand. Until about 1860 charcoal alone was used by the smiths in this county.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

At the first and until sawmills began to cut the native timber into lumber, about 1850, there was no employment for mechanics in wood work. Buildings were all of logs and the finishing of them was of the rudest kind. The pioneers were, with rare exceptions, all farmers, and the exceptions readily adapted themselves to that industry.

As sawmills increased and people began to use the lumber for houses and other purposes, workmen in wood appeared. Some were carpenters, who could build a house but were unable to put in doors, windows or do the finer work inside or outside; this class of work belonged to "joiners" and there were many more carpenters than joiners. Ready made doors or windows were not in the market, so that all had to be made by the hand of some local joiner out of native lumber. Unless a carpenter and joiner had the contract, a carpenter would do the rough work and the joiner finished the job ready for the plasterers. During the middle '60s ready-made doors and windows came on the market at Des Moines and a few years later were on sale in smaller towns. This nearly ended the trade of joiners and since then the carpenter and joiner, as such, rarely has been heard of.

HARVESTING WILD HAY

Prairie grass was the only kind of stock feed, except grain, for about twenty years after the county was settled. Until the advent of mowing machines, near the middle '60s, the grass was cut with a scythe. This was a slow process, but generally the grass was heavy on the bottom lands and in the prairie sloughs. Until about 1860 the upland grass was not mown, although it was a finer quality for hay than bottom or slough grass. It cut much less to the acre and was neglected until the quantity on the bottom lands, and increased number of stock, made the use of it necessary.

It is very often the case that the over-abundance of a supply in its raw state

results in great scarcity in its prepared state, through negligence to prepare and wastefulness after preparation. Thus with a wilderness of prairie grass it was often that in the spring hay was scarce and very high in price. Occasionally, a considerable migration through the county or influx of settlers would cause scarcity and high prices. If either of these came in the spring, when otherwise there was a shortness of supply, woe unto the man who had to buy, if he had the money, or pity for his stock if he had not! In the spring of 1850-1, during the California travel through the county, wild hay sold as high as \$40 and \$50 per ton, and many were unable to purchase at any price. Settlers hauled hay as far as a day's travel one way to the roads over which the caravans were passing, went into camp and sold out their hay as they could, and then returned home feeling highly remunerated for their time. In selling hay those days, if the whole load was not "lumped off," it would be disposed of by the armful, or the seller would size up the physical ability of the buyer to carry hay, and then offer him as much as he could carry in his arms for so much. A man can never properly estimate the amount of hay he can carry until he has some experience in thus measuring hay at the rate of \$50 a ton.

At the period of this great scarcity and demand, and at some later and similar periods, settlers mowed the previous year's grass, mixed it with the new hay, and sold it. Rank fraud and swindle as it was, often the buyer had to take it that way or go without hay for his hungry team. Some twenty years later, a very elderly and pious farmer, then in this county and well off, at least in this world's goods, bragged to a neighbor, pointing to a fine eighty acres of well cultivated land he owned, that he entered it all with money obtained by selling Californians "last year's" grass, cut in the spring and mixed with good hay. He even set up justification for his reprehensible acts, repeating the same old argument: "Others were doing likewise. I may as well have their money as the other fellow."

It is remembered that in March, 1859, even poor prairie hay sold at \$20 per ton and some people hauled it several miles besides. This, notwithstanding prairie grass was unusually abundant the year before. Two or three times, in the last thirty years, tame hay and clover have reached tall figures, to be sure, but the product did not grow wild, and without limit, on almost (at that time) valueless land.

Wild hay was put up in this manner: The grass was mown with a scythe, left two or three days in the swath to cure, forked into small piles, and when abundantly dried, hauled home and stacked. Often times the mown hay was raked together and then pitched into piles. However, danger from prairie fires and theft generally prevented stacking where cut. Grass that would not make from three to five tons per acre was not considered worth cutting during the first ten or fifteen years.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

Preparations for the burial of the dead in the very early days were simple and cheap. At first there were no sawmills for the making of lumber and none was brought by the immigrants. On rare occasions some one had a whip saw, with which to make a few rough boards. Up to the time when small water-power

sawmills began to turn out rough boards, coffins were made out of such crude material. Sometimes, for small children or infants, coffins were made of the bark of trees, by one who understood the business, and were rather neat affairs. Sometimes "punchon" boards, made by splitting straight-grained logs into strips as thin as possible and then hewing them smooth, were good material for the purpose. Occasionally, a portion of a wagon box was cut up and used, or a box in which articles were packed by the family and brought into the country. In a few cases, willows were woven into basket form, with a lid, and used for small children. It is known that in two or three cases, the children being quite small, two suitably sized logs, cut to proper length, were hollowed out, like large maple sap troughs, in which a body was laid in one and covered by the other. Auger holes were bored through each end of the two troughs and wooden pins inserted, thus securely binding together the two portions of the rude but substantial casket.

By 1850 the local lumber supply began to furnish material for coffins and there were carpenters enough in the country to make them. In every considerable community there was at least one carpenter, who made a specialty of supplying coffins for that neighborhood, always keeping on hand seasoned black walnut lumber for the emergency. In case of a death, the deceased was measured and an order sent to the favorite carpenter and it was the unwritten law that the carpenter, upon receiving an order for a coffin, should drop any work he had on hand, except it was a similar one, and forthwith finish the order, which usually required one day. The body of a deceased person, as a rule, was kept over one whole day and buried the next. If the day following the death happened to be a Sunday, the carpenter made the coffin on that day, regardless of the artisan's religious convictions relative to working on the Sabbath. In such cases, making a coffin was not considered as labor, but as a Christian duty due from any neighbor in assisting in the burial of the dead. After 1850, and for several years, the usual charge for making a coffin ranged from nothing up to an exchange of work, "time for time," the family of the deceased, in the same manner, paying for the lumber, and sometimes furnishing it. In Winterset, professional coffin makers charged from \$2 to \$5, according to the size and style of finish. In these primitive times now in mind, there were no extras to a coffin. The wood work and (later) screws were all. At the very first, when lumber began to be plentiful, many coffins were plain boxes, the same size from end to end. Soon afterward, however, they were all made about in the proportion of two thirds the width of the body for the head and one-half the body for the feet; no handles were attached. The top was all of one piece, which was nailed to the receptacle at the beginning, but later screws were used. The top, usually, was not nailed or screwed down until the last thing before lowering the coffin into the grave. At the bottom of the grave a deeper depth was dug, in size just long and wide and deep enough to hold the coffin. Then over it a single layer of rough boards was placed crosswise the length of the grave. Upon the death of a person, one or two neighbors were asked to dig the grave, the person representing the family having already selected the place in the burial ground. No charge was made for the work and after the body was lowered into place, volunteers remained to refill the grave.

Usually some kind of brief religious services were conducted in connection with the burial proceedings, by a preacher, if one was convenient, or by some

elderly person of the neighborhood of kindly and religious bent. As for several years there were very few public places for gatherings, and at first none at all, funerals were held direct from the late home of the deceased to the burying ground. A prayer and a hymn or two at the house, a procession of neighbors in wagons or on horseback to the grave, a similar short service at the grave, and the ceremonies were at an end. It was customary, even among non-religious families, to arrange with a minister to preach the funeral sermon at a later date. Because of the scarcity of ordained preachers and their prior engagements, sometimes these funeral sermons were not delivered for weeks or even months, and in rare cases over a year might elapse between the funeral and the sermon.

In nearly every instance the body of the deceased was kept one whole day and two nights. Watchers for the night were arranged by the neighbors. During the very early years, generally, families were quite a distance from each other, and often couriers had to be sent to inform them of a death. Assistance, if needed, was plainly asked and always promptly given. Even if neighbors were not on friendly terms there was not the least hesitancy about asking for or receiving assistance in case of a death, no matter when they had ceased to be on speaking terms. The occasion of a death often restored friendly relations between neighbors. In those times two of the watchers always remained close to the deceased, one at each end of the casket. This close watch was for the double purpose of protecting the body from attack by rodents, or other enemies, and to detect any sign of life, but the custom has long since disappeared from this section of the country.

PRAIRIE FIRES

The prairie settlers were in great danger of prairie fires, between the time the frost killed the grass in the fall and the coming of the snows of winter, and from the going of the snows toward spring and the growth of new grass. The grass grew generally from two to eight or ten feet high and very thick on the ground. The settlers were confined to the timber belts along the streams and their little fields furnished but little if any obstruction to a big prairie fire. At first, there was little or no brush and a belt of timber, unless of much width, would not stop it. With a high wind a prairie fire would advance at a speed now unbelievable, in most cases almost as rapid as the wind, because the wind would carry sparks and blades of burning grass through the air, igniting the grass long distances ahead of the body of the conflagration, thus continually starting new fires ahead. On an open prairie, before a high wind, no horse could run fast enough to keep up with it. Such rapidly moving fires, however, were only occasional.

Early in the fall it was the supreme but oft neglected duty of a settler to burn wide fire guards around the exposed sides of his improvements. These guards were made by first plowing three or four furrows next to the improvements, and another set of furrows several rods on the prairie side. Sometimes the latter furrows were not plowed. Then the first very calm spell that came the whole family, if large, or two or three neighbors, were called on, and the grass outside the inner furrows was set on fire in one place, close to the inner furrows, if no outside furrows were plowed, or if plowed the fire was set further out.

Each person was supplied with hazel, willow or other small bundles of switches, easy to wield with the two hands. One person would extend the firing line slowly and cautiously, because the wind might prove treacherous and blow quite suddenly from any direction. When the fire had burned back far enough, it was whipped out with the switches. And thus the work proceeded until the fire guard was finished. Usually, burning fire guards was done some windless evening and often lasted until far into the night.

Besides accidents caused by a sudden rising of the wind, or negligence in whipping out the last spark, once in a while inexperienced settlers would attempt the work alone. Soon after David Cracraft, of Union, a large wheat grower and flouring mill man of his period, came here in 1847 he put up a large amount of fine hay, which was exposed to prairie fires. He plowed a fire guard around the stacks and had sent for some neighbors to help burn a strip outside the plowed ground. As was his custom, he got in a hurry, and started a fire at a considerable distance back from the plowed furrow, while a light breeze was blowing toward the hay stacks. As the fire increased in volume, the wind increased in force, as always it does around a prairie fire, and when the blaze reached the furrows, sparks blew across and ignited the hay stacks; Cracraft's neighbors arrived in time to see them all burn. He was a tenderfoot on the prairie but learned his lesson well. He had a lot of stock and was compelled to buy hay until grass time.

In spite of all preparations against prairie fires quite occasionally the guards would be jumped by sparks of flying leaves, grass, or rolling, tumbling weeds. Tumbling weeds were greatly in evidence in those days and were the cause of great danger in times of fire. They grew to great size, several feet in diameter. Before a high wind they would roll many miles, or until they reached timber or some obstruction like a fence. In case of a prairie fire they carried flame a long distance over burned or plowed ground.

Among the great fires in the county was one that came down Coon divide from the northwest about the year 1850. The wind, shifting more northerly as it approached Lee Township, jumped North River at several points between the four corners of Jefferson, Lee, Union and Crawford townships and the mouth of Cedar, burned over the divide to Cedar, jumped that stream and made its way clear to the banks of Middle River in Crawford Township. It swept Coon divide far down toward the Des Moines River and did much destruction to fences, even on Middle River.

These fires were constantly a menace to improvements—until the early '60s—along the divide south of Middle River, along both sides of Grand River, along the divide between North and Middle rivers and all along Coon divide. The danger rapidly decreased as the prairies began to settle up.

CALIFORNIA TRAILS

The California travel across this county was along four routes or roads during the years 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852. The route more largely followed was then known as the "North Fort Des Moines road," being the one staked out by the Guyes and their companions while on their way to Des Moines to vote in August, 1846, elsewhere described; and later a portion of the state road from Des Moines

to Indiantown in Cass County. This road was followed up to section 16 in Union Township, thence westerly along the dividing ridge of Cedar and North River into Douglas and on to the western portion of the county, where it joined the route west from Winterset in Jackson Township. This route was selected by one Clark of Council Bluffs, who, early in 1849, had passed along posting printed notices giving the advantages of this route, directions to follow and special places where hay and corn were in supply. The next important route followed, entered the county a mile northeast of where St. Charles now stands, passed Joel Clanton's house, crossed the early time ford above the present Clanton bridge, westerly along the old time road on "Hoosier prairie" to old "Buffalo Mills" on Middle River, and up the hollow to Winterset. As to the latter place, there usually was abundant feed for sale. The third route in importance was the dividing ridge road between Middle River on the south side and North River and Cedar on the north side to Winterset, at which point it united with the Indianola and Knoxville road, continuing westerly along the crest of the divide to Middle River, crossing in Adair County. The fourth barely touched this county along its north line, following the Coon on the south side and on westward, passing around the head of North Branch in Penn Township. There was less feed supply along this route and less water and timber. Thus it was not a favorite route, although a few miles shorter than its competitors. After leaving Madison County the feed supply was slim until the traveler reached Council Bluffs. But as the wagon trains outfitted and started on their way at such time in the spring as to reach this portion of the journey about the time grass was big enough to satisfy the trains, no dry feed was necessary beyond.

People nowadays can have little idea of the magnitude of the overland travel in the years of the gold excitement. Along in the middle of May to the first of June hundreds of teams, usually drawn by two, three or four yoke of oxen each spring passed along this way bound for the land of gold. In 1850, in one day during the latter part of May, 105 wagons passed through Winterset. Often at the Middle River crossing near the west of the county, over two hundred teams were in camp at one time. The price of corn in 1849 and 1850 was frequently \$2 a bushel, and while sometimes it was less, at other times it was whatever the seller chose to ask. Hay sometimes reached as high as \$50 per ton. The first two years, however, \$20 may be considered to have been an average price. Farmers hauled their surplus corn and hay for miles to the roads where they waited for the expected trains of emigrants. If the trains had been fortunate in laying in a supply on the way the leaders had the best of the situation and "jewel" the farmers down to a reasonable price; if not supplied, the farmers' prices for forage were set to fit the emergency.

This California travel afforded the only market, and a remunerative market, to the farmers during those years. And the best of it was that it gave them gold and silver, the only kind of money the Government would accept for entry of lands.

HORSEBACK RIDING

During the first twenty years of the settlement of the county, country people and most of those even in town moved about in one of three ways—in wagons, on

horseback, or on foot. If a man and his family were going to meeting, to town or elsewhere, he hitched up a team of horses, if he had one, or else his yoke of oxen. As late as 1800 there have been counted the teams driven to a religious meeting, and oxen were in the majority. Up to 1860, perhaps, there were but three family carriages in the whole county, outside of Winterset, and very few there. Buggies were unknown in the country for use.

During that period with country people the most genteel way of moving around was on horseback. Of course the horses were what are now called "plugs," and worked in harness most of the time. Nor were saddles to be found at every house. Probably not a third of the farmers owned a saddle until after 1800. But nearly every farmer owned at least one horse—about nine out of ten. Riding bareback was so common that one with a saddle was apt to be particularly noticed, that is the saddle was. And if a man got a new saddle it was the talk of the neighborhood and the owner became the cynosure of all eyes; and these were some of the questions put to him: "What did you have to pay for it?" "Where did you get it?" "Does it ride easy?" "Can I use it one day next week to try it, since I have been thinking of buying one myself?" and a score of other excited and anxious queries. Borrowing saddles was a great custom and cases have been known where a man would walk two miles to borrow a saddle, and carry the saddle home on his back, so he might, for the pride of riding in the "thingumbob," make a horseback trip of but three miles to meeting. Generally the temptation in such cases to fib about the ownership was not overcome by the preacher's sermon. Usually, the borrower modified the statement by saying he was "on a trade" for it and was trying it.

The great ambition of every young woman was to own a side-saddle. Commonly, they rode bareback and were experts. One with a new side-saddle rode as in a balloon. The difference was observable between the girls who had a new one and she who rode her mother's old saddle—the one with a new saddle carefully displayed all of it she could, while the one using her mother's old one was equally as careful to conceal the trapping with her riding skirts. For a ragged and faded old side-saddle was far from a thing of beauty.

CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORTATION

EARLY ROADS IN MADISON COUNTY

By A. J. Hoisington

The first road petition was considered by the Commissioners' Court of Madison County, October 2, 1849, and the following order made:

"That the petition of Enos Berger and others for a road commencing at the north end of Front street (street next east of the square) in the Town of Winterset, in Madison County, to run thence on the nearest and best route to the east line of said county in the direction of Fort Des Moines be granted and the following gentlemen be appointed viewers: Silas Barns, Esq., Isaac Clanton, John Wilkinson, and that A. D. Jones be appointed surveyor on said road. Road bond of A. D. Jones and S. B. Casebier filed previous the granting of said petition. And that said viewers and surveyor shall meet at the Town of Winterset on the first day of November, 1849, or within ten days thereafter, to commence said view and survey, and proceed otherwise according to law."

The petition was signed by the following persons: E. Berger, William Compton, William Phipps, A. D. Jones, Joshua Casebier, William Stephenson, Leonard Bowman, A. D. Jones (twice signed it), William Gentry, J. K. Evans, James Thornbrugh, John Butler, David D. Henry, J. C. Casebier, William Combs, P. M. Boyles, G. W. McClellan, Samuel B. Casebier, Major Farris, David McCarty, Alfred Rice, S. Barns. (Foregoing is the spelling of their names as signed.)

This effort for a highway went no further—was unpopular, and was antagonized by those settlers north of Cedar and on North River and northwest of town, who wanted the Des Moines road located along a route making northeast to Brown's Ford on North River (in southeast corner of Jefferson Township) and on by Badger Grove to the fort. Besides, effort was made by those on Clanton Creek and by those located around what came later to be "Buffalo," on Middle River, southeast of town, to establish the main highway from the east along that route. In those days and for a long period later great effort was made to establish a road and commercial center where St. Charles now is. But A. D. Jones, George McClellan and others then much interested along the divide between Cedar and Middle River, renewed their effort and on January 8, 1850, Jones presented another petition, which was granted, and Asa Mills, D. H. Whited and Samuel B. Casebier were appointed viewers, with Jones as surveyor, to meet and locate the road on the fourth Monday in March, 1850. This effort died "a bornin'" and got no further.

Again, July 18, 1850, Enos Berger and others petitioned for a road "forty feet wide, beginning at the east end of Court Avenue, in Winterset, and running

easterly to the former residence of A. D. Jones (now Tileville), thence following the dividing ridge to the top of the same westerly of the house of G. W. McClellan, thence northeasterly to a place west of where the California track passes said house, thence east to a ridge that leads directly to the dividing ridge, thence along said ridge, passing the house of John Carroll, where the California track passes said house, thence the nearest and best route for a road along said dividing ridge to the county line, in the direction of Dudley on the Des Moines River."

This petition was granted also and the following viewers appointed: Charles Wright, William Combs, Irvin Baum, with A. D. Jones, surveyor, who were to meet the first Monday in September, 1850. Finally, October 7, 1850, William Combs and Irvin Baum certified that on September 9th they had "viewed and established" said road and found it "of public utility" and that the distance was twelve miles and twenty chains ($12\frac{1}{4}$). Scarcely a foot of the present road is on the line then located but it was the foundation route for the present one. The field book of that survey shows that it ran from the east end of Court Avenue, passed east of Wilhoit's fence, north to T. Spencer's field to the second mile post east of Bird's Grove, on south of Blair's field, to a "stump south of Deshaser's former residence;" on to the fourth mile tree of white oak, and on from one tree to another to a place described as "last of slough;" on through "thicket timber" to "Carroll's timber," to seventh mile post on prairie in (now) Crawford Township, on to the east county line. The route may be easiest described as following the top of the dividing ridge from Winterset to the Warren County line. At the county line it tied on to a road extending easterly to Linn Grove, in Warren County, on North River.

The route of this road was already much traveled and had been used since April 30, 1846, when the Guye colony made the first wagon tracks from Linn Grove to near the county line and on the following day from there to the timber, near the township line between (now) Union and Crawford townships, northwesterly of the future Patterson, following the crown of the ridge all the way, at which point the colony diverged northwesterly down the long ridge through the timber and crossed to the north side of Cedar Creek. It is not known who drove the first wagon from the point where the Guyes left the ridge up the divide through the timber to near Winterset, but it is probable that it was the large colony which arrived near Winterset a very few days after the Guyes came, and consisted of Philip and McDonough (Thomas) Boyles, John Butler, Asa Mills, Lemuel Thornbrugh and others.

This route became the first one traveled any considerable distance from east to west in Madison County. Its history since the eventful days of April 30 and May 1, 1846, when the Guye colony made the first trace, is a long and important one.

The Commissioners' Court rarely held a session that a petition or petitions for new roads did not appear for the consideration of that body. And, this is not a matter for wonder, as the country was practically in a state of nature, and highways were absolutely necessary—in fact, one of the first requisites to the consummation of settlement. The opening and making of roads was an extremely important matter to the founders and builders of the county, and for that reason petitioners for a road always got a ready and considerate hearing by the commissioners. Among other early roads viewed and laid out in Madison

County may be mentioned the following, as appears of record in the minutes of the Commissioners' Court:

At the October term, 1850, "the petition of Jesse Young and others, asking for a road commencing at the county line of Madison, east of Joel M. Clanton's farm, running thence the nearest and best route to Winterset, be granted, and the following persons were appointed viewers thereof, to wit: Absolom McKinzie, S. Barns and John Dorrell; and Simmons Rutty, surveyor, all to meet at the house of J. M. Clanton on the first of November, 1850, or within five days thereafter."

January term, 1851. Ordered, "That the road commencing at the east end of Court Avenue in the Town of Winterset, Iowa, and running thence by way of George McClellan's and John Carroll's to the east line of the County of Madison be established and made a lawful highway."

April term, 1851. Ordered, "That the petition of Charles Wright and others, calling for a road commencing in the Town of Winterset, Madison County, Iowa, to run thence south 80 rods, thence on the most practicable route to or near Bertholf's Mill, on Middle River, thence on the most practicable route on the south line of the county in the direction of Pisgah, be granted, and that Samuel Peter, J. M. Watson and Silas Barns be appointed viewers, and Simmons Rutty surveyor of said road, who shall meet at Winterset on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1851, or within five days thereafter, and proceed to view and survey said road according to law."

The above are but samples of the legislative work accomplished by the law-making bodies of Madison County during its formative period. To enumerate all the petitions for roads granted and rejected would be a heavy and thankless task, and not at all interesting to the general reader. For these reasons no further space will be given to the subject.

THE FAMOUS BLUFF ROAD

The most famous of Madison's highways is the Bluffs road, so named, some one will say, because there is not a hill on it. The Bluffs road really got its name from Council Bluffs. In the old day this was the road to Council Bluffs, over which the stage line ran. It used to be called the "Council Bluffs Road." Later they dropped it to "The Bluffs Road," and now it goes by the name of "The Bluff Road."

The Bluff road runs through a country of fine flat farms. The beauty of the country it traverses is apparent to all. The land rolls gently; the soil, the incomparable black soil, three or four feet deep, makes the farms unequalled for fertility. The Bluff road today is a fine, well graded county highway on which one drives for miles between fine farms. Eight miles out of Winterset you strike the first hill at the old Ham Lee farm. From there on to Middle River the country is broken. The old Bluff road in the '60s angled out of Winterset from the Hawkins place on Court Avenue, where Sam Anderson now lives, southwest across a bit of prairie that remained open for years, because John Leonard owned it, to the Smith place where James Baird now lives. Then, as now, it ran out west, past the Stinson cabin, where Judge Lewis has his work shop. Rube Hanner lived in a log cabin where Fairmount stands. Across the road, where McIlree lives, Josiah Arnold, a fine old Ohio man, built a home and lived there many years.

The Roberts' home—the old stone house that stands near the city wells—famous for being an underground station for escaping slaves, came next, and then Newt Gordon's farm on top of the little hill. The house is now gone and the orchard cut down. Richard Bruce's farm was next. From the Bruce farm west was open prairie until after the war, the settlers closing in steadily until the road was a continuous lane. The stage line ran over this road to Fontanelle, through Lewis to Council Bluffs. Greenfield was a yellow house. The Bluff road crossed Middle River at Tom Tucker's in Adair County, swinging north to follow the big divide. Tucker drove the stage.

During the settlement of the county after the war the Bluff road was always dotted with covered wagons in trains of sometimes thirty or forty, a dozen, two or three, and singly. One was hardly ever out of sight. The "movers" camped along the road and grazed their stock as they went along. A fence was necessary for a farm on the Bluff road in those days, for nearly all the wagons had cattle with them. The settlement of Kansas and Nebraska was going on at the same time and the Bluff road was the main thoroughfare through Southern Iowa. At the Hi Smith farm the road branched to Nevin, crossing Middle River at the Wight bridge and going through the present Hebron—then Schwens and later Busby's. Those who crossed the Missouri at Nebraska City or Brownsville went that way.

The spring at the city wells was the first camping place for the movers. They used to cut the bridge and steal the rails from the fence for their fires. At Baugh Branch and at Wight's many of them camped. The farmers along the road had all come to this country in covered wagons and they gave hundreds of tons of hay, and hundreds of bushels of corn away to the movers. The wild hay was plenty. All they had to do was to cut it. "Help yourself" was almost an invariable answer to a mover who asked for hay. Tom Roy used to set aside a stack for the "movers."

The first settlers along the Bluff road clung to their farms. There were few changes in many years, but when the land hunger commenced the new comers looked with covetous eyes on the fertile, fat farms. Of the real old settlers along the road Judge Lewis, Jonathan Gordon, and George Tracy alone remain. The Arnolds, Goshorns, Gordons, Beerbowers, Lawsons, Bruces, Foshers, Roys, Rehards, Smiths, Hawks, Perkins, Lees, Grosseups, Georges, Foxes, are all sold out.

BRIDGES

The Cox bridge, in Union Township, marks one of the oldest crossings of North River. In 1868 Cox, whose homestead was just south of the crossing, contracted with the county to put a bridge in. The structure was entirely of wood, but when it was taken down in 1913, to be replaced by a modern steel bridge, the timbers were found to be in a splendid state of preservation.

Eli Cox and his sons, George, John and Alfred, built Madison County quite a number of bridges of the wooden, covered kind. They sawed the lumber at their own mill, and built the framework of solid oak. The piers were of stone quarried near the bridge sites, making them entirely home-made structures. Even the mortar used in the piers was Madison's own product, the sand being

hailed from the creeks and the lime burned in local kilns. Cox commenced to build bridges in 1864, his first one being placed over North River, on the De Soto road, near Jonathan Cox's farm. All his first bridges were of the uncovered kind, because the board of supervisors of early days had too many bridges to build, and they could not afford the covered ones.

One of the first covered bridges Eli Cox built was the Donahue bridge, over North River, near the eastern line of the county. It stands here today a testimony to his honest workmanship. The cover protected the timbers and prevented rain from getting into the joints and around nails and bolts. When these old bridges are taken down the timbers are invariably found to be in a good state of preservation.

But the wooden bridges in Madison are fast giving way to steel structures. Modern road traffic demands heavier bridges. The county supervisors refuse to take chances of a bridge going down with threshing outfits and entailing a suit for damages. When a wooden bridge becomes shaky it is condemned and a new steel structure replaces it.

Bridging the streams of Madison County has been an expensive proposition. The bridge fund always has been expended to the penny. North Branch, North River, Middle River, Jones Creek, Clanton, South River and Grand River and their tributaries have many crossings. The demands for good roads and well bridged streams will keep the county bridge fund exhausted for some years to come. In the old days a man was content to get across a stream on any kind of a bridge. The steam threshing outfits now demand a heavy bridge and a man in his heavy motor car, when he hits a county bridge full tilt at forty miles an hour, swears if it gives him a bump or he can feel the slightest tremor.

The new bridge cost \$8,024 when it was finished. It ought to last for all time. It has a span of ninety-six feet. A bridge over Steele's Branch, on the Patterson-St. Charles County road, which was finished in the fall of 1913, has a span of sixty feet and cost \$4,150. The plans are on file for a new steel bridge over Middle River, on the Greenfield road, that will have a span of 100 feet. County Engineer Hiatt estimates that it can be built for \$6,000, because steel is 20 per cent cheaper than when the Cox bridge was built. It may be built in 1915. The county has spent the last four years for bridges as follows:

BRIDGE WARRANTS

Warrants 1909.....	\$21,861.20
Warrants 1910.....	32,475.61
Warrants 1911.....	32,775.69
Warrants 1912.....	35,143.12
Warrants 1913.....	20,726.15

RAILROADS

The main line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through two of the northern townships of Madison County and a branch runs from Des Moines to the county seat. The Omaha line reached the present Town of Earlham late in the year 1868 and was the incentive for the establishment of one of the best trading points in the county. The building of the town was well

under way in the early part of 1869, and here the railroad company established a station, built a section house, water tank and depot. The projectors of Earlham were led to believe by the builders of the road that this place would be made a division point and given shops, but their hopes in this regard have not as yet been realized. However, the coming of the road induced many to locate in the place, and no town in Madison County grew as rapidly and had such splendid prospects as Earlham. It became and is today one of the best shipping points in this section of the state. When grading began, Martin Cook, one of the early Quaker settlers in Madison Township, put up a building at the east end of the "dump," not far from where the tenement house of Clarence Wilson now stands. This small building, which they called a "shebang," was stocked with supplies which were sold to the men working on the construction. When Earlham was established in the fall of 1868, Martin Cook moved the "shebang" with his stock of goods into the new town and was appointed by the railroad company its first agent. This was the first railroad in Madison County.

Four years later, in February, 1872, the first railway train entered Winterset over the branch road from Des Moines and generally since then two passenger trains and one local have provided transportation for its citizens. The first train arrived in Winterset on the last day of February, 1872, and was the subject of considerable jollification. Snow was falling, and melting as it came down, but nevertheless a large crowd assembled to greet the train. It arrived about 3 o'clock P. M. and was hailed with every demonstration of joy by the multitude, and music by a brass band added in large measure to the welcome. Contractors and railroad men generally were warmly congratulated and then escorted to the St. Nicholas, where a banquet was served. The train itself was made up of construction cars and it was several weeks before passenger trains began running.

The first passenger train arrived here on the 13th of May, 1872. When it left for Des Moines "the engine bell rang and for the first time the conductor called out 'passengers for Des Moines all aboard,' and Winterset was no longer an inland town, dependent upon wagons for communication with the outer world. During the summer of 1872, immediately following this event, seventy-three buildings were erected in Winterset, at a cost of over ninety thousand dollars, and within the seven years next following it more than doubled its population."

C. D. Bevington was one of the chief promoters and builders of this branch of the Rock Island. When constructed, it was named the Des Moines, Winterset & Southwestern Railroad, and when the company for its construction was organized Doctor Bevington became its president. It was under his personal supervision that the line was completed from Summerset to Winterset—a distance of twenty-six miles. The work was all paid for within seven months and when finished, trains stopped at the depot, which stood in the east part of town, on North Ninth Street. Southeast of it on a side track, was erected a large elevator, still standing, but long since out of commission. Some years ago a new depot was erected at North First Avenue.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad was built in 1887, entering the county on section 1, in South Township, and leaving it on section 35, in Monroe Township. It is now a part of the Chicago Great Western System, and has stations at Hanley, in South Township, and East Peru and Barney, in Walnut Township. At the time of its completion the towns mentioned were established

and East Peru is the principal station along the line in this county. Hanley is quite a busy little trading point, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of St. Charles.

The Keokuk & Western Railroad, now a part of the Burlington System, was built in 1882 as a narrow gauge and entered the county in South Township, just east of St. Charles, making that place its first station in the county. Running in a southwesterly direction, its next stopping point is Truro, from whence it bends southward and then taking a curve on section 26, in Ohio Township, trends in a northeasterly direction and leaves the township and county at section 24. It was changed to a standard gauge about 1896. With these lines Madison County is pretty well supplied with railroad facilities. A number of other railroads were projected in the early years of the county's existence, but little was ever accomplished in the way of their construction, so that today the county has no railroads other than those mentioned, two of which are main lines—the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific System.

The Creston, Winterset & Des Moines Railroad when projected was intended to have its termini at Creston and Des Moines. The road was built in 1912 from Creston to Macksburg, a distance of twenty-one miles, and never got any farther. On the 31st day of December, 1912, the first train entered Macksburg, and of course, that section of the county was delighted with the prospects. But the improvement has not met the anticipations of its projectors or the people along the transportation line. In the fall of 1914 the property was placed in the hands of a receiver and since then a decided improvement has developed.

CHAPTER XXIII

OUT OF THE BOUNTEOUS HAND OF NATURE

WILD ANIMALS

By A. J. Hoisington

Not one wild buffalo was ever seen in Madison County since the day of its first settlement. The very first settlers frequently found the horns, skulls and bones of the buffalo, which apparently had been gone many years from this locality. When the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians came into possession of their hunting grounds hereabout there were occasionally small herds of bison to be met with here. Early white hunters of this county, as late as 1850, occasionally found a buffalo or two north and northwest, at a distance of from thirty to one hundred miles from this county. They appeared to be stragglers from the buffalo country in the Dakotas, or from across the Missouri River west. Trappers, who visited this region during the first twenty or thirty years of the nineteenth century found considerable herds in this region of the state. At that time they moved southward in the fall and northward in the spring. But, within the knowledge of the earliest trappers through this region, far back in the century of 1700, buffalo were never in such great numbers here as they were on the Great Plains country beyond the Missouri River and in the land of the Dakotas.

When this county was first settled there were no foxes here. They began to appear on rare occasions about 1880, since which time an infrequent one may be found.

During the early portion of the last century there was a considerable number of bears in this portion of Iowa, but none ever was found wild in this county since its settlement. An occasional bear has been seen by Madison County hunters in west Dallas County, and further north and west, as late as 1850.

Catamounts, or animals called by that name, were occasionally met with in this county when the first settlers came and a lone one might be seen in the more remote timber neighborhoods as late as 1860. There was one (may be two of them) seen in the northwest corner of Crawford Township in the summer of 1861.

The prairie gray wolf was an abundant and prolific animal to be found everywhere in the county when first settled. During the first few years they could be seen almost any day in any locality. Their food was so abundant that they never attacked any one, although sometimes they would follow a person with fresh meat. They were very fond of tame chickens and the early settlers had to provide safe places for their poultry of all kinds. Sometimes these marauders of the prairie would carry off small pigs. The black, or timber, wolves were scarce and they all disappeared by 1862. Being considered a dangerous animal, they

were closely hunted down. During the '50s there was a bounty on wolf scalps and when the bounty law went into effect live wolf scalps rapidly became less in number. But they were never exterminated in the county and occasionally one, or even more, may be seen, or more often heard, in the more brushy, rocky and broken districts of the county.

Elk were not found in the county when the first settlers came but had been numerous a few years previous. Up to 1840 they were here in great numbers. Being a prairie animal, they only came to the woods when the snow was deep or the weather cold. Since the beginning of the first settlement elk had not been seen south of the Coon River but north of that stream they were in considerable numbers up to the snowy winter of 1855-6, when they were almost exterminated by the settlers in Greene and more northern counties. That winter a herd of them numbering thousands was seen near Jefferson. They had been driven by the heavy snow storms from the north into the then thin settlements along North Coon. The settlers nearly destroyed the herd by spring and never after was any considerable number seen in that region. All the years up to that winter elk could be found in west Dallas, in Guthrie, Carroll, Audubon and more northern counties. The early settlers, who were hunters, used to go every fall to the district north-west of Madison, for this and other wild game. But the hard winter named above ended the sport.

Deer were here in almost unbelievable numbers when the first settlers came and in rapidly decreasing numbers remained until the winter of 1855-6, when they were practically exterminated in this part of the state. Only an occasional one could be seen afterward. At first they were comparatively tame and it required but little ingenuity to get a piece of fresh venison any day. During the first four or five years venison was plentiful and cheap and considerable quantities were hauled to the river markets. Sometimes it had no sale in Winterset. Before 1849 there was no market for deer meat in the county, save as occasionally a new settler, who was not a hunter, would pay a little something for a choice cut. The pelts, of course, always commanded a price at the river markets, but the value was ridiculously low. Charles Farris, who was one of the most skillful deer hunters in Southwestern Iowa, a pioneer settler of Union Township, has been heard to say that in one day he counted over a hundred deer in sight.

WILD TURKEYS

These birds were found here by the early settlers in great flocks, wherever there was a considerable grove or body of timber. At first they were comparatively tame and easily approached, because the Indians molested them but little and when desiring to catch them they generally used a snare instead of shooting them. To the Indians they had no commercial value, but soon after the arrival of the white man, turkeys were caught in great numbers and hauled to the markets on the Mississippi River or to St. Joseph. During the "cold winter" of 1847-8 many of the birds perished, but they rapidly increased again. The "hard winter" of 1855-6, together with the great destruction of them every season of the few years preceding by the settlers, about finished the supply of the bird in the county. However, a few small roosts, in the most secluded localities in the timber, might be found until about 1860. The last roost on Cedar was extinguished in the fall of 1862.

A great many young turkeys, and occasionally a nest of eggs, would be found by the early settlers. From these were obtained the tame birds that later on supplied the county. Doubtless, some of their very distantly related descendants are in the county at this day.

WILD FRUITS AND NUTS

At the time the first settlers arrived, in the year 1846, wild fruit was not plentiful, except grapes in some localities. There was comparatively little brush anywhere, because most of the country was annually burned over by great prairie fires, preventing the growth of the hazel, plum, crabapple and all other varieties of shrubs; thus, any increase of the timber belt was prevented. Only now and then appeared a plum patch or clump of crabapple trees; even hazel nuts were not abundant. But close along the banks of the streams, entwined on great forest trees, well protected from the prairie fires, the wild grape flourished and not elsewhere until in later years.

The nuts of the forest trees, the hickory and black and white walnut, abounded in the wooded portions of the county. The great supply of these greatly decreased, as the trees were cut down for building and fencing. By the year 1860 the nut-bearing trees mentioned became comparatively scarce. The early settlers, and even those of later years, made it their business to gather a supply of nuts every fall for the winter, but this habit largely ceased about 1860 and for the last forty years is seldom done, for quite obvious reasons.

When the first settlers arrived they began to check the devastating prairie fires and, more rapidly than would be supposed possible, grew the various varieties of shrubs and underbrush, yet found in the county; especially the hazel flourished. The wild plum, crabapple, elderberry and similar shrubbery soon came into bearing along the edges of the old-time forests, so that, by 1850, hazel nuts, plums, crabapples, wild cherry, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, laws and serviceberries began to abound. By 1855 these appeared in great quantity in most of the timber districts. Their growth and increase were not materially lessened until about 1860, when lands whereof they were indigenons, began to be largely broken up for farming purposes. This curtailment went on, gradually, until about 1880, when much the larger portion of the land had been brought into cultivation.

During the '60s tame fruit began to yield largely and as it increased in quantity wild fruit was not so generally sought, and since 1875 not a large amount of wild fruit has been consumed in the county.

Wild strawberries were in great abundance at the time of the first settlement and continued until the country began to be generally under cultivation. Their quality was good and they were an excellent substitute for tame ones.

Occasionally, wild plums were found of large size, as much as two inches in diameter, but they were very rarely to be found. The larger ones had almost as fine a taste as the common varieties of tame ones. Once in a while a crabapple tree might be found, bearing apples two inches in diameter, but these were almost too rare to mention. The great quantity of these two fruits, from 1855 to 1860 in some portions of the county, seems remarkable to young people of this period. Many hundreds of plum trees have been seen which bore from one to two

bushels each and, it was nothing uncommon for a crabapple tree to bear a bushel or more. One plum tree patch in Northeast Union Township, in the Hoisington neighborhood, covered more than an acre, and some years produced abundantly.

But plums and crabapples were abundant only in some localities. This was noticeably true in North Crawford Township, where timber and brush were plentiful, but plums and crabapples scarce. Of course, they did not grow in the prairie districts. These varieties of fruit were mostly to be found in the townships of Union, Douglas, Madison and South, with considerable production along the streams in other townships; Badger Creek never produced much. Wherever noticed, this fruit, as was the case with all the other varieties of wild fruit, was almost entirely found along the south side of the timber belts; mainly because the north sides were more regularly exposed to sweeping prairie fires before the settlements.

In those days, wild fruits were not preserved at all. The usual manner was to dry them on the roofs of homes and sheds, on loose boards and sometimes on cloths—then they were sacked or boxed up and laid away for winter and spring use. Usually, plums and crabapples were boiled before they were dried. Grapes and elderberries were usually dried on the stem. Cherries, haws, blackberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries were dried as they came picked from the tree or bush. The sweetening used in cooking them was nearly all sorghum molasses, although a few fortunate ones had maple sugar or maple molasses; may be, one in a hundred, after the first very few years.

SUGAR TREES AND CAMPS

By H. A. Mueller

The early settlers found in Madison County a wealth of forests growing along the streams and adjoining hillslopes. About one-fourth of the whole area of Madison County was covered with valuable timber. It was here that the early pioneer built his home where material was near to build his log cabin, fuel for his fire place, and protection for his live stock and himself against the rigorous winters of those days. On the rich bottom lands he found excellent groves of hard or sugar maple trees. Some of these groves had been operated by the Indians before their leaving this county in 1845, and for several years Johnny Green and his tribe would return in the spring to hunt, trap and make maple sugar.

In the early days cane sugar was an expensive luxury, so the maple groves in the spring time became the temporary abode of nearly all the early settlers for the purpose of securing their year's supply of sugar. The process of manufacturing maple sugar in those days was something as follows: If the operator of the grove did not live near by, a rude log cabin would be erected in which to live during the sugar making season. When the season opens depends upon the weather, as the sap does not begin to run until it thaws in the daytime and freezes at night. So the season may begin in January or even as late as the first of April and last until the month of May, or until the above mentioned conditions cease to be.

During the winter it would be necessary to prepare for sugar making, as there was no time to lose when the season opened. Some made small troughs in which

to catch the sap, by splitting a stick three or four feet long and hollowing out the center until it would hold a gallon or two of sap. Others used tin pans or crocks. Then spiles were necessary to lead the sap from the tree to the trough. A spile was usually made from a common elder or a sumach. A stick about a foot long was notched about two inches from either end on opposite sides to the center and then split, making two spiles. The pith was punched or burned out of the round end, trimmed to fit an inch auger hole and the open part of the spile had a valley cut in the center to lead the sap into the trough. Now, as soon as the sap would run the trees were tapped by boring usually two holes into each tree and driving the spiles therein. Every day the sap would be gathered and hauled to the camp to be boiled down. In an early day the hauling was done with oxen hitched to a sled, on which was a barrel to hold the sap. This boiling down was done either in big iron kettles, or evaporating pans. Iron kettles were mostly used in the early days. The boiling was continued until considerable sap was boiled down and then it was allowed to cool and then was strained through a cloth to take out all the dirt. Before continuing the boiling process, either eggs or milk, or both, were thoroughly stirred into this partially boiled down sap, and then slowly boiled, which would bring all the impurities to the top and then skimmed off. This boiling continued until a syrup was made and if syrup was wanted, the process here ended. Nothing was better to be eaten with corn bread, Johnny cake or buckwheat cakes, than good maple syrup.

If sugar was wanted, the syrup was boiled down until it was so thick that when a small quantity dropped into cold water it would become hard and break into pieces upon striking it against a board. It was then run into molds, pans, etc. If crumbly sugar was desired the boiling and stirring process was continued until it would crumble into small crumbs. This was used for sweetening, much as our cane sugar of today.

Who of the old settlers have not been to a sugaring off? If not, he has missed much of the fun in maple sugar making. Sugaring off is the final process and is usually done after night. The young people of the neighborhood gather in about the camp, watch the process of sugaring off and eat good sweet maple sugar. What pleasant memories sugar making recalls to the early pioneers? Those splendid maple sugar groves are about all gone and the pleasant memories will soon go with them, for in a few years there will be very few living that ever helped make sugar in Madison County. The places of these groves have now become our richest cornfields, from whose products we get the glucose syrup, usually set upon our tables, presumably to look at, for very few eat it.

Would that we could go back to those early days, help bring in the sap, sit around the kettles and feed the flames that would boil down the sugar water into delicious syrup or sweet tasting sugar! But those days are gone and a few more years and those that participated in sugar making will have gone to their reward. Few of the present generation know very little of the manufacture of maple sugar and where beautiful maple groves once flourished in Madison County. It is for these that this article is written. Herewith appended is a list of groves and camps:

Groves on North River and on North Branch of North River: The first one of any note was one just below the mouth of North Branch, east half of the southeast quarter of section 30, Jefferson Township, operated by Alexander Ballentine;

William Schoen had one in the forks of North Branch and North River, on the southeast quarter of section 35, Jefferson Township; David Barrow had a camp or grove of maples on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 2, Union Township, that was operated for many years and there are still several trees standing, which A. D. Fletcher, the present owner, at times taps for home use; John B. Sturman in an early day had a camp on the south side of North River on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3, Union Township, and Harvey Lee had one on the north side of the same forty which he ran until 1880; Levi B. Phillips operated a camp for some time on the south side of North River, on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3, Union Township; William Sturman had one on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3, north of the river, and was a large grove, which was run as late as 1890; Thomas Garlinger had a camp on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 3, Union Township, which was worked every year by Mrs. Thomas Garlinger until her death about 1880; Benjamin Duckett had a small grove, a continuation of the Garlinger grove, on the south half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, Jefferson Township; there is a young grove there at the present time; George W. Guye had a camp on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 5, Union Township; James Guye, on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 5, Union Township; Angeline Vanwy, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 7, Union Township, and another on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 7, Union Township; Jonathan Cox, one in the bend on the south side of the river, on section 12, Douglas Township; John Norris, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14, Douglas Township, until his death in 1904, and the grove was chopped off in the spring of 1905; Samuel Folwell, a small grove on the south side of North Branch on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 34, Jefferson Township.

Groves on Middle River: McDowell camp on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 36, Crawford Township; T. Cason, west of house and east of Middle River, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 36, Crawford Township; W. T. Cason, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 36, Crawford Township; John's camp in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, Crawford Township, between the house and river on the south side, below the old mill, was a grove of 200 trees, later owned by Campbell Hughart; a grove near the old Weller Mill, on the northeast quarter of section 35, Union Township; Van Houten grove, southwest quarter of section 35, Union Township; Sam Fleener camp, northeast quarter section 3, Scott Township; Jack Porter camp, northwest quarter section 4, Scott Township; John Wilkinson camp, northeast quarter section 4, Scott Township; Ephriam Bilderback camp, northeast quarter section 4, Scott Township; Henry McKenzie camp northwest quarter section 9, Scott Township; Felt Johnson camp, northeast quarter section 8, Scott Township; Sam Crawford camp, northwest quarter section 8, Scott Township; James Thornbrugh camp, northeast quarter section 7, Scott Township; Andy Hart camp, northwest quarter section 7, Scott Township; W. W. Mattox camp, southwest quarter section 7, Scott Township; Charles Wright camp, southeast quarter section 7, Lincoln Township; James Smith camp, southwest quarter of the northwest quarter section 15, Lincoln Township, east of

"backbone" north of Middle River; Benjamin Ludlow camp, southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 9, Lincoln Township, later owned by Margaret Moore.

Clanton Creek: Clanton bottoms have been noted for their heavy timber and there were many fine maple groves. Andrew Johns had a small camp south of the creek, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11, South Township; James Martin had a fine grove a little farther east on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 11; George Smith had a grove in the bend east of the creek, on the southeast quarter of section 10; W. A. Carter, west of the creek, on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 15, and on the east side; J. G. Carter, the northeast quarter of section 15; Abraham Black west of the present site of Hanley and east of the creek, the north half of the northwest quarter of section 22, and farther south where P. A. Carter now lives, on the southeast quarter of section 22, South Township; Perry Cummings, or later, the Guernsey camp, was a fine grove on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 27, South Township; James A. Rhyno had an excellent grove west of Clanton, the south half of the southeast quarter of section 29, which has been operated until late years; Pleasant Rollings camp was a little farther north on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29; H. A. McLaughlin also had a fine camp on the north half of the southwest quarter of section 28. From Rhyno's camp to the present site of East Peru there were no groves of any size. Jacob Brown had one south of East Peru, east of the road leading south of town, on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 11, Walnut Township; John Brown, west of the road on both sides of Clanton, now owned by J. R. McKee and S. B. Winchester, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11; Aaron Hiatt, a grove west of East Peru, north of the railroad on both sides of the creek south of Austin Reed,—the northeast quarter of section 10, Walnut Township; Ben Brown, south of the mouth of Rattle Snake Creek, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10. These groves about Peru were nearly continuous. Then there were no more until near John Hindman's, on the northwest quarter of section 15, Walnut Township, also the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 15, now owned by W. T. Jesse, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 15, now owned by James Harwood.

Jones Creek: Lathrum grove is still standing, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 21, South Township; N. P. Pomeroy, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, is also standing; and Joel Graves grove in section 23, Scott Township.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD"

By A. J. Hoisington

Beginning about the year 1850 and continuing until about 1862, numerous runaway negro slaves from Missouri passed through this county on their way northeast to Canada, or to some northern portion of the United States, where abolition sentiment was strong enough for them to feel safe from pursuit and capture. Until 1855-6 the political sentiment of this county was largely opposed to abolitionism.

About 1850 there were very few persons in the county, with anti-slavery sentiments, to actively aid slaves in making their escape from their masters. By 1856 the number had greatly increased and by 1860 they were so numerous as to make no secret of their work in aiding the negro to freedom. Those who harbored and actively helped slaves to escape were commonly called "agents of the underground railroad" and, extending across the country from south to north and some miles apart, were "stations," which were the homes of the more courageous and radical abolitionists. These stations were made known and gave shelter to runaway slaves, who traveled by night and were secreted in them in the daytime. In many cases the "agents" would haul the runaways by team from one "station" to another in the night time, or on horseback. During the later '50s and early '60s they were frequently taken in the daytime along circuitous routes, concealed in wagons.

James Farris, who settled in Union Township in 1851, was one of the boldest and most active of these "underground station agents" from the very first. He was far past middle age but of strong physique, a noted deer hunter and trapper and feared nothing. He used to brag about his work in this line and even publicly defied searching parties. One early morning during the later '50s a runaway negro man approached him, from the timber close by his house, much fearing to do so and yet desperate because of hunger and fatigue, with his overnight travel. The black man had been directed to Farris' place but not further, and didn't know where to go next. Farris thought he had seen the negro before and finally the poor fellow admitted he belonged to a son-in-law of Farris', who lived in Missouri and whom Farris occasionally visited. Farris at once put his visitor at ease and told him he would be taken care of and shielded from his enemies; that he would be taken on to the next station over on Coon River. The slave was then hidden in the loft of one of the double log houses in which Farris lived, but early that evening, who should arrive at the house but the son-in-law and his party, to stay all night, never suspecting that his father-in-law was at that moment giving refuge and asylum to his human chattel. It would not do to send the runaway ahead, so slave and master slept in the same house that night, the

former overhead and the latter below. The slave was very quiet that night, as might well be supposed. Next morning the master and party were directed by Farris where probably it was wise to look for the slave. He told them to hunt as far as to the North River, but that it was useless to cross the divide over to the Coon, for the reason that, if the runaway had reached that far he was perfectly safe, since there were so many bitter and tough abolitionists in that vicinity. The slave hunters consumed all the day in searching along North River without success, as a matter of course, and returned to the Farris house to stay all night, the son-in-law saying he would give up the chase and go home next morning. That night, David W. Gilliland and another man took the darky on his way, and the disconsolate master returned to Missouri, short a \$1,000 slave through the radical abolitionism of his father-in-law.

William McDonald, who lived in Southwest Jefferson Township, was another "station agent." Among other chattels he brought with him from Ohio a fine family carriage, and it was said that the vehicle did much and valiant duty as a passenger coach on the "underground railroad" tracks.

John Early, of Jackson Township, was in charge of a very busy "underground station," and, it is said, had as many as five runaway slaves on his place at one time. Advocates of the "peculiar institution" of the South were becoming exasperated at the repeated loss of their human chattels, through connivance of abolitionists in the North, and placed warrants in the hands of deputy United States marshals for the recovery of their property. Early soon received a "telegram," presumably from "underground wires," that a United States officer was in his neighborhood, hunting slaves out of bounds, which led him to clean up an antiquated pistol and announce himself as being ready for all comers.

On another occasion Early became the host of Sheriff Sam Hamilton, a pro-slavery man, and another democrat, whose name has gotten away. The men were billed to speak on the political situation, at the Early schoolhouse, and were at the home of the slaves' friend by his invitation. When supper was about to be announced, three chairs were placed at one side the table and the democratic guests were so placed in them that the middle seat was left vacant. Then Early told his wife to bring in her other visitor, and upon compliance with his request, a ponderous black "nigger mammy" was escorted to the dining-room and placed between the sheriff and his democratic friend. The trio made a remarkable setting to the scene and the present day reader can hardly realize the ludicrousness of the situation. But Hamilton and his companion were equal to the occasion and joined heartily with Early in his manifest and successful effort to please all. After the intentionally prolonged meal was finished, without any demonstrations of chagrin or hostility, the two pro-slavery politicians thanked their host for his hospitality and took their departure for the democratic meeting waiting for them at the schoolhouse.

CHAPTER XXV

MADISON COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

On the 16th of April, 1861, four days following the assault on Fort Sumter, Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, received the following telegram from Simon Cameron, secretary of war:

“Call made on you by tonight’s mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service.”

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

It was important that the dispatch should reach the eyes of the governor at once, and General Vandever, then a civilian, volunteered to take the message to Iowa City. The governor was found on his farm outside the city by the self-appointed messenger, dressed in homespun and working in the field. Reading the dispatch, Governor Kirkwood expressed extreme surprise and exclaimed: “Why, the President wants a whole regiment of men! Do you suppose I can raise so many as that, Mr. Vandever?” When ten Iowa regiments were offered a few days later the question was answered.

IOWA RALLIES TO THE COLORS

“Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the general government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field,” said Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, upon one occasion, “or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal state. The proclamation of her governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, responsive to that of the President calling for volunteers to compose her first regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President’s call. So urgent were these offers that the governor requested on the 24th of April permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting the answer to this request he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the second and third regiments, which was near the close of May, the adjutant general of the

state reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit—not uniform—of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns, from material of various colors and qualities obtained within the limits of the state. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the governor to convene on May 15th. With but little delay that body authorized a loan of \$800,000 to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred and to be incurred by the executive department in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the state, ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor—immediately took from the governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the governor so elect, his pay therefor in state bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing which was manufactured in Boston to his order, was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiments but was subsequently condemned by the Government for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by national troops."

MADISON COUNTY ALIVE TO THE SITUATION

The news soon reached Winterset that the Southern states were in rebellion and that the flag had been insulted at Charleston, South Carolina. Although fully advised of the spirit manifested by Southern leaders the people were not prepared to realize the danger menacing free institutions of the Republic and were astounded and horrified when the real situation arose and confronted them. But almost every man and woman in Madison County loved and revered the Union and rallied at the first call, to express their sentiments. Mass meetings from this on were the order of the day and night, and but little time was lost before action was taken. At one of these meetings, held on April 24, 1861, at the Christian Church, in Winterset, a large assemblage of people met in the house of worship and was presided over by Dr. D. B. Allen; John J. Davies acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was to discuss the ominous situation of the country and to ascertain how many persons in the county were willing to join a military company, or companies, for home protection, and a committee of ten was appointed for the purpose of securing the names of those desiring to become members of the proposed companies. That committee was composed of the following named persons: L. D. Karns, L. N. Clark, William L. Leonard, A. Hood, N. Garretson, H. C. Carter, Frederick Mott, William Shannon, J. W. Holbrook and C. Gaskill.

It was the sense of the meeting that both the cavalry and infantry company should be organized, and that as their formation would be for home protection the citizens should furnish the enlisted men with arms. Thereupon, the Madison County Rangers, a cavalry company, was organized and the patriotic citizens signing their names that evening to the rolls of the cavalry company were: J. L. Denman, J. M. Lambert, E. W. Evans, D. D. Davisson, C. A. Gaskill, H. C.

Carter, G. M. Rutledge, H. M. Porter, B. M. Bixby, William Reynolds, Samuel Conigan, Butler Bird, W. C. Newlon.

An infantry company was also formed and assumed the name of the Winterset Guards. Its muster roll showed the following names: O. C. Ayres, S. G. Beckwith, D. W. Burnett, G. W. Betts, J. W. Craven, F. M. Cassidy, H. C. Farnsworth, M. Foster, B. C. Howell, N. A. Harlan, W. M. Jenkins, J. W. Kirk, B. F. Murray, J. P. Noel, A. Nosler, F. M. Pickerell, W. R. Shriver, John Stiffler, James Stafford, S. B. Williams, C. C. Ward, Cal Trion, C. Tibbles, William H. Goodwin, J. M. Andrews, D. D. Bennett, Thomas Bardrick, F. I. Cash, L. N. Clark, H. J. B. Cummings, T. W. Fouch, J. D. Holbrook, W. P. Hastings, J. M. Holaday, L. D. Karns, J. R. Lambert, H. Marlow, John Nichol, Eli Odell, Lee Pitzer, T. M. Stiffler, G. W. Stiffler, E. T. Warner, J. H. Williams, J. D. Williams, M. R. Tidrick, D. W. Thompson.

The "Rangers" met on the evening of the 26th and selected these officers: Captain D. D. Davisson; first lieutenant, G. M. Rutledge; second lieutenant, Butler Bird; third lieutenant, B. F. Bixby; orderly sergeant, H. C. Carter. The men joining the "Rangers" were required to furnish themselves with a horse and saddle "and such arms as each might obtain." And the object of the organization, by the records, was to "defend the citizens and property of Madison County when the contingency might require it." This was the first military company organized in Madison County.

Other warlike movements on the part of the citizens took place, one closely upon the other, and a few of them will be related in order to show the spirit and feelings of the people at that time of national travail. On April 27, 1861, S. G. Beckwith and Jesse R. Lambert announced the receipt of their commissions from the adjutant general of the state, to organize a company of volunteers "in this senatorial district." At the close of this announcement the newly made officials sent out this appeal. "Let not the young men of our district be slow in responding to the call of their country in a time of danger." To encourage others it was reported that S. G. Beckwith, Jesse R. Lambert, Butler Bird, William L. Leonard, James McCleary, William C. Newlon and B. F. Murray had already volunteered.

On April 27, 1861, the following call was issued: "The people of Madison County, in favor of sustaining the Government in its endeavors to maintain and preserve the Union in its present crisis, are requested to meet at Winterset on Saturday, May 4, 1861, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of giving expression to their views as American citizens. Signed, Albert West, M. L. McPherson, M. Glazebrook, L. S. Garrett, A. Hood, Cal Ballard, C. D. Bevington, John Leonard, H. J. B. Cummings, Samuel Hamilton, L. Mayo, J. J. Davies, W. L. Hart, D. D. Davisson, N. Garretson, I. L. Tidrick, John McLeod, William Compton, J. W. Moody, J. A. Pitzer, D. B. Allen, W. L. Leonard, L. M. Tidrick, J. F. Brock.

At St. Charles, May 1, 1861, a large and enthusiastic war meeting was held; a Union pole was raised and a beautiful large flag, made and presented by the ladies of that neighborhood, was run up to the breeze. The occasion was enlivened by music from the Indianola Brass Band and Union speeches were made by Dr. William L. Leonard, of Winterset, and Lewis Todhunter, of Indianola. "Ringing patriotic resolutions were adopted."

Great excitement prevailed throughout the county and war with the South was the exclusive subject of general conversation. Those opposed to the prosecu-

tion of the war kept their views to themselves, while in public places, for the danger of violence was imminent.

On May 1, 1861, Elder A. Bradfield, of the Winterset Christian Church, delivered an ultra patriotic sermon in favor of the war for the Union. Other local ministers were equally patriotic in the pulpit.

The following extracts from the *Madisonian* are matters of local history and should be of more than ordinary interest to the present and future generations, if not of the past: A detachment of regular soldiers from Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, on their way to the seat of war passed through Winterset May 4th. They were entertained by the citizens and given a hearty reception. May 18th, the Clinton Guards of this county met for organization and elected the following officers: Captain, R. A. Stitt; first lieutenant, E. H. Venard; second lieutenant, W. T. Shelburn; ensign, James Brinson; first sergeant, Jacob Hyskill. The company numbered forty-four men. They proposed to uniform themselves forthwith and report to the Government.

About May 20th sixty stands of arms passed through Winterset for Page County, which was threatened with attack by rebels from Gentry County, Missouri.

Before May 25th "Madison County Guards," of Winterset, had disbanded, by reason of internal disagreement, and another organization was perfected which took the name of the "Union Zouaves." This organization was officered by H. J. B. Cummings, captain; John R. Nichol, first lieutenant; J. R. Lambert, second lieutenant; J. M. Andrews, third lieutenant; L. N. Clark, first sergeant; J. S. Goshorn, second sergeant; W. P. Hastings, third sergeant; S. Pitzer, fourth sergeant; John Stiffler, fifth sergeant; J. W. Burnett, E. A. Huber, J. M. Holaday, E. C. Ward, corporals. The privates were Frederick Mott, J. J. Davies, C. P. Lee, R. Bain, C. Danforth, J. D. Williams, C. Armbreast, A. Nosler, B. F. Murray, John Hinkle, E. W. Reynolds, T. M. Stiffler, G. S. Stiffler, Marion Cassiday, J. P. Wallace, and J. S. White.

May 25th, another company was due to be organized, which styled itself "The Silver Greys," and was composed of men over thirty years of age.

June 27th Capt. P. Gad Bryan, of Indianola, made a stirring speech at the Christian Church, in the effort to secure recruits, for his cavalry company. He made an impressive address which was followed by M. L. McPherson, of Winterset. At the conclusion, the following Madison County men were enlisted: J. R. Lambert, W. R. Shriver, C. Tibbles, D. W. Burnett, T. M. Stiffler, John Faurote, J. D. Jenks, E. S. Ewing, Milton Carter, J. H. Bird, D. D. Burnett, G. Tibbles, John H. Williams, and Butler Bird.

During the latter part of April a company had been organized in Madison Township, of which William F. Clampitt, a Mexican war veteran, was captain. This military organization was the subject of much reckless talk for some time, as the loyalty of certain of its members was much questioned, and as strongly defended by Captain Clampitt.

June 29th E. S. Ewing, of Winterset, advertised for cavalry horses. The owners were asked to give a credit of six months to volunteers with approved security. He didn't secure many.

July 13th Capt. H. J. B. Cummings' Company G, Fourth Iowa Regiment, started for its rendezvous at Council Bluffs. Their departure was one of the

saddest affairs that ever occurred in the County. Probably every eye that witnessed the scene was blinded by tears. Not even the most indifferent or hardened person withheld his emotions. It was never forgotten by any one present.

Previous to the departure of Company G, on July 12th, the ladies in and near Winterset gave a festival supper to the company. It was one worthy of the ladies and the occasion. After the soldiers had eaten their fill there was an abundance for the citizens present. At this festival the ladies presented the company with a beautiful flag. Miss Geraldine Squire made the presentation address and the response was by the captain, H. J. B. Cummings.

August 31, Lieut. J. D. Jenks, and Serg. Jesse R. Lambert, of Bryan's Cavalry, were home on a few days leave of absence. On their return the following recruits went with them: William O. Ludlow, Joseph Reynolds, Edward Marlow, Matthew Wilkins, Mr. McCandless and "Curly Joe."

September 1st, the board of supervisors appropriated \$150 out of the county funds, for the benefit of the families of volunteers of Madison County, who were left in destitute circumstances by reason of such enlistments, if there should be any.

The above excerpts, which were scattered hither and yon, throughout the various issues of the *Madisonian* during the stirring year of 1861, give a good portrayal of the things that most interested the people in Madison County at that time. Many such events occurred before the close of hostilities between the North and the South. It certainly would be interesting reading, to many, to give a full relation of the local war time incidents, but space will not permit. However, Madison County did her part, faithfully and well, in putting down rebellion and upholding the glory and integrity of republican institutions. The county was represented in a number of different regimental organizations and furnished 710 men to the ranks of the Union army, which was in excess of her quota. The commissioned officers from Madison County in that great conflict were as follows:

H. J. B. Cummings, colonel, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; George N. Elliott, lieutenant colonel, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; Dr. William L. Leonard, surgeon, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; Frederick Mott, quartermaster, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; S. G. Guiberson, captain, Company A, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Oliver C. Ayers, first lieutenant, Company A, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; Charles S. Armstrong, first lieutenant, Company A, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; J. B. Rawls, second lieutenant, Company A, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; John P. Jones, second lieutenant Company A, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; J. M. Browne, captain Company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; Thomas W. Stiles, captain, Company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; Adolphus Bradfield, captain, Company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; William Anderson, first lieutenant, Company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; Dr. S. B. Cherry, surgeon, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry; J. S. Goshorn, captain, Company E, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry; J. D. Jenks, brevet lieutenant colonel, First Iowa Cavalry; William R. Shriver, first lieutenant, First Iowa Cavalry; William Pursell, captain, Company I, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; J. R. Lambert, first lieutenant, Company I, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; William Hastings, first lieutenant Company I, Fourth Cavalry; William Early, first lieutenant Company I, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; E. W. Raymond, quartermaster sergeant, Company I, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; William W. Buchanan, second lieutenant, Company E, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; M. R. Tidrick, first lieutenant Company G, Third Iowa

Infantry; R. A. Stitts, adjutant, Fourth Iowa Infantry; D. E. Cooper, captain Company F, Fourth Iowa Infantry; A. J. Tisdale, captain Company F, Fourth Iowa Infantry; Leander Pitzer, first lieutenant Company F, Fourth Iowa Infantry; John A. Kelly, first lieutenant Company F, Fourth Iowa Infantry; Josiah McLeod, quartermaster sergeant, Third Infantry; John M. Cooper, second lieutenant Company F, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; Davis S. Smith, first lieutenant Company K, Eleventh Iowa Infantry; George Gregory, second lieutenant Company K, Eleventh Iowa Infantry; J. W. Stilller, second lieutenant Company K, Tenth Iowa Infantry; J. H. Goolman, captain Company H, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry; S. G. Beckwith, first lieutenant Company A, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry; J. L. Shipley, first lieutenant Company H, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry; J. D. Ewing, first lieutenant Company H, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry; Robert E. Martin, first lieutenant Company C, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry. Of the above named officers, J. D. Ewing, Leander Pitzer, O. C. Ayers and J. P. Jones were killed in battle, or died of wounds received while in battle.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

The roster of names which follows is taken from the latest reports prepared in the office of the adjutant general of the State of Iowa, and it may be said to be complete and correct. In looking over the roster as published in the history of Madison County of 1879, quite a number of names were omitted and some misspelled. It has been sought in this endeavor to avoid errors and not omit the name of one worthy to appear in this roll. But when the attempt is made to publish the name of every person from Madison County who served in the Civil war, it is practically impossible, as there were many who enlisted while away from home in regiments belonging to other states. However, insofar as unremitting efforts on the part of the adjutant general's office are concerned, the roster of Madison County's heroes should be considered intact:

THIRD INFANTRY

COMPANY G

Blakeley, George H., enlisted May 27, 1861; veteranized January 4, 1864, in Second Infantry.

Dick Reuben, enlisted May 21, 1861.

Etherton, Stephen, enlisted May 27, 1861.

Huffman, Joseph, enlisted May 27, 1861.

McLeod, Josiah, enlisted May 20, 1861; promoted to quartermaster sergeant; taken prisoner at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; discharged March 28, 1863.

Murray, Benjamin F., enlisted May 21, 1861; taken prisoner at Shiloh.

Newlon, William C., enlisted May 21, 1861; promoted to third sergeant; slightly wounded at Shiloh; lost a leg; discharged April 6, 1863.

Reayer, James H., entered Second Veteran Infantry June 21, 1864.

Ruby, Samuel G., Eighth Corps; enlisted May 21, 1861; discharged July 8, 1862, for disability.

Tidrick, Miller R., enlisted May 20, 1861; appointed commissary sergeant June 8, 1861; promoted October 22, 1861; resigned May 23, 1862.

Warner, Ephraim P., enlisted May 21, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; discharged September 12, 1862.

FOURTH INFANTRY

COMPANY B

Moore, John, enlisted July 10, 1861.

COMPANY F

Unless otherwise specified, the members of this company enlisted July 1, 1861.

Henry J. B. Cummings, captain; transferred to Thirty-ninth Infantry, September 14, 1862, with the rank of colonel.

Robert A. Stitt, first lieutenant; appointed adjutant May 28, 1862; promoted to captain, September 12, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg; resigned December 6, 1863.

John S. Goshorn, second lieutenant; resigned April 22, 1862.

William McCreery, enlisted July 1, 1861; first sergeant.

Leander Pitzer, second sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant April 14, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant May, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg, December 29, 1862; died of wounds at Paducah, January 23, 1863.

Daniel E. Cooper, third sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant June 1, 1862; promoted to captain, December 27, 1863; resigned September 30, 1864.

John F. Smith, enlisted July 1, 1861, fourth sergeant.

Thomas M. Stiffler, fifth sergeant; wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and Vicksburg; died of wound August 14, 1863.

James Bunson, enlisted July 1, 1861, first corporal; discharged April 3, 1862, for rheumatism.

John Faurote, third corporal; promoted to first corporal.

William Porter, second corporal; discharged April 3, 1862, for rheumatism.

James H. Stafford, fifth corporal; promoted to second corporal; wounded at Chickasaw Bayou; killed in action at Cherokee, October 23, 1863.

John M. Cooper, private; promoted to sixth corporal, April 3, 1862; first lieutenant, December 27, 1863; mustered out as private September 4, 1864, commission being revoked.

William H. Fowkes, fourth corporal; discharged for rheumatism, April 3, 1862.

George W. Tibbles, sixth corporal; promoted to third corporal.

Adoniram J. Tisdale, seventh corporal; promoted to fourth corporal; promoted to second lieutenant, January 25, 1863; promoted to captain, September 30, 1864, vice Cooper resigning.

George D. Sullivan, eighth corporal; promoted to fifth corporal, December 26, 1861.

Abraham Guilliams, musician; wounded at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.

William Guilliams, musician.

Wilford W. Crandall, wagoner; wounded at Pea Ridge; taken prisoner at Clayville, Arkansas.

Privates

Alloway, Benjamin F., enlisted August 21, 1862; died at White River, Arkansas, July 8, 1863.

- Ambreast, Casper, wounded at Pea Ridge.
 Anderson, Elisha.
 Archer, Henry H., enlisted March 11, 1864.
 Ault, Augustus, enlisted February 27, 1864.
 Barrett, Joseph, promoted seventh corporal, April 3, 1862.
 Bird, Anderson, wounded at Pea Ridge.
 Brinson, David A., enlisted August 21, 1862; died at Young's Point, Louisiana, February 7, 1863, of disease.
 Brinson, James, discharged for disability April 3, 1862.
 Brinson, Thomas, enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged for disability at Young's Point, Louisiana, February 7, 1863.
 Brinson, William, enlisted August 21, 1862.
 Baker, David E., discharged August 5, 1863.
 Banta, Henry D., appointed hospital steward, January 1, 1862.
 Bell, Rufus, promoted to eighth corporal; promoted seventh corporal; mustered out July 24, 1865.
 Brooks, Gilbert M., mustered out September 4, 1864.
 Bruce, John R., enlisted March 21, 1862.
 Burdick, Albert M., wounded in face at Pea Ridge; discharged at Black River, Mississippi, August 18, 1863.
 Cason, John J., enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged June 12, 1863.
 Cason, Joshua H., discharged September 28, 1864, for disability.
 Clary, Henry C., enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered out July 24, 1865.
 Cline, William R., enlisted November 15, 1861; discharged August 4, 1863.
 Collins, Milton, wounded at Vicksburg; died at Vicksburg, July 28, 1863.
 Compton, James R., taken prisoner at Clayville, Arkansas.
 Conard, Jackson, discharged May 16, 1862, at Batesville, Arkansas.
 Conard, John, mustered out July 24, 1865.
 Conard, Joshua, mustered out July 24, 1865.
 Curry, William R., enlisted July 1, 1861.
 Darby, John E., enlisted March 31, 1864; discharged June 18, 1865.
 Davis, George B., enlisted July 8, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge.
 Davis, William H., enlisted March 19, 1864.
 Debusk, Elihu, died of fever at Rolla, November 17, 1861.
 Debusk, Isaac, enlisted November 15, 1861; died of grief at Cassville, Missouri, March 16, 1862.
 Debusk, William S., died of wounds at Pea Ridge.
 Decker, Ethel, enlisted July 1, 1861.
 Dorrance, Alexander P., enlisted August 15, 1862; killed at Walnut Hills, Mississippi, May 19, 1863.
 Dorrance, James H., wounded at Pea Ridge and Chickasaw.
 Dunsmore, Daniel G., enlisted July 1, 1861.
 Easton, John A., wounded at Pea Ridge, discharged at St. Louis.
 Epperson, James M., discharged for tetanus, September 18, 1861.
 Evans, Jesse B., discharged for disability March 14, 1864.
 Faqua, Charles B., enlisted April 11, 1864.
 Faqua, John H., enlisted April 11, 1864.
 Flanigan, William, discharged May 16, 1862, at Batesville, Arkansas.

- Ford, Ivan S., enlisted February 29, 1864.
- Fowler, Thomas M., discharged at Keokuk, November 24, 1864.
- Fuqua, John H., enlisted July 1, 1861; mustered out July 24, 1865.
- Garrett, Andrew.
- Gearhard, Abram, discharged at Batesville, May 16, 1862.
- Gilliland, Daniel W., enlisted April 2, 1862.
- Goodwin, William H. H., wounded at Vicksburg.
- Guilliams, Benton C., enlisted March 19, 1864.
- Guilliams, George, discharged for wounds March 23, 1865.
- Harris, Samuel B., enlisted July 10, 1861.
- Hess, William J., enlisted November 1, 1862; discharged November 21, 1862.
- Holliday, John Milton, enlisted January 1, 1862; wounded at Pea Ridge; discharged.
- Hood, J. K. P., enlisted March 28, 1864.
- Jessup, Isaac, enlisted August 15, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, August 28, 1864.
- Jumper, George W., discharged December 18, 1861; for rheumatism.
- Kelley, Alfred, enlisted October 15, 1861; wounded at Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, 1862; died at Paducah, Kentucky, January 19, 1863.
- Kelley, John H., enlisted July 10, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant, November 11, 1864.
- Kelso, William C., enlisted March 29, 1864.
- Kinkennon, N. W., enlisted August 15, 1862; transferred April 28, 1864, to Invalid Corps.
- Kinkennon, Jacob P., enlisted November 15, 1861; discharged May 15, 1862.
- Lafin, William A., enlisted November 15, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps, January 15, 1864.
- Logan, William, wounded at Pea Ridge; discharged December 20, 1862.
- McConkey, Phineas, enlisted November 15, 1861.
- Mackey, Thomas, enlisted February 27, 1864.
- Mackey, William J., enlisted November 15, 1861.
- Martin, Andrew C., discharged December 1, 1862.
- Moore, Anderson, enlisted August 16, 1862; wounded at Chickasaw Bayou; discharged June 6, 1863.
- Nicholson, Dwight, promoted to eighth corporal, April 3, 1862.
- Osborn, Philip, enlisted August 28, 1862; died at Young's Point, February 22, 1863.
- Pearce, James H., enlisted April 7, 1864; killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
- Ray, Isaac, enlisted August 12, 1862.
- Reel, Thomas A., enlisted November 15, 1861; died at Kewanna, Indiana, March 20, 1864.
- Runkle, John M., enlisted November 15, 1861; wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and discharged.
- Scott, John W., enlisted August 21, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg; died at Young's Point, Louisiana, 1863.
- Sherfy, Jacob D., enlisted November 15, 1861; died February 5, 1863.

Shortess, Chris C., enlisted November 15, 1861; died of measles, February 16, 1862.

Smith, George W., wounded at Chickasaw Bayou; captured February 2, 1864.

Smith, Isaac N., enlisted March 21, 1864.

Smith, John W., wounded at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1864; died March 17, at Cassville, Missouri, of wounds.

Smith, Orseneth F., wounded at Pea Ridge; discharged October 30, 1864.

Smith, Thomas P., enlisted February 20, 1864.

Stafford, Oliver P., enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863.

Starks, Doane, enlisted July 1, 1861.

Sturman, James, wounded at Pea Ridge, March 7; died March 11, 1862.

Sturman, John J., enlisted July 1, 1861.

Stewart, Elisha C., wounded at Pea Ridge.

Stiffler, George L., enlisted November 15, 1861; wounded at Chickasaw Bayou.

Stiffler, Henry, wounded at Chickasaw Bayou, August 3, 1863.

Stiffler, John W., enlisted February 27, 1864; mustered out for reenlistment.

Tedford, Alexander H., wounded at Chickasaw Bluffs; died February 9, 1863.

Tibbles, Charles E., taken prisoner at Clayville, Arkansas.

Tilton, Roswell S., enlisted November 15, 1861; wounded at Chickasaw Bayou.

Troutman, William F., enlisted November 15, 1861; wounded at Chickasaw Bayou.

Van Doren, Corydon, enlisted November 15, 1861.

Venard, Sylvester, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Walker, William M., enlisted February 23, 1864; died October 16, 1865, at Marietta, Georgia.

Wilderson, Charles E., died of disease at Wilmington, North Carolina, April 25, 1865.

Wilderson, Samuel, enlisted July 1, 1861.

Williams, Joseph D., died September 17, 1861, from hernia.

Williams, Joseph W., discharged for disability May 16, 1862.

Williamson, John H., wounded at Chickasaw Bluffs; died at Young's Point of wounds, February 14, 1863.

TENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY K

George Gregory, enlisted September 2, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant January 8, 1862; wounded at Champion Hills, resigned July 31, 1863.

David S. Smith, enlisted September 2, 1861, first sergeant; wounded at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; promoted second lieutenant, August 1, 1863; killed at Missouri Ridge, November 23, 1863.

Oziah A. Moser, enlisted May 1, 1861, fifth sergeant; wounded at Vicksburg; discharged March 7, 1862.

J. P. Lytle, enlisted September 2, 1861, fourth corporal; killed at Champion Hills.

Alexander Eskew, enlisted September 2, 1861; promoted to corporal.

P. V. Carpenter, enlisted September 2, 1861; sixth sergeant; wounded at Corinth, October 4, 1862; discharged February 12, 1863.

Samuel T. Ferguson, enlisted September 2, 1862; promoted to eighth corporal; killed at Champion Hills.

John W. Stiffler, enlisted September 28, 1861, second sergeant; promoted second lieutenant, August 1, 1863; killed at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Privates

Ansley, Josiah D., enlisted September 2, 1861; discharged April 18, 1862.

Arnold, Eli, enlisted September 2, 1861.

Bell, Allen, enlisted September 13, 1862.

Bell, J., enlisted December 16, 1861.

Boardman, Mahlen N., enlisted September 2, 1861; wounded at Charleston, Missouri, June 8, 1862; discharged October 27, 1862.

Bowers, Alanson, enlisted November 30, 1861; discharged November 30, 1862.

Brown, James B., enlisted September 2, 1861; discharged April 18, 1862.

Burson, Clement, September 2, 1861; discharged March 23, 1862.

Clary, Cyrus C., enlisted September 2, 1861; died at Mound City, Indiana, April 11, 1862.

Clary, David, enlisted September 2, 1861.

Dillman, Samuel A., enlisted December 3, 1861.

Grover, Amos, enlisted September 2, 1861.

Johnson, G. W., enlisted September 2, 1861; died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, November 13, 1861, of fever.

Keebles, William H., enlisted September 2, 1861; wounded at Champion Hills; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Keys, William J., enlisted September 2, 1861; wounded at Chattanooga, November 25, 1863; veteranized February 1, 1864.

Lympus, Nathan S., enlisted December, 1861; wounded at Charleston, Missouri, January 8, 1862.

McNeeley, James, enlisted December 16, 1861; discharged July 16, 1862.

Mark, Andrew, enlisted December 4, 1861; discharged April 20, 1862.

Myers, Jonathan G., enlisted September 2, 1861; wounded at Champion Hills; died May 25, 1863.

Northern, Bartley, enlisted December 14, 1861.

Parker, Milton, enlisted December 7, 1861; discharged at Corinth, October 16, 1862.

Spencer, Alexander G., enlisted September 2, 1861; discharged for disability, April 22, 1862.

Stiffler, James H., enlisted September 2, 1861.

Thomas, Willis, enlisted December 7, 1861; discharged April 22, 1862, for disability.

Torney, James, enlisted September 2, 1861; captured at Chattanooga, November 25, 1863; died at Andersonville prison, May 23, 1864.

Westerman, Adolph, enlisted September 2, 1861; discharged at Hamburg, April 28, 1862.

Young, Jesse C., enlisted November 30, 1861; mustered out December 19, 1861.

FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Benedict, Dewitt C.

COMPANY B

Anderson, George.

Brittin, Joseph D., enlisted October 2, 1861; mustered out November 9, 1861; died of smallpox, May 6, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

Burger, August F., enlisted September 20, 1861; promoted seventh corporal, November 14, 1864; sixth corporal, January 1, 1865; fifth corporal, March 14, 1865; fourth corporal, April 14, 1865; mustered out July 24, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Burger, Frederick, enlisted March 31, 1864; wounded in left hand, August 26, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia; mustered out July 24, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Cracroft, Milton T., enlisted September 17, 1861; mustered out July 24, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Folwell, James D., enlisted September 23, 1861; discharged March 23; died of phthisis, December 8, 1862.

Folwell, John M., enlisted September 23, 1861; promoted eighth corporal, November 26, 1862; fifth corporal; died of congestive chills, August 28, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Hubbard, Isaac D., enlisted October 2, 1861; wounded July 21, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia; died of wounds July 24, 1864.

Moore, John H.

Powell, Elihu.

Quinnett, Vandamon.

Reigle, Benjamin, enlisted September 23, 1861; died of pneumonia at Winterset May 12, 1862.

Spethman, Leopold, enlisted September 23, 1861; discharged March 9, 1863, for disability.

Watson, Joseph H., enlisted October 2, 1861; discharged for disability February 6, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Wiggans, Van Buren, enlisted September 18, 1861; second sergeant; resigned and discharged for disability, September 30, 1862.

SIXTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY

COMPANY G

Schoen, William, enlisted October 1, 1861; discharged for disability, September 12, 1862, at Keokuk, Iowa.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

COMPANY E

Evans, Lorenzo D., enlisted June 14, 1862.

COMPANY G

Clanton, Thomas H., enlisted January 25, 1865.

Collins, Henry, enlisted January 25, 1865.

Conn, Francis M., enlisted January 25, 1865.

Fincher, Benjamin W., enlisted January 25, 1865; transferred to Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Greer, John L., enlisted January 25, 1865; transferred to Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry July 23, 1865.

Hor. George, enlisted January 25, 1865; transferred to Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Mullan, John, enlisted January 25, 1865; transferred to Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry July 23, 1865.

Pursinger, Isaac A., enlisted January 25, 1865; died March 18, 1865, at Fort Gaines, Alabama.

COMPANY H

James F. Goolman, enlisted July 22, 1862; commissioned captain September 19; resigned June 24, 1863.

Sylvester G. Beckwith, enlisted July 22, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant September 19, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge; died of wound June 5, 1863.

William Mills, enlisted August 27, 1862; commissioned second lieutenant August 27; resigned August 26, 1863.

John D. Wight Ewing, enlisted July 22, 1862; first sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant; wounded at Black River Bridge; died at Memphis of disease July 20, 1863.

John E. Roberts, enlisted August 9, 1862; third sergeant.

John D. Craven, enlisted August 22, 1862; third sergeant.

Andrew C. Beerbower, enlisted July 23, 1862; fourth sergeant; killed at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7, 1863.

John Miller, enlisted August 9, 1862; fifth sergeant; promoted to first sergeant; wounded at Black River Bridge, Mississippi, May 17, 1863; died May 19.

Zenas Whaley, enlisted August 9, 1862; first corporal.

Robert A. Matthews, enlisted July 24, 1862; second corporal; discharged June 3, 1863, for disability.

John Myers, enlisted August 9, 1862; third corporal.

Seymour B. Williams, enlisted August 9, 1862; fourth corporal; wounded at Spanish Fort, Alabama, March 30, 1865; died April 2, 1865.

Thomas S. Myers, enlisted August 4, 1862; fifth corporal; discharged for disability March 23, 1865.

John Hamblin, enlisted August 4, 1862; sixth corporal.

Jesse Truitt, enlisted August 9, 1862; seventh corporal; wounded at Black River Bridge, Mississippi, May 17, 1863.

Bevoni C. Howell, enlisted August 9, 1862; eighth corporal; discharged for disability August 26, 1863.

Lewis Kimer, enlisted August 12, 1862; musician.

William C. Jones, enlisted August 2, 1862; wagoner.

Privates

Armstrong, James F., enlisted March 29, 1864.

Balentine, Alexander J., enlisted August 9, 1862; died October 10, 1863, on steamer Southwester.

Barker, Thomas C., enlisted July 26, 1862; discharged for disability March 13, 1863.

Berry, Benjamin H., enlisted July 20, 1862.

Berry, William T., enlisted July 20, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge; promoted to corporal; died at Vicksburg of disease August 11, 1863.

Bishop, Ransom, enlisted August 11, 1862; died February 27, 1863, at Iron Mountain, Missouri.

Breeding, James E., enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged for disability March 2, 1863.

Brooks, Hiram C., enlisted August 9, 1862; died September 3, 1863, at Winterset.

Bowse, James, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Carey, Marion, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Casteel, Isaac, enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge.

Compton, David, enlisted July 31, 1862.

Compton, John F., enlisted August 1, 1862; discharged April 10, 1863, for disability.

Conrad, Samuel, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Cooper, Henry, enlisted August 1, 1862.

Cregmiles, William A., enlisted August 9, 1862.

Crumbaker, Andrew J., enlisted July 28, 1862; died of fever at Memphis July 3, 1863.

Davidson, Daniel N., enlisted August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal; died at Vicksburg July 31, 1863.

Drake, Curtis M., enlisted August 9, 1862; died of measles at St. Louis November 3, 1862.

Dumstry, August, enlisted July 24, 1862; died at Black River Bridge April 25, 1863.

Evans, Lorenzo D., enlisted June 14, 1862; mustered out July 26, 1865.

Folks, Morgan O., enlisted July 9, 1862; discharged February 16, 1863, for disability.

Forster, Aaron M., enlisted August 2, 1862.

Ford, Lewis, enlisted July 26, 1862; discharged May 19, 1863, for disability.

Gibbons, Joseph A., enlisted July 21, 1862; died July 9, 1863, at Black River Bridge, of disease.

Goe, William G., enlisted July 5, 1862; died July 8, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Green, John C., enlisted March 28, 1864; died at Limesport, Louisiana, October 6, 1864.

Green, John L., enlisted July 2, 1862; discharged August 8, 1863, for disability.

Hamblin, Columbus C., enlisted July 26, 1862; died August 16, 1863, at Memphis.

Harlow, William R., enlisted August 8, 1863; discharged November 15, 1864, for disability.

Hecock, Samuel C., enlisted July 1, 1862.

Hecock, William, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Henkle, Joseph, enlisted August 18, 1862; discharged November 9, 1864, for disability.

Hiatt, Nathan W., enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded at Port Gibson May 1, 1863; died at Duval's Bluff, December 27, 1864.

Hubbard, Cyrus C., enlisted August 5, 1862; died January 27, 1863, en route to Rolla, Missouri.

Jesse, William T., enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Black River Ridge May 17, 1863.

Johns, Abijah B., enlisted August 9, 1862; died August 16, 1863, at St. Charles, Arkansas.

Johnson, Benjamin, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Kendall, John, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged November 17, 1862, for disability.

Kinnaird, George H., enlisted August 9, 1862.

Kirk, Charles W., enlisted August 9, 1862.

Lane, Renben C., enlisted August 2, 1862.

Lee, Reuben G., enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Patterson, Missouri, October 22, 1862.

Likins, John M., enlisted August 2, 1862; died at Milliken's Bend, July 20, 1863.

Lynch, Robert, enlisted March 19, 1864; transferred to Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, July 23, 1865.

Lynch, Peter S., enlisted August 9, 1862.

Mahew, William M., enlisted August 9, 1862.

Mann, James W., enlisted August 9, 1862.

Marchel, John, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Marley, Alexander, enlisted July 31, 1863.

Matthews, Richard, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged November 17, 1862.

McBee, James, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged for disability, August 8, 1863.

McClintock, John E., enlisted December 28, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, June 17, 1864.

McClintock, James M., enlisted August 11, 1862; died at New Orleans, November 11, 1863.

McDaniel, Allen H., enlisted July 22, 1862.

McWilliams, Samuel M., enlisted July 31, 1862; died of disease, November 13, 1862.

Mount, William A., enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged May 19, 1863, for disability.

Myers, Asahel W., enlisted August 8, 1863.

Noble, John, enlisted December 2, 1863.

Noble, William, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Oldham, Jesse, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Peter, Zachariah G., enlisted August 5, 1862.

Porter, George W., enlisted March 21, 1864.

Powell, Rolando, enlisted August 6, 1862; died August 28, 1863, at Memphis.

Pursinger, Morgan D., enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge.

Pursinger, William W., enlisted August 12, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863.

Reel, William H., enlisted August 18, 1862.

Richmond, William S., enlisted August 15, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge.

Rollins, Caleb, enlisted August 12, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge.

Rollins, Isaac L., enlisted July 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Corps.

Rollins, John J., enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Spanish Fort, Alabama.

Shepherd, Alexander S., enlisted August 4, 1862.

Shiple, John L., enlisted August 20, 1863.

Shoemaker, William W., enlisted July 26, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge.

Short, Hubbard S., enlisted August 20, 1862.

Smith, James, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge; died of wounds August 11, 1863.

Stephens, Joel R., enlisted August 11, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge.

Utter, H. L., enlisted August 9, 1862.

Weaver, Ephraim B., enlisted February 26, 1864.

Weaver, William J., enlisted March 26, 1864; transferred to Twenty-ninth Infantry, July 23, 1865.

Weeks, Finley G., enlisted August 1, 1862.

Wilder, Nahum E., enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge and Spanish Fort.

Williams, Joseph C., enlisted August 16, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863, and at Spanish Fort, Alabama, March 30, 1865.

Wine, Elijah S., enlisted August 12, 1862.

Wine, George S., enlisted January 23, 1864.

Winkley, Luther W., enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Black River Bridge.

Young, William E., enlisted August 12, 1862; died at Vicksburg, of disease, June 28, 1863.

Young, Eugene M., enlisted March 16, 1864.

Young, Henry L., enlisted March 16, 1864; died at St. Charles, Arkansas, of fever, August 1, 1864.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

COMPANY C

Martin, Robert E., first sergeant; promoted second lieutenant, January 14, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Company B, consolidated regiment, March 5, 1863.

Harbison, Mathew H., eighth corporal; died at Memphis, January 20, 1863.

Monteith, John W., musician.

Privates

Harbison, William P., discharged April 6, 1863, at Chicago, for disability.

McGimmis, George, died April 21, 1863, at St. Louis.

Way, John C., enlisted August 13, 1862.

COMPANY H

- Blosser, Noah, died February 6, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Blosser, Christian, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Potter, William J., enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Reed, John R., enlisted August 20, 1862; discharged June 21, 1864, for disability.
 Sheldon, David, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Stichler, Samuel A., discharged April 13, 1863, at St. Louis, disability.
 Stichler, Mathias, died March 4, 1864, at New Orleans.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

- H. J. B. Cummings, colonel.
 Frederick Mott, quartermaster; enlisted and commissioned September 15, 1862; appointed captain and A. A. G., February 3, 1865.
 William L. Leonard, assistant surgeon; enlisted and commissioned September 17, 1862.
 Thomas J. Taylor, chaplain; enlisted and commissioned October 3, 1862; resigned July 13, 1863.
 John M. Andrews, quartermaster sergeant; enlisted August 17, 1862; appointed November 24, 1862.

COMPANY A

- George N. Elliott, captain; enlisted August 8, 1862; commissioned November 24, 1862; promoted to major; promoted to lieutenant colonel, May 4, 1864; mustered out as major.
 Oliver C. Ayers, first lieutenant; enlisted August 8, 1862; commissioned November 24, 1862.
 Jonathan B. Rawls, second lieutenant; enlisted August 11, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads, December 31, 1862; resigned April 2, 1864.
 John P. Jones, first sergeant; enlisted August 11, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads; killed at Allatoona, October 5, 1864.
 Philip M. Boyles, second sergeant; enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged September 9, 1863.
 James F. Brock, third sergeant; enlisted August 13, 1862; captured at Allatoona, October 5, 1864.
 Thomas Ansley, fourth sergeant; enlisted August 8, 1862; died at Davenport, December 24, 1862.
 Samuel S. Guiberson, fifth sergeant; enlisted August 8, 1862; promoted to fourth sergeant, December 31, 1862; first lieutenant and then captain, January 28, 1865.
 Charles T. Jones, first corporal; enlisted August 14, 1862.
 David Applegate, second corporal; enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Martin B. Ruby, third corporal; enlisted August 13, 1862; killed at Allatoona, October 5, 1864.
 Charles S. Armstrong, fourth corporal; enlisted August 8, 1862; promoted to fifth sergeant, December 31, 1862; promoted to first sergeant and first lieutenant, March 26, 1865.

James S. Wallace, fifth corporal; enlisted August 11, 1862.

John S. Tullis, sixth corporal; enlisted August 11, 1862; wounded at Allatoona; discharged February 24, 1865.

John W. Barber, seventh corporal; enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged December 15, 1863.

Jesse Williams, eighth corporal; enlisted August 13, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads.

Benjamin F. Bowsby, musician; enlisted August 22, 1862.

William N. White, musician; enlisted August 14, 1862.

John S. Maggs, wagoner; enlisted August 22, 1862.

Privates

Alexander, James F., enlisted August 22, 1862.

Allcock, Lorenzo W., enlisted August 8, 1862; promoted to corporal; wounded at Allatoona; discharged March 13, 1865.

Allen, Benjamin, enlisted August, 1862; died at Davenport, November 20, 1862.

Allen, Isaac, enlisted August 8, 1862.

Bates, Lewis F., enlisted August 8, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads.

Bethel, George W., enlisted August 16, 1862.

Betts, George W., enlisted August 12, 1862.

Bertholf, John W., enlisted August 22, 1862.

Boling, James W., enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Parker's Cross Roads; discharged April 4, 1863.

Breeding, Joseph A., enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged August 24, 1863.

Brittain, Alfred, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Brittain, Pleasant, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Brown, Edward, enlisted August 14, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads; died at Jackson, Mississippi, of wounds, February 27, 1863.

Brown, George, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Brown, Thomas, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads.

Cady, Henry, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Carter, Benjamin F., enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged February 25, 1863.

Cassiday, F. Marion, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Chase, Henry M., enlisted August 14, 1862; captured at Parker's Cross Roads.

Chase, George B., enlisted August 10, 1862.

Church, Benjamin F., enlisted August 13, 1862.

Compton, Martin, enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged May 27, 1863.

Connoran, Edward F., enlisted August 18, 1862.

Cook, John H., enlisted August 14, 1862.

Dabney, Isaac W., enlisted August 9, 1862.

Debord, Meres C., enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Parker's Cross Roads; discharged June 21, 1864.

Duncan, John M., enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Allatoona.

Fleming, David, enlisted August 10, 1862; captured at Parker's Cross Roads.

Gatchell, Albert A., enlisted August 14, 1862; wounded at Allatoona; discharged December 12, 1864.

Goare, William, enlisted August 13, 1862; wounded at Allatoona, October 5, 1864; died October 25th of wounds.



REUNION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH IOWA, OCTOBER 5TH AND 6TH, 1898, AT WINTERSSET

- Harlan, John A. P., enlisted August 12, 1862.
Hindman, John, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Hollingsworth, Elbert, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Houston, Reuben J., enlisted February 24, 1864.
Johnson, Hosea H., enlisted August 12, 1862; captured at Shady Grove, Tennessee, December 31, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps.
Jones, Caleb Brinton, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Jones, Thomas, enlisted August 13, 1862; died at Corinth, March 10, 1863, of fever.
Kale, James, enlisted August 10, 1862; captured at Shady Grove.
Kale, William J., enlisted February 24, 1864; killed at Allatoona, October 5, 1864.
Kensler, John, enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Shady Grove.
Kephart, Abraham, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Kopp, Theodore, enlisted August 14, 1862; died at Rome, Georgia, of fever, August 27, 1864.
Landis, Isaac N., enlisted August 10, 1862; captured at Allatoona.
Landis, William Bird, enlisted August 14, 1862; killed at Allatoona, October 5, 1864.
Landon, Martin V. B., enlisted August 14, 1862.
Large, Upton T., enlisted May 14, 1862; wounded at Allatoona.
Large, Patrick, enlisted August 22, 1862; died at Davenport, November 19, 1862.
Longnacker, Isaac S., enlisted August 22, 1862.
Lovelace, Brinton, enlisted November 14, 1862.
McKibben, William, enlisted August 22, 1862.
McKinzie, Aaron, enlisted August 14, 1862; captured at Allatoona.
McLaughlin, E. D., enlisted August 13, 1862.
Means, Lewis F., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Mercer, Clinton T., enlisted August 14, 1862; captured at Allatoona.
Mills, Albert C., enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Shady Grove.
Mills, Ephraim, enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Shady Grove.
Miller, Benjamin F., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Morgan, William, enlisted August 10, 1862; died at Winterset, November 19, 1862.
Myers, Daniel M., enlisted August 12, 1862; died at Corinth, May 21, 1863.
Norman, Lemuel M., enlisted August 14, 1862.
Oglesbee, John, enlisted August 23, 1862; discharged January 29, 1864.
Oglesbee, Isaiah, enlisted August 23, 1862; wounded at Allatoona.
Peach, Leander, enlisted August 10, 1862; died at Des Moines, October 19, 1862.
Peach, Moston W., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Pendleton, Henry C., enlisted August 22, 1862; died at Corinth, February 3, 1863, of disease.
Pontius, Solomon, enlisted August 15, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads, December 31, 1862; died of wounds, January 3, 1863.
Porter, Isaac, enlisted August 12, 1862; wounded at Allatoona; promoted to first sergeant April 24, 1865.

- Rollstin, Porter, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Ratliff, John W., enlisted August 18, 1862.
 Ray, Joseph, enlisted August 10, 1862; died at Corinth, March 13, 1863, of disease.
 Rhodes, James M., enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged June 24, 1864.
 Rhodes, Pleasant M., enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Shady Grove.
 Rice, John, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Richmond, John, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Roberts, Benjamin F., enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Shady Grove; discharged June 14, 1865.
 Shupe, Levi L., enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged December 9, 1862.
 Siemiller, Cyrus, enlisted August 9, 1864.
 Smith, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Stickle, Boyd J., enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Davenport, December 3, 1862.
 Swim, Anthony J., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Thomson, William D., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Tucker, Thomas, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads.
 Walker, James Vance, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged March 14, 1863.
 Whitenack, Robert A., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Wood, Gilbert D., enlisted August 12, 1862; captured at Shady Grove; discharged March 9, 1863.
 Young, Robert M., enlisted February 29, 1864.
 Young, Newton W., enlisted August 22, 1862; promoted to fourth sergeant, April 24, 1863.

COMPANY F

- Joseph M. Browne, captain; enlisted August 22, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads; resigned June 15, 1864.
 Adolphus Bradfield, first lieutenant; enlisted August 22, 1862; promoted to captain, June 16, 1864.
 Thomas W. Stiles, second lieutenant, enlisted August 22, 1862; promoted to captain, July 14, 1863.
 James A. Wright, first sergeant; enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged January 24, 1864.
 William Anderson, second sergeant; enlisted May 22, 1862.
 John Lewis, third sergeant; enlisted August 17, 1862; died at Corinth, April 3, 1863.
 John L. Williamson, second corporal; enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Samuel M. Creger, third corporal; enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Lauren M. Stephens, fourth corporal; enlisted August 22, 1862.
 James L. Parks, fifth corporal; enlisted August 22, 1862; wounded at Allatoona; discharged July 6, 1865.
 James M. Cord, sixth corporal; enlisted August 20, 1862; died at Corinth, February 6, 1863.
 Joshua S. Wallace, seventh corporal; enlisted August 17, 1863; discharged October 30, 1863.

Jonathan A. Gordon, musician; enlisted November 1, 1862; discharged August 17, 1863.

Jonathan Roby, musician; enlisted August 20, 1863.

Jackson H. Kale, wagoner; enlisted August 20, 1862.

James Fosher, promoted from private to first corporal, January 11, 1863.

Privates

Baker, Elias, enlisted August 17, 1862.

Baker, John, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Baker, Richard, enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged for disability April 6, 1863.

Beickel, George, enlisted August 17, 1862; discharged August 1, 1863.

Beickel, Michael, enlisted August 17, 1862.

Bradfield, Alvin, enlisted August 17, 1862; promoted fifth sergeant, October 25, 1864.

Bradshaw, David, enlisted February 25, 1864; wounded at Allatoona; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 29, 1865.

Carmichael, Moses A., enlisted August 20, 1862.

Church, Othello, enlisted August 17, 1862.

Clear, John, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Clampitt, Richard M., enlisted August 17, 1862; transferred to United States Signal Corps, March 28, 1864.

Clanton, George, enlisted August 20, 1862.

Clopton, Robert, enlisted August 20, 1862; died at Cairo, November 7, 1863.

Conrad, Timothy, enlisted August 20, 1862.

Creger, James, enlisted August 20, 1862; died at Corinth, August 29, 1863.

Davis, James R., enlisted August 17, 1862.

Fife, Samuel, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Foreman, George W., enlisted August 17, 1862; discharged April 8, 1863.

Fosher, James, enlisted August 17, 1862; promoted to first corporal, January 11, 1863.

Foster, Reuben J., enlisted August 20, 1862, as eighth corporal; discharged February 17, 1863.

Gordon, Samuel A., enlisted August 20, 1862; discharged August 2, 1863.

Griffin, John, enlisted August 17, 1862.

Hallgarth, David, enlisted August 20, 1862; discharged June 21, 1865.

Harmon, George, enlisted August 20, 1862.

Henager, John J., enlisted August 17, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads.

Herren, Henry, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Hiatt, Elijah, enlisted August 20, 1862.

Hillen, James, enlisted February 29, 1864; killed in action at Allatoona.

Hollenbeck, Aaron, enlisted August 20, 1862.

Holmes, Archibald, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Holmes, William W., enlisted August, 1862; died at Athens, Alabama, May 8, 1864.

Hoselton, Purnal, enlisted August 22, 1862; promoted second corporal, October 25, 1864.

- Hubbard, Martin, enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Huglin, John G., enlisted August 20, 1862; wounded at Allatoona.
 Keffer, Samuel, enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Landon, Daniel J., enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Landers, Felix, enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Lee, James M., enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Martin, James H., enlisted August 17, 1862; killed at Allatoona.
 Matthews, S. W., enlisted August 17, 1862.
 McClellan, Benjamin, enlisted August 20, 1862.
 McConnelllee, James, enlisted August 20, 1863.
 Miller, William, enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Miller, Joseph H., enlisted March 9, 1863; wounded at Allatoona; died at Rome, Georgia, of wounds, October 30, 1864.
 Mount, Edward, enlisted January 25, 1864; wounded at Allatoona.
 Nichols, Amos, enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Nickell, Alexander, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Nickell, Isaac, enlisted August 22, 1862; killed in Allatoona.
 Nickle, Robert C., enlisted August 22, 1862, as fifth sergeant; discharged for disability, September 21, 1863.
 Parker, Ira, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Parker, Isaac, enlisted February 22, 1864; killed at Allatoona.
 Robinson, Stephen, enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Robinson, Emery S., enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Roy, Thomas, enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Scott, William, enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Shannon, Harvey, enlisted August 20, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads; discharged April 11, 1864.
 Smith, Newlin, enlisted August 24, 1862.
 Stafford, James, enlisted August 20, 1862; discharged January 26, 1863.
 Sutton, Ezra, enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Swearingen, Thomas B., enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Thornburg, William, enlisted August 22, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads.
 Wasson, David N., enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Walter, John H., enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Wheat, Jefferson, enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Wilkins, William L., enlisted August 22, 1862, as fourth sergeant; promoted second sergeant February 1, 1864.
 Wilkinson, William S., enlisted August 22, 1862; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads.
 Willis, Thomas, enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged September 21, 1863.
 Young, Charles H., enlisted August 20, 1862; discharged February 10, 1863.
 Young, George M., enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Allatoona.
 Young, James, enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Young, Thomas C., enlisted August 20, 1862; discharged April 18, 1865.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Asbury Nosler, quartermaster sergeant; promoted from private, Company E. August 3, 1864.

Joseph H. Mack, hospital steward; promoted from private Company E.
 Samuel B. Cherry, assistant surgeon.

COMPANY E

John S. Goshorn, captain; commissioned June 4, 1864.
 Stiffler, Abraham J., second lieutenant; commissioned June 4, 1864.
 William Bard, Jr., first sergeant; May 4, 1864.
 Martin M. Gilleran, second sergeant; May 4, 1864.
 Albert B. Stafford, third sergeant; May 4, 1864.
 James B. Ralston, first corporal; May 4, 1864.
 John S. Bard, second corporal; May 21, 1864.
 Oliver P. Stafford, third corporal; May 4, 1864.
 Thomas Early, fourth corporal; May 4, 1864.
 Madison Epperson, seventh corporal; May 9, 1864.
 Frederick Cline, eighth corporal; May 9, 1864.

Privates

Acheson, Robert R., enlisted June 4, 1864.
 Amy, Eugene M., enlisted May 9, 1864.
 Amy, John B., enlisted May 9, 1864.
 Barker, David P., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Beall, Edward, enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Benedict, William T., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Berry, John H., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Bishop, Milton S., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Bixby, Benjamin F., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Blakeley, Thomas J., enlisted May 16, 1864; died at Helena, Arkansas, June 18, 1864.
 Brown, John M., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Bullock, Manville L., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Compton, George, enlisted May 29, 1864; died at Helena, Arkansas, July 11, 1864.
 Cooper, Milton D., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Cooper, Warren D., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Crable, John J., enlisted May 27, 1864.
 Danforth, Challen, enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Davis, Peter, enlisted May 15, 1864.
 Deuel, Benjamin F., enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Dewey, James H., enlisted May 29, 1864.
 Dickson, James, enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Duff, John B., enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Farris, Isaac F., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Flanery, Patrick, enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Foresman, James, enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Foster, Jasper A., enlisted May 9, 1864.
 Gamble, Michael, enlisted May 20, 1864.

Griffin, Henry W., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Hartsook, Salem, enlisted May 27, 1864.
 Hendricks, Joshua, enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Hiatt, Elam, enlisted May 17, 1864.
 Hindman, Robert, enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Hollingsworth, J. J., enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Kirkland, Samuel, enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Kinkennon, James T., enlisted May 4; died at Helena, July 11, 1864.
 Lamb, John B., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Lathrum, John, enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Lathrop, Dwight, enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Marlow, Eddy, enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Martin, Isaac, enlisted May 27, 1864.
 Mack, Joseph H., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 McDonald, Nathaniel, enlisted May 4, 1864; died at Helena, August 13, 1864.
 McLaughlin, F. J., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Pearson, George B., enlisted May 6, 1864.
 Poffinbarger, William C., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Pryor, Matthew G., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Queen, William H., enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Runkle, John M., enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Smith, Wilson W., enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Spencer, James, enlisted May 16, 1864.
 Weaver, Philip, enlisted May 4, 1864.
 Wheelock, Solomon B., enlisted May 4, 1864.

COMPANY F

Benedict, George W., private, enlisted May 2, 1864.
 Riser, William H., musician, enlisted May 27, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

COMPANY B

Carpenter, William W., enlisted June 25, 1864.
 McClellan, George W., enlisted July 6, 1864.

COMPANY C

Ford, Franklin, enlisted July 4, 1864.
 Howell, Emerson, enlisted July 7, 1864.
 Rudrow, E. V., enlisted May 21, 1864.

VETERAN CORPS

TENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY K

Dillman, Samuel A., enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Eskew, Alexander, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Keebles, William H., enlisted January 1, 1864.

Keys, W. J., enlisted February 1, 1864.

Weekly, Merritt, enlisted February 24, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY

COMPANY D

James D. Jenks, first lieutenant; promoted captain, May 4, 1862; promoted to major, February 13, 1864.

William R. Shriver, second lieutenant; enlisted July 31, 1861; promoted first lieutenant July 1, 1862; resigned June 18, 1864.

Clarence S. Wilson, third sergeant; enlisted June 13, 1861; discharged February 14, 1863.

Butler Bird, third corporal; enlisted June 13, 1861; promoted quartermaster sergeant, July 1, 1862; discharged February 14, 1863.

William G. Applegate, seventh corporal; enlisted June 13, 1861; promoted to saddler's sergeant, September 1, 1862.

E. S. Ewing, bugler; enlisted June 13, 1861; promoted regular quartermaster sergeant, August 8, 1861; promoted commissary sergeant, June 1, 1862; discharged June 31, 1865.

Milton C. Carter, saddler; enlisted July 18, 1861; discharged February 14, 1863.

Privates

Armstrong, Robert F., enlisted March 7, 1864.

Andress, Harvey D., enlisted February 18, 1864.

Barker, Elihu G., enlisted July 18, 1861; discharged to accept promotion in One Hundred and Thirteenth United States Infantry, A. D.

Baxley, Francis M., enlisted February 23, 1864.

Benge, Anderson M., enlisted February 16, 1864; promoted saddler, August 15, 1865.

Bird, James H., enlisted July 18, 1861; killed by guerrillas, May 15, 1862, at Butler, Missouri.

Burnett, David D., enlisted July 18, 1861; promoted to bugler, October 7, 1861; wounded at Lafayette, Missouri, March 11, 1862.

Burnett, David W., enlisted July 18, 1861.

Black, James W., enlisted July 18, 1861; discharged October 28, 1861.

Carter, William C., enlisted July 18, 1861.

Cleland, Thomas M., enlisted June 13, 1861.

Colville, George H., enlisted July 18, 1861; died at Sedalia, Missouri, November 4, 1862.

Davis, Henry C., enlisted June 10, 1863.

Flanigan, William, enlisted February 8, 1864; died of disease, January 31, 1865.

Graham, Abel, enlisted September 2, 1862.

- Graham, John W., enlisted June 13, 1861.
 Graham, William, enlisted June 13, 1861; promoted saddler, May 20, 1863.
 Grier, Alvin T., enlisted February 15, 1864.
 Hammon, David, enlisted February 23, 1864.
 Harmon, Filman G., enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Hollingsworth, George, enlisted July 18, 1861; died April 9, 1863, at Lake Springs, Indiana.
 Housh, Charles H., enlisted February 16, 1864.
 Hunt, Charles W., enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Ines, William L., enlisted February 27, 1864.
 Johnson, Benjamin R., enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Kirk, Jacob W., enlisted February 13, 1864.
 Kirkhart, Jacob L., enlisted February 1, 1864.
 Lake, Baylis E., enlisted July 18, 1861; captured February 23, 1863.
 Lane, William W., enlisted March 4, 1864.
 Ledington, George W., enlisted February 29, 1864.
 Lee, William O., enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Ludlow, William O., enlisted September 5, 1861.
 McCandless, James K., enlisted September 5, 1861.
 Marks, Elias, enlisted February 9, 1864.
 Moore, Ephraim, enlisted June 15, 1864.
 Peach, Joseph, enlisted February 7, 1864.
 Pitzer, John M., enlisted June 4, 1864.
 Pursel, William, enlisted June 13, 1861; promoted captain Company F, Fourth Cavalry.
 Read, George, enlisted June 23, 1861; died at Little Rock, November 23, 1863.
 Reynolds, Joseph K., enlisted September 5, 1861.
 Sampson, Carlos E., enlisted June 13, 1861; promoted second corporal, October 7, 1861.
 Shannon, James M., enlisted May 13, 1863.
 Shannon, Samuel E., enlisted July 18, 1861; wounded at Montevallo, April 14, 1862; promoted corporal, but no vacancy reported.
 Shannon, William, enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Shrackengrast, J. W., enlisted February 27, 1864.
 Smith, Jackson C., enlisted September 5, 1861.
 Thomas, Harvey, enlisted July 18, 1861; died at Memphis, September 30, 1863.
 Turk, William M., enlisted June 13, 1861; promoted to first corporal, September 1, 1862.
 Wilkin, Matthew W., enlisted September 5, 1861.
 Williams, John H., enlisted June 13, 1861.
 Wilson, William M., enlisted July, 1861.

FOURTH CAVALRY

Edward W. Raymond, quartermaster sergeant, enlisted October 14, 1861; promoted from fifth sergeant Company I; mustered out February 10, 1865.

COMPANY I

William Pursel, captain; enlisted July 1, 1861; resigned October 26, 1864.

Jesse R. Lambert, first lieutenant, enlisted July 1, 1861; resigned July 2, 1862.

George W. Caskey, third sergeant; enlisted October 11, 1861; promoted second sergeant, February, 1862; killed in action at Brownsville, Mississippi, October 18, 1863.

William G. Reynolds, fourth sergeant; enlisted October 21, 1861; promoted third sergeant, February, 1862; discharged June 18, 1862.

Edward W. Raymond, fifth sergeant; enlisted October 14, 1861; promoted regimental quartermaster sergeant, January 1, 1862.

Edward Johnson, second corporal; enlisted August 10, 1861; promoted first corporal; transferred to Invalid Corps, March 5, 1864.

William McConnellee, third corporal; enlisted October 26, 1861; promoted second corporal February 28, 1862; second lieutenant, April 5, 1863; wounded at Bear Creek, Mississippi, June 22, 1863; discharged March 15, 1865.

S. L. Montgomery, fourth corporal; enlisted October 25, 1861; promoted third corporal, February 28, 1862; first sergeant, veterans; died at Memphis, June 15, 1864.

James W. Smalley, fifth corporal; enlisted October 21, 1861.

William Early, sixth corporal; enlisted November 16, 1861; promoted fifth sergeant and fourth sergeant, February, 1862, and third sergeant, June 1, 1862; second lieutenant, April 5, 1863; resigned March 30, 1864.

Andrew M. Hart, seventh corporal; enlisted November 5, 1861; promoted to sixth corporal, February 28, 1862; fourth corporal, June 18, 1862; sixth sergeant, October 18, 1862; fifth sergeant, November 1, 1862; fourth sergeant, June 28, 1863; Third Corps; discharged September 22, 1864.

John Ruby, musician; enlisted October 8, 1861.

M. G. Bullock, eighth corporal; enlisted October 19, 1861; promoted seventh corporal, February 28, 1862.

John W. Dabney, wagoner; enlisted November 18, 1861; promoted eighth corporal, October 12, 1862; seventh corporal, November 1, 1862.

Alfred Bengé, saddler; enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged for disability, January 24, 1863.

Privates

Allen, Hiram, enlisted November 21, 1861; discharged December 10, 1862.

Anderson, John B., enlisted October 14, 1861.

Applegate, Allen, enlisted March 31, 1864.

Applegate, Andrew, enlisted January 8, 1862.

Beezley, Nathan, enlisted November 5, 1861; killed at Columbus, Georgia, April 16, 1865.

Beall, Leonard B., enlisted October 21, 1861.

Bell, John J., enlisted November 16, 1861; promoted to third sergeant in 1862; discharged for disability January 28, 1863.

Benge, Alfred, enlisted October 15, 1861.

Bird, Thomas M., enlisted October 21, 1861; captured at Black River Bridge, June 22, 1863.

Blakeley, Charles W., enlisted October 14, 1861; discharged at Batesville, Arkansas, June 18, 1862.

Bressler, William H., enlisted October 19, 1861.

Bruce, Francis M., enlisted October 24, 1861.

Campbell, Robert, enlisted October 22, 1861; captured at Helena, Arkansas, March 27, 1863; wounded at Selma, Alabama, April 2, 1865.

Cutting, Joseph E., enlisted October 11, 1861.

Collins, Alexander, enlisted October 21, 1861.

Currier, Russell G., enlisted October 14, 1861; captured at Black River Bridge, June 22, 1863.

Dearduff, Edward, enlisted January 14, 1862.

Darby, Daniel H., enlisted October 19, 1861; discharged April 5, 1863.

Foresman, Robert W., enlisted November 21, 1861.

Fosher, William M., enlisted October 23, 1861; promoted seventh corporal, October 18, 1862; sixth corporal, June 1, 1863; fifth sergeant, January 28, 1864; first sergeant, veterans, July 1, 1864; accidentally drowned in the Ohio River, near Elizabethtown, Illinois, February 11, 1865.

Graham, Chauncey W., enlisted October 11, 1861; promoted to fourth sergeant, veterans, July 11, 1864.

Hart, George W., enlisted November 20, 1861.

Hart, Miles H., enlisted November 5, 1861; promoted to sixth corporal; fifth corporal, February 28, 1862; fourth corporal, June 1, 1862; third corporal, June 18, 1862; second corporal, October 18, 1862; fifth sergeant, November 1, 1862; fourth sergeant, June 28, 1863; fifth sergeant, veterans, July 1, 1864.

Hastings, William P., enlisted October 14, 1861, as first sergeant.

Hecock, David, enlisted October 23, 1861.

Henkle, Sylvester, enlisted October 21, 1861; discharged April 13, 1862.

Hill, David, enlisted November 14, 1861.

Inns, Stephen, enlisted October 8, 1861.

Johnson, William, enlisted September 1, 1862.

Laidley, James M., enlisted September 17, 1862.

Lull, Alexis, enlisted November 16, 1861; captured at Black River Bridge.

McConnellee, A., enlisted October 26, 1861.

McNeal, W. H. H., enlisted November 16, 1861; died at Helena, February 26, 1862.

Macumber, Andrew, enlisted October 24, 1861.

Mahoney, John, enlisted October 12, 1861.

Matthews, Alonzo W., enlisted October 24, 1861; died at West Plains, Missouri, July 1, 1862.

Myers, Samuel, enlisted October 25, 1861.

Needles, A. H., enlisted October 16, 1861; promoted third corporal, June 1, 1862; discharged June 18, 1862.

Noble, John S., enlisted October 11, 1861.

Parsons, Andrew W., enlisted December 1, 1863.

Pearson, James M., enlisted October 25, 1861.

Philly, Enoch, enlisted October 26, 1861.

Philly, James J., enlisted October 26, 1861; discharged June 21, 1862.

Philly, John F., enlisted January 6, 1862.

- Phillips, James, enlisted November 16, 1861; discharged April 15, 1862.
 Ralston, Robert, enlisted November 16, 1861; wounded at Osage River, Kansas, November 25, 1864.
 Raymond, Myron A., enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Read, Thomas, enlisted October 11, 1861.
 Reed, Evans, enlisted January 14, 1862; promoted sixth sergeant, June 1, 1865.
 Rice, Albert, enlisted March 18, 1864; wounded at Guntown.
 Richey, Paris, enlisted October 19, 1861.
 Ruby, John W., enlisted October 9, 1861; appointed bugler.
 Schweers, John, enlisted September 21, 1862.
 Schweers, Reinhardt, enlisted September 27, 1862.
 Sowash, Daniel, enlisted March 26, 1864; died in camp at Vicksburg, April 20, 1864.
 Stewart, Thomas, enlisted October 14, 1861; captured at Black River Bridge.
 Wilkinson, Thomas W., enlisted November 14, 1863; wounded and captured at Ripley, Mississippi, June 11, 1864.
 Whipple, Charles H., enlisted November 18, 1861.
 Wright, William, enlisted October 23, 1861.

FIFTH CAVALRY

COMPANY D

William W. Buchanan, first sergeant; enlisted 1862; promoted first lieutenant, November 1, 1862; resigned May 12, 1863.

Privates

- Douglas, Isaac P., discharged February 7, 1862.
 Dutt, Charles, enlisted June 24, 1861; veteranized Company G, Fifth Cavalry, January 1, 1864.
 Judd, Alexander, discharged July 29, 1865.
 Sperry, James A., enlisted October 15, 1861; appointed regular second musician; enlisted as private Company D, Fifth Veteran Cavalry.
 Wolf, Daniel, enlisted October 15, 1861.

NINTH CAVALRY

COMPANY H

- Burton, W., enlisted October 14, 1863.
 Kendall, James, enlisted October 24, 1863; died at Benton Barracks, March 19, 1864.
 Kendall, John, enlisted September 19, 1863.
 Matthews, Richard T., enlisted September 26, 1863; discharged August 2, 1865.

Nickell, James H., enlisted October 24, 1863.

Pearce, Joshua C., enlisted October 5, 1863.

LIGHT ARTILLERY

FIRST BATTERY

Cooper, Elisha, enlisted January 4, 1864; died of disease March 7, 1864.

Cunningham, Thomas H., enlisted January 16, 1864; died before reaching the battery.

James, Henry, enlisted March 25, 1864.

James, William, enlisted December 29, 1864.

Kilner, Franklin, enlisted November 13, 1864.

Lewis, Joseph, enlisted December 9, 1863.

Newman, Charles A., enlisted January 1, 1864; died of disease February 11, 1865.

Newman, Peter S., enlisted January 19, 1864.

Peters, James S., enlisted January 1, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS

Atkinson, Alexander, enlisted March 28, 1862, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry.

Richardson, George B., enlisted February 9, 1864, Company K, Fifteenth Infantry.

Duckett, Isaiah, enlisted August 15, 1862, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry; died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, July 15, 1863.

Rice, Samuel, enlisted January 4, 1864, Company K, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Bachelor, George F., enlisted August 4, 1861, Second Infantry, Company D.

Lynch, Andrew, enlisted May 4, 1861, Company D, Second Infantry; discharged at Bird's Point, October 25, 1861, for mental derangement.

Bowlsby, William H., enlisted November 26, 1864.

Cook, Frederick M., enlisted December 30, 1863.

Williams, Henry C., enlisted December 10, 1864, Twelfth Infantry.

Weeks, Charles P., enlisted September 28, 1864, Thirteenth Infantry.

Pope, George, enlisted January 22, 1864.

McGar, John, enlisted June 11, 1861, Company K, Twenty-second Illinois.

Hammer, John H., enlisted August 27, 1861, Company I, Twenty-eighth Illinois.

Fry, Samuel, enlisted September 2, 1862, Company H, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry.

Duncan, James G., enlisted May 4, 1861, Second Infantry, private; promoted to sixth corporal May 27, 1861; to third sergeant, July 16, 1861; to second sergeant, March 26, 1862.

Mason, William B., enlisted May 4, 1861, Company D, Second Infantry.

Garrett, William, private, Company D, Second Cavalry; enlisted August 2, 1861; veteranized March 1, 1864.

Pilgrim, Gerhard, Company C, Fourth Cavalry; enlisted September 27, 1862; killed July 10, 1864, at Guntown, Mississippi, in action.

Schmalzla, Charles, enlisted February 2, 1864.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Madison County's people were among the very first in the whole United States to erect a monument to the soldier dead. The first suggestion for such a movement appeared in the columns of the *Madisonian* from one of its correspondents, but the County Agricultural Society took the initial step in furthering the project when, at a meeting held by its officials in October, 1865, a "soldiers' monument committee" was organized, consisting of H. J. B. Cummings, president; Flora Winkly, secretary; J. J. Davies, treasurer; together with E. W. Fuller, Mrs. Mary A. Hutchings, and Miss Emma McCaughan, executive committee. Sub-committees were appointed in each township, whose duty it was to solicit contributions for the memorial shaft. Festivals, lectures and exhibitions were given in Winterset and in other localities during the winters of 1865 and 1866, to secure funds for the project, not to mention school exhibitions and various other plans. The board of supervisors donated the old courthouse and jail lots, and when the jail lot was sold and another lot purchased adjoining the courthouse lot, a site for the monument had been secured.

On July 28, 1865, the officers of the Fair Association announced that they had set apart a portion of their grounds for the display and sale of articles to secure funds with which to build the monument. At the time A. J. Adkinson was president of the association and J. J. Davies, secretary. The free department thus donated was placed in charge of H. J. B. Cummings, M. R. Tidrick, S. G. Ruby, Miss Charity Lothrop, Mrs. J. J. Hutchings and Mrs. D. N. Elliott. The following township committees were appointed to solicit funds and adopt other means for securing money to build the monument:

Center.—Mrs. W. G. Walker, Mrs. Maggie Jones, Miss Mary Hutchinson, John T. White.

Crawford.—Mrs. W. L. Wilkins, Mrs. Jennie Howell, Miss Martha Gamble, Samuel Eyerly.

Douglas.—Mrs. George SeEVERS, Mrs. William Gore, Miss Emma Brooks, W. S. Harlan.

Grand River.—Miss Alice Lee, Mrs. A. Bonham, Dr. J. H. Mack, Mrs. D. Craven.

Jackson.—Margaret Ralston, Mary Stewart, Charlotte Welch, William Early.

Jefferson.—Mrs. Chilcoat, Mrs. B. Ballentine, Miss McDonald, J. K. Mohler.

Lee.—Mrs. Hagen, Mrs. Captain Johnson, A. J. Burkhead.

Lincoln.—Mrs. Doctor Leonard, Mrs. Benjamin Titcomb, Miss Margaret Ruby, E. G. Perkins.

Madison.—Mrs. P. Sanford, Mrs. Edward Peed, Miss Spray, G. T. Nichols.

Monroe.—Miss Nancy Ritchie, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Simon Hamblin, Frank Cochran.

Ohio.—Mrs. R. J. Creger, Mary Holmes, Mrs. David Bradshaw, David Evans.

Penn.—Mrs. Abihu Wilson, Mrs. Kate Francis, Miss L. M. Darby, Daniel Francis.

Scott.—Miss Kittie Campbell, Miss E. Prebel, Mrs. Lucinda Johnson, Hugh C. Bird.

South.—Mrs. Doctor Smith, Mrs. S. P. Thompson, Miss Agnes Herren, D. S. Smith.

Union.—Mrs. S. Wells, Miss O. Montgomery, Miss M. J. McDaniel, P. M. Boyles.

Walnut.—Mrs. Aaron Hiatt, Mary Compton, Mrs. J. B. Rawls, Dr. P. Lilly.

Webster.—Mrs. Otho Davis, Miss Lizzie Ettien, Mrs. Myron Raymond, David Richmond.

On the 18th day of November, the monument committee met and "Resolved that a monument of marble be erected on the Public Square in some locality not to interfere with the new courthouse, the monument to be not less than twenty-five feet high and to bear an inscription of names of all deceased soldiers who were residents of the county at date of enlistment, or who have died from results of service in the war." The estimated amount to be expended on the monument was \$2,500, and at this time about seven hundred dollars of the amount had been subscribed.

At a meeting of the general committee, held on July 28, 1866, it was proposed to build a two-story structure having a hall with marble slabs, or tablets, inserted in the wall, whereon should be inscribed the names of deceased soldiers instead of the monument. However, the sentiment for a monument eventually prevailed, and there stands today in the little plot of ground known as Monument Park, on the corner of Court and Second streets, a neat shaft twenty feet high, having a base of native stone, surmounted by a marble column; suitably inscribed on its faces are the names of Madison County's Civil war heroes, and it was dedicated to their memory forever. The dedication took place October 7, 1867, upon which occasion Hon. M. L. McPherson, then the leading lawyer of this part of the state, and Dr. William L. Leonard delivered orations, commemorative of the event. It should be added that the monument is guarded at each corner by a field piece used in the war for the preservation of the Union.

CHAPTER XXVI

MADISON COUNTY SOCIETIES

THE MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Pursuant to a call, the citizens of Winterset met in the office of the county auditor, on Tuesday evening, March 4, 1904, for the purpose of organizing a historical society. H. A. Mueller was chosen temporary chairman and J. A. Way, secretary. The purpose of the meeting was to learn the views of those present as to the feasibility of organizing a society for the preservation of all material obtainable relating to the history of Madison County. It developed during the proceedings that it was the unanimous opinion of those present that such an organization would promote the best interests of the county in general. It was therefore moved by J. W. Miller that the chair appoint a committee of three to draft a constitution and by-laws and report the result of its work at the earliest convenience. In compliance with this action the chair appointed E. R. Zeller, T. H. Stone and J. C. Parish as members of the committee. Adjournment then took place after the next meeting was arranged to be held at the office of the county superintendent on the evening of March 15, 1904.

The second meeting of the society was held pursuant to agreement at the office of the county superintendent in the courthouse. The committee on constitution and by-laws reported and their work was adopted. The rules were then suspended on motion of G. W. Poffinbarger for the election of the following officers: President, H. A. Mueller; vice president, T. H. Stone; secretary, J. A. Way; treasurer, E. R. Zeller; directors, G. W. Poffinbarger, J. C. Clark, C. C. Schwaner, O. L. Evans; corresponding secretaries, J. C. Parish, Center Township; O. L. Evans, Douglas Township.

At this meeting it was moved and carried that E. R. Zeller and J. C. Clark prepare papers for the next meeting, also that G. W. Poffinbarger and C. C. Schwaner be placed on the program for addresses at the next meeting to be held April 22, 1904. The constitution was then presented to be signed by the members, namely: E. R. Zeller, Charles C. Schwaner, J. C. Clark, G. W. Poffinbarger, John C. Parish, T. H. Stone, O. L. Evans, J. A. Way and H. A. Mueller.

At a meeting held June 21, 1904, among other things it was provided that the following persons be elected corresponding secretaries: M. I. Bean, South Township; E. L. Etchison, Crawford Township; A. H. Storck, Madison Township; W. S. Wilkinson, Scott Township. On motion of a member, George W. Guye, for the valuable contribution of historical data given by him to the society, was elected an honorary life member of the society.

The first public program of the society was given on the evening of September 22, 1905, in the courtroom at 8:30 P. M., on which occasion there was quite a large

body of members present. A paper "Trials and Triumphs of Pioneer Life," was read by E. R. Zeller. In the same manner W. S. Wilkinson discoursed on "An Early Settlement on Middle River, or Recollections of an Eearly Settler." The evening's festivities were brought to a pleasant close by an interesting short address from J. C. Clark.

The Historical Society has kept up its meetings regularly since the organization in 1904. Through unwearied interest and indefatigable efforts the society has gathered a great amount of valuable historical data and numerous articles, handiwork, implements and the like that belonged to certain of the pioneers of Madison County; these things have a place assigned the society in the public library. Various interesting papers, pertinent to the early days and peoples of this community, have been prepared by members and read before the society at its regular meetings and published in the local press. Each individual member has his or her part to perform in securing and preparing for future generations everything available which will add to the value of the society's archives. The institution is a valuable addition to the county's activities and if its efforts continue in the future as in the past, the Madison County Historical Society will have contributed inestimable blessings upon the community, in the way of preserving in history facts and incidents, relating to the early days of this county and the history of the people who opened the county and laid the foundation for its upbuilding and prosperity. By the end of 1905 the following persons became members of the society:

M. O. Brady, G. W. Patterson, R. P. Mitchell, W. H. Vance, J. W. Smith, J. W. Miller, J. E. Hamilton, Lee B. Tidrick, R. L. Huston, J. A. Dockstader, C. W. Eastman, G. M. Violet, R. H. Cooper, Laura J. Miller, H. W. Hardy, J. E. T. Wilson, W. H. Lewis, George Mueller, D. G. Ratliff, W. S. Wilkinson, E. A. Herman, John A. Guiher, W. S. Cooper, M. I. Bean, George Storek, L. S. Ray, J. P. Steele, J. R. Davis, A. H. Storek, E. F. Connoran, J. V. Walker, L. H. Andrews, F. L. Bissell, T. S. Love, E. L. Etchison, J. V. Evans, H. A. Kinsman, C. A. Robbins, Fred Beeler, M. C. Shaw, A. J. Jones, W. O. Creger, S. O. Banker, George Cox, J. E. Smith, Blair Wolf, R. A. Lenocker, S. M. Compton, A. B. Shriver, Myles Young, G. A. Quick, B. F. Carter, Eldon E. Baker, W. H. Monroe, J. T. Young, W. H. Koser, J. W. Leinard, J. A. Ryner, C. F. Clanton, J. C. Thompson, J. M. Link, W. F. Craig, Frederick Mott, A. M. Bengel, William Brinson, Ed M. Smith, E. E. Howell, Arthur Burger, G. W. McKenzie, F. G. Ratliff, Herman Kneuper, Isaac Reager, J. A. Gordon, M. J. Gordon, M. R. Sheldon, E. Brownell.

H. A. Mueller has served the society as president from the date of its organization to the present time. J. A. Way was the first secretary, serving one year. He was followed by E. R. Zeller for one year, who was again secretary in 1913 and 1914.

Walter F. Craig was secretary from his election in March, 1906, to the year 1913. The secretary at present is also treasurer of the Society.

MADISON COUNTY CHAUTAUQUA ASSOCIATION

A number of representative citizens of Winterset met at the courtroom Monday evening, August 8, 1910, in response to a call that had been issued for the

purpose of organizing a local Chautauqua. Rev. J. S. Corkey was elected temporary chairman and T. V. Dugan clerk. After stating the object of the meeting, a motion was unanimously carried that the meeting proceed to organize an independent Chautauqua, to be controlled and managed by the citizens of Winterset and Madison County, thus making the Chautauqua a home enterprise. The society was then organized on the basis of a stock company, of which shares were issued at a par value of \$10 each. John Frankelberger, W. O. Lucas, Mrs. Jennie Whedon, Elmer Cole and T. V. Dugan were appointed a committee to solicit stock and before the first meeting closed twenty-six persons had subscribed for shares.

The next meeting was held August 15, 1910, and was called by Rev. J. S. Corkey. After prayer, the committee appointed to solicit stock reported nearly two hundred shares subscribed for. The organization was then perfected by the election of fifteen directors, five to serve three years, five two years and five one year. Dr. W. H. Thompson, Rev. E. M. Atwood and A. L. Stout were the committee appointed to select the board of directors. E. E. Boss, Elmer Cole and Rev. L. F. Davis, were of the committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. The organization was then named the Madison County Chautauqua Association.

The soliciting committee at the second meeting reported 300 shares subscribed for and the members thereof were then authorized to appoint helpers in all the various townships of the county to assist in securing members. The following directors were the selection of the committee appointed for that purpose: for three years, Charles T. Koser, W. H. Vance, L. F. Davis, H. N. Shaw and T. V. Dugan; two years, Fred Farquahr, Dr. W. H. Thompson, E. K. Cole, Dr. F. O. Richards and W. O. Lucas; one year, S. A. Hays, Elmer Orris, Prof. A. C. Akers, A. L. Stout and L. V. Price.

The board of directors elected at the last meeting met August 23, 1910, at the courthouse, at which time Charles T. Koser was elected president; E. K. Cole, vice president; T. V. Dugan, secretary; and A. L. Stout, treasurer. A committee was then appointed on programs made up of the following persons: T. V. Dugan, H. M. Shaw, Dr. F. O. Richards, Fred Farquahr. S. A. Hays and W. O. Lucas were elected as stock committee, which was empowered to appoint one or more persons in each township to represent the Chautauqua.

At the meeting held September 12, 1910, and before a Chautauqua had been held, Mr. Koser resigned the position of president, and Prof. A. C. Akers was elected in his stead. At this meeting the president and secretary were authorized to borrow the sum of \$50 for the purpose of defraying the expense of the association until the next assembly.

The first assembly of the association was held in the early part of August, 1911, and ended on the 15th of the month. It was successful in every respect. At that time Walter F. Craig was president, as Professor Akers had resigned the office some time previously. From that time on the association has held its annual assembly at Winterset and each year interest in the programs has increased.

The movement for a permanent site for a tabernacle began at the conclusion of the assembly of 1912. A committee was appointed to secure subscriptions for stock, whereby funds were secured to put up a structure of steel, of umbrella design. The association was extremely fortunate in having great friends in its aim and objects in A. W. Crawford and wife, Martha A. Crawford, who con-

veyed to the association lots 3 and 4 in block 14, of the original Town of Winterset, as a site for the tabernacle. This property was donated to the association as a free gift, except that in case the society failed to hold a Chautauqua for two successive years, the property was then to revert to the grantors, their heirs or assigns, unless the grantee, its successors or assigns, pay to the grantor the sum of \$1,000. The gift was accepted, committees were appointed to solicit sale of stock for the tabernacle, a building committee composed of Dr. W. H. Thompson, W. S. Cooper and J. E. Smith chosen, and at the May meeting of 1913 it was reported that all of the necessary stock of \$4,000 had been subscribed. A contract was let and the 1913 Chautauqua was held in the new tabernacle.

This Chautauqua has met a very gratifying success in its efforts to give to Winterset and the people of Madison County annually, a week's entertainment of a character of the highest class, for a nominal price. They are privileged to hear the best talent in the land, orators, lecturers, musicians, vocalists and instructors of national reputation. The society has become imbedded upon a firm foundation and promises the community a continued high-class yearly program as long as the support and patronage equal its efforts in this behalf.

COMPANY G, FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD

This regiment was organized with twelve companies in 1892 from the old Third and Fifth regiments. It was mustered into the United States service for the war with Spain in 1898 and reorganized as the Fifty-first Regiment in 1900. The number designation was changed in 1902 to the Fifty-fifth Infantry and Company G was organized at Winterset.

On the 19th day of December, 1905, Company G Armory Association was incorporated by Charles W. Aikins, Charles B. Palmer, Phil R. Wilkinson, C. V. B. Alexander, I. H. Krell, Fred Hudson, Fred W. Gaekel, Ralph Cook, Fred Smith. A directory of seven members was provided for in the articles of incorporation and the commanding officer was selected as the president and treasurer of the association, whose authorized capital stock was placed at \$2,000, each share of the par value of \$20. The shares early found ready sale and a commodious concrete block building was erected on North First Street, between Jefferson and Green streets. This is the meeting place of Company G, whose officers are: Charles W. Aikins, captain; Phil R. Wilkinson, first lieutenant; Fred W. Gaekel, second lieutenant.

THE GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION OF MADISON COUNTY

Following the passage of the Anderson road law, H. A. Mueller, then auditor of Madison County, called together all the township trustees and road supervisors to talk over the enforcement of the new law. At this meeting the Good Roads Association was organized May 28, 1903, and chose the following officers: President, W. H. Lewis; vice president, C. A. Robbins; secretary, H. A. Mueller.

OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION

The Old Settlers Association of Madison County was organized at Winterset, March 4, 1905, and elected officers as follows: President, George Cox; first vice president, W. W. Gentry; second vice president, William Brinson; third vice president, George Seevers; secretary, T. J. Hudson; assistant secretary, George Poffinbarger; treasurer, Jeff Wheat; chaplain, B. F. Bowsby. Reunions are held annually at Winterset.

CHAPTER XXVII

QUAKER SETTLEMENT IN MADISON COUNTY

By D. B. Cook, Earlham, Iowa

The settlement of Friends, or Quakers, in Madison County, Iowa, began in the year 1853, when Jesse Painter and wife settled about midway between the present locations of the towns of Peru and Barney, in the southeast part of the county, and Richard Cook and wife, in Madison Township, just north of the present Town of Earlham, in the northwest part of the county. These were the beginnings of two Friends settlements, which later developed into Oak Run Monthly Meeting, in the southeast part, and North Branch and Earlham Monthly Meetings, in the northwest part of the county.

The next persons to settle at Oak Run were Thomas and Dosha Morman, in 1855. Their son, Newton Morman, is the only member of the family now living in the neighborhood. Another son, Clark (familiarily called Uncle Clark), lived near Oak Run for many years and died at Winterset some years ago. A daughter, Martha, married David Ellis, and another daughter, Mary, married Elwood Hiatt, and lived one and one-half miles northeast of the church until the time of his death.

Calvin and Eunice Ellis came here from Ohio in 1865. Reese and Sarah Ann Ellis came in 1871. Their son, T. L. Ellis, was long one of the "standbys" of the church.

The formation of the congregation began with an "indulged meeting" at the home of Thomas Morman in 1865. A preparative meeting was organized at the home of Calvin Ellis, May 18, 1871, to be known by the name of Oak Run Preparative Meeting. The name was suggested by Calvin Ellis. The meeting was opened by a committee of twelve from Ackworth Monthly Meeting, Warren County. This committee drove over in a big wagon and were entertained at the home of Calvin and Eunice Ellis. The charter members were T. C. and Rhoda Morman, Elwood and Mary Hiatt, David and Martha Ellis, Calvin and Eunice Ellis, who still reside near the church.

On the 15th day of September, 1853, Richard Cook and wife, in company with his brother William H. Cook and family, and John Wilson and family, left Marion County, Indiana, to move to Iowa. After about a month of travel by team and wagon, during which time they underwent the hardships incident to a journey of this character, they arrived in Warren County, where an uncle of Richard Cook lived. Before the end of October his brother entered land in Union Township, Dallas County, and about the same time John Wilson entered land in Adams Township of the same county. Richard entered land in the northwest corner of Madison Township, as before stated, and about the same time two sons of John Wilson, Abihu and Christopher, entered land in Madison and Penn townships.

Richard Cook made his home on the land which he entered until the spring of 1857, when he sold to Wesley Cox, another Friend, also of Marion County, Indiana, and removed to Dallas County. He, with his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Bowles, afterward moved to Earlham, where they both passed away, Mrs. Cook in 1897, and Mr. Cook in 1901. Christopher Wilson was a successful farmer near Earlham during the remainder of his life. He was living in the Town of Earlham at the time of his death, March 26, 1908.

The records of Bear Creek Preparative Meeting show that a complaint was entered against Abihu Wilson in 1855 for "accomplishing his marriage contrary to discipline." He had married Eliza Ellis, daughter of Peter Ellis. He evidently left the church at that time, or at least ceased to take an active part, as his name does not appear on the records after that date. He died in Dallas County in 1903.

The next Friends to enter land in Madison Township were Seth Wilson and his son, Milton Wilson, who came from Wayne County, Indiana, in the summer of 1854. The Town of Earlham now covers part of the entry made by Seth Wilson. Milton entered 500 acres of land in sections 17 and 18. He moved to Iowa in 1856 with his wife, who in her maidenhood was S. Jane Murphy. They were married October 18, 1852, and made their home on the old homestead for eighteen years, where Mr. Wilson engaged in farming. They then moved to Earlham and later to Des Moines, where they still reside. Their son, Isaac K. Wilson, was representative from Madison County in the General Assembly for one term, being the youngest man ever elected to that position from this county.

Seth Wilson came with his family to Iowa in 1860. He died in Earlham some years ago. One of his daughters married Cyrus Griffin, another married Josiah Stanley, a third married David Beasley and a fourth became the wife of Oliver Goldsmith Owen, a Friend minister, who later became rector in the Episcopalian Church.

William Barnett and family were the next Friends to locate in the northwest part of the county, coming here from Marion County, Indiana, the date of their arrival in Iowa being July, 1855. William Barnett and Mary Ann, his wife, had a family of ten children.

Other families coming in that year were Wilson Barnett, a brother of William, from Hendricks County, Indiana, and John Allen and family. His wife, Margaret, was a daughter of Richard Mendenhall. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were members of the Friends Church and the other members of their family united with the society after coming to Madison County.

In 1856 David and Hannah Smith Stanton located on the Pilot Grove Farm, in Penn Township.

In the fall of 1857, Thomas and Ruth Wilson came here from Marion County, Indiana. Their family consisted of six sons and three daughters, one of whom, Margaret, became the wife of Wesley Cox, whose home was on a tract of land purchased of Richard Cook. Here the Wilson family stopped for a short time until a permanent location could be made. They settled on the north half of section 16, Penn Township, the land having been purchased of Milton Muger for \$7 per acre. This continued to be the home of Mr. Wilson until his removal to Earlham in 1874. He was one of seven who voted at the first election held in Penn Township in the fall of 1858.

In 1858 Cyrus Griffin and wife Eliza, daughter of Seth Wilson, located near

where North Branch meeting house was afterwards built. He kept a general store in one room of his house for some time.

Among other early settlers were Joseph Beasley, Stephen Hockett and John Hockett, with their families.

MEETING HOUSES

The first meetings in the new settlement were held at the home of William Barnett. Later the meeting place was transferred to a house standing in Martin Compton's yard. This was the place of meeting until about the year 1862 or 1863, when Friends built a frame house on the southeast corner of Cyrus Griffin's land. This building was also used for a schoolhouse. William Barnett bought this building, after the second house was erected, and moved it into Earlham, where it is still doing service as part of a dwelling. The second building was erected on a tract of five acres bought for meeting house and burial ground. The original deed states that said lot was conveyed by Martin Compton and his wife, Ann E. Compton, to the trustees of Bear Creek Monthly Meeting—five acres of land on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 9, dated September 5, 1862, consideration \$50. On this lot North Branch Meeting House was built in 1869, at a cost of about twenty-six hundred dollars, Seth Wilson, David L. Beasley and William Barnett being the building committee. The house was a frame structure, 30 by 50 feet, with a sliding panel partition dividing it into two rooms, the one on the east being occupied by the men and the one on the west by the women. This partition was left open during meeting for worship, but was closed during meetings for business, the men and women holding separate sessions. A gallery large enough for two rows of seats ran along the north side of the rooms facing the entrance, and the main audience room had an inclined floor. The seats were of the box pattern, made of black walnut. In 1893, when the house was no longer used for meeting purposes, it was sold to William Ramsey, who moved it away and converted it into a dwelling and other buildings.

The first meeting house in Earlham was erected on the southwest corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 1, Penn Township. The title to the lot was conveyed by Nathan Mendenhall and wife to the trustees of Bear Creek Monthly Meeting, December 15, 1868. The house built on this lot was later moved into the Town of Earlham, where it served for meeting purposes until superseded by the one now occupied by Earlham Friends.

Following is a copy of the minutes of the first preparative meeting held at North Branch, as taken from the original record:

"North Branch Preparative Meeting of Friends opened and held in Madison County, State of Iowa, on Fifth day, 9th of 7th month, 1863, by the approbation and direction of South River Quarterly Meeting of Friends. Also there is a committee very acceptably present with us and produced a copy of a minute of their appointment by Bear Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends to attend the opening of this. John Hockett was appointed clerk for the day.

"The queries were all read in this meeting, with written answers thereto, which the clerk was diccted to forward to the monthly meeting, and assist in making out a summary.

"The following named Friends are appointed to propose the name of two

Friends to next meeting to have the care of the burying ground, namely: Joseph Beasley and John Wilson.

"The following named Friends are appointed to propose the name of a Friend for clerk, namely, Josiah Stanley, John Hockett.

"The meeting then concluded.

"John Hockett, Clerk for the Day."

The North Branch Friends were members of Bear Creek Monthly Meeting, which had been organized in 1856, in Union Township, Dallas County; also of South River Quarterly Meeting, Warren County, which had been organized in 1860.

At the next meeting, held August 6th, John Hockett and William Barnett were appointed a committee to care for the burying ground, and John Wilson was appointed permanent clerk.

At a later meeting, held October 8th, the subject of finances was introduced. William Barnett was appointed temporary treasurer, and the sum of \$1 was directed to be raised by the members, 56 cents of which was to be paid to the monthly meeting for quarterly meeting stock, and the balance to be used to purchase glass for this meeting and report to next meeting.

December 10, 1863. Seth Wilson was appointed permanent treasurer. The London General Epistle was read "to our edification and comfort."

Minutes of February 9, 1865. "William Barnett and John Wilson, who were appointed a committee to ascertain cost of breaking meeting house lot and fencing it, make a report that the cost will be \$17.50. They propose a rail fence on west and north to join to John Hockett, rails to be furnished on the ground according to our rate of apportionment."

The second clerk of the meeting was Joel Hockett, appointed June 8, 1865.

The "rates of apportionment" referred to above appears in the minutes of January 11, 1866, as follows: Seth Wilson, 14 per cent; William Barnett, 14 per cent; Joseph Beasley, 12 per cent; Stephen Hockett, 8 per cent; Dayton Barnett, 7 per cent; David Beasley, 7 per cent; William Beasley, 7 per cent; Christopher Wilson, 7 per cent; Josiah Stanley, 5 per cent; Ira Barnett, 5 per cent; Joel Hockett, 5 per cent; Wesley Barnett, 4 per cent; Asa Barnett, 4 per cent; John Hockett, 4 per cent; John Wilson, 4 per cent; Joseph L. Hockett, 4 per cent; total, 111 per cent.

A committee was appointed at this meeting to take into consideration the size, plan and estimated cost of a new meeting house, namely: John Hockett, Joseph Beasley and Seth Wilson. The committee made a satisfactory report March 8th and the subject was dismissed for the present.

April 12, 1866. "David Beasley and Eunice Wilson informed the meeting that they propose marriage with each other, having obtained consent of their parents, which is directed to be forwarded to the monthly meeting." Also "John Day and Hannah Talbert propose marriage with each other, which is directed forwarded to the monthly meeting."

The first request for membership seems to have been May 24, 1866. The request is as follows: "The overseers inform that Cyrus Griffin and his wife Eliza Griffin, with their minor children, James, Henry, Milton W., Ella, Jane, Homer, Virgil, Benjamin S., Sarah Elizabeth, Owen P., Edgar and Anna, wish

to be joined in membership with the Religious Society of Friends. The request is directed forwarded to the monthly meeting."

In order to make the next minutes of North Branch Preparative Meeting better understood, two will be inserted from Bear Creek Monthly Meeting. Under date of March 30, 1867, it is recorded that "Friends of Penn Township, Madison County, Iowa, request for a preparative meeting to be held on fourth day preceding Bear Creek Monthly Meeting, and a meeting for worship on first and fourth days, to be known by the name of Union Preparative Meeting." A committee was appointed to take the request into consideration.

On April 27th the committee reported in favor of granting the request and a committee was appointed to attend the opening. The approximate date of the opening was May 22, 1867. The place of opening was the home of Joshua Newlin, where the meetings were held until the house was built on a lot bought of Nathan Mendenhall as previously stated.

In North Branch minutes of April 25, 1869, Joel Hockett, Joseph Beasley and John Wilson were appointed a committee to confer with Friends of Union Preparative Meeting to consider the propriety of requesting for a monthly meeting.

September 23, 1869, the building committee reported the meeting house about completed. There seems to be no further reference to the building in the minutes. The next step was the opening of the monthly meeting. Following is a record from the minutes of the meeting of women Friends: "North Branch Monthly Meeting of Friends opened and held at North Branch, Madison County, Iowa, 9th month, 30th, 1869."

The minutes of men Friends of the monthly meeting have not been found and are supposed to have burned in the house of David Hockett, in Earlham, who was clerk at the time.

The next item of interest is October 4, 1869, when Union Preparative Meeting requested that the name be changed to Earlham.

A revolution now entered Bear Creek Quarterly Meeting. This first started in the yearly meetings farther east and entered the meetings of Bear Creek Quarter in the year 1873. This revolution began by holding revival meetings, called "general meetings," under the care of a committee appointed by the quarterly meeting, in conjunction with a like committee appointed by the yearly meeting. The first general meeting was held at North Branch, February 9, 1873, and continued during six sessions. The committee reported that they believed the meeting was "held to the honor of truth."

The next meeting was held at Bear Creek, following the quarterly meeting in February, 1874. It began on the second day and closed on the fourth night. The report of the committee on this meeting was that the fore part was held to pretty good satisfaction but the latter part was not so satisfactory. The "not satisfactory" feature of the meetings came out during the discussion of the report and proved to be the closing meeting of fourth day night. At this meeting a "mourners' bench" and "testimony meeting" were introduced, after the well known custom of the Methodists. This created much dissatisfaction among the more conservative members.

Following the quarterly meeting in February, for the next two years general meetings were held at Bear Creek. It was evident that the two factions were get-

ting farther apart as the work progressed. The climax was reached at the next general meeting in 1877. This, like the others, followed the quarterly meeting in February. On the third day of the meeting the leader arose, and after a few remarks, called on all those who were tired of sin and desired to live a different life to come to the front seats. About twenty came in a body; others followed later. Great confusion followed. Prayers, cries and groans, interspersed with an occasional stanza of a hymn, were heard from all parts of the large room. For the conservative, whose customary worship was that of "silent waiting before the Lord," until the "risings of life" should appear before speaking, this was too much. They saw in this the death knell of Quakerism, and to save the "beloved society" something must be done, even if it required something desperate. Apparently by common consent, the conservative Friends began to depart for their homes and the die of separation was cast.

A conference was soon called of all Friends who were dissatisfied with these revival methods, which culminated in a general conference for the whole quarterly meeting, which met at Bear Creek, April 29, 1877. At this conference it was decided that the society had so far departed from its ancient testimonies as to forfeit its right to an existence, and that in order to have such society it was necessary to reorganize. Steps for reorganization were accordingly taken. This was to take place at each of the monthly meetings belonging to the quarter, namely, Bear Creek, North Branch and Summit Grove (now Stuart). North Branch Monthly Meeting being the first in order following the conference, was to be the place of beginning. The date of this meeting was June 16, 1877.

The meeting for worship which always precedes the business session, passed without anything out of the ordinary. When the time for business came, Joseph Beasley, who was "timer" of the meeting, arose and made the customary suggestion that "Friends might now proceed to take up the business of the monthly meeting, and we have no clerk, some one should be appointed for the day." Jesse Beasley was named, and after taking his place, read a short statement explaining the present action and then read the opening minutes. Stephen Hockett now arose and objected to the appointment of a "clerk," saying that they had one "clerk" and that was enough; that Allen Barnett was already the "clerk." He then followed with the remark: "I understand Friends that this action today means a separation in the church. I have seen separations in the church before and I want to warn you that the people who separated never did any good afterwards." This was followed by other speeches on the same subject. A time or two during the discussion Joseph Beasley was heard to say, "We don't want any contention, Friends. We simply want to hold North Branch Monthly Meeting." But the confusion was so great that it was out of the question. So they withdrew to the yard and held a council to decide upon further action. After they withdrew, Allen Barnett opened the meeting as usual, and the business meeting was held as though nothing out of the ordinary had taken place.

Those who withdrew met at the meeting house on the fourth day following and completed their reorganization. Separations in the other monthly meetings followed soon and in August a quarterly meeting was organized at Bear Creek, and a yearly meeting a few weeks later at Oskaloosa. It was discovered at North Branch that those who withdrew composed almost all the members of the preparative meeting. Those who remained sold their interest in the church

property to the conservatives and withdrew to Earlham. This gave the conservatives undisputed possession. Later these people all moved away, mostly to Earlham, where they built a new meeting house, modeled after the old, which they sold to William Ramsey, as before stated. The last business meeting held in the old house was the conservative Friends monthly meeting, on the 26th of February, 1891.

CHAPTER XXVIII

CLAYTON COUNTY COMES TO MADISON

By H. A. Mueller

Up to the time of the Revolutionary war, practically all the people of the United States were living east of the Allegheny Mountains, comprising the thirteen original colonies. There was very little emigration to the west of the Alleghenies until after the Revolutionary war. By the close of the eighteenth century there was quite a wave of immigration into Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, until by 1818 all the above mentioned states had sufficient population to be admitted as states. Iowa had scarcely been thought of and as yet belonged to the Indians. It was not until after the Black Hawk war, 1832-3, that the first settler crossed the Mississippi and settled along the western shore. The first Iowa settlers came from across the river, from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and the eastern states. Some came by steamers down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi River and then scattered along the western bank of the Mississippi, some stopping at Keokuk, others at Burlington, Davenport, etc. Others came west across the country in prairie schooners, and they were ferried across at these various places. Clayton was among the first counties to be settled, hence by the time that Madison County was open for settlers, late in the fall of 1845, Clayton County was pretty well settled for that day.

The first settlers in Madison County were from Missouri, coming in the spring of 1846. The Clanton colony settled near where St. Charles now stands. The Guye family settled in Union Township. Later in the summer there came also from Northwestern Missouri John Evans, Lemuel Thornbrugh, John Butler, William Butler, Irwin Baum, Martin Baum, Jacob Combs, William Combs, John Beedle, P. M. Boyles and others.

The following year there came David Bishop and the Whites, who settled south of Middle River on what was afterwards known as Hoosier Prairie. These were from Indiana and started a colony of Hoosiers, made by the addition of the Henkels, the Runkles, Queens, Debords and others.

Union Township—Sturmans, Lulls and Phillipses came from Coshocton County, Ohio. Later in the '50s there was a large colony settled in Ohio Township, from which the township took its name. However, people from Ohio and Indiana settled in various parts of Madison County; the Irish settlement in Lee and Crawford townships; the German settlement in Jefferson Township; the Quakers about Earlham; the Ohio-Swiss-German settlement in Penn Township and the Kentucky settlement in South and Scott townships.

It will be noticed that all the settlements already mentioned came from outside the State of Iowa, while the Clayton County settlers came from within the State of Iowa. Up to the time of the Civil war and later there were many no

doubt who had first settled in some other part of Iowa and later moved to Madison County, but there is no single county that ever sent such an immigration as Clayton, and one that has made such an impress upon the people. This wave began about 1864 and lasted until 1873. The cause of this emigration was to find cheaper lands, as the land from where they came had increased in value and they were also seeking a more moderate climate.

C. C. Goodale, one of the best known men in Madison County thirty years ago, had the following to say: "The first settler from Clayton County was John Wragg, who in the year 1863 settled in Grand River Township, but only stayed there about a year, when he removed to Dallas County, where he remained until he died.

"The pioneer of the Clayton County wave, however, was Daniel Hazen, who, having sold his farm in 1863 in Clayton County, and desiring a more moderate climate where the winters were not so severe, shortly afterward made a trip through the southern and southwestern part of the state, and becoming attracted by the fertility of the soil in Jefferson Township, purchased land there in 1864. In 1865 he moved there and was shortly afterward followed by three of his brothers, Emerous and Rufus Hazen, who settled in Jefferson Township, and Emerson Hazen, who settled in Lee Township. With Rufus Hazen came Miss Lucinda Parks, who shortly afterwards married Henry Gutshall, a resident of Jefferson Township, and there they still reside.

"In August, 1865, Charles C. Goodale, an acquaintance of the Hazens, came to Jefferson Township and worked for Daniel Hazen, and during the winter taught school in the Jefferson schoolhouse in that district. During the winter he purchased a tract of land in Lee Township, where he afterwards resided until the fall of 1873, when he moved to Winterset, having been elected county auditor. John Stevenson settled in Lee Township in 1867 and remained there several years, after which he removed to California.

"Jefferson Township was the favored township for the people from Clayton County, owing to the character of the soil, which resembled that of Clayton County, and also to the smooth undulating surface in the northern part where most of them settled. In 1866 those who came to Jefferson Township were Malcolm McBride, William C. Hazen, Gustavus Hazen, John Kelley, Mrs. Estey, George and John Brooker and John Hartenbower.

"In 1867 those who came were William Brewster, Leonidas Renshaw, Lewis Ballou, Enoch Allen, Frank Trunkey, Elliott Cook, Jonathan Smith, John Hutchins, Alfred Pierce, Almon Wright, John Wright, Dewitt C. Wright, Hardy Lockwood, Gudliffe Brooker, Frederick Brooker, Timothy Killam, and John Smith. All these settled in Jefferson Township. Afterwards and prior to 1870 those who settled in this township from Clayton County were Merrill A. Knight, Alexander Miller, Sylvester Renshaw, Silas Angier, William Kelley, Gearhardt Storck, John Westphal, Herman Marquardt, Ferdinand Marquardt, Mr. Steinhouse, Merrill Carty, Harriet Hazen, George Allen and William Buske.

"In 1868 Anson M. Peters settled in Madison Township and soon after George Storck settled there. About the same time Simeon Alger settled in Penn Township and Thomas Adams and William Sherman settled in Jackson Township.

"During the period from 1865 to 1870 Dr. Evan Linton, Mrs. Linton, Harri-

son, Hettie and Emily Linton, Emily Adams and C. H. Lancaster came from Clayton County and settled in Winterset.

"Of the foregoing settlers, John Hartenbower and John Smith were afterwards elected as representatives; Merrill A. Knight, county treasurer; George Storck, county supervisor; Dewitt C. Wright, clerk of the district court; and Charles C. Goodale, county auditor."

Of the list mentioned it will be noted that many have moved away and others have passed to a better land. However, many of their descendants are living within the county, some occupying the homes where their parents first settled.

The Clayton County settlers were an honest, sober, industrious class of citizens and were progressive farmers. They became identified with Madison County's best farmers and having settled in the north part of the county, they made a wise choice in the selection of farms and soon became well-to-do and prosperous.

John Wragg, who settled in Grand River in 1863, went to Dallas County the following year and founded the Wragg Nursery, which is now known all over the state.

Lee Township.—Emerson Hazen came here in 1865 and owned 320 acres of land in section 16. He died several years ago. Part of the farm is still owned by a son and daughter. John Stevenson came in 1867 and owned a farm on section 5, which is now occupied by William Shambaugh. Mr. Stevenson moved to Colorado many years ago. Solomon H. Bronson arrived in 1868 and for a time lived on section 19. He soon afterward began buying and shipping hogs, making his residence at De Soto, Booneville and Commerce. He died a few years ago at the latter place.

Madison Township.—Enoch Allen in 1867 bought 640 acres of land on sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, which he sold to Anson M. Peters, who came in 1868. Mr. Peters owned one of the best farms in Madison Township. Several years ago he moved to California, first disposing of his land. It is owned at present by Henry Thomsen and others. George Storck, the first of the Germans, came in 1868 and bought 160 acres on which he still lives. He owns in all 440 acres.

Penn Township.—Simeon Alger settled at Penn Center, in Penn Township, in 1868, and there passed away. He was the father of Mrs. L. Renshaw, Mrs. Merrill Carty and Mrs. Rev. William Mercer.

Jackson Township.—Thomas Adams and William Sherman settled here in 1868. Clark Sherman owned land in sections 4 and 9 from 1876 until 1901.

Jefferson Township.—Daniel Hazen bought his farm in section 27 in 1864 and moved thereon in 1865. He later owned 320 acres. About 1883, on account of ill health, he and his family went to Florida and there his wife died. He and his sons returned to Madison County. He died a number of years ago. His son Bert now lives in Union County and Carl lives in Oregon. Emerous Hazen bought land on section 3 in 1865, where his son Frank still resides. Rufus Hazen settled on section 14 in 1865, near Pleasant Grove Church. He moved to Union County many years ago and some of his children still reside there. He is now deceased.

C. C. Goodale came in 1865. He worked for Daniel Hazen and also taught school. He later lived on a farm in Lee Township. In 1873 he was elected county auditor, holding the position three terms. In 1887 he moved with his



PIONEERS OF 1872 ON PORTH OF COURTHOUSE

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 C. P. Lee | 19 A. D. Taylor | 28 John Young | 37 J. B. Shannon | 46 Dr. Philbrick | 54 Martin |
| 3 T. A. Duer | 20 A. R. Dalbey | 29 Chas. Penforth | 38 Steve Smith | 47 E. O. Hunt | 55 O. A. Moser |
| 4 Dr. Hillis | 12 T. S. Love | 30 W. H. Kiser | 39 John Stillier | 48 Cal. Tyson | 57 W. C. Newlan |
| 5 Ruf. Bell | 13 John Hinkle | 31 A. G. Tomlinson | 40 C. T. Jones | 49 Thos. Garlinger | 58 Wasson |
| 6 S. G. Ruby | 15 S. B. Cherry | 32 T. B. Way | 42 D. S. Cooper | 50 J. C. Kirkwood | 59 W. W. Barbett |
| 7 A. H. Adkisson | 16 J. A. Hutchings | 33 J. S. Gavenor | 43 A. W. Crawford | 51 Jerry Banker | 60 C. A. Gaskill |
| 8 John S. Tullis | 17 J. A. Parker | 34 E. G. Banker | 44 M. W. Ward | 52 — Roth | 61 Wm. Compton |
| 9 J. G. Morgan | 18 A. J. Kordig | 36 Joe Shannon | 45 W. S. Wheldon | 53 S. B. Woolack | 62 A. W. Wilkinson |

family to Lamar, Colorado. For four years he was surveyor general of Colorado and made his home in Denver. He is now practicing law at Lamar, where he has property interests.

George Allen, who came in 1865, was a brother of Mrs. Emerous Hazen. Mrs. Henry Gutshall, who was formerly Miss Lucinda Parks and came here in 1865, lives on the old homestead on section 2.

George Brooker, who came in 1866, married a Miss Killam. He owned the northeast quarter of section 22. He died about 1885. His children were Clinton, Elmer E. of Des Moines, Orva of South Dakota, Ernest of Jefferson Township and Mrs. Williams.

John Brooker, who came in 1866, settled on section 16, Jefferson Township. He died in Winterset in 1904. He married Mary Hubbard and their children are Ernest, William, Mrs. Lou Imes, Mrs. Trindle, Mrs. Coe and Clara.

Malcolm McBride, who came in 1866, settled on section 22. He died about 1894. He married a Miss Hazen, who died many years ago. Their children were L. W. of New Mexico, Mrs. Hettie Baur, Mrs. Nellie Alexander and Carrie.

John Kelley, who came in 1866, married a Miss Estey and they had several children. Mrs. Estey, who came the same year, died many years ago. Besides her daughter, Mrs. Kelley, her children were Oren, Benjamin and Mrs. Kopp.

Gustavus Hazen at one time owned Reigle Mill. John Hartenbower owned 160 acres of land on section 25. He was elected representative in 1870. He later went to Kansas where he was elected to the same office. He died a few years ago.

Elliott Cook owned 320 acres of land on section 24. Francis Trunkey owned land on section 13. He moved to Van Meter, Iowa, and died there several years ago. Gudliffe Brooker lived on section 20. He became very prominent in Sunday school work and was president of the county Sunday school association for twenty years or more. He sold his farm and died in Earlham in March, 1907. Frederick Brooker lived but a short time in Jefferson Township, when he moved to Missouri and there died. William Brewster owned land on section 21. He eventually returned to his old home in Connecticut and died there several years ago. Lewis Ballou owned 240 acres of land on section 17. He eventually moved to Pasadena, California. Leonidas Renshaw owned a farm on section 21. He sold his land several years ago and moved to Indianola and later to Canada. He married a Miss Alger. John Hutchins owned the northwest quarter of section 16. He died several years ago. Some of his children resided in Colorado and a son, Dr. A. C., lives in Des Moines. His daughters are Mrs. Frank Howell and Mrs. Alvin Williams. Munson Wright owned the Procknow farm. He moved to Storm Lake. Alfred Pierce, who lived on section 12, married a Miss Wright. Almon Wright lived on section 12. D. C. Wright was elected clerk of the district court in 1893. He later moved to North Dakota. Timothy Killam first located in Winterset and later in Jefferson Township. He was the father of Mrs. Gudliffe and Mrs. George Brooker, J. M. Killam of Truro, T. J. of St. Charles, C. D. of Sioux City and George of Denver. Jonathan Smith, who owned land on section 14, moved to Van Meter and there died a few years ago. John J. Smith lived on section 10, and was elected representative in 1875. Silas Angier moved from the county to Dakota and later moved to Indianola, Iowa. Adam Geizelman lived on the Renshaw farm. All the above named came in 1867 to Jefferson Township.

George Cook, who came in 1868, owned eighty acres on section 14. His children were Elliott, Frank and George. He died in 1885. Merrill Knight, who came the same year, owned 160 acres on sections 7 and 8. He was elected county treasurer in 1875 and served two terms. He conducted a hotel in Winterset for a time and later lived on a farm in Jackson Township, where he passed away. He had three sons and three daughters. Sylvester Renshaw came in 1868 and settled on section 21, Jefferson Township. He married a Miss Hazen and moved to Earlham. Alexander Miller settled on the southwest quarter of section 9, Jefferson Township. Gerhardt Storek came in 1870 and located on sections 9 and 10. He married a Miss Marquardt and reared a large family and died. Ferdinand Marquardt came in 1870 and located on section 3. August Bernau came in 1872 and settled on section 7. He died in 1885. J. H. Bernau, also deceased, lived on section 14. Another son William lived on the homestead. The daughters were Mrs. R. Kneuper and Mrs. Henrietta Wishmire.

William Buske, who came to the county in 1871, lived on section 8. He later moved to Des Moines. Charles and Merrill Carty, who came in 1872, were then aged eleven and thirteen years respectively. August Ziemann and wife came in 1873 and located on sections 21 and 28. Carl Marquardt and wife also came in 1873. They were the parents of Mrs. Gerhardt and Mrs. George Storek, Mrs. W. H. Burger and Ferdinand and Herman Marquardt. Frederick Roggeman came in 1873 and settled on section 8. He sold to Louis Niendorf. John Westphal came here in 1874 and settled on sections 3 and 4. He died in 1884. His widow afterward moved to Des Moines. His son Herman lives in Jefferson Township. Frederick H. Myers came in 1874 and located on 320 acres on section 21.

CHAPTER XXIX

SCHOOLS AND RATTLESNAKES

The schools of this county were at first conducted on the old subscription plan, says W. S. Wilkinson, in a paper on the pioneer schools, read before the Historical Society, in 1905. Some one would go around the district with a subscription paper and the head of each family would subscribe so many scholars for the term at the price stated in the paper. If they secured a sufficient number of pupils the teacher was hired and the school went on. If not, the effort was a failure. Many a subscription paper has gone by default by not securing the required number.

The wages paid were about ten dollars a month and the teacher boarded 'round among the scholars, boarding a week at one home, and the next week at another. Girls frequently taught for as low as eight dollars a month. Money was scarce then and the teacher sometimes had to take part of his wages in trade.

The schools of the early days were of two kinds. There was the "loud school," and the "silent school." The silent school was where the pupils prepared their lessons silently, as at the present time, and the loud school was where they prepared their lessons in a loud voice all at the same time in school. Both the loud and silent plan had their advocates. In the loud school one scholar would be preparing his spelling lesson: B-a-k-e-r—baker; s-h-a-d-y—shady; l-a-d-y—lady; t-i-d-y—tidy; another his reading lesson: "The boy stood on the burning deck, whence all but him had fled," and another: "Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as cotton and everywhere that Mary went, the lamb would go a trottin'." I think those were not the words in the book, but something like. They would all be reading their lessons over in a loud voice at the same time, making more noise than a lot of women at a quilting party.

The first school I ever attended was on the silent plan, but the teacher would usually let us study our spelling lessons out loud of evenings and sometimes of Saturday afternoons we would have loud school; you see then we had six long school days in a week. The first school I attended was partly on the loud and partly on the silent plan. I think the teacher favored the loud plan but some of us were too bashful to study out loud so we composed the silent part of the school.

The first loud school I ever saw in Winterset was shortly before the Civil war. The school was taught by Mr. Hollingsworth, a very fine old gentleman. He called it a select school. A few of us from J. S. Goshorn's school visited the select school one forenoon. We arrived just before recess. The teacher entertained us very nicely. He was very enthusiastic over his plan of teaching and explained the advantages of that mode very satisfactorily—to himself.

When time came for books he called the school to business. It would hardly

be proper to say order, for I could see no order about it. For some reason he had run behind with his recitations, and he called out to Mary Wasson to hear such a class and on another advanced scholar to take another class in another part of the room, while he heard another class himself and entertained his visitors at the same time in a loud voice; he had to talk very loud to be heard above the racket. I think there were forty or fifty scholars present. There were two reading and one spelling class reciting at the same time, while all the rest of the school were studying their lessons out loud and each one trying to read louder than anyone else in the school. That was the loudest school I ever saw. They made more noise than the party spoken of a while ago. Now some of the teachers are so particular they will hardly let us whisper in school, if they can help it.

In the old school days, the teacher had his rules for the government of the school written down. There were usually about ten of the rules and they stated what should be done and what should not be done. These rules were read the first thing the morning the term commenced and frequently afterwards until all were familiar with them. It was considered that there was more virtue in the rod at that time than at the present and for a small violation of the rules a scholar would receive about five lashes with a switch, and for a greater violation he would be punished according to the offense.

The free school system did not come into practical operation for several years and not for some time after the first free school act was passed. It was opposed by some of the heaviest taxpayers on the ground that it was unjust for one man to have to pay for the schooling of other people's children. It was claimed by some, and not perhaps without some flavor of truth, that those who paid the least taxes had the most children to send and those who paid the most taxes had the fewest children to send.

About this time the school lands of this county were sold, the proceeds of which formed the "school fund," which still exists. The interest of that fund was used then as now, as a public teachers' fund. This proved to be a great stimulus to the free school system, as under a subsequent act each school district had to maintain six months' school each year to entitle them to their share of the public money. I think there was the same county levy of one mill then as now but districts had to arrange for the balance of the six months' school and the subscription plan was often resorted to to help out the required amount of school, so that the free school system was not in force much before 1860.

The public school fund was cared for for several years by a school fund commissioner elected or appointed in each county, and was under the direction and frequent inspection of the superintendent of public instruction, but the office of school fund commissioner has long been done away with.

Under the first free school law there were three directors in each school district and the law made it the duty of the directors to examine or have some competent person to examine the teacher as to his qualifications to teach before commencing the school. This was before there was a county superintendent of schools.

The free school system was started under the unfavorable circumstances hinted at but was improved from time to time until it developed into the great free school system of today, of which the people of this state are justly proud and which those of other states view with some degree of admiration.

Early under the new system a number of schoolhouses, mostly log houses, were built in each township. The districts were marked out and the schoolhouses built more to accommodate the settlers than to divide the township, so that of the first five or six schoolhouses built in Scott Township, only one or two now stand on the ground where the first schoolhouse was built.

The old schoolhouse was used for early meetings, church, political and social gatherings: there were the writing schools, the singing schools, the lyceum and the old fashioned spelling school. Those meetings were of frequent occurrence during the winter season and were a source of much enjoyment, and perhaps a degree of profit to those engaged in them. The spelling was very popular with the young people and the teacher who refused to have spelling every week or two was very unpopular with his school, and if he did not look sharp, he was likely to be turned out by his scholars, and sometimes he was turned out when he did have spelling.

Schools would sometimes prepare for a spelling match and different schools would meet at one of the schoolhouses on a certain evening in friendly contest to see which school could spell the other down. The result was usually received with good grace by the defeated school but sometimes charges of unfairness were made by the defeated school and the blame sometimes landed on the teacher of the successful school. That and the difficulty of keeping order and the extra labor it entailed made it in course of time unpopular with the teachers, so they used all their influence to do away with the spelling school and today it is almost a thing of the past.

The principal sport at school was town-ball and at times they would have interesting games, and woe to the passerby who ventured to hollow "school butter."

At this time there were no church buildings and meetings were held in the schoolhouses and private homes. They were conducted more on the pioneer plan than the more formal mode of today. People wore no silks and satins then; their clothing was mostly home made and they did not object to getting right down on their knees at those revival efforts for which those times were noted. Some of those revival meetings were spirited affairs and some of the bad boys used to say that when the women got to shouting the fun commenced. And there was the old fashioned camp meeting where the people would go with a covered wagon or tent and camp out for days at a time near some good spring in the woods, and there are some certain spots in this county today still spoken of as "the old camp meeting ground." But the old fashioned camp meeting was a pioneer institution and has almost passed away in its old form.

The old log courthouse in Winterset was used for several years for all the town gatherings, church, school, political and social.

The politics of an early day in Iowa was of a mild form; there were the democrats and whigs; some were democrats I suppose because Jackson was a democrat; others were whigs because they didn't want to be democrats. The principal difference between the parties at that time was on the tariff and on banking, but as the people on the frontier did not buy much, they did not excite themselves very much about the tariff.

The campaigns were run differently from what they are now. It was independent politics then, more like the primary campaigns, only there were not so

many candidates. If a man ran for office then he went around over the country and talked to the voters. There was no packing of conventions then, for there were no conventions to pack, and before the secret ballot came into use they voted by word of mouth. The candidates' names were written in a column in the voting place and when a man went to vote for a man he said so and it was marked down to him, and if a man got the most votes he was elected and if he did not get the most votes he was not elected.

One heard little about politics then, only in a presidential campaign, and not much then and it would be four weeks after election before it was known who was elected President. There were but few papers published in Iowa at that time. There was one started in Des Moines early in the '50s. An agent came around through this county and my father subscribed for the paper. I do not remember the name of the paper.

There were a few abolitionists in the eastern states and some farther west who thought that it would be funny to steal a few negroes and run them off to Canada, and that raised a little steam. And there were a few "Know Nothings" that were mean enough to think that Pat and Yacob had no right to vote and hold office in this country and that certain religious people ought to have nothing to say in this Government, and that raised a little more steam. And there were a whole lot of fellows who said that the South should not have any more territory for slavery if they could help it. And there were a whole lot of fellows who said they wanted more territory for slavery, that they needed it in their business and that they would have it if they could get it. And then things began to boil. Our quiet, independent politics was soon changed to a roaring, raging political storm.

The different parties raised their liberty poles in every town in the county. They held their meetings in every schoolhouse in the county, sometimes in the daytime and sometimes at night. Sometimes they would hold their meetings in the woods. They would sometimes gather at a schoolhouse like a camp meeting, go in the morning and stay all day, have speaking in both the forenoon and afternoon. And they would sometimes round up at Winterset in the evening and frequently some would get enthused with spirits that were not altogether political. They would sometimes have a joint discussion. Both sides would meet and divide the time and each side would have just so long a time to see how many mean things he could say about the other side, and according to the verdict of the crowd both sides always came out away ahead.

Henry Clay Dean made his great speech to the people of Madison County in the summer of 1860, I think. He spoke under a walnut tree just a few steps south of the old lime kiln on Buffalo road. The stump of that tree was dug up a few years ago to get it out of the highway. There was a crowd there like a camp meeting and the woods of Middle River rang with Henry Clay's voice. At the close of the meeting the people crowded around the stand to shake hands with the speaker; men and women, old and young, strove in that throng to extend that mark of courtesy to their favorite orator.

BIG SNAKE HUNT IN 1848

Much has been said at one time or another about the "Great Snake Hunt," as it was called, which took place in this county in the spring and summer of 1848.

As is well known, when this county was first settled the rattlesnakes were very numerous and it is natural that the settlers would be very uneasy lest some of their loved ones should become victims of the deadly sting of these reptiles, so during the fall and winter previous to that spring, there was as much talk as about the cabbage snake the last year or two, and with better reason.

After talking the matter over among themselves for some time they called a meeting of the settlers to form some plan of concerted action to get rid of the snakes, and they concluded that the best way to get rid of the snakes was to kill them. So it was agreed to have a general snake hunt the coming season. To increase the interest in the enterprise it was decided to divide the settlers into two companies by the line running through the center of the county east and west. This line divided the settlers about evenly.

Those living on the north side of that line were in the North Company and those living south of it were in the South Company. To give form to the movement each company selected a captain. William Combs was captain of the North Company and Ephraim Bilderback was captain of the South Company, and to add still more interest to the hunt it was agreed that the company killing the greatest number of snakes was to receive from each man of the defeated company a certain amount of corn to be delivered at Hart & Hinkle's mill, which was being built that summer. As to the amount of corn there seems to be some difference in recollection. Mr. Davies has it two bushels to the man; Mr. Guye thinks it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ but Mr. Wilkinson thinks that it was a peck of corn to the man. But it matters little about the amount; it was a small amount of corn but the corn was never paid, though I think (W. S. Wilkinson, writer of the article speaking) it would have been if it had ever been demanded, and the circumstances had been such that it could well have been done, but the snow was so deep that winter that the settlers could scarcely get the corn to the mill to make the meal for their corn bread and by the time their crops were in the next spring, there was not one settler in a dozen that had any corn above what would bread their family through the summer. And the object of the hunt was accomplished; the snakes were killed and little was thought of the bonus.

All the instructions given were to go forth and kill all the snakes they could; to sneak out and watch the dens as the snakes were coming out in the spring and kill as many as possible before they got abroad. You may be sure that all were pretty busy that spring getting their ground ready and planting crops, but at noon every nice, warm day, while the snakes were coming out of their dens, some one would run down to the snake dens to see if there were any snakes lying around in the sun, and usually some were caught. Most of the snakes killed were caught before leaving their dens.

It is the habit of the rattlesnake at the approach of winter to den up in the rocky bluffs along the streams where there is an open ledge of rocks affording an entrance. They remain in their dens until the weather begins to get quite warm in the spring. About the last of April or the first of May, according to the season, they begin to come out in the warm part of the day and lie around in the sun a while and then crawl back into the den. As the weather grows warmer they leave the den by degrees, coming back to the den at night for a while before leaving it entirely, affording the vigilant snake hunter a good opportunity to kill

them before they get off into the woods and brush. Many snakes were found and killed after getting away from their dens that summer and fall.

The settlers were on the lookout for snakes at all times and Sunday was given over to the hunting and killing of them. Quite a few were killed in the fall as they were returning to their dens. It was customary to go around armed with clubs and when watching the dens in the spring have a wire hook driven into the end of a stick to pull the snakes out of holes and from under rocks. The rattles of the snakes were saved and were counted at the celebration held in Guye's Grove on the Fourth of July, 1848—the first celebration ever held in this county.

There was a committee appointed to count the rattles, consisting of Jacob Combs and William Gentry, of the North Company, and David Bishop and some one whose name is not now remembered, from the South Company. A. D. Jones of the North Company was appointed clerk of the committee. The rattles counted that day amounted to between three thousand and four thousand. The north side counted the most rattles. Few kept count of the snakes killed after that season, but from some who did keep count there were ten or twelve per cent of the snakes killed after the count, which would run the total number killed that season to something over four thousand.

There was no organized "snake hunt" after 1848 but the settlers kept up their vigilance and watched the snake dens just as closely for several years after the "hunt" until the snakes became quite scarce, so that they ceased to cause any great uneasiness.

Some very interesting and successful snake frolics were engaged in that season, some of which have already been told in county history that seems a little large, which, no doubt, are true. It should be understood that these large frolics took place on Sunday, when the whole force would go forth in crowds and make a general round up of dens. One of these was where George Guye and some others of the north side killed over one hundred snakes one Sunday. Mr. Guye is still living to testify to these facts. The first den they went to in the morning, when it was cool, they found about thirty-seven snakes rolled up in a ball, supposedly to keep warm, and during the day they killed the number given. Of course this took place in the spring when the snakes were coming out of their dens.

At first there was no town, mill, church or schoolhouse, and nothing to draw the people together, so there were no beaten roads and nothing more than a narrow path from house to house or anywhere else and there were high weeds and grass everywhere. It seems fortunate, as numerous as the rattlesnakes were in this county, that there were not more people bitten by them. The boys, and many of the men, went in their bare feet in the warm weather and ran some very close chances of being bitten by rattlesnakes while in the weeds. But the large kind were considered slow of action until thoroughly aroused and it is said they would always rattle before making their strike. Men and boys would jump higher and farther at the sound of the rattle of a snake than they were apt to do under any other circumstances. The constant vigilance of the people and the inertness of the snakes was probably the reason so few were bitten. There were but two cases of snake bite in the Wilkinson neighborhood, neither of which proved fatal. There were other cases in the county and there were

some deaths. Sam Peter's boy was bitten on the finger or hand while playing near the house and died in a few hours. Of the two spoken of in the Wilkinson neighborhood, one is still living but not in this state. They were both confident that their lives were saved by the use of whisky—the only sure cure for snake bite. It was so popular a remedy that people usually kept some on hand in case of need. Some people used to think it was as good a preventative as a cure. When the first prohibition law was passed in this state it was opposed by a good many on the ground that whisky was the only sure cure for snake bite. People do not seem to think so much of whisky for snake bite as they used to. The doctors do not use as much for snake bites as they did but they use it for other things.

Stock was sometimes bitten by rattlesnakes, or supposed to be, and the remedy in that case was rattlesnakes master, a weed that grew everywhere on the prairie, with a stem, flag leaves and a large burr on top. This weed was gathered, the juice pounded out and mixed with sweet milk and the animal drenched with it; a poultice was also made of this weed and bound to the wound. There were but few deaths among stock caused by snake bite.

Some of the habits of the rattlesnake are hard to understand. So many stories have been told about snakes that are so unreasonable that one is apt to consider all stories which are not understood as "snake stories."

Uncle Davy Henry, a very nice, jovial fellow, settled on Cedar Creek, on the bottom place now occupied by J. J. Gaston. He was liked by everybody but was counted a little high on snake stories and every one had a laugh at Uncle Davy's stories. He used to tell of seeing a dozen or two young snakes run into their mother's mouth. Every one knew that was not true but people repeated it to laugh about and the boys laughed about it. They knew it was not true because the old folks said it was not true, but everybody liked Uncle Davy, he was such a nice clever man and so truthful in everything except snakes. Sarah Cooper states in her work on the subject of snakes that "the young rattlesnakes are hatched in broods of eight or ten and cared for by the mother snake until well grown, and on the approach of danger they run into their mother's mouth." How now about Uncle Davy's story? It don't look so bad after all.

Some of the snake stories told are snake stories indeed, but others that look unreasonable are nevertheless true. W. S. Wilkinson once opened an old snake and found in it thirty-four young ones and he helped his mother skin an old one to get the oil for medical purposes and found in it over ninety young snakes, ranging in length from one and one-half to two inches. Henry Rogers, a neighbor of the Wilkinsons, afterward counted ninety-four young snakes in an old one.

Note.—From some cause Mr. Davies got the date of the snake hunt wrong. He has it 1849. It should be 1848. See A. D. Jones' letter in "Madison County History."

It is thought to be a disputed question among naturalists whether or not rattlesnakes care for their young in this way.

CHAPTER XXX

ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER THINGS

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

By Ezra Brownell

The order of Patrons of Husbandry originated with O. H. Kelly, an officer of the Department of Agriculture, in 1866, and the giving to women a full membership therein, with Miss Carrie A. Hall, of Boston, Massachusetts. These two, with William Saunders and Rev. A. B. Grosh, of the Department of Agriculture, William M. Ireland, of the Postoffice Department, Rev. John Trimble and J. R. Thompson, of the Treasury Department, and F. M. McDowell, a pomologist, of Wayne, New York, organized the National Grange, in a small building in the gardens of the Department of Agriculture on December 4, 1867, and the following officers were elected: J. R. Thompson, lecturer; William M. Ireland, treasurer; O. H. Kelly, secretary; William Saunders, master.

The first subordinate grange was organized at Washington, D. C., as a school of instruction, January 8, 1868, with William M. Ireland as master. The first subordinate grange to receive a charter was at Fredonia, New York, April 16, 1868. The first state grange organized was Minnesota State Grange, February 22, 1869. The first subordinate grange organized in Iowa was Newton Grange, No. 1, at Newton, Jasper County, May 2, 1868, under dispensation from the National Grange, with A. Failer, W. M. and C. A. Fish, secretary. The first subordinate grange to receive a charter from the Iowa State Grange was Hardin County Grange, No. 1, January 1, 1871, organized by Dudley W. Adams. The first Iowa State Grange was held in 1871 and its sessions have been held each year since at various places in the state.

The granges organized in Madison County were as follows:

No. 12, Prairie Flower, January 10, 1871, Ohio Township, William Anderson, master; J. Garst, secretary; W. Anderson, organizer.

No. 85, Earlham, December 6, 1871, Earlham; S. Hightower, master; D. Stanton, secretary; W. D. Wilson, organizer.

No. 170, Penn, February 15, 1872, Penn Township, C. Crane, master; Daniel Francis, secretary; J. D. Whitman, organizer.

No. 210, St. Charles, February 20, 1872, St. Charles; S. M. Creger, master; John Honnold, secretary; S. M. Hightower, organizer.

No. 249, Stringtown, March 13, 1872, Jackson Township; William Bard, master; J. S. Bard, secretary; S. M. Hightower, organizer.

No. 262, North Branch, March 14, 1872, Douglas Township; J. Butler, master; J. H. Lock, secretary; S. M. Hightower, organizer.

No. 295, Douglas, March 30, 1872, Douglas Township; J. A. Dooley, master; S. A. Ellis, secretary; S. M. Hightower, organizer.

No. 376, South Branch, May 7, 1872, Douglas Township; H. Davis, master; John Stock, secretary; S. M. Hightower, organizer.

No. 378, Winterset, May 11, 1872, Winterset; N. W. Garretson, master; W. H. Lewis, secretary; W. D. Wilson, organizer.

No. 480, Prairie View, July 8, 1872, Jackson Township; Henry Comp, master; E. G. Perkins, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 559, Peru, September 4, 1872, Walnut Township; Isaac Reager, master; B. F. Brown, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 560, Scott, September 4, 1872, Scott Township; J. S. Holmes, master; W. S. Wilkinson, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 571, Grand River, September 14, 1872, Grand River Township; J. W. Pinkney, master; T. Sharp, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 755, Webster, December 28, 1872, Webster Township; E. A. Pindell, master; M. C. Shaw, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 875, Union Chapel, February 11, 1873, South Township; W. H. Queen, master; S. A. Ross, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 876, Monroe, February 12, 1873, Monroe Township; Bolsar Hartsook, master; B. F. Hartsook, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 877, Clanton, February 13, 1873, Monroe Township; Gerth Hamblin, master; Mattie Hamblin, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 878, Deer Creek, February 14, 1873, Monroe Township; J. Reasoner, master; M. R. Sheldon, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 895, Jefferson, February 18, 1873, Jefferson Township; J. A. Hartenbower, master; William McCleary, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 896, Union, February 18, 1873, Union Township; T. S. Love, master; J. S. McGinnis, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 899, Patterson, February 19, 1873, Patterson; W. Howell, master; John Gamble, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 935, Pleasant Grove, February 22, 1873, Jefferson Township; Jas. Means, master; J. T. Shaw, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 1,096, Lincoln, March 14, 1873, Lincoln Township; W. J. Ruby, master; W. A. Steward, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 1,206, Valley, March 22, 1873, South Township; Robert Cleland, master; M. I. Bean, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 1,207, Ohio, March 24, 1873, Ohio Township; C. H. Young, master; G. W. Foreman, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 1,208, Liberty, March 27, 1873, Lincoln Township; William Hartsook, master; Noble Peters, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 1,235, Harmony, March 29, 1873, Madison Township; M. A. Knight, master; George Storck, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 1,236, Bethel, March 31, 1873, Walnut Township; L. H. Chapman, master; D. F. Foster, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 1,293, Jackson, April 5, 1873, Jackson Township; S. Hamilton, master; D. H. McDill, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

No. 1,382, Buckeye, April 17, 1873, Ohio Township; Robert Eyrie, master; Calvin Ellis, secretary; N. W. Garretson, organizer.

The above granges continued their work for various periods, all finally lapsing. The last to report to the State Grange were No. 376, South Branch,

paid to December 31, 1891; No. 480, Prairie View, paid to June 30, 1892; and No. 1,208, Liberty, paid to December 31, 1894.

Perhaps an epitome of the Grange principles and accomplishments would be interesting, the motto being "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

The specific objects of the grange were to develop higher manhood and womanhood; to strengthen love for pursuits; to foster cooperation; to maintain laws; to buy less and produce more; to condense the weights of exports; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy; to meet together, talk together, work together, and act together for mutual advancement.

FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a township mutual benefit association was held on June 22, 1878. Wm. McDonald presided at this meeting and H. D. McCombs acted as secretary. A permanent organization was perfected with Emerous Hazen as president; J. C. Weede, secretary; and John Westphal, treasurer. On January 4, 1879, at the second meeting the same officers were chosen. On December 4, 1879, the association met for the purpose of adopting a constitution, and articles of incorporation as the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, covering the south half of Dallas County and all of Madison County. At this meeting Emerous Hazen was chosen president; H. D. McCombs, secretary; and John Westphal, treasurer. The charter members were all Jefferson Township farmers, viz.: H. D. McCombs, A. P. Fitch, Wm. McDonald, Charles Wishmire, Wm. Buske, Emerous Hazen, H. E. Marquardt, Louis Ballou, Ed. Steinhaus, Wm. Steinhaus, F. P. Hazen, Ferdinand Marquardt, Harry Linton, A. B. Kirkpatrick, Chris. Heitman, J. C. Weede, and John Westphal.

At a special meeting held in Winterset on January 10, 1880, the newly incorporated company elected the following officers: President, Emerous Hazen; vice president, Lewis Ballou; secretary, H. D. McCombs; treasurer, John Westphal; directors, A. B. Kirkpatrick, Wm. McDonald, J. C. Weede, F. P. Hazen, Harry Linton, A. P. Fitch, Ferdinand Marquardt, Wm. Buske, Chris. Heitman and H. E. Marquardt.

Some time during the year 1880 Emerous Hazen died and at the annual meeting in December of that year George Storck was chosen president, H. D. McCombs, secretary, and Wm. McDonald, treasurer. Mr. Storck held the position of president until April 8, 1893, when he was chosen secretary to take the place of H. D. McCombs, deceased, and has held that position to the present time. Mr. McCombs had held the position of secretary from 1880 to the time of his death in 1893, with the exception of the year 1881 when it was filled by James McCullough. At the time of the death of Mr. McCombs, John Brooker, who had been vice president since 1885 became president, serving as such until his death in the year 1904. At the time of Mr. Brooker's death George Mueller was vice president and was then made its president, serving in that capacity until the present time. Abe Golden was elected treasurer in 1882 to take the place of Wm. McDonald, deceased, serving as such until the annual meeting of 1888 when Taylor Jennings was chosen and he has held that position to the present time.

The company at the present time is in a flourishing condition, carrying over two million dollars risk by 1,200 farmers.

The annual meeting is held in Winterset on the third Saturday of October of each year. At the last meeting the following officers were chosen:

President, George Mueller of Jefferson Township, Madison County; vice president, D. C. Harper, of Adams township, Dallas County; secretary, George Storck, of Madison Township, Madison County; treasurer, Taylor Jennings, of Van Meter Township, Dallas County. There is also chosen one director from each township, there being nineteen at the present time.

MADISON COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

By H. A. Mueller

Pursuant to a call, a meeting was held in the grand jury room in the court-house at Winterset, Iowa, on March 14, 1903, at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of organizing a farmers' institute in Madison County. H. A. Mueller was chosen temporary chairman, and T. M. Scott temporary secretary. After a few remarks the following officers were chosen: President, J. H. Leonard, of Union Township; secretary, T. M. Scott, of Scott Township; treasurer, H. A. Mueller, of Winterset; members of the executive committee, W. H. Lewis of Lincoln Township, George Mueller of Jefferson Township, J. W. Sawhill of Jackson Township, John Schoenenberger of Walnut Township, and A. J. Jones of Scott Township.

Arrangements were made to hold the first institute on March 25th and 26th following. H. A. Mueller was appointed a committee to secure members and to arrange for the coming program.

The first annual meeting of the Madison County Farmers' Institute was held in the court room on March 25, 1903. Prof. P. G. Holden of Ames, Iowa, and Henry Wallace of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa, took part in the program. The day following, March 26th, the constitution and by-laws were adopted and the officers chosen for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. H. Leonard; vice president, T. M. Scott; secretary, H. A. Mueller; treasurer, A. M. Meachem; executive committee, W. H. Lewis, John Schoenenberger, and George Storck.

The presidents and secretaries of the Institute, since 1905, have been:

Year	President	Secretary
1905.....	T. M. Scott	H. A. Mueller
1906.....	H. H. Hawk	H. A. Mueller
1907.....	H. H. Hawk	J. S. Herman
1908.....	H. H. Hawk	J. S. Herman
1909.....	S. A. Hays	W. I. Raymond
1910.....	S. A. Hays	W. I. Raymond
1911.....	S. A. Hays	W. I. Raymond
1912.....	W. D. Patterson	H. G. Tilton
1913.....	W. D. Patterson	H. G. Tilton

The last institute was held at Winterset on January 16 and 17, 1913, and was a very successful meeting. The following summer arrangements were made for a

Short Course to take the place of the Farmers' Institute. At a meeting on September 20, 1913, officers were chosen as follows:

President, W. D. Patterson; vice president, W. P. Rhyno; secretary, W. H. Vance, treasurer, P. M. McNamara. W. H. Vance, refused to serve and at a later meeting S. A. Hays was chosen secretary and township vice presidents were chosen. The first *Short Course* was held at Winterset December 29, 1913, to January 3, 1914.

MADISON COUNTY FAIRS

By H. A. Mueller

The first settlers had been here ten years before there was any attempt made to hold any kind of a fair. They were busy in building homes, clearing the forests, building fences and breaking the land for cultivation.

In the fifth annual report of the Iowa State Agricultural Society for 1858, Elias Stafford, secretary of this society made the following report: "The question of organizing the Agricultural Society in Madison County was first agitated in June, 1856. Elias Stafford, during the early part of that month, circulated advertisements, calling a meeting on the 21st, at which time a number of farmers and others met and appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. B. F. Roberts, J. A. Pitzer, Elias Stafford, W. F. Suydam and E. R. Guiberson, to prepare and report a constitution for a County society at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 28th inst. The day to which the meeting stood adjourned having arrived, and those present who were at the first meeting and some others, the committee appointed for the purpose reported a constitution, which after due consideration was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned until July 5th.

"July 5th, 1856.—Pursuant to adjournment those interested in the formation of a County Society met. Elias Stafford in the chair. On motion the meeting proceeding to perfect the organization of the Society by electing officers as provided by the Constitution adopted at the last meeting. The election resulted as follows: President, Elias Stafford; vice presidents, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Suydam, J. B. Sturman, William Bennett, J. W. Shannon, Isaac Reager, T. W. Folwell, Samuel Kenyon and Frank Bosworth; corresponding secretary, B. F. Roberts; recording secretary, W. W. McKnight; treasurer, D. F. Arnold. Our annual meeting for the election of officers is held on the first Saturday of January of each year.

"The first annual fair was held October 8th and 9th, 1856, almost two miles northeast of Winterset. (This was on the James James farm, southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 29, Union Township, which is now owned by Mrs. Joseph Criss). There was no protection from the weather to anything on exhibition, except the ladies department, which was arranged under sheds. The exhibition was limited and, we might say, thin in every branch, although the weather was good. An address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Russell, of Adel, Dallas County. After the sale of some excellent fruit trees belonging to Mr. Smith, the proceeds were donated to the society. The people generally, were well pleased and satisfied with the exhibition and went home determined, if spared another year, to be among those who should draw premiums.

Receipts	\$146.25
Expenditures	78.90
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury.....	\$67.35

1857

“The annual meeting of the society was held, as provided by the constitution, on the first Saturday in January. The election of officers resulted as follows :

President.....	Wm. Jones
Recording Secretary.....	Elias Stafford
Corresponding Secretary.....	W. W. McKnight
Treasurer.....	D. F. Arnold

“Vice Presidents—H. J. B. Cummings, Elihu Wilson, John B. Sturman, J. W. Shannon, Isaac Reager, E. S. McCarty, Lemuel Kenyon and Frank Bosworth.

“The second annual exhibition was held at the same place as the first, on October 1st and 2nd, 1857. In the stock department, it was an improvement on last year, but in the grain and vegetable departments, not so good. There were 72 entries in horses and 53 in cattle. In both classes there were some excellent animals shown. Messrs. Compton, Wilson and Barnett were the winners in this class.

Receipts	\$141.45
Expenditures	43.40
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury	\$ 98.05

1858

“The election this year resulted as follows :

President.....	A. J. Adkinson
Recording Secretary.....	Elias Stafford
Corresponding Secretary.....	W. W. McKnight
Treasurer.....	B. F. Roberts

“Vice Presidents or Directors—D. F. Arnold, H. J. B. Cummings, N. W. Garretson, C. Wilson, Otho Davis, A. Parker, E. S. McCarty, William Payton, J. C. Johnston, W. Hardy and F. Bosworth.

“At this meeting initiatory steps were taken to secure a permanent place and fixtures for holding our fairs. After much debate this movement resulted in leasing ten acres of ground half a mile from Winterset. (This ground was south of the M. Schroeder brewery, in the northeast quarter of Section 31, Union Township, now owned by Mrs. S. D. Alexander). It is beautifully located on high, dry prairie, and we have succeeded in enclosing six acres of it with a good close fence, seven feet high, gates and other accommodations, so as to make it what it

should be for the purpose for which it was designed. The third exhibition was held on the new grounds on October 7th and 8th, and notwithstanding all our preparations, it was a comparative failure. We do not attribute this to a want of interest on the part of the farmers, but to the universal failure of crops and scarcity of money, in connection with the fact that a violent and cold storm prevailed during the fair and two days previous, rendering it very unpleasant for out of door employments.

Receipts for membership.....	\$80.00
Receipts from other sources.....	33.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$113.00
Paid out for fence.....	\$80.10
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury.....	\$32.90

"We have not paid any money for premiums, giving diplomas only. The fencing and other fixtures on our grounds have cost \$625.00 on which we have paid \$386.00 leaving us in debt \$289.00."

Fairs were held here annually until 1866, except the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, when there were no exhibitions. No reasons were assigned but all know that that was during the Civil war, when the people were busily engaged in defending their homes, and their minds were occupied with news from the front. The writer has not had any definite information relative to when the first fair was held at the grounds, west of Winterset. In the report for 1865 the secretary states that "The Board of Supervisors have appropriated \$300.00 for purchasing new grounds, and \$200.00 was raised by individual subscriptions." In the report for 1866 he says that "the fair was held at the grounds near Winterset. The Society have purchased the old fair grounds and are some in debt. However, a deed was not made to the Society until Sept. 2, 1867." Fairs were held here annually, except in 1804. A premium list was published that year, but that being the "dry" year, no crops were raised, the cattle and hogs were all sold, or were not in condition to be put on exhibition, and the farmers having the "blues," no fair was held.

The Society had its "ups" and "downs." Some years there was rain and mud to contend with. In others there were poor exhibits, or the times were hard. In 1882 a cyclone in July tore down the fences and buildings of the association. Ever since its organization in 1856, officers were elected every year at the annual meeting in January. A complete list of the presidents and secretaries is as follows:

Year	President	Secretary
1856.....	Elias Stafford	W. W. McKnight
1857.....	Wm. Jones	Elias Stafford
1858.....	A. J. Adkison	Elias Stafford
1859.....	David Stanton	J. I. Denman
1860.....	W. J. Patterson	J. I. Denman
1861.....	P. M. Boyles	J. J. Davies
1862.....	P. M. Boyles	J. J. Davies

Year	President	Secretary
1863.....	A. J. Adkison	C. S. Wilson
1864.....	A. J. Adkison	C. S. Wilson
1865.....	A. J. Adkison	J. J. Davies
1866.....	A. J. Adkison	Martin Houston
1867.....	A. J. Adkison	Martin Houston
1868.....	C. B. Lothrop	D. E. Cooper
1869.....	M. Glazebrook	E. G. Perkins
1870.....	Theodore Cox	D. E. Cooper
1871.....	Wm. L. Leonard	A. H. Adkison
1872.....	N. W. Munger	A. H. Adkison
1873.....	N. W. Guiberson	A. H. Adkison
1874.....	N. W. Guiberson	Herman Kinsman
1875.....	Wm. F. Hadley	D. E. Cooper
1876.....	Wm. F. Hadley	A. W. Wilkinson
1877.....	C. B. Lothrop	W. S. Whedon
1878.....	C. B. Lothrop	W. S. Whedon
1879.....	Wm. Hedge	W. S. Whedon
1880.....	F. H. Roper	J. A. Sanford
1881.....	C. F. Koehler	J. A. Sanford
1882.....	John S. Taylor	J. H. Wray
1883.....	John S. Taylor	J. H. Wray
1884.....	Henry Comp	E. R. Zeller
1885.....	J. P. Steele	W. P. Rhyno
1886.....	J. J. Gaston	W. P. Rhyno
1887.....	J. K. Barcroft	W. E. Ratliff
1888.....	J. H. Wintrode	E. L. Vance
1889.....	Ham Lee	C. F. Perkins
1890.....	Ham Lee	J. H. Wintrode
1891.....	Ham Lee	J. H. Wintrode
1892.....	C. F. Perkins	Charles Brock
1893.....	Ham Lee	C. F. Perkins
1894.....	Robert Niblo	S. A. Hays
1895.....	Robert Niblo	H. S. Thomson
1896.....	L. C. Houk	Ham Lee
1897.....	W. E. Mack—resigned	
.....	T. J. Hudson—chosen	Charles Lee
1898.....	T. J. Hudson	Charles Lee
1899.....	C. F. Allgeyer	T. J. Hudson
1900.....	George Johnson	Charles Lee
1901.....	Ben Minturn—resigned	
.....	W. H. Doak—appointed	T. J. Hudson
1902.....	J. W. Breeding	T. J. Hudson
1903.....	D. T. Miles	T. J. Hudson
1904.....	D. T. Miles	T. J. Hudson
1905.....	J. H. Dow	T. J. Hudson
1906.....	A. D. Guye	J. H. Dow—resigned
		A. L. Foster—appointed

Year	President	Secretary
1907.....	A. D. Guye	Elmer Orris— W. H. Vance—assistant
1908.....	A. D. Guye	John Duff
1909.....	Elmer E. Orris	W. E. Grismer
1910.....	Elmer E. Orris	A. L. Foster
1911.....	Elmer E. Orris	A. L. Foster
1912.....	A. D. Guye	S. A. Hays
1913.....	J. D. Ross	S. A. Hays—resigned April, 1913 Eugene Wilson—chosen
1914.....	Same officers held over	

However, the Society continued its exhibitions with more or less success, until the year 1913, when it closed its books, sold the property, turned the balance of money on hand to the treasurer of Madison County and went out of existence in 1914.

LEGEND

The first County Fair of Madison County was held about thirty-five rods east of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29, in Union Township. This property was then owned by James James and the fair ground was a little distance east of the stone house that has stood these fifty years or more and in the large open barn yard and pasture combined that remains to this day. At the time the highway ran north and south along the west line of this James' farm, but an open driveway extended easterly from the highway close south of the stone house and as far east as the barn yard and adjoining pasture. This open driveway was about forty feet wide. By evening during the fair the driveway was closely packed with wagons and great difficulty occurred in clearing the blockade.

POPULATION OF MADISON COUNTY 1849-1914

1849..	701	1850..	1,179	1851..	1,492	1852..	1,832	1854..	3,112
1856..	5,508	1859..	7,071	1860..	7,339	1863..	7,934	1865..	8,214
1867..	9,764	1869..	11,817	1870..	13,884	1873..	14,698	1875..	16,030
1880..	17,224	1890..	15,977	1900..	17,710	1910..	15,621		

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS FROM 1890-1910:

	1910	1900	1890
Center Township coextensive with Winterset City....	2,818	3,039	2,281
Winterset City:			
Ward 1.....	1,516
Ward 2.....	1,302
Crawford Township, including Patterson Town.....	707	830	830
Patterson Town	147	163	133
Douglas Township	736	899	891

Grand River Township, including Macksburg Town....	763	900	937
Macksburg Town	197	235	186
Jackson Township	615	766	749
Jefferson Township	648	863	804
Lee Township	497	606	593
Lincoln Township	699	798	811
Madison Township, including Earlham Town.....	1,459	1,424	1,061
Earlham Town	749	630	302
Monroe Township	649	737	771
Ohio Township, including Truro Town.....	940	958	866
Truro Town	310
Penn Township	698	765	773
Scott Township	781	960	974
South Township, including St. Charles Town.....	1,194	1,445	1,196
St. Charles Town	399	412	387
Union Township	595	770	794
Walnut Township, including East Peru Town.....	1,135	1,113	886
East Peru Town	371	252
Webster Township	687	837	760

CHAPTER XXXI

SOUTH TOWNSHIP

One of the three subdivisions of the county created was that of South Township, which became identified as such at the February term of the court in the year 1849, and the place selected for the first election was the house of Nathan Viney. Before court had adjourned the boundary lines as first drawn were materially changed, and at the July term a further transformation in its lines was effected.

As now organized and laid out, South Township is bounded on the east by Warren County, on the west by Scott Township, on the north by Crawford Township and on the south by Ohio Township. For agricultural purposes and stock-raising, this community has many superior advantages. Clanton Creek runs through it near the center from the southwest to the northeast and along its borders was found by the settlers a heavy grove of timber, which at the time was scarcely surpassed in the state. There are also numerous smaller streams, which furnish excellent water and drainage. Stone abounds on Clanton Creek and good veins of coal have been found on Buchanan Creek. There are two lines of railroads entering South Township. The Chicago Great Western cuts across this domain from the southwest corner to the northeast corner and a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, formerly the Keokuk & Western, enters on section 34, and running northward passes through St. Charles by a diagonal course. Hanley is a station on the Great Western. Its religious society is the Methodist Episcopal.

A large part of South Township's history relating to its early settlement has already been told in this volume, so that it would be repetitious and rather irksome to go over the details in this chapter. However, the reader by this time is acquainted with the fact that the members of the Clanton colony were the first white persons to stake out claims and become settlers in this locality. It should also be remembered that Caleb Clark, whose wife was a Clanton, was one of the band of immigrants known as the Clanton colony.

David Bishop was among those who settled in South Township in 1847, coming that year from Shelby County, Indiana. He established a home on section 7, and at the time his family was the eleventh to set up a residence here. David Bishop was one of the first county commissioners and in 1857 was elected treasurer and recorder of the county.

The Fifes—Amos, David and Samuel—were natives of Columbiana County, Ohio, and settled in the township in December, 1849, the details of which will be found in an article written by Samuel Fife, hereinto incorporated, together with quite a comprehensive survey of other pioneers, who settled here and the essential facts relating thereto. Mr. Fife mentions the names of many of the hardy men and women who took part in opening the land here to cultivation and giving the township its start on its great road to progress and prosperity, so that their names



DAVID BISHOP

Came to Madison County in 1847. Was elected a justice of the peace at first election held in Black Oak Grove precinct, August, 1847. One of the first county commissioners chosen January 1, 1849. Was elected recorder and treasurer of Madison County in 1857 and was defeated for representative in 1859. One of the commissioners appointed in 1851 to locate the county seat of Guthrie County. Father of Rev. J. G. Bishop of Dayton, Ohio, and of the late A. H. Bishop of South Township

will not be repeated, but their histories, as they relate to that of South Township, will be left to Samuel Fife to portray. There are many others, however, who deserve a place in this history not mentioned in the Fife reminiscences, and still others, the details of whose immigration to this county are not available. So far as possible, therefore, what is known of the settlers following those mentioned will be here indicated.

M. C. Debord, a Virginian by birth, immigrated from Shelby County, Indiana, with his family to Illinois to 1843, from which state he came to Iowa, and in September, 1849, located on section 7, in this township, where he lived for many years and enjoyed the fruits of a frugal and industrious life. He at one time served on the board of supervisors. Among his children born here was E. C. Debord, who married Miss Joan Hicks in 1873 and for many years lived on section 7.

J. C. Johnston and Madeline, his wife, left the State of Indiana in the spring of 1850 and arrived in Madison County, where they located, choosing for their home South Township. Jehu M. Johnston, a son, came the same year and located on section 32. The journey from the Hoosier State was made in a wagon and required about two months. Mr. Jehu M. Johnston later moved to section 26.

T. J. Rhyno also moved into the county in 1850. He was a Virginian by birth but lived for many years in the State of Ohio, where he married Sarah Draper in 1848. Mr. Rhyno located on section 32. He entered 500 acres of land. It is said that when he left his home in Virginia he walked the whole distance to Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1850 walked from Keokuk to South Township.

James A. Rhyno, also of Virginia, became a journeyman printer and worked at the trade for some time in Ohio and several of the southern states. He served in the Mexican war and during the winter of 1851 arrived in South Township, where he entered 160 acres of land on section 28.

The Runkles, Thomas and son, J. M., were settlers in this township in 1851. Thomas located on section 7, and in 1850 married Catherine Guilliams. J. M. Runkle located on section 1.

Nicholas Shaver was one of the first comers to the township. He was a native of Virginia, settled in Ohio, from which state he came by wagon to Madison County in 1851 and located on section 4 in 1853. George Hartman, came in 1851 and N. S. Allcock in 1847.

David Downs was born in Monroe County, Indiana, in 1824. He was married in 1848 and in 1850 settled in Warren County, where he remained until the spring of 1851. He then came to Madison County and located in this township. Mr. Downs built the first sawmill in the township and with his partner, and father-in-law, George Hartman, was engaged in the lumber business about three years, when he removed to his home on section 24.

James Phipps located on section 35 in this township in 1851. He was a native of Grayson County, Virginia. When thirteen years of age his parents removed to Tennessee and from there to Missouri, from whence he came to Iowa, first locating in Warren County in 1846.

C. W. Thompson, who was long a justice of the peace, was an Ohioan by birth and came from his native state to this township with his parents in 1852.

Abraham Black was born in the Old Dominion in 1803 and with his family removed to Indiana in 1840, from whence he came to Madison County in 1852 and located on section 22, where Hanley now stands.

John Hartman came with his parents, George and Mary Hartman, from Hendricks County, Indiana, to Iowa, in 1850, and to this county in the spring of 1851, when they located on section 14, in South Township. The father died in 1873.

Hogan Queen was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1821, and married Martha A. Runkle in 1846. With his family he came to Madison County by wagon in 1853, spending sixteen days on the road and upon his arrival here, located on section 7, where he improved one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Queen became a large landowner and one of the important men of the county.

J. M. Browne, a native of Pennsylvania, removed to Ohio when a young man and in the spring of 1855 came to Madison County and settled at St. Charles. In addition to being one of the pioneer merchants of the town he was also a farmer and stock-raiser and accumulated considerable land. In August, 1862, he organized Company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry and was elected its captain. After being wounded at the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, he resigned his commission and in the winter of 1865-6 represented this county in the Eleventh General Assembly. Captain Browne died in October, 1913.

N. P. Pomeroy was one of the worthy settlers who came to Madison County from Holmes County, Ohio, in 1855, and settled in this township. For many years his home was on section 17. He married Sarah J. Collins in 1860. She was also of Holmes County.

Jefferson Wheat arrived in South Township early in the '50s. His father bought a claim on section 26 and there the family took up their residence.

Thomas W. Stiles was one of the sturdy and worthy Hoosier farmers, who left his native state in 1858 and first settled in Warren County. Two years later he located on section 3, South Township. Stiles enlisted in Company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry in 1862 as second lieutenant and on the resignation of Capt. James M. Browne he was promoted to fill the vacancy.

I. S. Taylor, a Pennsylvanian by birth, moved with his parents to New York and eventually found his way to Indiana, from which state he immigrated to Iowa in 1858. He chose Madison County for his home and located on section 7, South Township.

James Young was born in Pennsylvania in 1831 and lived there until the spring of 1856, when he located on section 1, this township. He was a veteran of the Civil war, being a member of Company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

R. M. Young came in 1856. Located on section 12. He was a member of Company I, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Caleb Clark, after two or three removals, finally made his residence at Winterset. He was a mason, as were a number of his sons and it is doubtful if any one has done more hard work and more permanent work than the members of this pioneer family. The Clanton settlement was a stopping place for stock drovers and teamsters when the nearest market was at Keokuk and Eddyville. The Allcocks and Allens also stopped here and left their mark in the organization of Elm Grove Church. This was one of the first religious organizations formed in the county and it has been permanent and progressive. The old house of worship was



DOUBLE LOG HOUSE OF ISAAC CLANTON

Built in 1853 on section 23 South Township near St. Charles. The lumber used was sawed by the Hartman and Downs up and down sawmill on Clanton Creek. This was a palace in its day and was used as a residence until the '90s when it was converted into a barn and so used until about 1912 when it was torn down by James Fulton.

recently removed and a beautiful new one erected in its place, with all modern conveniences.

Other early settlers are Nathan Viney who came about 1848 settling on the west part section 18. Here the first election, January 1, 1849, was held in South Township. About 1850 Mr. Viney sold his farm and moved to section 26, South, owning the farm west of the Viney Schoolhouse, named after him, also the cemetery to the west of the home, later known as the Summerville farm.

James Wheat came in 1851 and bought the claim of Charles Clanton on section 26 later owned by Albert King.

Isaac Knotts came in 1850 and settled on section 35, on land now owned by S. A. Bradshaw.

George Smith settled in 1847 on section 10 on the east side of Clanton Creek. He was the father of Mrs. Amos Fife, still living in St. Charles.

Isaac Smith settled in 1847, at the foot of the hill on section 11, where Mr. Amos Fife lived for many years.

Pleasant Rollins settled on Clanton Creek on section 28, in 1847. His son, Caleb, lived in that vicinity for many years. He was a soldier of the Civil war, dying a few years ago.

David Simmerman came in 1848, settling on the west part of section 15, south of the present home of W. A. Carter.

Hiram Clough and family came in 1852 settling where S. T. Johnston lives, section 25, and Oliver Morgan, in 1853, settled just east of them on the same section on land that is now owned by S. T. Johnston and J. P. Small.

In 1849 Jesse Young bought the claim of Caleb Clark on section 14 and in 1851 sold to George Hartman. Mr. Hartman and Jesse Young in 1852 laid out the town of St. Charles.

Bud Whited came in 1847 with his brother-in-law, David Bishop, and settled in the northwest part of South Township near the present site of Union Chapel. This later became known as the M. C. Debord farm on section 7.

David Worley was a Methodist Episcopal preacher and in a very early day settled in section 3. Captain Stiles for many years owned the land.

Wm. Steigerwalt bought the first claim of Caleb Clark on section 10 and in 1853 sold to Mr. Steel, the father of Stephen Steel.

In 1855 William Bradshaw settled in section 36 on the farm now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Robert Phipps.

George Black came in 1852 and lived on section 36 for many years until his removal to St. Charles where he died about 1900.

Norval S. Allcock came in 1847 and bought the claim of Gifford Lee, now the present site of Hanley. His cabin was situated in the south part of the present site of Hanley near Mrs. Bishop's barn. He sold his claim to Abraham Black and bought the claim of Hiram Hurst on section 29 and moved there in the fall of 1851. Mr. Allcock was a county commissioner in 1850. It was at his home that the early circuit rider stopped and held church occasionally. Meetings were held at his home and later in the school houses, from which developed the present Elm Grove Church.

Thus by the time of the Civil war, South Township was pretty well settled and contributed many men for the various regiments, especially the 39th.

The first schoolhouse, which was a log cabin, stood about a fourth of a mile

north of J. M. Clanton's residence and was built about 1850. The building answered its purposes until about 1858, when it became a storeroom in St. Charles. Another schoolhouse took its place which, when discarded by the authorities, was converted into a harness shop, and is still used as a store.

Log raising and fitting them snugly and securely at the corners required a certain amount of expertness and among the settlers there were some who were adepts at the business, and when a cabin was to be raised their services were always in demand. Among the principal ones better known as "corner men" around St. Charles about the year 1840 were Joel Clanton, Samuel Fife, George Black, and David Downs. Samuel Fife helped raise cabins and fit the corners along South River and Clanton to Middle River. Mr. Fife says very little whiskey was used at these raisings and that he never happened to be at a raising where whiskey was present. However, he says that when Sheckels' house was raised in St. Charles in 1854, one Clerly, while sitting in the shade, met his death by a log falling on him. It is said that if the man had been sober he could have easily saved himself from harm. At the time Clerly lived on David Lathrum's place west of St. Charles.

Before the Civil war, any person so inclined and possessing the material and experience, could manufacture whiskey without let or hindrance from the Government. About 1860 Tom Young had a distillery on his place in St. Charles, which he sold to Jacob Kimer, who moved it to his farm, west of Hanley, now owned by Sanford Johns, where he put up a special building near a big spring and close to the main road. There he continued to make "fire water" until two years after the war, when the still was forced out of business thereafter by the mandates of the law.

REMINISCENT

The writer of the lines following was a daughter of Caleb Clark, a son-in-law of Mrs. Clanton, and a member of the Clanton colony. She was the first white female born in Madison County, January 9, 1847, and, according to local historians, she is credited with being ahead of all others in this respect, male or female. This little bud grew into a choice prairie flower, which was plucked by Andrew Tusha for his own. A few years ago, Mrs. Tusha was called upon by the *Madisonian* to relate some of her early recollections and this is what she said: "According to our old family Bible, I was born January 9, 1847, in Madison County, Iowa, about one mile from St. Charles on what is known as the old Hartman farm. From there father moved to the old Asa Evans farm in 1840, and from there to another place a little nearer Winterset. About that time was the California emigration and father traded a cow for a stove. That was the first stove I ever saw. About that time father bought the first clock I ever saw. Brother Frank Clark has the clock yet. I went to my first school while we lived there. They had home-made stools, without any backs. From that place father moved to Winterset when I was seven or eight years old. There I went to school in the first schoolhouse built in Winterset. It stood about the same place as where the South Ward school is now. We lived in Winterset until I was married to Andrew Tusha in 1866. Then Mr. Tusha and I moved to a farm on North Branch, sold out there and moved to the Middle River bottom, close to what is



MRS. MARY TUSILA

First white child born in Madison County. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Clark. Date of birth, January 9, 1847.

known as the Tusha Schoolhouse. Mr. Tusha helped organize the district and build the schoolhouse. We lived there about sixteen years and then moved to Hoosier Prairie, and from there to St. Charles, and from St. Charles we came to Elida, New Mexico, in 1905. Our son and son-in-law also came to Elida and filed on claims. There are schoolhouses all over the country and we have an eight room schoolhouse in Elida."

A PRIMITIVE SCHOOL

The first settlers in South Township were Joel M. Clanton, Isaac Clanton, Charles Clanton, Caleb Clark and their families, who came from Missouri in the spring of 1846, and settled near the present site of St. Charles. They were so busily occupied in building homes and clearing the forest that for the first few years no attention was given to schools. Soon other settlers came and by 1849 there were several families living in the county.

The organization of schools rested with the school fund commissioner. An original document was found among old papers at the township clerk's office, of South Township, describing a school district, which included the present district of St. Charles, and reads as follows: "N. S. Allcock. Sir: I have this day formed a school district, No. 3, in South Township, Madison County as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 30 in township 75 and range 26, thence east 3 miles to the northeast corner of section 2, in township 75, in range 26, thence south 5 miles to the southeast corner of section 36, in township 75, in range 26, thence west to the place of beginning, and you are hereby requested to notify the qualified voters within said bounds, to meet at the house of Joel M. Clanton therein on the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. and then and there proceed to elect by ballot one secretary, one president and one treasurer for said school district.

"Given under my hand officially this 10th day of September, 1849.

"E. R. GUIBERSON,

"School Fund Commissioner of M. C., Iowa."

On the opposite side of the paper upon which the above was written, the following appears: "A list of white persons residing in school district No. 3, of South Township, Madison County, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, taken between the 15th of September and the 1st of October, A. D., 1849; Joel Clanton, Nancy Clanton, William Clanton, Isaac W. Clanton, Moses E. Clanton, George Clanton, Thomas N. Clanton, William N. Clanton, Charles F. Clanton, John Clanton, Lucinda Clanton, Sarah M. Clanton, Rachel Clanton, Louisa J. Clark, Rachel C. Clark, Sarah E. Clark, Nancy E. Clark, Sunthaan Clark, George W. Clark, Granvill A. Smith, Lucinda Smith, William C. Smith, Mary Jane Smith, Lucy Ann Smith, Sary L. Smith, Elizabeth R. Smith, Lucinda E. Hail, Orlenia T. Hail, Jesse M. Hail, Willey Stagerwalt, Henry A. Stagerwalt, Martin Stagerwalt, Fearick Stagerwalt, Sarah E. Stagerwalt, Maranda Stagerwalt, Heserkiah Stagerwalt."

In accordance with this call the following officers were elected: President, George Smith; secretary, N. S. Allcock; treasurer, William C. Allcock.

No school was held that year but the following season a log schoolhouse was built in Frank Clanton's pasture, near the north side and about twenty rods west

of the turn of the road south of Mr. Vanatta's house and about ten rods north of where the slaughter-house stood.

Abner Bell, of Patterson, was the first teacher. School was held in the fall and winter of 1850-51 and the pupils attending were: Joel Clanton, William Clanton, Wesley Clanton, Moses Clanton, Margaret Allcock, Frances Allcock, Lorenzo Allcock, John Simmerman, James Simmerman, Jacob Simmerman, Sarah L. Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Lucy Ann Smith, Mary Jane Smith, Daniel Smith, George Smith, George Clanton, Thomas Clanton, Nancy Clanton, William W. Clanton, Charles Frank Clanton, Samuel Fife, James Bell, Mary Jane Bell.

The taxpayers of South Township at this time are indicated by the following: "A true list of the taxable property of the district, as taken from the assessment roll of the county, this 2d day of July, A. D. 1850.

Norval S. Allcock.....	\$1.60
William Allcock.....	2.01
Charles Clanton.....	2.61
Isaac Clanton.....	6.39
Joel M. Clanton.....	3.71
David Fife.....	2.71
Amos Fife.....	1.23
George Smith.....	2.74
Isaac Smith.....	2.20
David Simmerman.....	4.55
Nathan Viney.....	6.14
Jesse Young	2.55
Isaac Knotts	1.04
James M. Lee.....	2.49
Clement Lee	1.41
Jacob Kinkamon.....	.52
David Ralston.....	.58
Joseph Miller.....	.23½

"N. S. Allcock, Secretary of School District No. 3, of South Township."
All were marked paid except the last two.

ST. CHARLES

The land on which the City of St. Charles was originally located is the west half of the northwest quarter of section 24. The north "forty" was entered by William Wallace White, January 10, 1851, and the south "forty" by Jesse C. Young, December 14, 1850. Later George Hartman bought the north "forty" and he inspired the project of locating the town. The platting was done for George Hartman and Jesse C. Young, October 7, 1852, Simmons Rutty, surveyor. Hartman was an enterprising man and besides being a considerable farmer, operated a large sawmill on the Clanton, a short distance southwest of the present bridge near Hanley. The town as laid out comprised four blocks, called respectively the northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast sections, which in this respect is unlike any other town platted in the county. The owners gave the place



MR. AND MRS. NORVALL S. ALLCOCK

Mr. Allcock came to Madison County in April, 1848, and took up a claim where Hauley now stands. Elected township clerk of South Township, April 2, 1849, and member of Board of County Commissioners, August 6, 1849. Founder of the Elm Grove Methodist Episcopal Class and Church. The Methodist Episcopal circuit rider always found a welcome at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allcock.



METHODIST CHURCH, HANLEY, SOUTH TOWNSHIP
Erected in 1906

no name at the time, which was also a novelty in town building. For some time the little community discussed one name and then another, until finally it generally was agreed to call it St. Charles, after a town in Missouri. This name was adopted but it seems has never been entirely satisfactory. The postoffice was established December 13, 1853, with David Downs in charge. For some years the growth of the town was slow but when the railroad came its spirits were revived and since then St. Charles has advanced in a steady and substantial manner, until it is one of the best business towns of its class in the county.

The first house erected was by John Byers, in 1853, shortly after the town was laid out. This was a one-story log dwelling.

Milton Thompson opened the first stock of merchandise in St. Charles and was soon followed by B. F. Allison and the firm of Browne & McCreary.

Adam Stiffler and Charles Young were early blacksmiths.

INCORPORATION

St. Charles was incorporated under an order of the Circuit Court at the March term of 1876, when it was ordered by the courts that J. M. Anderson, W. E. Mack, H. D. Bean, E. Faust and William McClure be appointed commissioners to hold an election as provided by law. In pursuance of this mandate of Judge John Mitchell, an election was held at the township house in St. Charles on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1876. Upon the ballots voted was printed the following: "For incorporation or against incorporation," and forty-two citizens expressed themselves in favor of incorporation. There were only two votes cast against it. The names of the voters follow: Ephraim Wallace, Walter Wallace, William Ross, Alonzo Emery, N. B. Morgan, William M. Anderson, S. C. Coletrane, Grove Robinett, W. E. Mack, J. T. Anderson, J. M. Anderson, P. V. Carpenter, George Patton, D. P. Morgan, John F. Johnston, G. W. Armstrong, William McClure, E. Faust, H. D. Bean, David Wallace, Jacob Kepner, William Beaver, S. H. Lyons, S. L. Wood, William L. Brown, D. Boswell, J. R. Robertson, N. D. Bean, Hiram McCandless, Jackson Kleckner, William K. Kramer, G. C. Lawhead, T. Roberts, Stephen Steele, C. W. Thompson, L. J. Forney, S. M. Wallace, Andrew Reid, B. W. Tincher, J. C. Armstrong, T. F. Hoff, R. C. Nickle, R. Dick, William Barton.

On the 10th day of July, 1876, at the township house in St. Charles, the first election was held in the town for municipal offices. H. D. Bean was elected mayor, William McClure, recorder; T. Roberts, William Beaver, George Patton, J. M. Anderson and E. Faust, trustees. On the 14th day of July the newly elected officers met at the township house, qualified and perfected the organization of the incorporated town.

Among other proceedings of this meeting was a motion authorizing the mayor to purchase a docket and journal. David Wallace was elected mayor and W. L. Browne, treasurer. The mayor was instructed to appoint a committee to draft rules to serve as a manual to govern the council. This committee consisted of T. Roberts, William McClure and George Patton.

Following is a list of persons who have held the offices of mayor and clerk since St. Charles was incorporated: 1876—H. D. Bean, mayor; William McClure, clerk; 1877—Jackson Kleckner, mayor; C. W. Thompson, clerk; 1878—Jackson

Kleckner, mayor; C. W. Thompson, clerk; 1879—S. L. Wood, mayor; C. W. Thompson, clerk; 1880—S. L. Wood, mayor; C. W. Thompson, clerk; 1881—I. M. Clanton, mayor; C. W. Thompson, clerk; 1882—George Patton, mayor; C. W. Thompson, clerk; 1883—W. B. Hodge, mayor; George Patton, clerk; 1884—W. B. Hodge, mayor; S. N. Sayre, clerk; 1885—J. W. Baird, mayor; S. N. Sayre, clerk; 1886—John Baird, mayor; S. N. Sayre, clerk; 1887—A. V. Barger, mayor; S. N. Sayre, clerk; 1888—John McCandless, mayor; S. N. Sayre, clerk; 1889—S. G. Stouffer, mayor; S. N. Sayre, clerk; 1890—J. M. Browne, mayor; G. W. Jeffries, clerk; 1891—J. M. Browne, mayor; G. W. Jeffries, clerk; 1892—J. H. Stiffler, mayor; J. L. Armstrong, clerk; 1893—J. H. Stiffler, mayor; O. M. Horton, clerk; 1894—C. F. Wood, mayor; O. M. Horton, clerk; 1895—W. H. Cater, mayor; O. M. Horton, clerk; 1896—E. P. Bell, mayor; O. M. Horton, clerk; 1897—E. P. Bell, mayor; O. M. Horton, clerk; 1898—E. P. Bell, mayor; O. M. Horton, clerk; 1899—C. F. Wood, mayor; O. M. Horton, clerk; 1900—C. F. Wood, mayor; O. M. Horton, clerk; 1901—P. S. Wise, mayor; O. M. Horton, clerk; 1902—P. S. Wise, mayor; O. M. Horton, clerk; 1903—P. S. Wise, mayor; J. L. Fleming, clerk; 1904—G. A. Zimbelman, mayor; J. L. Armstrong, clerk; 1905—G. A. Zimbelman, mayor; M. I. Bean, clerk; 1906—P. S. Wise, mayor; J. L. Fleming, clerk; 1907—P. S. Wise, mayor; J. L. Fleming, clerk; 1908—P. S. Wise, mayor; J. L. Fleming, clerk; 1909—P. S. Wise, mayor; J. L. Fleming, clerk; 1910—G. L. Archer, mayor; J. L. Fleming, clerk; 1911—G. L. Archer, mayor; J. L. Fleming, clerk; 1912—G. L. Archer, mayor; J. L. Fleming, clerk; 1913—G. L. Archer, mayor; J. L. Fleming, clerk; 1914—P. S. Wise, mayor; Clive Johnson, clerk.

St. Charles has not yet reached that stage where it feels able to assume the expense of installing public utilities such as waterworks, sewerage, electric lights and paving. But it has the incentive and the inclination so to do and the time is not far distant when St. Charles will be enjoying these privileges and conveniences the same as some of her neighbors. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the town has many natural attractions, such as a pure atmosphere, plenty of good water, excellent transportation facilities and the surrounding country replete with finely cultivated and improved farms, whose owners are frugal, industrious and prosperous. With these conditions and blessings St. Charles has every incentive to continue on her road of steady advancement and has high hopes for the future. Her school and church buildings are modern and substantial and meet the requirements of all involved in their maintenance, and as a business and shipping center she gives way to none in the county, when all things are considered.

FINANCIAL

The St. Charles Savings Bank was organized by W. A. Tris during the spring of 1904, and on May 26th of that year opened for business in the building formerly occupied by the Citizens Bank. Its first board of directors was: J. D. Whisenand, J. G. Ohmsted, Edwin A. Nye, H. F. Cross and W. B. Brown, all prominent business men of Des Moines, and Francis Power and E. B. Cochran of St. Charles. The first officers were: President, J. G. Ohmsted; vice president, Francis Power; cashier, W. A. Tris; assistant cashier, N. J. Tris. In 1913,



NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, ST. CHARLES

Johnston Block, built in 1900. Masonic Hall and office of the Drs. Sayre above; J. F. Johnston's bank and Switzer & Anderson's general store below



SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, ST. CHARLES

Rebuilt in 1912

after nine years of continued growth, larger quarters became necessary, and a fine bank building was erected on the corner, which in its complete accommodations will make a suitable home for many years. Thirty stockholders representing a wealth of perhaps two million dollars are at present connected with and behind this bank. Its present officials are: Francis Power, president; A. R. Downis, vice president; W. A. Tris, cashier; and W. D. Downs, assistant cashier.

J. F. Johnston's Bank began business in June, 1901, with a capital of \$20,000, with the following officers: President and sole owner, J. F. Johnston; vice president, W. A. Barnes; cashier, Henry Hayden; bookkeeper, Carrie E. Johnston. Later the capital was increased to \$30,000, and in 1905 to \$50,000. In August, 1905, Mr. Hayden died and soon after Herman A. Mueller became cashier, and Carrie E. Williams assistant cashier. The officers in 1909 were: President, J. F. Johnston; vice president, Carrie E. Williams; cashier, H. A. Mueller; assistant cashier, C. C. Williams. In April, 1913, H. A. Mueller quit the employ of the bank after eight years of faithful service, and C. C. Williams became cashier. The bank has grown rapidly in the past ten years and is one of the leading private financial institutions of the county.

SCHOOLS

After St. Charles was platted in 1852, and until 1889, the town was a subdistrict of the school district of South Township, being subdistrict No. 3 when first organized (see early schools of South Township), and later it was changed to No. 6. The first structure was a one-room building, erected about 1858, which was replaced by a two-story building of two rooms in 1877. The first building was moved on the north side of Main Street and is now used by W. B. Snider for a general store. In 1886 another two-story building was added, making four rooms and a high school was organized, with Jackson T. Rhyno as the first principal. He served two years and George M. Langeteig followed in 1888. In 1889 St. Charles was made an independent district and since that time the following named have served as principals: J. D. Phillips, 1889-90; J. H. Schroeder, 1891; L. J. Little, 1892-7; J. W. Radebaugh, 1897-8; J. W. Miller, 1899-1903; A. H. Anton, 1904 to fall of 1906; Fred B. Tyler, 1907; E. G. Lockhardt, 1908-9; Frank E. Moore, 1910; Ray Edmondson, 1911; Merton Crowl, 1912; J. H. Denius, 1913-4.

A two-story brick building, consisting of eight rooms and basement, was erected in 1911-2, at a cost of \$15,000. St. Charles can boast of as good a school as any town of its size in the State of Iowa.

The first officials of the St. Charles independent school district were: J. M. Browne, president; R. D. Minard, secretary; David Downs, director; C. F. Wood, treasurer. R. D. Minard has held the position of secretary to the present time. The high school has an excellent four-year course and to date (1915) has graduated 150 students, 74 boys and 76 girls, the first class being graduated in 1893.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The early records of this society state that "about 1852 a number of families came to the county who were members of the Associate and Associate Reformed

Presbyterian churches. The first of these was Oliver Crawford, who in 1852 settled in Crawford Township on the farm still known by his name. J. G. Freeborn, Anderson McLees, Robert Gamble and William Kenedy came to the same neighborhood soon after. These persons soon organized a society for social worship and catechetical instruction on the Sabbath to supply the place of preaching. About this time Joseph Henderson, John and Robert Baird and a few others who had located near St. Charles united with those above named in an effort to secure preaching, at least occasionally. The first minister was the Reverend Mr. Tindsay, of the Associate Church; then came the Rev. John W. McClain, of the same denomination. On the 19th of February, 1855, an Associate Reformed Church was organized by the Rev. James Greene at the home of J. G. Freeborn with a membership of seventeen."

From the old session records which have been preserved since 1855 the following list of charter members of the Clanton congregation of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church when organized, February 19, 1855, is found: Oliver Crawford, James G. Freeborn, George Piper, Robert C. Baird, Margaret Gamble, John W. Baird, Joseph Henderson, John Wilkins, Lucinda Crawford, Martha Freeborn, Anderson McLees, Robert Gamble, Sarah Gamble, Nancy Baird, Margaret Henderson, Mrs. Wilkins. Robert Gamble and John W. Baird were elected ruling elders and James Greene, moderator.

From 1857 to 1862 this congregation sat under the preaching of different ministers, among others, the Rev. James Miller and Reverend Mr. Vance. Little can be discovered of the congregational history from 1862 to 1867, except that the congregation existed at that time as a United Presbyterian Church, the legitimate result of the union of 1858. Perhaps the war had much to do with the incompleteness of the session records at that time.

In 1867 the session was moderated by the Rev. Andrew McCartney. During this year four members were received from the Old School Presbyterian Church. May 1, 1868, there were forty-one members. In 1868 and 1869 the session was moderated by the Rev. A. J. McCartney and Doctor McCaughan. The present house of worship was built in 1868. On May 1, 1870, there were fifty-six members.

Rev. A. J. Graham was the first pastor of the congregation. His pastorate began in 1870 and continued about three years. In 1874 Rev. G. P. Raitt began his pastorate, which continued ten years. Rev. J. C. White acted as moderator in 1884 and 1885. In 1886 Rev. Wilson R. Baldrige was called to the pastorate. His pastorate lasted until 1893. From 1893 to 1905 there was no settled pastor. Rev. M. R. Cochran was stated supply from 1895 to 1898, and Rev. Leonard Proudfit was stated supply from 1899 to 1904. February 1, 1905, W. F. Graham assumed the pastoral duties and was installed on the 20th of June following. After a pastorate of about four years Reverend Graham resigned to take up work elsewhere, and for some time afterward the congregation was served by occasional supplies. Then for two years Rev. M. M. Milford held services on alternate Sabbaths. Later Rev. I. C. Rankin served as stated supply for about two years, and in July, 1914, Rev. H. J. Bell took charge of the congregation as stated supply. The present membership is about seventy-five.



OPERA HOUSE, ST. CHARLES

Formerly the old Methodist Church, erected in 1874. Property of the St. Charles Park and Improvement Association



VIEW OF A RESIDENCE STREET, ST. CHARLES

T. I. Killam and J. S. Hufty residences

CHURCH OF CHRIST OR THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

The church was organized in the spring of 1857 by Reverend Short, of Winterset, Iowa. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse or in the homes of the members until about 1870 when a church building, under the pastorate of Rev. J. P. Roach, was built on the lots still occupied by the present church building. Meetings were held about every other Sunday for many years until Reverend Roach came, who was a resident pastor and did much for the church. The first building was blown down by a hurricane some few years after its erection, so until the present church was built about 1890, services were held in the homes or in some empty store building. Services were also held in the building vacated by the Methodists and owned by the Old Style Presbyterians. Reverend Carpenter, later chancellor of Drake University, preached several years during its early existence. Some of the charter members and families belonging at that time are as follows: Isaac Clanton, Joel M. Clanton, George Smith, William Adams, Milton Thompson, Mr. Lympus, George Hartman, Mrs. David Downs, Wesley Stiffler, who was killed in the Civil war, John McGinnis, Sr., and four sons and a daughter, all of whom had families; Samuel Fife and others. For many years the pastors have been students from Drake University, and at present Rev. Herman Olmstead is serving the charge every Sunday. The church is in a flourishing condition with about one hundred members.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Mr. Adam Stiffler, of Norwalk, Iowa, while here last fall (1914) related that he came to St. Charles in 1856 and operated a blacksmith shop. The shop standing on lot 6 northwest section, where W. H. Black's house stands. Mr. Stiffler said that he did not belong to church at that time, and there was no Methodist class in town. In 1858 Reverend Murphy held a revival meeting in the new house of William Bradshaw, now owned by Eliza McLaughlin, and at these meetings Mr. Stiffler was converted. A class was organized with Mr. D. S. Smith leader; he soon after leaving, Mr. Stiffler was chosen class leader, remaining thus until 1868 when he moved to Norwalk, Iowa. St. Charles was first put into the New Virginia circuit; R. S. Robinson, presiding elder, and John W. Anderson was the pastor. Mr. Stiffler had built a shop on lot 6, northwest section, and Mr. Milton Thompson had built a log store on the east part of that lot 6, and in this store Mr. Stiffler and family lived, and in this home for the first two years the meetings were held. As the circuit was large, there was preaching about every third Sunday. Later Mr. Milton Thompson had built a frame store building on lot 3, southeast section, where the blacksmith and garage of P. S. Wise is located. About the year 1860 Mr. Thompson sold this building to the Methodist Episcopal Class for a church and went to the east part of the state. In this building which was transformed into a meeting house, church was held until 1874 when they sold the building to the Old Style Presbyterians and built a church on lots 3 and 4, northwest section. The lots and building are now owned by the St. Charles Park Association. In the year 1905, under the charge of Rev. M. J. Rarick, the present church was built at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

The pastors who have served the St. Charles Church since its organization are as follows: John W. Anderson, 1858-59; Enoch Wood, 1860; Sam Jones, 1861-62; J. Knotts, 1863-64; John Hestwood, 1865-66; Michael Sheets, 1867; transferred to Winterset Circuit, 1868—with John Hestwood, 1868-69; William Abraham, 1870; Israel Mershon, 1871-72; Frank A. Goodrich, 1873; James S. Morrow, 1874; Arthur Badley, 1875; supplied by John Branston, 1876; Arthur Badley, 1877-78; Benjamin Brownfield Kennedy, 1879; Charles W. Stuart, 1880; Benjamin F. Shetterly, 1881; Adam Kern, 1882; George W. Patterson, 1883-84; supplied by Alpheus Hunt, who held a wonderful revival, 1885; Benj. F. Shetterly, first quarter, got into trouble; W. Capps Smith supplied, 1886; Francis Plumb, 1887; Simon W. Lauck, 1888; supplied by W. W. Williams, 1889-90-91-92-93; Frank W. Ewan, 1894-95-96; Andrew Hancox, 1897-98-99; George W. Palmer, 1900-01; William Christie Smith, 1902; Monroe J. Rarick, 1903-04-05; William Mercer, 1906-07; Augustine W. Armstrong, 1908; Albert Edward George, 1909-10; John A. Evans Cunningham, 1911; supplied by W. W. Williams, 1912-13; W. A. Piper, 1914.

The present membership is about two hundred. Hanley is connected with St. Charles and has services on Sunday afternoons.

THE ST. CHARLES PARK AND IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The above association was organized July, 1905, and incorporated in August, 1905, by the following incorporators: Henry Innes, J. N. Smith, D. B. Sankey, G. L. Archer, Johnston & Stayton, L. W. Lynch, S. N. Sayre, P. S. Wise, S. S. Morgan, T. I. Killam, Dr. T. Roberts, Francis Power, Geo. A. Zimbelman, J. F. Johnston, E. E. Williams, H. A. Mueller, Henry Hayden, S. S. Switzer, H. P. Anderson, E. K. Anderson, J. L. Fleming, James McCloskey, O. M. Horton and Collins & Sloan. The purpose of the organization was to buy the old M. E. Church lots in order to preserve the grove in which old settlers and other meetings of a public nature might be held. Also to have a hall for public meetings and entertainments. The first officers chosen, who served during 1905, were as follows: President, S. N. Sayre; vice president, S. S. Switzer; secretary, Henry Hayden; treasurer, J. F. Johnston; directors, H. P. Anderson, L. A. Collins, J. N. Smith, F. Power and E. E. Williams. President, 1906: S. N. Sayre; Dr. T. Roberts served as president, 1907-08-09-10-11; W. A. Tris, 1912-13; J. L. Stayton, 1914; O. M. Horton, 1915. Secretary Henry Hayden died Aug., 1905; H. A. Mueller was chosen to fill the vacancy and held the position from that time to date. J. F. Johnston has been treasurer since organization. Directors for 1915 are: H. P. Anderson, E. E. Williams, C. C. Williams, J. L. Stayton, and J. N. Smith. H. A. Mueller, secretary; vice president, T. I. Killam.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF MADISON AND WARREN COUNTIES

The first records of the society were lost, but as near as it can be recalled by Lewis Allen and others, the first "Old Settlers" meeting was held in the Joel Clanton grove, just west of the Joel Clanton homestead, about the year of August, 1885. It was mostly through the energy and persuasion of Dr. William Anderson, a pioneer physician, that the first meeting was held, and the associn-



OLD SETTLERS' MEETING, HELD AT ST. CHARLES, AUGUST 12, 1908

Front Row: Mahala Tinsber, Louisa Porter, '56; James A. Rhyno, '51; Mrs. Amos Fife, '47; *John M. Hurst, '47; W. W. Gentry, '47; Samuel Fife, '49; Amanda Shigley, '52; Mrs. Caleb Rollings, '48
 Back Row: John Martin, Mrs. Harrison Shutt, '52; Mrs. Phaidin Jose, '52; J. W. Leonard, '52; Thomas Walker, '50; Mrs. Malbie Roberts, '50; Mrs. Lavina Allen, '52; Caleb Rollings, '48

* John M. Hurst is the oldest son of Hiram Hurst, who was the first white settler in Madison County.

tion organized. The first officers chosen were: President, John Byars; secretary, Dr. William Anderson; John Hartman and Lewis Allen, finance committee. Annual reunions have been held since that time and with one or two exceptions, when it was held at Patterson, the meetings have been held in the vicinity or within the Town of St. Charles, where the society was organized. Reunions are usually held during the month of August. Many look forward to this day as a day of meeting old friends and neighbors, and there congregate annually in the grove north of the Opera House, now owned by the Park Association, from one to three thousand people. Those who have been chosen president since 1902 are as follows: C. W. Faust, Dr. T. Roberts, Lewis Kimer, R. D. Minard, H. P. Anderson, Jas. A. Rhyno, W. F. Law and Dr. J. W. Bishop. Secretaries: M. I. Bean, C. W. Minard and E. K. Anderson. Officers for 1915 are as follows: President: James McCloskey; 1st vice president, Samuel Lee; 2nd vice president, Lewis Allen; secretary, Dr. E. K. Anderson; treasurer, J. F. Johnston; chaplain, Rev. W. W. Williams; executive committee, H. A. Mueller, C. C. Guilliams and J. L. Stayton.

JOHN MILLER POST, NO. 158, G. A. R.

John Miller Post, No. 158, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at St. Charles and received its charter March 30, 1883. The name assumed for the society was that of a young hero, John Miller, whose home was on the north side of town near the railroad. He was orderly sergeant of Company H, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and gave up his life for his country at Black River Bridge, in one of the southern states. Sergeant Miller's body was brought home and given the funeral rites of a brave soldier. This was the first burial of a war hero at St. Charles.

The names of the organizing members of Miller Post follow: George W. Armstrong, J. Mc. Armstrong, M. I. Bean, Edward Bell, William B. Hodges, Lewis Kimer, S. A. Lyon, Samuel P. Reed, Thomas Roberts, James H. Stiffler, Silas Sheeley, John Skinner, E. C. Shigley, G. W. Smith, Jefferson Wheat, William Wallace, Thomas Wilson, James Waddell, Nathaniel Winship, James Young. The first officers were: M. I. Bean, P. C.; Lewis Kimer, S. V. C.; Jefferson Wheat, J. V. C.; William B. Hodges, adjt.; Thomas Roberts, Q. M.; James H. Stiffler, surgeon; S. P. Reed, chaplain; E. Faust, O. D.; John Lathrum, O. G.; George W. Armstrong, S. M.; P. V. Carpenter, Q. M. S.

Post commanders from the organization to the present time: M. I. Bean, S. S. King, Daniel Matson, W. B. Hodges, J. M. Brown, James H. Stiffler, S. R. Leonard, Thomas Roberts, S. W. Lee, A. O. Scott, J. M. Brown, M. I. Bean, Adam Siedel, J. W. Carman, O. M. Horton, William Harding, Fred Johnston, J. W. Carman, W. L. Allen, Fred Johnston.

John Miller Woman's Relief Corps, No. 242, was instituted January 14, 1892. The charter members were: Mrs. Jennie Browne, Persis Smith, Emily Stiffler, Anna C. Anderson, Sarah E. Leonard, Carrie M. Martin, Anna Hodges, Florence Jeffries, Margaret Horton, Grace Roberts, Casander Burger, Eliza Hoff, Hannah Woods, R. Jane Stiffler, Margaret Armstrong, Elizabeth E. Mack, Catharine Bean, Florence Wood, Elinor Lee, Etta J. Armstrong, Catharine W. Minard, Louisa Johnston, Hattie Lawhead, Addie Carman, Barbara Foster and Isabell Faust.

MODEL LODGE, NO. 315, A. F. & A. M.

Model Lodge, No. 315, A. F. & A. M. was organized and sent in its application for a dispensation March 25, 1872. The application was signed by W. H. Hollinshed and R. D. Minard. W. H. Hollinshed was recommended for master, William Anderson, senior warden, and E. Frank, junior warden. Besides these the application was signed by George H. Cheek, Elijah Kinnaird, W. E. Mack, Allen Lawhead, Sr., H. G. Phillips, Samuel Wallace and J. A. Myers.

The application was granted and dispensation issued April 8, 1872. The new lodge held its first meeting on April 16, when the following officers were appointed: R. D. Minard, secretary; W. E. Mack, treasurer; S. M. Wallace, S. D.; G. A. Myers, J. D.; G. H. Cheek, tyler.

The first lodge hall was on the corner west from Johnston's Bank, where it remained until the lodge built the second story of a frame business building. Here it remained until the property was destroyed by fire in 1898. After the fire a hall was rented and occupied over the corner drug store until the Johnston Bank Building was erected, when the lodge built and furnished the second story, in 1900.

Model Chapter Order Eastern Star was formed at a meeting held in Masonic Hall, in January, 1895, at which time a petition for a dispensation was signed by Mrs. L. C. Hartman, Mrs. Sarah E. Leonard, Mrs. Maggie Horton, Mrs. Lida Johnston, Mrs. Susanna C. Bell, Mrs. Rebecca A. Minard, Mrs. Jennie J. Switzer, O. M. Horton, S. R. Leonard, J. F. Johnston, John Hartman, E. P. Bell, Sr., L. C. Minard, S. S. Switzer, H. C. Minard and R. D. Minard. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Susanna C. Bell, W. M.; R. D. Minard, W. P.; Mrs. Sarah E. Leonard, A. M.; Mrs. Rebecca A. Minard, secretary; Mrs. Jennie Switzer, treasurer.

January 15, 1894, dispensation was granted, and on February 25, 1895, Model Chapter received its charter. The charter officials were as follows: R. D. Minard, W. P.; Susanna C. Bell, W. M.; Sarah Leonard, A. M.; H. C. Minard, secretary-treasurer; Maggie Horton, cond.; Rebecca A. Minard, A. C.; Louisa Johnston, Adah; Jennie Switzer, Ruth; Laura Sayre, Esther; A. M. Horton, warder; E. P. Bell, S.

St. Charles Lodge, No. 416, I. O. O. F., was organized in St. Charles and a charter granted in October, 1880. The charter members were: C. W. Thompson, Dr. Thomas Roberts, H. Burger, T. F. Hoff and C. W. Hale.

The Odd Fellows first met in the Masonic Hall, where the St. Charles Savings Bank stands. This building burned in 1898. A hall was then purchased over the Jennings drug store, which burned December 23, 1911. In the following year the order built a new brick hall on the same site. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Madison Encampment, No. 146, I. O. O. F., was granted a charter in October, 1903. The charter members were: George W. Hubbell, Dr. E. K. Anderson, O. M. Horton, J. G. Carter and George Mackrill.

Rebekah Lodge, No. 460, at St. Charles, was instituted in October, 1890, with twenty-eight charter members.

Camp No. 2890, Modern Woodmen of America received its charter April 13, 1895, and had the following members at that time: John W. Baker, W. A.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ST. CHARLES
Erected about 1890



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ST. CHARLES
Built in 1868



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ST. CHARLES
Erected in 1905

Barnes, E. Bell, M. W. Browne, J. L. Davey, H. L. Martin, J. G. Martin, R. W. Martin, J. E. Montgomery, L. M. Ralston, George B. M. Robinette, S. N. Sayre. The first officials were: William A. Barnes, consul; J. G. Martin, clerk; L. M. Ralston, banker.

St. Charles Homestead, No. 200, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, was instituted December 15, 1898, with the following officers: H. F., G. L. Archer; M. of C., W. F. Lurr; M. of A., G. W. Armstrong; W. P., Dr. S. N. Sayre; C., J. N. Smith; O., H. L. Martin; W., W. O. Phillips; S., G. B. Chadd; G., U. F. Templeton; L. W., Mrs. Lura Sayre; L. R., Mrs. Mary F. Law; organist, Mrs. Hattie Archer.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SAMUEL FIFE

David and Amos Fife, being my elder brothers, and myself left our homes in the State of Ohio, September 2, 1849, coming by steamer down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Keokuk, where we worked until December 1st. David and I then started afoot to Madison County, shipping our belongings by freight team to Des Moines. At length we arrived at Des Moines and the next day, about 4 P. M., arrived at Thomas Cason's, hungry and tired. Mrs. Cason gave us our fill of corn bread and buttermilk and it was the best meal I ever ate, so it seemed. We pushed on to Isaac Smith's, where Amos Fife later lived, and stayed all (Saturday) night. The log house was 16 by 24 feet, and with their six or seven children, the Smiths slept in one room. They had good beds. The bedsteads were fastened to the walls.

Next day we went to church at George Smith's, the first house west of Isaac Smith's. Thomas Cason (New Light clergyman) preached.

David Fife "took a claim" and we built a shanty on the north side of Clanton, which was later owned by R. M. Young, where we both lived all winter, working at making rails.

Thomas Cason came here in 1847 and bought out Hiram Hurst. He was a very enthusiastic Christian and soon was holding regular religious services at his home, at George Smith's and sometimes at other homes until the Clanton schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1850. In those days ministers did not preach for the money there was in it but for the good they might do. The families composing his congregation or church were: Thomas Cason (eight or nine of them), Jacob Kincannon and family, George Smith and family, Isaac Clanton and family, Rachel Clanton, William Hale and family and David Bishop and family.

The settlers here when I came were: Joel M. Clanton, Isaac Clanton, Charles Clanton, Caleb Clark, Isaac Smith, George Smith, David Simmerman, Nathan Viney (on later Queen place), Norval S. Allcock, William Allcock, Pleasant Rollins (1847), David Worley, David Bishop, Bud Whited, Doc. Whited, James Fidler, William Hale, William Nunn (single man) and William Stagerwalt.

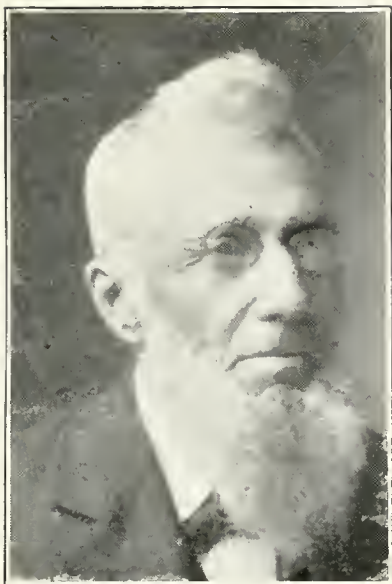
During the winter of 1850-51 there was a religious revival and William Nunn was immersed in Clanton Creek. Thomas Wilkinson at the time suggested that the minister had better put him under again, as it was current gossip that he was too intimate with a certain neighbor's wife. During that spring, while William Hale was away all day splitting rails near (now) Hanley, William Nunn and Mrs. Hale loaded up everything, even \$100 in gold and Hale's land warrant,

and left for Missouri. Hale found his house and premises stripped of contents when he returned home that evening. Next day, being April election at Viney's (west of Queen's), Hale asked for help to pursue the parties and recover his wife and property. No one would go, so he walked to Marion County, where he got a wagon and team, then took after the miserable couple, and overhauled them in Missouri. He brought Nunn back, turned him over to the county authorities, who held him at Winterset for trial, but no one appearing against him he was released. Hale took his family, before court convened, to near Council Bluffs and the next heard of him was early in the fall of 1854, when I met him on Cox's hill, between Winterset and Middle River. He and his father were on horseback going east.

I have omitted Hiram Hurst since he first settled in now Crawford Township, on what later became known as Cason place. This claim he sold to Thomas Cason in 1847. Later he lived on the old Sayre place, on sections 20 and 29, South Township, east of Elm Grove church. I worked for him on May 7, 1851, and hauled rails to his Scott Township farm. Some of the early settlers tried to make out that Hurst was a criminal; that he had stolen hogs in Missouri. Others said he had burned a building and had to leave Missouri. My understanding was that he got into an altercation with a man in Missouri and nearly killed him. While here he was a very quiet man, had good judgment and was of a fine family. His family here was composed of a wife and four little boys. I have worked for him several times and have always found him a gentleman and his wife a perfect lady. He sold out and went to Nebraska.

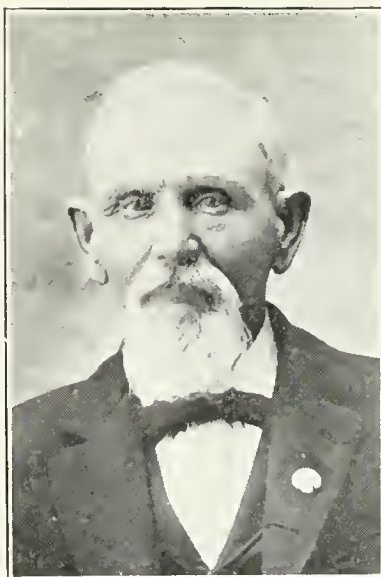
Norval S. Allcock came to Madison County in 1847, became quite a noted man in those early days and prominent in the early history of this community. He took part in politics, being a member of the second County Commissioners' Court. He was very prominent as a Methodist exhorter and class leader. Mr. Allcock bought his claim of Gifford Lee, where Hanley was laid out, and lived there until the fall of 1851, when he sold to Abraham Black and moved to the Hurst place, east of Elm Grove. Allcock's home was often used for church services and revivals. It always was the home of the circuit rider. When ninety years old Mr. Allcock walked two miles to church, and was highly complimented by Reverend Wickersham for his zeal and great services in the cause of Methodism in South Township. A monument should be erected to his memory. Elm Grove Church was the direct result of his early meetings.

The three Clanton brothers and Caleb Clark were the first settlers of South Township. They left Buchanan County, Missouri, in April, 1846, bound for Fort Des Moines, following the dragoon track that extended from Fort Des Moines to Fort Leavenworth. It was then well beaten. Clantons and Clark went to Fort Des Moines and not being pleased with the land over there, turned back, bearing southwest, recrossing North River at Linn Grove, and on the divide went into camp. From there the men of the party went out prospecting for claims, going southwesterly, crossed the county line of Warren and Madison into Crawford Township. They crossed Middle River near Hurst's claim and seeing a cabin went to it and found Hurst asleep. At first he was frightened but soon learned the object of his visitors and gave them much assistance in locating their claims on what was afterwards known as Clanton's Grove. They staked their claims May 3, 1846.



AMOS FIFE

Came to South Township, Madison County, in 1849. Married Lucy Ann Smith in 1851. Was a veteran of the Mexican war, having enlisted in an Ohio regiment. Died in St. Charles, April 28, 1908. His widow died March 15, 1915, at her home in St. Charles.



SAMUEL FIFE

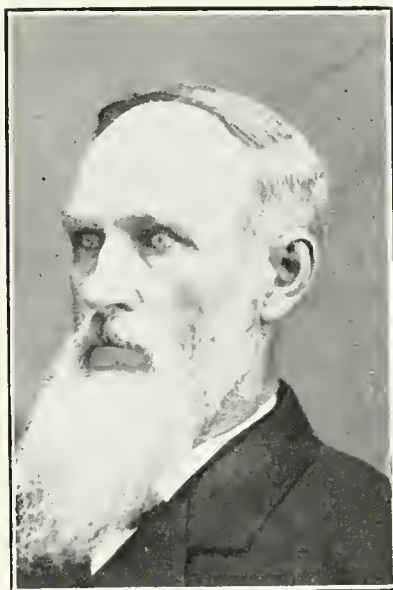
Came to Madison County in 1849. Member of Company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry. Is still living in St. Charles, Iowa.



WILLIAM SCHOEN

Came to America in 1851 and to Madison County in 1852. Was the first German to come to Madison County and the first of a German settlement in Jefferson Township. Died May 6, 1910.

* See history of German settlement



H. W. HARDY

Served Madison County as superintendent of schools for thirteen years in three different periods, being elected the first time in 1861. Also taught school in Madison County for over a quarter of a century and was more directly and for a longer time identified with the schools of the county than any other person. He died a few years ago in Winterset.

In the spring of 1850 many settlers came to South Township. J. C. Johnston and son J. M. located south of Jeff Rhyno's place, across Clanton. J. M. Johnston lived east of the creek.

Jeff Rhyno came in 1850 and William Rhyno settled near Peru. Hogan Queen's father settled here in 1850, buying out Nathan Viney, who had settled there in 1848.

Jesse Young came in 1849. He first lived where Caleb Clark lived and built a log house where George J. Carter now lives—one of the original owners of St. Charles.

In 1850 George Hartman and David Downs came from Hendricks County, Indiana. Hartman bought the land owned by Caleb Clark and occupied the previous year by Jesse Young. Downs lived in the same yard for four years.

Hartman was well to do. He brought his money in a chest 18 by 10 by 10 inches—hooped strongly with iron bands, and hauled it out with him in the family wagon. The chest contained \$4,000, all in silver. He first opened it at Indianola. Hartman was an honest, charitable man and feared no robbery of his money. Hartman and Downs hired the writer to drive an ox team to and from Burlington in August, 1851, to haul the irons for the first sawmill to be erected in South Township. George Hartman went along. We were gone twenty days and we labored all that fall and winter in putting up the mill. In December, Stephen Divilbliss, of Adel, was hired as millwright. He brought five men along to do the framing and build the mill wheel, but did not finish his work until 1852. The mill began operations as soon as there was a sufficient water supply that fall. The mill and dam were well built and cost heavily. The dam was frame and all the lumber was hauled from Compton's, south of Winterset. Hartman and Downs ran the mill until about 1862 or 1863 and then sold to Dr. Anderson, who at once rebuilt it.

I worked for Joel Clanton from a period in 1850 to August, 1851, and then lived with Hartman until August, 1855.

A town was laid out before St. Charles, about one-fourth of a mile northeast of that place, on sections 24 -75-26. It was named Fairview. Samuel Comstock laid it out in the fall of 1850 and put up a store building out of logs 16 by 24 feet. Simmons Ruty was the surveyor. Comstock went to Oskaloosa that fall and laid in a stock of goods and stored them at Joel Clanton's until his building was ready. The goods were sold at Clanton's and I was clerk during that time. Comstock had bought the goods on time and as he never finished his store room, the next spring his creditors took the goods back to Oskaloosa and the history of the Town of Fairview was ended. Comstock had entered a lot of land through Henn-Williams & Company, of Fairfield. Unable to meet the payments, he lost everything. Hartman bought the land of Henn-Williams & Company and St. Charles succeeded as a trading point. It was located a little southwest.

The first settler in St. Charles was John Byers. He bought the unfinished home vacated by Comstock in Fairview and moved it on lot 7 in St. Charles. The lot was given him as a premium for being the first man to settle in the town. This was in the fall of 1852.

Milton R. Thompson put in the first stock of goods in the spring of 1853 and ran a general store. One Allison in the fall of 1853 put in the second store.

Before this, trading was done at Winterset, Indianola or Des Moines. In 1855 Allison sold his store, which was in a log building on lot 1, to J. M. Browne and William McCreery.

The third store—a log house—was built on lot 5, where the Johnston Bank now stands, by a Mr. Burnside in the fall of 1854, and a short time later he traded the store to David Fife, who in 1855 moved the stock to Afton, putting up the first store in that new town. J. M. Browne was the manager of this store until 1875 or later.

At the April election of 1852 David Downs was elected justice of the peace of South Township, and Samuel Fife, constable. William H. Compton had been justice of the peace before Downs, but his constable was Harbert in (now) Scott Township.

The first marriage solemnized in St. Charles was in February, 1854. A Mr. Simmons was married to Miss Marshall, a sister-in-law of Milton R. Thompson, at whose house the wedding occurred. Justice David Fife performed the ceremony. I was one of the guests and thus witnessed the first marriage in the Town of St. Charles. Simmons came here from near Burlington to secure his bride and both returned to his home the next day after the ceremony by wagon. No record of this marriage appears in Madison County.

In the spring of 1853 the first bridge for wagons was built across the Clanton, a few rods below the Hartman sawmill. During this spring thousands of emigrants passed through this part of the county to California. The east and west roads were lined with teams. On this occasion the Clanton was not fordable and hundreds of teams had collected on the bottom waiting to cross. A genius among their number, seeing piles of slabs around the mill, planned and built a temporary bridge. Trees of proper length were cut for stringers and hauled to the banks of the stream. One end of the log was thrown into the water and floated to its place. Then men and teams swam across and the other end was placed in position. Slabs, loaned by Hartman, were laid on the stringers loosely, and all crossed over safely. A half day was spent in constructing this crude bridge but it answered the purpose and was used some time, or until the next freshet.

The exodus to California began here in 1849 and reached its maximum in 1850, but lasted several years. The early travelers followed up the divide south of Winterset, without crossing Middle River at all.

CHAPTER XXXII

UNION TOWNSHIP

At the sitting of the Commissioners' Court, on January 9, 1849, Union Township, the first to be named in the county, was created and its boundaries described. The place provided by the commissioners for holding the first election was at the home of Leonard Bowman. Union is bounded on the north by Jefferson, on the west and east by Douglas and Crawford, respectively, and on the south by Scott.

This township has many natural advantages. The surface is divided in about the proper proportion between rich prairie and heavy timber land and was originally dotted with handsome groves. The North River zigzags across the northern tier of sections, with the exception of section 1, and the Middle River, in its sinuous way, touches the southeast corner of the township, and with tributaries of North River, such as Cedar Creek, furnishes abundant water and drainage. There is a good supply of stone and the Des Moines and Winterset branch of the Rock Island Railroad traverses its southern sections. The east corporation line of Winterset, or Center Township, occupies part of the west half of section 31, or in other words, the southwest corner of the township.

Union Township attracted to its confines the Guye family, consisting of Samuel, his sons, James, George, Frank and Houston, and daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Angeline and Maria. These people had come to the county on the evening of April 28, 1846, with the Clantons, all being from Buchanan County, Missouri. On the 3d day of May, they staked out claims on section 7, on the south bank of North River. This family became closely associated with the early history of the county, and George Guye, who lived on the old homestead for over fifty years, is now and has been for several years past a resident of Winterset.

Lemuel Thornbrugh was a native of Missouri and migrated to Madison County in May, 1846, settling in the Guye neighborhood, where he built a cabin on land later owned by William Gentry and still later by George Hornback. Thornbrugh returned to Missouri in the fall of that year and brought back with him his family. The Thornbrughs all lived on Lemuel's claim on the Cedar until the fall of 1849, when Lemuel sold out and moved away. James left the Cedar in the spring of 1847 and went south on Middle River. Here he took up another claim on the south side of the river in the timber, where he grubbed a patch of land and with one yoke of oxen put out a small crop. He built a cabin, which was burned down in May, 1861.

James Fidler, with his wife and unmarried children, also came in September, 1846, with Thornbrughs, James Thornbrugh being his son-in-law, with whom Fidler lived until his death a month later. He had taken a claim and built a

cabin in the edge of the timber on section 29. His was the first death in Union Township.

Vincent Brown left his home in Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1847, and with his family settled on section 12. His brother Hezekiah and another brother, James, and his family, came to Madison County about the same time. James settled in Jefferson Township, while Hezekiah made his home at the above place, but went to Kansas a short time before the war.

John R. Beedle immigrated from Northwestern Missouri to Madison County in June, 1846, and settled a quarter of a mile northwest of the present Greenwood schoolhouse in this township, on section 4. That fall he moved to the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11, and lived there until his death several years ago.

Philip M. Boyles came to the county in the summer of 1846 and located in Union Township. His first habitation was a structure built of poles, which were fastened together with wooden pins and covered with basswood bark. For the first few years he experienced all the trials and privations of a pioneer, at one time walking to Saylorville, in Polk County, where he worked for two weeks at fifty cents a day in order to procure money with which to buy seed corn. He was too poor to own a horse. It is said that Mr. Boyles hauled the first merchandise brought to Winterset, bringing the goods from Keokuk for A. D. Jones. He was the first clerk of the County Commissioners' Court and took a very active part in the organization of the county. Mr. Boyles became quite a large landowner and for many years prior to his death was a resident of Winterset, where he engaged in the live stock business. A son, M. Boyles, was born on the Union Township farm in 1853.

William Gentry, with his family, migrated from Indiana to Madison County in 1847, and located on section 30. He was one of the three members of the first board of county commissioners. His sons, F. M. Gentry and W. W. Gentry, were of the family who came with him.

John Butler and John Evans were settlers in the township as early as May 10, 1846. A day or so later came Irvin Baum.

Leonard Bowman was one of the settlers in this township of 1847, coming that year from De Kalb County, Missouri. Alfred Rice, of the same place, was also a settler of 1847.

David Cracraft migrated from Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1847. He located on what is now known as the Withrow farm, and lies buried on the Brockway place.

Major Farris was the first one of that name in the township, coming in the spring of 1849 with his wife, Minerva, and child, Sarah Jane. He began the improvement of what afterwards became his father's place on the Elm, the southwest quarter of section 11, but little of the land was broken that year. In March of the next spring, while sugar making north on the Beedle place, he took a severe cold and died of pneumonia. Dr. J. H. Gaff attended him. His was the first burial in the old Farris graveyard.

About September 1, 1849, Charles Farris, wife and daughter, Nancy Jane, arrived here and lived in a tent with the Beedles and Major Farris. He spent part of the early summer in improving a tract of ground, then put up a cabin. Charles helped build the Major Farris double hewed log house that stood on



EDWIN R. GUBERSON

Born in New Jersey in 1807 and migrated to Holmes County, Ohio. Served a term in the Ohio Legislature. Came to Polk County in 1848 and to Madison County in 1849. Was town lot agent for sale of lots in county seat, Winterset, in 1849. Elected justice of the peace of Center Township February 23, 1850; school fund commissioner April 1, 1850; reelected in 1852. Elected Representative for Madison County to the third General Assembly August 5, 1850 and again in 1858, serving in the third and seventh General Assemblies. Defeated for county judge by Judge Pitzer in 1855. Was elected judge in 1859 serving one term. Died in 1864.

later to Union Township and accumulated several hundred acres of land. He was one of the most successful live stock dealers in the county.

If one should attempt to give the history of Union Township in all its details, a goodly sized book would be the result. That means that the space required is greater than the scope of this work contemplates. The historical society established a few years ago, has gathered some little local data in a fragmentary manner, pertinent to the early history of the county, but the society, unfortunately, has been late in commencing operations. Most of the people who came on to the prairies and into the timber of the county in the '40s have either passed from earth or have gone to other parts of the country. Those remaining show the ravages of time, both physically and mentally, and but few there are who can be relied upon for a statement relative to events transpiring in the early days, so that if the reader becomes disappointed in not finding the names of certain families who early settled in the community, or the relation of an incident seemingly of importance, and a part of the history of this community, these things should be considered as attributable to the utter impossibility of securing the necessary facts.

In Union Township, as in all new American communities, as soon as the necessary preliminaries of building habitations and garnering crops were consummated, educational facilities were provided for the children, church organizations were established and other things accomplished, to ease the burdens of life and seek the contentment that comfortable homes, well conducted schools, properly maintained churches and general prosperity evolve.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

By A. J. Hoisington

The first school in the township was erected during the fall of 1852, on the northeast acre of the northeast quarter of section 17, which was donated to the vicinity by Nathaniel W. Guiberson, who had entered that quarter from the Government in 1850. This log schoolhouse remained a few years, when a frame building was erected one mile south and a quarter of a mile east of the old one. Samuel Guye secured the contract for the construction of the building at \$120 in cash. He was a millwright by trade and handy with tools. The structure was 20 by 20 feet and most of the sawed stuff was done at the old Pierson mill at Summerset, in Warren County. Rough one-inch oak boarding, six inches wide, was used for the floor, laid on smooth surfaced logs for sleepers. The ceiling was one-inch rough linn boards, ten inches wide; the rafters and sheeting were sawed out by James and George Guye with a whip saw. The shingles, which were of black walnut, were hand shaved and nailed on to the sheeting. The gable ends were weather boarded and nailed to split-out studding, roughly evened on the outer side. A rough puncheon door hung by iron butt hinges was fastened by a thumb latch. It had no lock. There were six windows—three on the east and three on the west, each with twelve panes 8 by 12-inch glass. Seats were made of rude puncheon, split-out boards, smoothed on top by a jack plane, supported by legs, of which one end was driven into two-inch holes, bored into the puncheons near each end. But few of the pupils

had desks the first few years. At the first term a carpenter named Joseph Thompson made a combined seat and desk, with a lid, and gave it to Emma and America Pursel, who used it between them. This seat and desk was envied far and near throughout the county. Thomas Sturman made seats and desks for each of his three sisters and himself. A fairly good teacher's table was furnished by the district. The room was more or less heated by a long box stove that was 4 feet long, 2 feet wide and 2 feet high. It was built to hold a lot of wood. The stove stood in the middle of the room and the pipe went straight up through the roof. This big "wood eater" was a second-hand monster and had been used by William Compton in his grocery store at Winterset.

The first term taught in this then "grand new schoolhouse" was by John Jordan, of Pella. He began his ministrations on the first Monday in December, 1852, and continued the term twelve weeks. Basil Pursel was the school director. Succeeding terms were taught by the following persons: The summer of 1853 by Jane Sturman; winter term of 1853-54, a Mr. Wright, summer term of the year, Phoebe Gordon; winter term of 1854-55, John Bird; summer term that year, Jane Turney; winter term of 1855-56, a Mr. Lewis.

Following is the complete enrollment of pupils attending the first term of 1852-53 in the new schoolhouse: Thomas, Jane (married William Pursel), Harriet (married a Mr. Kelly), Sarah (married Frank McDaniel), children of the elder James Sturman; Eliza (married Alfred Brittain), Missouri (married Jackson Jones), Dorinda (married James Henry Farris), Joel (died in 1860), and John James (died in the army), children of William Sturman; Francis M., Samuel Houston, Mary (married Elzie Evans), Elizabeth (married Enos Mills), Angeline (married Henry Vanwy), Maria (married George Ludington), children of Samuel Guye; William, Absalom K., and America M. (married William Guiberson), children of Basil Pursel; Frank, Irene (married Joseph Thompson), children of Henderson McDaniel; Reuben and Emeline (married Jacob Shellhart), children of David Cracraft; William, son of Nathaniel W. Guiberson; Eliza (married Challen Danforth), Cecelia (married Daniel Brobst), children of John B. Sturman; George D., Martha (married S. S. Guiberson), and John Thompson, children of William Ratchiff, whose widow had married Samuel Guye; Martha, Lizzie and Bruce, children of Samuel Stover; Rebecca Ann, Matilda and Phoebe Allison, sisters of Mrs. Philip M. Boyles of southwestern Union Township.

No very young pupils attended this school. At recess the larger ones indulged in a game called "snatch and catch 'em," which was similar to "drop the handkerchief." Sometimes on extra cold days this game was played until long after the noon hour, school being called about in time to be ready for a respectable dismissal at 4 o'clock. Jump the rope was also a popular pastime and also "blind man's buff." Occasionally there was a spelling school at night. Missouri and Jane Sturman usually "kept the floor" the longest when "spelling down."

GUYE SCHOOLHOUSE

By A. J. Hoisington

Another educational institution of Union Township in the early days was the Guye schoolhouse, which was built at about the time or shortly after the

Guiberson schoolhouse. There was some trouble experienced in getting the district divided from the Guiberson district, for the reason that there was not enough money to build a schoolhouse. Thereupon Basil Pursel donated hewed timber (sills, corner posts and plates) for a building, George and James Guye, sleepers and joists; Samuel Guye, the studding, Richard Cooper, sheeting, Thomas Townsend and William, his son, some other lumber, and Samuel Hildebrant, Hampton Jones and Levi Smith also contributed building material, all of which was placed on the ground. The work of building was paid for out of public money.

Before this house was built, a term of school was taught in a house vacated by Levi Smith that summer. The first teacher was Thomas Townsend who lived on the Casper place. The term was three months. When Townsend got his certificate from the county superintendent he invited that official to visit his school, assuring him he would show him a model institution. When the superintendent arrived at the Guye schoolhouse, he found Townsend sitting in the middle of the room with a six foot gad in his hand, which he would wave through the air in one direction, pound it on the floor and then wave it in another direction, exclaiming at each stroke "mind your books," and other like expressions. He was a "Hard Shell" Baptist preacher and peculiar in his way, but the superintendent agreed with him that he kept order with his gad. The school official also learned that Townsend whipped at least one scholar a day; but he taught no more in that section of the county. Everybody agreed he kept order but wanted no more of his kind of teaching. . .

THE FIDLER CEMETERY

By A. J. Hoisington

James Fidler was the first man who died in Madison County. He was well along in life and had been an almost helpless invalid some eight years prior to his location in this township. His death had long been expected by the family to occur at any time. Fidler took a claim and had built a cabin in the edge of the timber on section 9, up on the ridge west of Long Branch. He died early in October, 1846. There being no graveyard in the county, and one place being as good as another, naturally, he was buried on his own claim, a little north of his cabin in the woods. Later that fall a little child of David D. Henry's was scalded to death by tipping over a pot of water. The child's body was interred near Fidler's grave and this was the second burial there. Contemporaneous burials at this place were those of Jane, daughter of Chenoweth Casebier, aged about sixteen years; James Thornbrugh, Eliza Tremble, little Sarah Crawford, Anderson Crawford, Sarah Pender, four years old, who was burned to death; Mrs. Mahala Simmons, wife of Henry Simmons, David Cracraft and one of his daughters, a child of Asa Mills and a child of Philip M. Boyles.

A SENSATIONAL WAKE

By A. J. Hoisington

Jacob Evans died June 5, 1870, in Union Township, at the age of seventy-three and was buried in Winterset cemetery. All the members of the very large



FARRIS SCHOOL, UNION TOWNSHIP

Built in 1865. H. A. Mueller attended this school from 1873 until 1883

family, except one son, were in a room adjoining where the body lay. The men, while laying out the body of the deceased, attempted to keep the partition door closed, but as often as they closed it, some one would partly open it again from the adjoining room, and the men observed that some members of the family were closely watching them. This caused annoyance and somewhat provoked them. It was after dark when the body was prepared and placed to one side of the room. It was decided to remove the bed out of doors into an out-building. This caused a disturbance in the adjoining room and it could be seen that those occupying it were peeping through the partly opened door. After removing the bedroom doors those attending the body discovered an old trunk under the bed, and while the bedstead was being taken down one of them got hold of the trunk, but at that moment two grown-up sons of the deceased rushed in, fighting each other, each one attempting to get to the trunk first. The attendants interfered, desiring to learn what the trouble was about, and finally made peace between the boys. One of the daughters then explained why the men had been closely watched and why the boys rushed in and were fighting. It developed that in that old hair-covered trunk, which was encircled a hundred times with bed cord, were their father's will and \$4,000 in gold. Ever since he had moved to Iowa in 1851, that frail safe had been the storage place of a fortune in gold. In it Evans had brought the treasure then in view from Indiana to Iowa, and how many years the trunk had performed its peculiar duty before the removal of the family here none but the members knew. But it was a matter of local comment as early as 1857, when Mr. Evans paid for a building in the spring of the year just mentioned, which had replaced one destroyed by fire, the money came from that old trunk. During all his life in Iowa, either Mr. Evans or his wife was by that trunk. They never left it alone at any time. It was on their minds all the time.

Union Township has no trading point within its borders. At one time, in the later '40s, a little settlement was established at what later became known as Tileville, acquiring its name from the manufactory of tile in that vicinity. A. D. Jones ran a small store there for a short time. Here was Montpelier postoffice, first in the county. It has a railroad, however, but no station.

Fortunately, George W. Guye, one of the boys who came with his father, Samuel Guye, in the spring of 1846 and settled in this township, is still living and has been for some years past a resident of Winterset. He remembers many interesting things relative to his family, which history has now become part and parcel of that of Madison County. He says that he was born in White County, Tennessee, in 1826, and that the family moved to Sullivan County, Indiana, in 1828. In that year they turned their faces westward and arrived in the Territory of Iowa in 1841, stopping at Iowaville, in Van Buren County. They then took the old Mormon trail and reaching a point in Nodaway County, near Andrew County, Missouri, April 16, 1846, the family remained there until coming to Madison County, arriving in Union Township, April 28th. "As early as 1841," he relates, "we heard of the Three Rivers country, that it would be opened for settlement. There were glowing accounts of this country coming to us from trappers and traders who had been here. Upon reaching the county, we stopped with Hiram Hurst two nights, and one night at Linn Grove with Lafridge Bedull, whom we knew in Missouri. The following night we were at Cruz

Grove, north of Churchville, and the next night camped in the J. H. Farris grove, where we stayed while staking out our claim, May 3, 1846. We built a cabin of linn logs in two days and this was the first real house in the county.

"Hiram Hurst put in a crop in the summer of 1846 and then went after his family, meeting its members at the state line. He had constructed a cabin of buckeye and hackberry, which he covered with elm bark. It was a small affair. It was here we visited him the day we crossed the Middle River. We were the first guests he entertained in Madison County. When we arrived he looked wild and got his gun, but we told him who we were and that we were looking for information. He said he had not as yet seen the country.

"My father, Samuel Guye, located on section 7, on land afterwards known as the Vanwy place. My claim was on sections 5 and 8, parts of which afterwards became known as the Hendricks and Ryner farms. James also located on section 8. The other members of the family were: Mary, who married Elzie Evans, and died in southwestern Missouri; Elizabeth, the wife of Enos Mills; Francis M., who later became a citizen of Seattle, Washington; Samuel H., who moved some years ago from the county to Des Moines; Angeline, the wife of Henry Vanwy; and Maria, who married George Ludington.

"When the land here was opened for entry, on January 1, 1850, I went to Iowa City on horseback to buy land. The journey there and back consumed seven days. I paid Judge Carrollton to bid in for me two hundred and forty acres. This was the first farm land sold in Madison County at that time. I might here add that I did not get my patent for the land on which I located and entered until twenty years afterwards.

"The members of my family farmed land on North River once cultivated by Indians. When we came here we brought from seventy to eighty head of cattle and one hundred head of sheep. We broke the prairie in 1847 with oxen, of which we had six yoke. We also had three horses.

"My parents were married in Tennessee. My mother owned slaves in that state at the time and before departing for Indiana permitted them to purchase their liberty. Arriving in the Hoosier State, my parents bought a fine farm and my father speculated in toll turnpikes, much to his disadvantage. He was compelled to sell the farm and met with another disaster by taking \$4,750 of the purchase price in bills of the State Bank of Indiana, which decreased in value fifty cents on the dollar before arriving in Missouri, where another farm was purchased in 1841. Not liking to live in a slave state, we left Missouri with some money, horses, cattle, sheep and household goods, and as has been before stated, arrived in Madison County, April 28, 1846.

"John Beedle, John Chenoweth, Samuel Casebier, my brother, James Guye, and myself went to Des Moines on the 2d day of August, 1846, to vote at an election which was to be held on August 3d to ratify the first constitution proposed in the State of Iowa. We all voted for the adoption of the constitution. At that time I was only twenty years old."

PIONEERS OF UNION TOWNSHIP

By A. J. Hoisington

The story of each pioneer settler of Madison County becomes more and more interesting and romantic as the years go by. Over sixty years have passed since

they began to arrive; only a very few of those old enough to remember their coming, what they did, how they lived and even who they were, are living to tell the tale.

Their names, where they came from, where they first located, what next they did and how they lived, their daily habits, their customs, their religion and politics and the manner of people they were—and, finally, what became of them—is of interest to us now. At random I will here briefly mention a few who came the first year or two—there is no special reason that I mention one and omit another, since I have no favorites among them.

Omitting Hiram Hurst and the Clanton and Guye colonies, which makes a little book by itself, since they were the first people, there came a few days after them the colony among whom are still well remembered, William Gentry, Philip M. Boyles, John Evans, Asa Mills and others. This colony was a large one and all were from Missouri. It should be recalled that Hurst, the Clantons and Guyes were all from Missouri, and for the matter of that, nearly all the settlers in 1846 and 1847 came from Missouri—Northwest Missouri.

David D. Henry came in May, 1846, and settled on section 20, Union Township, on the north bank of Cedar Creek, where was a beautiful little bottom of prairie meadow, making the first improvement there. He had a family and was from Missouri. In 1851 he joined the California bound crowd and left, taking his family. He entered the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of that section in 1850.

William Gentry came in May, 1846, from Missouri, first settling on the north half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 30, Union Township, near where the present house stands on top of the hill south of Cedar bridge, straight north of Winterset. He entered one hundred and sixty acres there in 1850. He was one of the most prominent and active citizens of the county in the early days of its history—one of its first county commissioners and on the board that named Winterset and platted the town. Later on he sold out and settled on the north side of the lane, some distance west of where Tileville now is. Mr. Gentry's relation to the history of the early days makes him an important figure in many of its chapters. He lived out his days in the county he helped to mold and established and died respected by all.

Leonard Bowman came in the spring of 1847 from Missouri, and first settled on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 5, in Union Township. As the lands in this county were not surveyed until 1849, it turned out that he was on the quarter on which the Guyes had located the year before. There is quite a history to this quarter that pertains to pioneer history of the county which is herein related. Not only was this southwest quarter the one on which the pioneer Guyes first located, they being the first settlers west of close to the east line of the county, but it was the first tract of land entered in Madison County—January 21, 1850. To make the long story brief, George Guye beat Bowman to the United States land office, then located at Iowa City and got the land. After thus losing his claim, Bowman settled west of where the county farm now is, in 1850. He sold out about 1853 and moved to South Audubon County, Iowa, where he lived and died. When here he had a large family, of whom some were quite grown up, among whom were sons, David, Reece, Daniel and Levi, and daughters, Mary and Cassie. David went to California, Daniel

married Elizabeth Folwell, in 1854, and lived in Audubon County, and Reece and Levi went west beyond the Missouri River.

Brownfield came in June, 1846, with John B. Sturman and John R. Beedle, from Missouri. He had a family and settled on the northeast part of section 10, in Union Township, where Boone afterward owned some land. He made no improvements but a log cabin and left in 1848. His only distinction here, besides being one of the very first settlers, is that he was one of the five voters of Madison County, who went to Fort Des Moines and voted at the election, August 3, 1846, when the state constitution was adopted, which five voters marked the first road northeasterly to Des Moines on their way to vote.

Thomas M. Boyles, brother of Philip, came with the colony, a single man, and settled on the southwest of section 17, Union Township, which he entered in 1850. He arrived in May, 1846, and there settled, building a log cabin and cutting out a small clearing where afterward long resided the elder Sturman and his son Thomas. Late in the fall of 1847 he married a daughter of John Butler, who came with the Boyles from Missouri and who had settled in the south edge of the timber next east of the Philip Boyles farm. There was a great wedding, but the big boys of the then sparsely settled country were not invited. This slight they resented by organizing a charivari party. Having long distances to go they were late in getting to the Butler cabin. All had gone to bed, or it seemed to the boys they had, for the cabin was dark and quiet. The boys began their noise with every cow bell, stolen from the cattle in all the region about. They had two big dinner horns, tin pans and other things, with which to make the deafening noise. This infernal din they kept going until wearied out, but no one in the house seemed to give any attention to them. They were afraid to try to get inside, because they might meet with trouble. Finally, they quietly moved away, disappointed, tired and disgusted. Passing through the timber northward, crossing Cedar, they finally got to Boyles' cabin on the hill south of where Joe Forney lives now, determined to let Boyles and his bride know they had called that way. Of course the bride and groom were at Butler's. Boyles had three sheep only. The boys built a rail pen on top of a haystack and put in it the three sheep, but fearing the pen might not hold them and the sheep get killed or injured in the downfall, they finally took the sheep down from the pen on the stack and put them in the cabin, where they fastened them in and left them. Disarranging other things around the place they pulled out for their several cabins of abode, miles away for all of them. Toward morning they got home. It was a dead failure all around and the more so it seemed to them afterward when they could not hear even a whisper from any one concerning what they had done that night. No one ever mentioned in their hearing, or so they could hear of it, anything about their doings. Most of all, the boys wondered about the sheep in the house, but they never knew, or heard. They have always supposed that when they left the Butler cabin, some one followed them, with the expectation of mischief at Boyles' cabin and that when they left the latter with the sheep inside, some one was there to right things. Thus ended the first charivari in Madison County. Among those in this crowd I remember to have heard named George W. and Francis M. Guye, Reece, Dan and Levi Bowman and Martin Baum. There were nine or ten in the crowd. Boyles later sold to the elder James Sturman and moved to Texas.

CHAPTER XXXIII

SCOTT TOWNSHIP

Scott Township was organized in 1861 and was one of the first localities to be settled in Madison County. It is bounded on the north by Union, on the south by Walnut, on the east by South and on the west by Lincoln townships. The Middle River and Jones Creek are its principal streams. Middle River passes through the northern part of this domain from west to east, and Jones Creek flows through the southern part. The divide lying between Middle River and the Clanton is widely known as "Hoosier Prairie," deriving its name from the fact that many of its settlers came from Indiana. The topography of the township indicates a flat, or level prairie. However, in the breaks near the streams the surface of the township is very rough and broken. While the county was still young, there were many beautiful farms on "Hoosier Prairie" and in other portions of this township. It is an agricultural district and the entire township teems with well improved farms, buildings, good roads and all the modern improvements to be found in a high grade country. Inexhaustible quantities of the very best of limestone are found along the bluffs of Middle River, and coal abounds in various places. With the many springs and small streams that exist here and throughout the township, the community has become a very desirable one for the raising of stock and other industries.

Henry McKinzie was probably the first settler to locate in this township, coming here in the latter part of the summer of 1846. He settled on what afterwards became the McKnight farm. Mr. McKinzie removed here from his old home in Sangamon County, Illinois, which was near that section of the country made famous as having been at one time the home of Abraham Lincoln. McKinzie built a crude log cabin on his claim, which gave way to a frame house in 1848, said to have been the first frame residence built in the county. He hauled the lumber all the way from Burlington. About this time came David Bishop, William Alcock and John Wilkinson; also Ephraim Bilderback, the organizing sheriff of the county. W. S. Wilkinson until his death in 1914, was a resident of the township, while Judge A. W. Wilkinson is and has been for many years, a resident of Winterset.

Ephraim Bilderback built a small structure and set up a forge upon his farm, where was conducted the first blacksmith shop in the county.

Asa Mills settled on the north part of the township, north of Middle River, on section 5, in the summer of 1846.

Samuel Crawford, in the summer of 1847, built a cabin on the southwest quarter of section 5, which in the fall of that year was destroyed by fire. Being left without a habitation, Crawford moved in with James Thornbrugh, where he stayed all winter, but before spring he had gotten up another cabin and moved into it.

About the year 1849 or 1850, there were quite a number settled in the township, among whom were John Rogers, Marius C. Debord, John Landers, Whitley Allen, John Hinkel, Joel Graves, William Hogg, Josiah Struthers, Josiah Smith, Isaac Debusk. John S. Holmes and William Bowsby settled here soon after, also W. W. McKnight, John Rogers, George Close, Mitchell Robinson, J. S. Holmes, George Hammer, J. R. Silliman, John Jones, A. J. Campbell, Benjamin F. Reed, Ed Herrall, A. H. Adkison, James Harris, B. Lake, John Dryden, Porter Ralston, B. F. Carter, George A. Breeding, James Short, Noah King.

Abner Bell with his wife and two children arrived in Madison County from Hancock County, Ohio, on September 30, 1850, and lived in the house on the Alcock claim until the following spring. That winter Bell taught school in the Clanton schoolhouse and in the spring of 1851 moved to section 16, and bought forty acres of school land. That spring a log schoolhouse was built, in which he taught a three months' term. This was the first school in that district. He sold out in the next spring. In the winter of 1851-2 Bell taught in the Adamson schoolhouse, that stood south of Middle River about eighty rods, above Huglin's Mill. In the spring of 1852 he moved west of Churchville, on the edge of Madison County.

Theodore Cox settled in the township along about 1854 and improved a tract of land, so that it became a magnificent farm. Hogan Queen, Annon James, Solomon Odell, Thomas Stevens, Israel Hoover, Jesse Hiatt, J. S. Lorimor and I. Oglesbee all improved farms in this township and became leading citizens of the community.

Of the later arrivals may be mentioned "Fidler" Jones, William Fennimore, a splendid business man; George Orr, G. W. Ham, John Holmes, Orville Rollstin, Benjamin and Andrew Jones, G. M. Grout, M. W. Peach, J. S. Herman, J. E. Spurgin. These men have all given to their farms, their homes and the community, their best energies and are held in the highest esteem by neighbors and friends throughout the county.

There are four churches in the township: Providence United Brethren, Bethel Methodist Episcopal, Elm Grove Methodist Episcopal and Zion (union).

THE KENTUCKY COLONY

By E. R. Ziller

In the early summer of 1860 a little colony of brave and sturdy people left their homes in Kentucky to try their fortunes in the to them unknown State of Iowa. In this relation a Keokuk paper of date May 28, 1860, had the following to say: "A procession consisting of nine wagons, one carriage, twelve yokes of oxen and several spans of horses, passed up Main Street last Saturday morning bound for Madison County, Iowa. They came from Kentucky. They belong to one family, the head of which is Rev. John Blair, who informed us that they were obliged to leave on account of their sentiments on the slavery question." As related by Rev. John Blair, the reason given why he and his party picked upon Madison County for their future home was that a brother, Alexander Blair, had immigrated from Kentucky to Indiana in pioneer times and a few years later settled in Madison County, Iowa, on land now known as the "Mills" farm at

Tileville. Those comprising the Blair party were Rev. John Blair, Rev. Richard Armstrong, Elza Blair, John Blair, Jr., James Blair, William Blair, William Turk, John Heneger, Peter Carter, James McKinney, William Carter, Alexander Eskew and Thomas Rhodes. In the fall of the same year another party arrived, consisting of George Breeding, Rev. C. Hughart, Joseph A. Breeding, B. F. Carter and others. In the following spring a third party located in the county, namely: J. M. Eskew, J. T. Blair, George H. Kinnaird, W. T. Jesse, Henry Monday and David Mosby. The numerous descendants and relatives by marriage of this splendid aggregation of settlers form a very important part of the population of Scott and South townships. "In that lonely, but beautiful, cemetery, at Blair Chapel lie the remains of many of those who composed the early Kentucky emigrants. There repose the remains of the heroic leader and his faithful colleague, Rev. Richard Armstrong. A number of others are buried at Union Chapel."

AS A BOY SAW IT

By W. S. Wilkinson

We came to this county in the spring of 1848. The report had come to where we lived that there was a good country out here: nice rolling prairies, plenty of good timber, good running springs, an abundance of stone, and the principal undergrowth was rattlesnakes, which the boys thought about correct.

The early farms were mostly made in the timber, for there were but few that had teams able to turn the prairie sod. The timber soil was more easily stirred. We worked constantly at our clearing but every nice warm day at noon during the spring we would run down to the snake den and see if there were any snakes lying in the sun around the den—and we usually found some—this was the summer of the big snake hunt. Now Sunday was as strictly observed in the fore part of that summer as I have ever seen it at any time since. It was given over exclusively to the hunting and killing of rattlesnakes. We had no preaching here then. This was just before the preacher came. But after the snake killing season they organized Sunday school and we thought it a No. 1 school. We put on our clean linen pants on Sunday morning and went to Sunday school—the small boys did not wear pants every day unless we had company—a boy is not so bashful when he is dressed up—that's the way a boy saw it.

After our corn was laid by, James Thornbrugh was employed to teach school and they built a log schoolhouse about a quarter of a mile east of the Buffalo Mills, and we had a pretty full school. There were few families in the neighborhood, but they were the kind that counted in making a school. The school was run for six weeks and was then closed on account of more pressing duties—hay making and corn cutting. Henry Evans* is the only one now living in the county that I know of besides myself that attended that school.

Five of the settlers, my father among them, went up the Coon River that fall on a bee hunt, naming small streams and localities from incidents of the trip, some of which I can now recall as Johnson's Defeat, where Felt Johnson got lost one day while out bee hunting and did not find camp until nearly morning; Wilkinson Fork, where the only bee tree my father found was stolen and cut by other

* Henry Evans and the writer of this article both are dead.

hunters: McKinzie's Paradise, probably from the old gentleman's genial disposition and jolly ways; Bilderback's Success, where Eph Bilderback found about as many bee trees in one day as any other man in the crowd found on the whole trip. They found and cut over eighty bee trees and brought home a fine lot of honey, which they strained and took to St. Joe, Missouri, sold and got their supplies for the winter—a sack of salt each, a bushel or so of coffee, some sugar, some dried fruit and some other necessaries for their families, and if they had not gotten them that way I do not know how they would have gotten them.

They returned from St. Joe on the night of the 2d of December, 1848, and that night the big snow began to fall. On the morning of the 3d the snow was about four inches deep and by evening it was about flank deep to a horse and it kept on snowing without any wind or bluster for some time. I have never seen as much snow on the ground at any other time as there was that winter and I never saw the snow piled as high in the forks of the trees as it was then. The snow lay on the ground until in April, and when we commenced to make sugar the next spring it was knee deep in the timber and by the time the snow disappeared sugar making was done. There was no frost in the ground. This was before the town (Winterset) was made. In the summer of 1848 A. D. Jones set up a store at the Narrows, as it was called (Tileville), and was the first postmaster in the county. We used to go there for the mail and to trade a little and we thought "A. D." ought to have the county seat, which was being much talked of about this time. "A. D." was a great favorite among the boys, but the old men put the town right out in the prairie grass and not a shade tree in sight—an awful mean trick as the boys saw it.

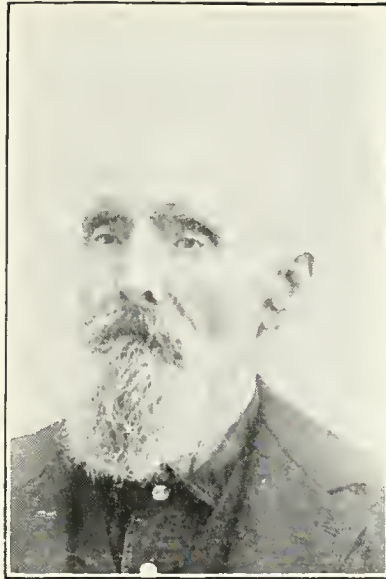
The town was located in the summer of 1849. The commissioners met to name it some time in July. It was quite chilly for the time of year. A. D. Jones was the commissioners' clerk. They talked about the name; one proposed Independence, another Summerset, but the third thought they had better call it Winterset. That raised a big laugh and "A. D." wrote Winterset, in his splendid hand, and held it up for their inspection. The commissioners liked the name. They passed the flask, set it down, and Winterset was made the town.

ON HOOSIER PRAIRIE

The following paper was read by W. S. Wilkinson, of Scott Township, at a meeting of the Madison County Historical Society:

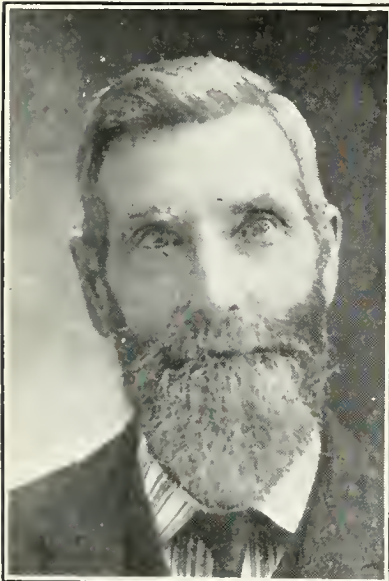
Early in the spring of 1847 my oldest brother, Alfred, came from Davis County, Iowa, with one horse to Fort Des Moines and rented twenty acres of ground of Mr. Lamb, about where the starch factory now stands. He planted it in corn, agreeing to give one-half of it in rent.

About the first of June my father, with the rest of the family, followed, but being stopped by high water we remained in Marion County for some time, not reaching the neighborhood of the Forks, as the union of the Raccoon and Des Moines rivers was then usually called, until towards fall. We lived that fall and winter on Four Mile Creek, about six miles northeast of the Forks. During the winter reports came to us of this country up here, that it was a fine place, good soil, nice rolling prairies, plenty of good timber along the streams, and the principal undergrowth was rattlesnakes. On our arrival we found plenty of the "undergrowth."



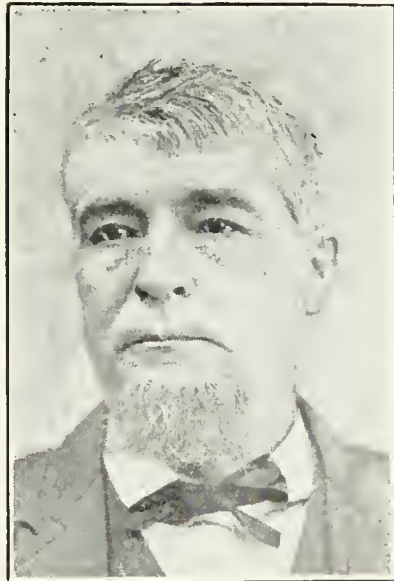
LEWIS CRAWFORD

Came to Madison County in 1853.
A Mexican war veteran.



W. S. WILKINSON

Came to Madison County in 1848.
Veteran of the Civil war. Wrote
several papers for the Historical
Society which appear in the Madison
County History.



SAMUEL SNYDER

First mail carrier in Madison
County. Carried mail from Des
Moines to Montpelier, the first post-
office in Madison County, in 1848.

Early in the spring of 1848 my father and brother, Thomas, came to Madison County to locate a claim and built a cabin within a few steps of a nice spring just one and a half miles north of the center of Scott Township. They covered the cabin in the usual way with clapboards and weight poles, but running short of boards they covered a small patch with elm bark. One-half of the floor was laid with puncheon split from linn logs and smoothed with a broad ax; the other half was laid with bark placed flat on the ground. A stick and mud chimney was built with a stone wall and jambs for a fireplace.

My father and brother then returned and removed the family from Polk County as soon as the stock could live on the grass. We started about the 20th of April, 1848, with our cows, sheep, hogs, chickens, a pair of geese and our household goods. We arrived at our new home just after dark on Friday, April 23, 1848. The next day we unloaded our wagon and fixed things for housekeeping, while our stock grazed on the grass. The next day being Sunday, we rested and viewed the landscape o'er. On Monday morning we went to work clearing a piece of timber land to plant in corn, our horse team not being able to turn the prairie sod. We put in eight or ten acres of corn and later planted a good patch of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables. Our corn when cut up made a fine lot of feed, but the grain was not well matured on account of being planted so late.

After the crops were tended the settlers began to pay some attention to schooling their children. They built a log cabin for a schoolhouse just east of the Buffalo Mills, in what is now Eli Wright's field, and hired James Thornbrugh to teach a term of school. He commenced some time in August and taught six weeks. The fall work coming on, he closed the school until winter, but the snow was so deep that winter that the children could not go, so he never finished the term. That was the first school taught in the county. The pupils attending that term as well as I can remember them were: Absalom, Daniel, Thomas, Aaron, Ann and Emeline McKinzie; Louisa, Rebecca and Joseph Thornbrugh; James and Ann Crawford; Will and Jack Hart; Henry Evans, Will Butler, Miles Casebier, Thomas, Margaret, David and W. S. Wilkinson. I think there were two or three others, but I cannot recall their names. Of the above only two are living in this county: Henry Evans and myself. Two are living in Kansas, one in Washington, two in Oregon and one in Rock Island, Illinois. A year or so later some school districts were marked off and the Roger schoolhouse, in Scott Township, was built. Mrs. Danforth, mother of Chal and William Danforth, taught the first school there.

That fall my father and some of the neighbors went on a bee hunt up the Coon River. They found and cut eighty bee trees and brought home a fine lot of honey. After straining it, they hauled it to St. Joseph, Missouri, and traded it for their winter supply of groceries. Had they not secured their provisions in that way, I do not know how they would have got them. They returned on the 2d of December, 1848, and the next morning the snow was about four inches deep. It continued to snow until it became a big snow—the deepest I ever saw. It must have been at least three feet on the level—some said it was more. The settlers could not keep the road broken through that snow, not even to the mill. They kept tracks broken* from house to house, so they could go on horseback, and their milling was done in that way.

During the summer of 1848 Hart & Hinkley built a little grist mill on the site

where the Buffalo Mills afterwards stood. They started some time in the fall. It was a small affair, but it answered the settlers' purpose well that winter of the deep snow. I do not know how they could have gotten along without the mill. They could grind nothing but corn—in fact, there was nothing else to grind that winter. The next season I think they had some buckwheat and possibly a very little wheat to grind. The millers got some kind of a screen to sieve their buckwheat. They called it a sarse; I do not know what it was like; probably the real name was sarcenet, a hand bolt made of sarcenet silk. Of course we did not get good flour but it was a change from corn bread.

I think the first Sunday school in the county was organized in the summer of 1848, at the house of Levi Bishop, in Scott Township. Sam Fleener was superintendent and Mrs. Bishop teacher. They did not confine their instruction to the scriptures alone, but taught the little folks their letters, spelling and reading. The books used were the spelling book and Testament.

The first bridge in this county was built in the fall and winter of 1854-5, across Middle River, where the Indianola and Winterset road crossed that stream in Scott Township, now known as the Holliswell Bridge. Madison County paid John McCartney \$500 for building it. The bridge was a forty foot span with a framed approach at each end. It was a frame bridge with double bents at each end of the spans twenty-two feet high. The timbers of this bridge were hewn sixteen inches square. The stringers of the main span were forty-four feet long to lap at the ends on the bents. The framed approaches at each end were twenty feet long. The bridge was finished early in the spring of 1855.

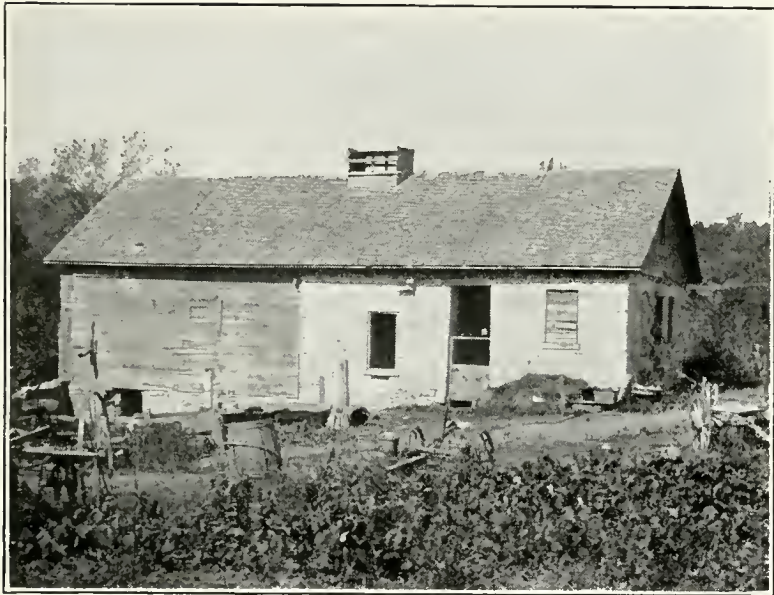
THE BUFFALO MILLS

By W. S. Wilkinson

When the first settlers came to this county, the nearest mill to them was the old Parmalee Mill, near the mouth of Middle River, about fourteen miles southeast of Des Moines, and when that mill was closed for repairs, or for any cause, as was sometimes the case, they had to go farther on, often as far as Oskaloosa, some eighty or ninety miles, and sometimes to Missouri, near St. Joe. So in the spring of 1848, Hart and Hinkley commenced the erection of a little grist mill on the site where the Buffalo Mills afterwards stood—the first mill built in the county.

They put up a building of logs and covered it with clapboards, on the east bank of the river, with the fore-bay under the west end of the building. I don't know how they built a fore-bay without any sawed lumber. They must have built it of hewed timbers, for there was no lumber made in the county at that time.

The mill dam was what was called a brush, or log dam. They cut small trees and trimmed the limbs off the body, leaving the brush on the top. These trees were then laid side by side across the bed of the stream for a foundation for the dam. Then the log part was built across twelve or fifteen feet above the butt-ends of these trees, so that they would form an apron to prevent the water from undermining the dam. The old brush dams were substantial when the brush got set in the mud, if the banks were made secure, but they were leaky old things and let too much water pass through.



BUFFALO MILL

Hart and Hinkley built first mill in Madison County on this site in 1848. Rebuilt by William Compton in 1852. Destroyed by a cyclone in 1880 and again rebuilt. The above picture shows the remains. Now used as a stable.

Hart and Hinkley worked pretty steady at the mill that summer, and the settlers turned out to help in any way they could, and after their crops were laid by, they had more time to give the needed assistance.

I do not remember what time they started the mill; I think it was not much before the first of October and perhaps a little later than that date. They commenced to grind some corn before they had their millhouse entirely inclosed, and one night when the roof was about half on, the men were in the mill busy grinding a grist of corn for some hungry settler, when there came up a little wind-storm and blew off what roof they had over their works and sent the clapboards and weight poles flying around so lively that it gave the mill men such a scare that the boys had the laugh on them for weeks afterwards. But the settlers came to their aid the next morning and before forty-eight hours they had their mill roof secure against any ordinary storm.

Andy Hart was a large, strong man, I should judge about thirty-five years old, able to do any amount of hard work, but I think he was no mechanic.

Mr. Hinkley was a man well up in years, as old a man perhaps as there was in the county at that time, but he was a fine workman. He made the water wheel, shaft and cog-wheels that run the mill, and had to take every piece out of the tree, for there was no sawmill, not even a whipsaw in the county at that time that I know of.

When we think of the conditions that prevailed at that time, I cannot help but think that these men did the very best thing that could have been done at that time for the settlers of this county.

That was the winter of the deep snow. I have never seen as much snow on the ground at any other time as there was that winter, and it lay on till April. The settlers could not keep the road broken to the mill. They kept a track broken where they could keep in the timber, so they could go on horseback, and the milling was mostly done that way during that winter.

I heard of men taking grain to mill that winter on a handsled over the crusted snow where they had to cross the prairie for some distance. If they had not had the little mill, I do not know what they would have done that winter.

Hart and Hinkley run the mill about a year and sold it to Casebier and Simons, who afterwards took in James Thornbrugh as partner. I think this deal was made in the fall of 1849. The new firm commenced immediately the erection of a sawmill on the west side of the river and commenced to saw lumber, but the high water in June, 1851, washed the sawmill out and they then put it on the east side of the river joining on to the south side of the grist mill. They also remodeled the grist mill and put in bolts and commenced grinding wheat. By this time the mill was doing considerable business. The town of Winterset was starting and there was a lively demand for all the lumber and breadstuffs the mill could furnish.

Among the early settlers of this county were some very strong men who liked at times to show off their physical powers. And when Casebier & Company remodeled the grist mill, they took out the mill shaft that Hart and Hinkley had put in and it lay around in the millyard for a number of years, serving as an object upon which these men could test their strength. I think Ab. McKinzie was the champion, but he had several very able competitors. I do not think it would have caused very much jealousy among the early settlers of this county if

the statement had been made at that time that I make now, that Ab. McKinzie was probably the strongest man, physically, that ever lived in the county.

James Thornbrugh, one of the partners in the mill, died in December, 1851, and early in the next year, I think it was, William Compton bought the mill property. He took possession and commenced immediately a vigorous prosecution of his affairs, which he kept up as long as he managed the business. He had been in business in Winterset ever since the town started and had worked up a profitable trade, a good share of which he held after moving to the mill.

On taking charge of the business here, he built a residence just east of the mill, in the side of the bluff where the cedar trees he planted still stand. He dug a basement about sixteen by thirty-two feet, and made the walls of the lower story of stone and put a frame building over it of the same size. The house was divided into four rooms, two above and two below. There was a large stone chimney and fireplace at each end of the house—stoves were not so plentiful then as they are now—and a double porch on the west, the full length of the building and seven feet deep, and when neatly balustered and painted, made quite an imposing appearance at that early day. Viewed from the mill and highway, and when enlarged, as it afterwards was, and in its time flanked on the east and north by a splendid apple orchard and vineyard, it made a very desirable home for Mr. and Mrs. Compton and the large family they there reared.

They entered the upper part from the level of the ground on the east, and the lower part from the level on the west. The two upper rooms were used for living and sleeping rooms, and the lower south room was the kitchen. Many a nice batch of corn dodger has been baked in the skillet at that fireplace. The north lower room was used at first for a storeroom. Mr. Compton put in a mixed stock of goods—some groceries and dry goods, and some *wet goods*, too.

The increasing population from immigration soon so increased the demand for material that Mr. Compton, in order to meet that demand, as far as possible, run his mills day and night, whenever he had the water to do so. And in order to increase his water supply, he improved his mill dam and raised it considerably higher, against the protest of some landowners up the river, who brought suit for damages, but Mr. Compton was always the successful party in the suit.

After Compton took possession of the property, he kept a competent mechanic employed most of the time. His first mechanic was Steven Divilbliss, who I think stayed about one year. He was said to be a master workman. Then Charles Rice came for about that length of time I think. Then came Judge Smalley who remained as long perhaps as Compton needed a steady workman. Some of the regular hands in the mill were Sam Crawford, miller, who worked for several years, and Mr. Wright, laborer, who stayed as long as he was able to do anything.

J. B. Lamb was a regular standby for many years. He commenced about 1855 and remained as long as Compton owned the mill. Then there is Philip Moore, now approaching seventy-five years, who commenced work in the mill when a boy and stayed with it as long as a wheel turned, and although his home is now beyond the "Big Muddy," he may occasionally be seen on the old stamping ground. In 1856, Mr. Compton installed steam power and used both steam and water power when necessary.

From this time on the capacity, as well as the popularity, of the Buffalo Mills

was on the increase. The flour went into several counties of Southern Iowa, and teams were run regularly, hauling flour from this mill into that territory until the railroads were built through that section. Mr. Compton continued in the business until some time in the '70s, when his health began to fail. He sold to Vermillion and Kleatsch, and retired from active business.

The new firm kept the mill well up to its former reputation, until it was destroyed by a cyclone in the summer of 1880. After the destruction of the old mill, it was rebuilt on a more modern plan and lost, in a measure, the pioneer character of its former days.

It seems proper this paper should close here. Judge Lewis, one of the proprietors of the new mill, is still with us and is much more vigorous in body and mind, and more capable of furnishing at some future time, a supplementary paper on the rebuilding and final downfall of that dear old landmark.

With a few words on the surroundings of the old mill, I must close. During the early prosperity of the Buffalo Mills, there were other branches of business carried on in the same vicinity for many years. A store was kept by some one about all the time until after the war, and at times a blacksmith shop and wood repair shop, and at one time, a brickyard was run for several years. About the time of the Civil war, the old water power sawmill was taken out and that building was turned into a wool carding machine. All these different branches of business employed a number of men in addition to those in the mills, and in the timber, furnishing logs to the saw and wood to run the engines.

These men were mostly settled around near the mill and formed a settlement of perhaps thirty families, a majority of whom owned their house and grounds, large or small. The settlement was important in itself and assumed the character of an unorganized village, going by the name of Buffalo.

In the district there were at least seventy-five or one hundred children of school age—the largest school in the township, and perhaps the largest country school in the county—but since the mill has gone down, it has shrunk to about an average of the district schools.

CHAPTER XXXIV

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP

That part of the county, of which Douglas is now a component part, early attracted settlers, and some of the first white men to set their stakes with the purpose of making Madison County their future home located here. The township was organized in 1861 and is bounded on the north by Madison, on the south by Lincoln, on the east by Union and on the west by Jackson townships. Like Union, it is divided up into very desirable proportions of timber and prairie land. North River and Cedar Creek pass through it, flowing from west to east. Numerous springs and streams also exist in various portions of it. Nature seems to have been lavish with this section of the county, as almost all over its entire surface is rich fertile land which has been so improved that the township now contains many of the best farms under cultivation in the county.

The first persons to settle in Douglas Township were the three Baum brothers, Irvin, Martin and Lewis, the latter two of whom were single men; also Jacob, William and Joseph Combs and their sister, Irene B. Combs. This party all came together from Andrews County, Missouri, in May, 1846, and settled in the same neighborhood, in the east part of Douglas Township, between the Cedar and North River, with the exception of Joseph Combs. The land on which Jacob Combs located later became the property of William Forbes, that of William Combs where the widow Evans later resided, and the Joseph Combs place finally found its way into the possession of the Monaghans. The Irvin Baum farm passed into the hands of the Webbs; Martin Baum's place became the McDonald farm near the Howerton Branch and the Lewis Baum farm was where Jacob Evans later resided. These people were all of the democratic persuasion and probably to that fact may be ascribed the reason for the name given the township. Joseph Combs never married and some years after leaving here removed to Marion County, where he died. Jacob Combs sold out to one Smith and went to Oregon. He later returned to Iowa and died in Marion County. William Combs removed to Saline County, Kansas, and finally met his death by being run over by a train near Spokane, Washington. Irvin Baum, after some years' residence here removed to Spokane and the other two Baums immigrated to Kansas.

W. Compton, an Ohioan by birth, removed to Peoria County, Illinois, and from there immigrated to Washington County, Iowa, in 1839. After spending several years in Polk County, he removed to Madison County in 1849 and located in this township on what is known as the town quarter section of land. It is said that he was the first man to sell groceries in Madison County and he afterward bought Hart & Hinkley's mill site on Middle River where they had been running a corn cracker. He built on this fine mill site the first grist mill erected in the county. With this he also built a sawmill and installed a carding machine. For his second wife he married Sarah Knight, in 1873.

Robert Evans settled in this township in 1851, in the northern part of the township, where he lived and died, as did also his wife.

The township had not long been settled before James Musgrave arrived from Indiana. He settled on section 1 in this township in January, 1852, and in 1860 built a barn 40 by 60 feet, with an eight-foot basement, which was considered at the time to be the largest structure of its kind in the county.

E. Bennett was a settler in the county as early as 1851, coming from Marion County, Indiana. He married Mary J. Leech in 1857.

R. P. Bruce also settled here in 1851. He was a native of Kentucky but had lived seventeen years in Illinois prior to coming to Madison County. F. M. Bruce came with his parents at the same time. He enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry and served three years.

B. F. Cooper was born in Putnam County, Indiana, in 1851, and came to Madison County in 1857, with his parents. He married Miss Mary C. McCleary in 1879. She was born in Madison County.

J. S. Goshorn was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to the State of Iowa in 1852 and located in this township in 1856. He enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Infantry for the Civil war and served as second lieutenant of Company F. Within ten months he was honorably discharged and enlisted in the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry and was commissioned captain of Company E. He held the office of county superintendent of schools. His son, Arthur E., is the present postmaster and editor of the News at Winterset.

W. H. Lewis came to Iowa with his parents in 1849 from Chautauqua County, New York. He was raised on a farm, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1865, but only practiced his profession a short time. He later started a nursery in this township, to which he has given a great part of his attention. He served an unexpired term as county judge by appointment, was county commissioner several terms and superintendent of the construction of the courthouse and other buildings of the county.

F. M. McDaniel came to Madison County from Indiana in 1852, and located here. He married Miss Sarah Sturman in 1859.

Matthew M. McGee, a native of Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1831, first settled in Ohio, and thence in 1854 located here, becoming one of the large landowners of the community. His attention was paid largely to the raising and feeding of stock.

Edwin Peed was one of the Indianians who located in the county in 1856. He settled on section 4 on land, part of which he entered in 1853.

D. Applegate was quite an early settler in this township, coming in 1858 from Trumbull County, Ohio. He enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry in the Civil war and served three years. Two of his sons, Andrew and Allen, enlisted in Company I, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Allen was on picket duty on his fifteenth birthday.

George Bardrick settled on section 25 in 1854 and became a large landowner. In writing of this township upon one occasion, Prof. E. R. Zeller had the following to say: "The natural topographical conditions here were such as to require much hard work to make a beginning. The Dabneys, Applegates, F. M. Bruce, M. M. McGee, Edwin Peed, H. W. Laizure, J. W. Cline, J. W. Thompson, McDonalds, the Allgeyers, Sulgroves, Abrahams, Chases, Coxes, Eyerlys, the

Rogans, Rehards, Ruths, Hayes, James Monaghan and F. M. McDaniel were there to meet the exigencies. The Clarks, Getchells, S. A. Ellis and the Abrahams subdued the forests and hazel brush, where is now the Rhyno ranch, and to the south W. H. Lewis and J. S. Goshorn made the wilderness blossom as the dahlia. Mr. Lewis' efforts have without doubt brought more tangible results than those of most any other one in the county.

"J. C. Wilson was a man of positive character and so was J. F. Buchanan, at one time a member of the board of supervisors. George Johnson and Joseph Comp have been largely useful in later times, while the Kinsman family stands out prominently in its moral influence on the community. John Norris for many years operated a valuable farm near Winterset and did much to improve the grade of cattle, and no one was more familiarly known than David Gilliland. Besides the Rhyno ranch, there is the large and beautiful stock farm improved, owned and operated for a half century by Richard Bruce, and later managed by the Orris brothers."

Jonathan Myers and Martin Ruby put up a steam sawmill in 1855 and turned out a great deal of lumber for the settlers. The mill finally reverted to Samuel Kirkland, who conducted it successfully for many years. Church organizations, Sunday schools and school houses came into existence as soon as the settlers provided for their immediate necessities. West Star Church has a large congregation.

The log house put up by Irvin Baum was 18 by 20 feet in ground dimensions, but was the largest house in the county at that time. Unfortunately, it was burned to the ground a few days after it had been finished. His neighbors a few days afterwards, without giving any notice came to his assistance and helped him erect another good, substantial home.

Those were the days when the term neighbor had a real significance and there was no exclusiveness between settlers. Even though they might live miles apart they were neighbors and shared with each other without stint or grudgingness. Here is another instance of what real neighborliness is: In 1847 William Combs' fence was destroyed by fire while he was absent in Missouri. His neighbors gathered together on Sunday and replaced the fence by a new one, thus saving his crops from being destroyed by stock, which in those days ran at large generally.

The winter of 1855 was a very severe one and the snow lay deep upon the ground. The mercury was down below zero and froze a crust on top of the snow thick and hard, so as to make it impracticable for horses to travel. The severity of the weather continued so long that some of the settlers became short of food, whereupon Jacob Combs, William Combs, Irvin and Lewis Baum made up a party and with their teams started for Compton's Mill on Middle River. The journey was an extremely difficult and rather dangerous one, as they were obliged to beat the snow with wooden mauls all the way to their destination. It was only by this means that the horses were enabled to travel.

A PRIMITIVE SCHOOL.

While gathering material for his proposed history of Madison County, the late A. J. Hoisington prepared the following description of the first schoolhouse in Douglas Township, which was about three miles due north of Winterset:

"It would be interesting and valuable historical information for all time to come if we had complete records and descriptions of the first and early common schools in the several townships of the county. There are those yet living who can furnish much of it if they would do so, and besides there are many scraps of records lying around loose that should be gathered. Persons in the several townships and school districts should interest themselves and do this work.

"I believe that to William Garrett belongs the credit of organizing and teaching the first school north of Winterset, although the Guiberson School in Union Township comes in close to that period. Mr. Garrett arrived in Madison County in October, 1849, from Hendricks County, Indiana. He came with a small colony led by John Hooten, who settled in (now) Lincoln Township and became one of the prominent characters and active citizens of the county. Mr. Garrett at once obtained employment with George Hornback and W. B. Hopkins, then two active citizens, and aided them in opening up what was afterward long known as the James Farm, the second farm east of the long time Boyles place. Garrett made about the first Government land entry in Madison Township, the same being for 160 acres in section 28. During March of that year he and Jacob Fry dug and walled a well in Winterset for William Compton, near where the soldiers' monument stands. He and Fry have made the claim that this was the first completed and walled well in Winterset. The town was surveyed the July before.

"In the fall of 1850 Garrett went back to Indiana on a visit. He returned to Madison County in December, 1851, and immediately opened a subscription school, in a vacant log cabin about three and a quarter miles due north of Winterset, on the southeast quarter of section 13, in Douglas, and near the center of the quarter. The cabin had been built by Silas Barns in 1848. In 1850 he sold the claim to W. B. Hopkins, who built a better house some forty rods farther south and offered the vacant cabin for schoolroom purposes. The cabin was 14x16 feet, had a clapboard door, stick and clay style chimney and a small glass window on the south. There were three seats made of slabs obtained at William Combs' sawmill, northwest on North River. Fuel for the big fireplace was abundant, but the cabin needed repairing. The patrons and neighbors of the school met Saturday night of the first school week and that night the cabin burned down. The scholars lost a portion of their books. The textbooks used that one week were McGuffy's first, second and third readers, McGuffy's speller, Ray's arithmetic and some other books. The school term lasted but one week. It was to be a subscription school, for there was then no public school moneys used. The teacher did not ask any compensation for the time taught. He says the school was not a 'glorious victoree' for any one, but was the first school opened in what is now Douglas Township. Following are the names of the pupils who attended: Perry, Aaron, Noah and Emily Barns; Louisa, Charlotte, Mary E. and Rufus Clark; Barbara, Sarah Ann and Benjamin Combs; L. D. Evans, Samuel Houston Guye, Willis G., Almira and Barbara Hopkins.

"In the spring of 1852 a school district was organized and a frame schoolhouse erected on land owned by Jacob Combs. The schoolhouse was built about a half mile north and about a quarter west of the present Abram Schoolhouse. It was a box frame, sided and ceiled with lumber from William Combs' sawmill, north on North River. Probably, George Gundy was the carpenter. The room was 14x16 feet. The door was in the east end and across the west end was a single row of

8x10 window glass. Under this row of glass was a long slab table used for writing purposes. The benches to sit on were log slabs with legs made of round poles cut to proper length. There was a rough board floor.

"The directors the first year were Jacob Combs, Caleb Clark and David McCarty. Miss Mary Jane Gaff, sister of Doctor Gaff, taught the first term in the new schoolhouse during June and July, 1852. Mr. Garrett taught the next term during January and February, 1853. The directors had some trouble in getting a stove to heat the room. Nearly everybody used fireplaces those days. Stoves were not on the market hereabouts. Finally, Mr. Garrett said, the directors obtained a second hand stove that was a combination of fourth-rate cooking stove, a fourth-rate heater and a first class smoker. Of it he says: 'I think I have some respect and veneration for old people, old scenes and old relics, but I draw the line on that old stove—let it be relegated to oblivion.'

"The textbooks and studies that winter were McGuffey's series of readers and spellers, Ray's arithmetic, and writing. We flattered ourselves that we made some progress educationally. The scholars that winter were as follows: Lydia, Letitia and Newton Brinson; Aaron, Noah and Emily Barns; Rose Baum, Sarah Jane Combs, Louisa, Charlotte, Cynthia, Mary E. and Rufus Clark; Barbara, Lucinda and B. F. Combs; Sarah and Mary Etchison; E. J. and L. D. Evans; Willis G., Almira and Barbara Hopkins; Daniel and Jonathan Myers; Leander, Asbury, Bradford and Nancy McCarty; Marshall and Ellen Spurlock; George W. and Hiram Wolverton and Cassie Bowman. Perhaps of these only Rufus Clark, Mrs. Joshua Bennett and Mrs. Stephen James now live in Madison County. Daniel and Jonathan Myers and Hiram Wolverton gave up their lives to their country during the great Civil war.

"For teaching that term of school Mr. Garrett was given his board free by his good old friend, W. B. Hopkins, and \$15 a month from the school fund."

CALEB CLARK'S STORIES

The winter of 1848-9 was long after known as the "cold winter." Caleb Clark was then living on a claim in South Township. He was one of the Clanton colony of 1846. In later years he often illustrated how cold and snowy that winter was by relating the following story, which he appeared to believe really occurred: He had a small bunch of hogs that were, of course, the "hazel splitter" and "razor back" breed, then the only kind in the county. He had a few acres of corn not yet gathered when the early and deep snow fell. When the storm ceased he looked for his hogs but could not find even a trace of them nor hear of them in the neighborhood. More snow fell and the corn, deeply buried under it, remained ungathered. One day toward spring as the snow began melting he started out across the field on some errand. Suddenly he found himself over head in the snow among a bunch of hogs. At once they disappeared from sight. Floundering around a while in the snow trying to get out, he discovered the snow was tunneled along the ground in every direction. Finally getting out, he watched and waited, until some days later he discovered his hogs were in the field, all alive and fattened for market. They had somehow gotten into the corn during the first snow storm and were entirely buried. Like moles, they had made their way through the snow along the surface of the ground for corn, and had runways



MR. AND MRS. CALEB CLARK



LAST RESIDENCE OF CALEB CLARK, WINTERSET. BUILT IN 1855

all over the field. They ate snow for drink, and of course, they were so deeply buried under, they remained warm all winter and became fat. One sow had a litter of pigs born under the snow and they were blind. He guessed the reason and pried their eyelids apart, putting blinders over their eyes so the light at first would not ruin their sight.

Another story he used to relate so often that he came to believe it himself was concerning the browsing of cattle and horses in early days. When hay was scarce in winter time and early spring, owners of stock would cut down certain trees, so that the stock might eat the buds and small twigs from the limbs. Usually, the stock became very fond of this food. At the time of this story Clark was living on a claim he had taken near the Clantons on Clanton Creek. He had missed a cow and could not find it anywhere. After several days of search, one day he went down to the creek thinking to follow the channel on the ice, because it made easier walking than through the deep snow, and hoping that somewhere down toward Middle River he might find some trace of his missing cow. Continuing on the ice a long distance he heard the lowing of a cow. Surprised, and unable to see the animal, he listened and then walked on. Soon again he heard the sound and closer, but yet could see nothing nor tell from what direction came the sound. Finally, after walking around and watching closely and occasionally hearing the lowing as from a cow, he became greatly mystified, for surely by the sound it must be close. He could plainly see along the ground through the timber a much greater distance than the sound seemed away. Every time he started to walk the sound came again with increasing tones of distress. He began to doubt his senses and grew alarmed at his loneliness in the otherwise silence of the woods, miles from any human habitation (as he would tell the story), wondering if it might be a waylaying catamount or Indian seeking to lure him on to his own destruction, or, indeed, if he had not suddenly gone crazy on the subject of his lost cow. Distractedly gazing about, he happened to glance upward among the tall trees and, at the same moment, came another distressful low. He thought he saw a cow's head way up in the tree. Going closer, there came another low. It surely was a cow's head and horns and voice. He went up close to the tree and investigated, the cow's face looking pitifully down upon him the while. He found that the cow's head was sticking out through a knot hole of a hollow tree at a high distance from the ground. The cow had wandered through the timber, seeking to browse upon some tree, but unable to find one low enough to reach the limbs, had found a big hollow slippery elm tree, and climbing up inside of it, she came to a knot hole among the branches. Getting her head out to browse on the limbs, and feeding all she wanted, she was unable to draw her head back because of her horns. There, way up in the tree, she had remained all those days, living on the buds and tender limbs of the abundant branches of the tree, but unable to get down and go home over night. She had well nigh eaten off all the twigs and bark on the big tree. Going back, Clark, as related by him, climbed the outside of the tree and cut away the knot hole until the cow could pull her head back. Then she climbed down the tree and gladly went home with her master. Ever after Clark closely guarded his cows during winter and early spring time.

By W. H. Lewis.

Douglas Township, as it came from the hand of its Creator, before it was defaced by the work of man, was a beauty spot in the world's occidental Eden. It resembled its oriental prototype, in having a noble river near one side; it excelled it in having that river bordered by picturesque cliffs and headlands, with the beautiful prairies south of it, and fringed along its course with noble forests.

The aspects of Nature seem always to have influenced the character of its inhabitants, as Sir Walter Scott says of his homeland:

"O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!"

So we would reasonably look for poets along the course of North River.

Up toward the northwest corner, along what is now known as the Stringtown road, there resided in the early '70s a band of brethren associated together in a Methodist class. The old reaper, Death, invaded the brotherhood and took one of them. One of the mourning brethren endeavored to partially express his appreciation of the departed one and his grief over their loss in a poem. It is written in the style and measure of Bryant's *Thanatopsis*. It is too long for reproduction here, but a copy of its concluding paragraph will give some idea of its character and its merits. It ranks high, considered as unprofessional work.

So let us live,
That when our pilgrimage on earth is done,
And Time shall toll our summons to the skies,
To tranquil pleasures of a purer realm
We'll part in peace. 'Twill not be very long,
'Til those who still survive us shall pursue
The course we swiftly run. And soon again,
We'll meet around the throne of God in heaven
With all our loved ones who have gone before,
To share the joys of everlasting life,
And love immortal.

—C. L. Harlan.

Winterset, Iowa, June 11, 1872.

About the year 1866, an appreciative observer of the scenery along the river, in the vicinity and above and below the Hogback, tried to express his appreciation of that scenery in a little poem, so short that I will give a full copy. It is one of those

"Jewels, that on the stretched forefinger of Time,
Sparkle forever."

NORTH RIVER

Shall Burns sing the Afton, the Doon and the Ayr,
And others less famous, sing rivers less fair,
Yet thou, noble North River, still glide along
Unmentioned in story, unhonored in song?

Shall landscape so lovely as seen from thy hills,
 And fountains so crystal as seek thee in rills,
 And prairies and woodlands so lovely as thine
 Call no sweeter muse to their service than mine?

Thy stream winds as clear, through a valley as fair,
 As either the Afton, the Doon or the Ayr,
 Yet thou art unhonored, while they are renowned,
 Wherever a lover of song can be found.

No wonder that murmurs come up from thy tide,
 And seem all Hesperian poets to chide;
 Such beauty still calling, yet calling in vain
 For merited praise, has right to complain.

Sweet river, thy landscape is fair to behold;
 Thy vale is so verdant, thy bluffs are so bold;
 Thy woodlands abounding in cool, shady bowers;
 Thy hill-points ascending in high rocky towers.

From whose lofty summits, O, is it not grand,
 Thus sitting with pencil and paper in hand,
 To gaze on a scene so romantic and bold
 As never before was my lot to behold?

Assist me, ye Muses! O, swell your fair throats
 With your sweetest, your grandest, your loftiest notes;
 I feel, but I fear I can never portray
 With justice, the grandeur of what I survey.

Far northward, ascending till met by the sky
 Like uprising billows, the prairie lands lie,
 With here and there visible over their swells,
 A farm indicating where somebody dwells.

While eastward and westward, and northward ascend
 The wood-covered hills, like a wall 'round the bend
 Where sweetly meanders thy cool stream along,
 Thou noble North River, fair theme of my song

But now, the bright sun, sinking low in the west,
 No longer reflects from thy stream's silver breast;
 Thy valley grows dark, and thy woods gather gloom;
 So farewell, sweet stream, I must hie away home.

(By George W. SeEVERS, Sr.)

So in view of what I have written and what I have copied, I submit my claim that Douglas Township is, and of right ought to be, "The land of poetry."

CHAPTER XXXV

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

Lincoln Township is bounded on the north by Douglas, on the south by Monroe, on the east by Scott and on the west by Webster. Middle River crosses through its territory from west to east a little north of the center. There were large bodies of heavy timber when the settlers first came and the supply of limestone and building stone is practically inexhaustible. Coal has been found cropping out of the bluffs along the banks of Middle River. In the center portion of the vicinity of Middle River the surface of the country is quite rough and broken, but in the southern and northern portions the prairies are beautiful and just rolling enough to make the most desirable farms. Numerous small streams and springs provide an abundance of fresh water for stock and all of the township is now occupied and under improvement, showing beautiful homes, substantial farm buildings and fences, bridges and well kept roads.

Lincoln Township has a natural curiosity in the topographical feature of the locality, known as the "Devil's Backbone," a big formation of nature, about five miles west of Winterset on Middle River. This is a "high, rough rock ridge, so narrow that at the top there is only room for a wagon road. The Middle River running from east to west strikes the ridge, which is over two hundred feet above the water level and thence bears away in a circuitous route and some two or three miles further down its course bends around until it passes on the other side of the same deep, high ridge. From water to water directly through the ridge is less than one hundred feet. An early settler in that neighborhood, named John Harmon, together with his sons, tunneled the ridge through solid rock, occupying three years' time to do the work. They thus obtained a waterfall of twenty feet, making it the most desirable site for a mill in the western country. A large room has been made in the rock around the mill end of the race, making as delightful a bathing place as can be found anywhere. A large grist mill and sawmill has lately (1868) been erected at this point by Messrs. Wilkin & Company. This 'backbone' is quite a curiosity and worth going a long distance to see."

This township was settled as early as 1847, Absalom Thornburg, C. D. Wright and Daniel Vancil coming that year and settling in the timber along Middle River. James Bertholf and Elijah Perkins arrived early in 1849. Alexander Bertholf, his sons, Alexander, Zachariah, George and James, and Joshua Gentry and Rev. John Hootan, settled in the township in 1851. It was not long thereafter when William Harmon, a Mr. Skidmore and John Macumber contributed their presence and energies to the new settlement.

Elijah Perkins was a native of New Hampshire, immigrated to Ohio when a young man, where he taught school for several years, and came to the State of



STONE HOUSE BUILT BY HON. B. F. ROBERTS

This house was built in the early '50s and was used as a station on the "Underground Railway." It was later used as a boarding house for the employees of White & Munger's woolen factory which stood near by. It is well preserved and is still used as a residence. Many of these houses were built in the '50s and '60s in Madison County.

Iowa in 1848. Early in the year 1849 he located on section 14, in this township, on which he made many improvements.

John Hootan was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1805, removed to Indiana and from there to Madison County, Iowa, in 1849. He removed his family here in 1850. Mr. Hootan was a Baptist minister, and it is said, always took off his coat to preach. He was rather eccentric in his habits and mode of dress. Tradition has it that he used wooden pins to hold up his suspenders and while on the platform walked back and forth, continuously haranguing his audience. During one sermon, so it is said, being much interested in his subject, the clergyman stepped off the platform with a jolt, but this did not break him of the acquired habit.

David Halgarth came in 1850 and was one of the township's substantial farmers. He also was a member of Company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry and served three years in the Civil war.

Isaac Jessup first lived in Indiana and in 1849 settled in Warren County, Iowa, from whence he came in 1851 to this township. He was a member of the Fourth Iowa Infantry in the Civil war. When Mr. Jessup first came here he split rails for 25 cents per 100, paid 10 cents per pound for meat, and for eighteen months carried all his grain that was used in his family for breadstuff to mill on his back.

Jacob Leinard left his home in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1852, and came to this township, where he secured 200 acres of land $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Winterset. A daughter, Anna Christina, was united in marriage to Lewis Thornburg in 1855.

John Brown came to the county from Ohio in 1854 and was one of the frugal and prosperous farmers of Lincoln Township. Along about this time Caleb Clark, who first settled in South Township in 1846, and in 1849 in Douglas, removed to this township on a farm near Winterset.

In 1851 E. G. Perkins entered 240 acres of land in Lincoln Township, which he partly improved and then returned to his home in New Hampshire. Six years thereafter he came back to the township and eventually removed to Jackson Township. He served the county as treasurer and recorder when the offices were combined, and was also a member of the board of supervisors.

John Reed was a native of England and came to the county in 1855. He owned and operated a sawmill near the "Backbone."

J. A. Macumber immigrated from Ohio in 1853 and became one of the large landowners of this township.

James W. Evans was a settler as early as 1855. In 1858 he married Catherine J. Vancil. Mr. Evans died in 1874.

J. F. Brock, who held the office of sheriff four years and was the incumbent of various township offices, settled in the county in 1856. He enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Infantry in 1862 and served during the war.

T. Conard was a Holmes County, Ohio, man and in 1856 forsook the Buckeye State for Iowa and settled in Madison County. He was a member of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry in the Civil war, serving three years.

Samuel Duncan was a native of the State of New York, removing with his parents to Ohio, from there to Indiana and from the Hoosier State to Iowa in

1853, when he became a citizen of Madison County. He has held various Lincoln Township offices.

The Lorimors, B. F. and A. W., were Ohioans who found Iowa a good place in which to live and raise their families, hence the year 1856 found them located in this township. The Lorimor brothers for several years were the largest sheep men in the county.

Benjamin Titcomb, a native of Maine, removed to Illinois and after a residence of ten years arrived in this county in October, 1854. He held various township offices and died in October, 1876. His son Otis enlisted in the First Iowa Battery and died from disease contracted in the army in 1864.

In a few years Lincoln Township had many substantial farmers, some of whom were before and others followed those last mentioned in this article. Among them were Joseph McKibben, Benjamin Hartsook, William Cameron, Dr. William L. Leonard, Nathan Newlon, George A. Beerbower, D. G. Martin, Samuel Gordon, Samuel Duncan, Isaac Hogle, John Huffman and C. Fink.

No attempt has been made, because of its impossibility, to describe all the brave, industrious and worthy men and women who came to Lincoln Township in its early days and opened out and improved farms and began that great movement which has made the township and the county so well known for its fine farms, splendid homes, good schools and church buildings. But many of the names worthy of mention and not found here will be noticed on the pages of the second volume of this work.

Lincoln Township at one time prided itself upon having within its borders a woolen mill, whose products found a ready market not only locally, but abroad. This industry was known as the Madison Woolen Mills and was established in 1865 by J. T. White and N. W. Munger, the buildings being located on a spot $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Winterset, on the Council Bluffs road. These structures were of stone, 40 by 50 feet, three stories high, with a wing 20 by 50, containing engine, boiler and dye room. In addition there was a two-story ware room 20 by 40, and a half dozen dwellings for operatives, altogether making a little village. The machinery was manufactured expressly for the mills and combined all improvements up to that time. All the rooms were heated by steam pipes connected with the boiler. The establishment furnished employment to twenty-five operatives and turned out annually 30,000 yards of woolen goods and large quantities of yarns, consuming about sixty thousand pounds of wool.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST

This church was organized about the middle of December, 1853, by Elder Irvin W. Gordon, at the log house of Joseph Brinson which stood on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, Lincoln Township. Those who united themselves together as a band of Christians on this occasion were: Irvin W. Gordon and wife, Sarah; Caleb Clark and wife, Ruth; William I. Gordon and wife, Sarah; Joseph Brinson and wife, Rebecca; Israel Miller and wife, Cynthia; William Bird and wife, Sarah; Nancy Jane Gordon, Martha Gordon, James Farris, Sr. Among those who preached for the congregation the first few years were Elders Washington Short, Gill, N. E. Corey, James Rhodes, J. P. Roach and Noah. Services were held the first years usually at the homes



OLD STONE SCHOOLHOUSE NEAR BUFFALO MILLS, SCOTT TOWNSHIP



WEST STAR CHURCH, DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP



AFTON ROAD BRIDGE, LOOKING NORTH, LINCOLN TOWNSHIP



AN OLD CABIN IN LINCOLN TOWNSHIP



OLD BERTHOLF HOMESTEAD IN LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

of the members and occasionally in the old log courthouse, when not used by others.

There is a church in the Ord neighborhood that is well attended.

THE GORDON BAND

With the coming of Irvin Walton Gordon from Versailles, Indiana, who settled near the center of Lincoln Township, October 15, 1852, appeared the first distinctively musical aggregation in Madison County, for many years known all over this portion of the state as the Gordon String Band. Its first appearance before the general public was upon the occasion of the third celebration of July Fourth held in this county—July 4, 1853—in a grove southeast of the square and close to Winterset, across the draw and next east of "Gospel Ridge." On this occasion the players and their parts were as follows: J. Newton Gordon, clarionet A; I. William Gordon, violin; Samuel A. Gordon, bass drum; Jonathan Gordon, snare drum; Jackson Porter and Reuben Hanna, violins; Dr. J. H. Gaff, clarionet. Granville Bond, from Adel, was an all around helper in different parts, especially the violin. This band played at most of the important gatherings in Madison and adjoining counties during the '50s and even later on. During the year 1860 the first brass band was organized in the county at Winterset, by the Ayers Brothers, then in the drygoods business. The elder one was E. J. and the younger one Oliver C., who later enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry and was killed at Allatoona. This band had twelve pieces and its members were as follows: E. J. Ayers, leader; Asbury Nosler, clerk of band; John D. Holbrook, baritone; Samuel G. Ruby, tuba; Jerry Barker, tenor; Hamilton Leisure, alto; Oliver Ayers, B flat; E. J. Ayers, E flat; "Yankee" Clark, E flat; Newton Gordon, E flat; William Holbrook, alto; Charles Williams, alto; Frank McLaughlin, E flat. This band continued doing business until E. J. Ayers removed in 1864; about then the band broke up. During all this time the Gordons were doing something with their string band at private entertainments and on public occasions.

CHAPTER XXXVI

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP

This is one of the first townships created in the county and was first given the name of East Township, which was later changed, together with the boundary lines, to conform with the present limits and to follow the proportions of an exact congressional township. George W. McClain, John Carroll and Seth Adamson were appointed by the Commissioners' Court trustees of the said newly created township, which as it now stands is bounded on the north by Lee, on the south by South, and on the west by Union townships. Warren County forms the east boundary line. North River, Middle River and Cedar Creek flow directly through Crawford Township from west to east and on all of these streams originally were large groves of timber. Limestone in moderate quantities and some coal are indigenous products. There is probably no region in the county better watered than this, as numerous springs and small streams abound, providing the best of refreshments for stock and drainage of the land. The surface is more rough and rolling than any other township in the county, yet most of its land is susceptible of cultivation and throughout the township are some of the choicest farms in Madison County.

It was to Crawford Township that Hiram Hurst, the first settler, was attracted and here he set up his stakes for a permanent settlement on the 1st day of April, 1846, rehabilitating an old bark wick-i-up left partially standing by an Indian, its last inhabitant. That spring and summer he planted and cultivated a small patch of corn and in the fall returned to his home in Buchanan County, Missouri, for his family, which he brought back with him to his new home and settled on section 36. As the first settler in the county, the name Hurst stands out interestingly and significantly, so that considerable space has been devoted to the history of Madison's pioneer. Those interested may be fully informed by reverting to the chapter entitled Madison's Advance Guard of Civilization.

The next person known to have settled in Crawford Township and who became a permanent settler was Thomas Cason, who bought the Hurst claim on section 36, in July, 1847, and took up his residence there. J. J. Cason was a member of his family. The Casons immigrated from Indiana and when Thomas chose the Hurst place for his future home he had two sons, W. T. and T. T. Cason. The latter was born in 1837 and the former in 1843. Both boys remained on the old homestead for many years and became important citizens of the township.

J. B. McGinnis, Thomas Stewart, William Weakley, Jacob Kinkannon, Jackson Nelson and George Salisbury were here as early as 1851 and the widow Shreves and sons, John, Jonathan and Jonah, became citizens of the township in 1852.

Oliver Crawford arrived here in 1852, coming from the State of Ohio with his family. It was in honor of Mr. Crawford that the township received its

name. Both he and his wife have long since passed away, leaving the following children: Mary J., Sarah A., Robert J., Elizabeth E., Maria T., William W. and Charles S. Crawford.

James Gillaspie, still living and a resident of Patterson, was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1830, emigrated to the United States in 1852, and to this county in 1856. Mr. Gillaspie recently prepared a history of the Irish settlements in Lee and Crawford townships, and as both these divisions of the county were largely made up of the Irish race, Mr. Gillaspie's relation of his people's migration to this land of plenty and prosperity finds an interesting place at the close of this chapter.

Thomas W. Folwell was a shoemaker who left Holmes County, Ohio, in the fall of 1851 and located in Winterset, where he followed his trade 4½ years and then located on section 20, where he for many years cultivated the soil, improved his farm and lived as one of the important citizens of the community. One son, John M., died in the army, while a member of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

Michael Loftus was born in Ireland in 1817, married Bridget McGloon in 1845 and two years after immigrated to Canada. In 1855 he came to Madison County and located in Crawford Township and raised a large family of children.

Patrick Swift came to New York from Ireland in 1848 and remained there until 1856, when he settled in this county and acquired several hundred acres of land.

S. E. Shannon came to the county in the fall of 1855 and married Mary E. Hughart in the fall of 1865. Shannon was a member of Company B, First Iowa Cavalry, and served three years in the Civil war with honor to his name.

Among those who came later than the above mentioned and identified themselves with the stability and prosperity of the township may be mentioned, as far as possible by name. Aaron Howell, John Holton, George Blosser, John and Ephraim Potter, Elvis Stout, Jonah Shreves, J. M. Huglin.

James and Abner Bell were settlers here at an early date, and "the latter, a large, imposing and vigorous man of four score years, still lives in the locality of his first trials and triumphs."

The Hardy schoolhouse east of Patterson received its name from one of the early families living in that vicinity.

One of the largest landowners in Crawford Township in the latter '50s was Aaron Howell, who had a farm of over nine hundred acres under cultivation. He came to the township in 1855 with but a few hundred dollars in his pocket, but by economy, perseverance and diligence became one of the richest farmers in Madison County.

One of the early millers in Crawford Township was J. M. Huglin, who had a grist and sawmill on Middle River, where he did a large business. About this time the firm of Carson & McDowell also had a steam sawmill on the river.

The Adamson schoolhouse was located and built on section 35 in the early '50s. Among the pupils were Tom, Bill, Calista and Elizabeth Cason; Mills, Solomon and a daughter of the Adamsons; Jesse, Rebecca, Mercy, Abner D. and Martha, children of Rev. Henry A. Bell; William, Sanford, Permelia and another maiden of the John M. Johns family; Milton, Lorenzo Dow, William, Jr., and a daughter, all belonging to William Smith; John, Malcolm, Abbott and

a little girl, children of David Worley. A. A. Moser taught this school, which was held about the winter of 1852 or 1853.

IRISH SETTLEMENT IN CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP

By James Gillaspie

Lee and Crawford townships were largely settled by natives of the Emerald isle. The history of this hardy and thrifty people, who came into the wilderness, made for themselves homes in this new world and contributed to its prosperity, was tersely related by one of them, James Gillaspie, in a carefully prepared paper, for the Madison County Historical Society, in March, 1907. Mr. Gillaspie was born in Ireland in the year 1830 and immigrated to this country in 1852, landing in New York City. In the early part of the year 1856 he found his way to Madison County and settled in Crawford Township. Here he took up a residence and it was in this old homestead he wrote the history of the Irish families of Lee and Crawford. Mr. Gillaspie was true to his adopted country in the hours of her peril and in 1864 enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, serving until the close of hostilities between the two sections of the Union at strife. He returned home and in course of time filled most of the important offices of his community. This worthy son of "Ould Erin" lived a long and useful life in Crawford Township and gained the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Now for the story:

The first settlers did not come here, as some suppose, by any preconcerted plan, in order to form a settlement, nor were they lately landed from Ireland. They were men of families for the most part who had lived for several years in other states of the Union. Some were farmers before coming to Iowa and some followed other occupations of life. Iowa being then a new state, and its lands to be had at Government price, many sold their possessions in other states in order to better their conditions in Iowa. As Des Moines was about to become the capital of the state, it was but to be expected that immigration would flow to the capital, and as the lands within several miles of Des Moines were nearly all owned and held by eastern speculators, people wishing to purchase farms were compelled to scatter out from that city. So the first Irish families liking the looks of the country, located in what is known as the Irish Settlement. This settlement consists of two townships in Warren County, as well as the townships of Lee and Crawford in Madison County. But for the purpose of this article, I confine myself to the Irish settlers who located in Madison County prior and up to 1860. I will begin with Crawford Township and give the names of those who settled north of North River, the year they came, as far as possible, and also as far as I know, where they came from directly to Iowa. They are as follows:

Andrew Connor and family in 1854 or earlier; came from Wisconsin; is now dead; father of Stephen and John Connor of Crawford, and Michael, of Lee.

Patrick and John McManus in 1854, from Wisconsin. Patrick is dead; family moved away. John's family moved from here.

John McLaughlin and family in 1854. John came from Wisconsin and was the father of Michael McLaughlin, of Lee, and John, of Winterset. He has been dead many years.

John Ryan and family, brothers and sisters, in 1855, from Wisconsin. Mr. Ryan has been dead many years. He was the father of John and William Ryan of this place. The son, John, is now dead but his family lives here.

John Fallon and family came from Pennsylvania in 1855, I believe. John died here many years ago and his family moved west.

John Cunningham and family came from Wisconsin in 1855. Mr. Cunningham died a few years ago; father of Joseph and P. J. of this place.

Tom, James and John Finan, brothers, came in 1855, from Wisconsin; owned a sawmill north of North River; also farmed; sold out and moved west. Each of the Finans had families.

John Connor and family came in 1855 from Wisconsin, I think. After a few years he sold out and moved away.

John Manion and wife came from Wisconsin in 1856; sold farm and moved to Des Moines.

John Roddy and family about 1856; sold out and went to Des Moines after a few years.

John Monaghan and family from Wisconsin in 1855; Mr. Monaghan is dead and his family moved away.

We now come to the Irish who lived in Crawford Township south of North River:

Darby Gill and family in 1855 from Canada, I think. Mr. Gill is dead; some of his family have died; some live in Warren County and some in Polk.

Michael Donohue and family in 1855. He is dead and family moved away.

James Gallagher and family in 1855 from Canada; he is dead. His son, James F., lives in Des Moines; his son Dominick's family live on the old farm.

Pat Swift came in 1855; he is dead and his family is gone.

Frank Cassidy and family came in 1855 from New York City; he is dead and two of his sons went West. Mrs. M. McLaughlin, of Lee Township, is his daughter, and two other daughters live in Des Moines.

Patrick Smith and family came from New York City. Mr. Smith came in 1855 and bought his farm, and his wife and children came in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are dead; they were the parents of Luke A. Smith of this place, and John H. Smith, of Winterset.

Thomas McGarr came from New York City in 1855; remained three or four years, then went to California, where it is believed he died, unmarried.

James Gillaspie came here from New York City in the spring of 1856, accompanied by his wife and other relatives; he is still living on the old home farm.

Charles Walls and family came in 1856; bought and sold four or five farms; lived here until 1874, then returned to New York City. He is long in his grave.

John Harrington and family came in 1856 from New York City. After living here about thirty-five years he traded his farm for Des Moines property. He is dead; his son, Matthew Harrington, is living in Des Moines.

John Crawley and family came from New York City in 1856; lived on a farm for several years and died. His family sold the farm and moved to Cass County, where some of them are still living.

Michael Loftus and family came here from Canada in 1857. Mr. Loftus died several years ago; his son Mike and several of his daughters are still residents of this place.

Michael McGlone and family came from Canada in 1857; he is dead and his widow and son Martin still live on the farm.

James Kirby and family came here in 1856 from Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Kirby are dead; their son, John F., and daughter, Maggie, live on the old farm; William and James, two other sons, live near on farms of their own. Since writing the foregoing William has died.

Patrick Reilly and family came here in 1855 from Canada. He is dead. The farm was sold a few years ago. His son, Patrick, and two daughters, all married, live in Des Moines, and another son, John, lives in Iowa, east of Des Moines. Later, John and family moved to Des Moines.

Darby Carr and family came in 1855; he died; the family after several years moved to Des Moines.

Thomas O'Foole and family came here in 1860 from Des Moines; sold his farm a few years ago and removed to Omaha, Nebraska. Now deceased.

Thomas Durigan and family came here in 1858; lived here for several years, then moved across the line into Warren County, where he died. Some of the Durigan family are still living in Iowa but not on the old farm.

John McDonnell and family came in 1860 from Wisconsin. Mr. McDonnell sold his farm a few years ago and moved to Nebraska, where he died. His son, Dennis, lives in Crawford Township and Thomas in Des Moines.

John Cutler, an early settler in Warren County, settled in this township in the early '50s with his family.

William Kennedy and family came here in 1856 from Philadelphia and after living here for many years moved to California where he died. Mrs. Robert Smith, of South Township, is one of his daughters.

Anderson McLees and family came here in 1856 from Philadelphia. He died a few years ago in Winterset. John McLees, his son, lives in Lincoln Township; William McLees lives in North Dakota.

Robert McMichael came from Pennsylvania in 1855 or 1856. He died a few years later. His brother, William, came on the farm.

PATTERSON

Patterson lies on the southwest quarter of section 29, Crawford Township, and was laid out by A. W. Wilkinson, surveyor, for Alexander Pattison, March 5, 1872. The intent of the owner was to name the town Pattison, but the name was misspelled when the plat was filed for record and that accounts for it being as it is. The town lies something over seven miles east of Winterset on the Des Moines branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and has a population of about 150. About the year 1890 it had grown in population to the number of 133 and at the next census, in 1900, there were 163 in the town; so that, by the last enumeration, it can be seen that the town has not progressed in the number of its inhabitants. However that may be, it is a good trading point and ships large numbers of cattle and hogs annually.

The first lot in the town was bought in April, 1872, by L. C. Doane. S. B. Catterlin built the first house and a short time thereafter erected a store building, installed a stock of goods, bought in Winterset, and became the pioneer merchant of the place. He kept a general store and for a while conducted a large business. Some time later he took into partnership Henry Griffin.

As soon as the town had been laid out, H. H. Bass opened a lumber yard and shortly thereafter John W. Ellis had a drug store in operation. Then came Doctor Dorman, who practiced his profession here for some time. It was not long before W. C. Henry put up an elevator, which was later destroyed by fire. Then came Robert McDowell and his son, Newton, who were the first carpenters in the town, and about the same time A. C. Dutton opened up a blacksmith shop.

John Stiffler opened a hardware store about 1873.

In 1877 the Eureka Flour Mill was erected by Alexander Pattison and Thomas Fox. It was a two-story frame, with basement, had four run of stone, with a patent process, and cost about \$6,000. The mill was later operated by Pattison & Bell, and in 1880 was destroyed by fire.

The first agent for the railroad company was H. H. Bass. He was succeeded by Alexander Pattison, and for the past twenty-six years T. H. Debord has been in charge of the company's affairs at this point.

The first schoolhouse was built about 1874. It is a frame structure with two rooms and was taught by Thomas J. Ross, principal, and Byrum Bird. Some years later, as the town grew and more space became necessary, an addition was built to the structure so as to provide for three rooms and the same number of teachers. The school is now graded and is an independent district.

The Methodist Episcopal Church organization was an appointment on the St. Charles Circuit until about 1907. The building, a frame, was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$1,600. This gave way to a new frame house of worship in the winter of 1914, which was built at a cost of \$4,000. It was dedicated early in the year 1915. The pastors of this church since the change from the St. Charles Circuit have been Rev. E. Durant, who served one year; Reverend Rusk, one year; Arthur Eastman, two years, and the present pastor, Rev. F. V. Warner, who has been in charge the past three years.

Somewhere in the '80s a Christian Church was established here. A house of worship was erected and for some time the society had quite a large membership, but the original members mostly are all gone and no regular pastor has been engaged for some time. Occasionally, services are held in the church by a minister from Winterset.

The Baptists were established here and built a church at about the same time as the Methodists. They had a large congregation which has dwindled away until the society is no longer locally intact. Some time ago the building was sold to the lodge of Modern Woodmen, which was organized about the year 1885. The Odd Fellows also have a lodge here and owned their own building, which was burned down about 1902. They now meet in the Woodmen Hall.

Patterson was incorporated October 27, 1877, and at its first election placed the following named persons in office: C. E. Sampson, mayor; J. W. Ellis, clerk and treasurer; John Stewart, marshal; Alexander Pattison, A. B. Wilder, H. Gratner, James M. Lee, Henry Brown and G. V. Wright, councilmen.

BEVINGTON

Bevington is also a business point in Crawford Township and a part is in Warren County. It has a population of about one hundred and twenty-five. It is twelve miles east of Winterset, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and

is located on the south part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25. It was laid out on the 19th day of March, 1872, by A. W. Wilkinson, surveyor, for John Williamson, owner of the land, and was named in honor of Dr. C. D. Bevington, one of the leading citizens of Winterset. The first house built in the town was erected by C. Haight in 1872. It afterwards became known as the Bevington House. That same fall Felix McManus erected a building and opened a general merchandise store.

The town is an independent school district, has one teacher and a good frame school building.

Shortly after the town was established the Methodists organized a society and erected a frame church building, but for some years past the organization has not flourished and the church has remained idle for religious purposes.

The Bevington Bank, a private concern, was organized in 1897, by James Watt, L. J. Klemm, J. C. O'Donnell, Jerry Sullivan and Dr. T. F. Kelleher. The officials were: James Watt, president; L. J. Klemm, vice president; J. C. O'Donnell, cashier; J. O. Stamen, assistant cashier. J. P. Laughlin has been manager of the bank since July, 1909.

Middle River Camp, No. 680, M. W. A., was instituted March 26, 1891. First officers: T. J. Jones, V. C.; M. Armstrong, W. A.; J. G. Huglin, B.; Zach Turpin, clerk.

CHAPTER XXXVII
WALNUT TOWNSHIP

Walnut Township was formed out of a part of South in 1851 and as originally constituted included the territory of Monroe, Grand River and parts of Webster, Lincoln, Ohio and Scott townships. The township is bounded on the north by Scott, on the south by Clarke County and on the east and west by Ohio and Monroe townships respectively. This region is thoroughly well drained by the two branches of Clanton Creek, which unite within its limits. There is plenty of timber along the streams and an abundant supply of limestone. The surface is rough and uneven in places but the first and second bottoms of Clanton Creek furnish unsurpassed farming land. The soil is a rich dark loam and yields large crops of corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes and other products indigenous to this latitude. On Clanton Creek, about a mile and a half east of Peru, is a peculiarly shaped high ridge of ground known as "Hog's Back," which is somewhat similar to the "Devil's Backbone," mentioned in another chapter. It is a steep bluff about one hundred and twenty-five feet high and three-fourths of a mile long. Clanton Creek courses along one side of the ridge and a small stream on the other. This high formation is composed mostly of limestone rock and a peculiar reddish clay, which is often spoken of as "paint clay."

From data now at hand it is determined that the first persons to settle in Walnut Township were John Mars and Tom Carr, who it is said furnished meat to settlers who came later, from hogs running wild at that time, which was probably about the early part of 1848. These hogs, it is presumed, strayed away from the herds of Mormon emigrants passing through Union County on their way to Salt Lake.

The first permanent settlers were the Iams families. Moses Iams located in the township in 1848 and William Guthrie came the same year. Hugh and Jasper Iams came in 1849; Michael in 1852; Isaac and M. Iams settled on the prairie southwest of Brooklyn in the latter year. They knew the Guibersons in Holmes County, Ohio. William Davis, who came to be known as "Black Hawk" Davis, was a brother-in-law of Moses Iams.

John Guiberson settled south of the Clanton in 1849 and laid out the town of Brooklyn. Isaac Bird, a native of Virginia, married Susanna Williams in the State of Ohio and in 1851 came here and entered 150 acres of land from the Government.

William Guthrie, already mentioned, left Madison County, Ohio, in 1849, and spent the winter in Mahaska County, Iowa. He located in this township in the following spring and took up a claim on section 34, where he lived many years and became one of the staunch citizens of the community.

Isaac Reager immigrated from Indiana in 1847 and while at Burlington, Iowa,

married Mary Sutherland. In 1853 he moved to Madison County and located on section 5, in Walnut Township.

Samuel Walker was one of the early settlers of this township, coming in the winter of 1852-3. At the time he had for his neighbors Allen McClure, John Guiberson, William Rhyno and Joseph Burdick. Mr. Walker has been wont to relate that when he arrived in the township, the few settlers that were here held church at each others homes, and at times were gratified by the expounding of the gospel according to one Rev. Swearingen. John Guiberson was a local preacher and often held forth at the homes of his neighbors.

The Smiths, of whom there were quite a number, became residents of Walnut Township in 1854. There was J. W. Smith with his parents, John and Rebecca Smith; also O. F. Smith, T. P. Smith, J. H. Smith, N. M. Smith, W. C. Smith and a girl, M. E. Smith.

At the time of the advent of the Smith family to this community, there were then living here Allen McClure, John Guiberson, a Mr. Painter, Joseph Burdick, Doc McGuire and Job Smith and mecle, John Smith, who lived with him during the winter of 1854-55. There was also S. M. Walker. These families are all that lived east and south of the Clanton.

With Isaac Reager, when he came in 1853, were Daniel Baker, wife and two children and John Baker and wife, Margaret. They settled on the homestead now owned by the Baker estate.

Aaron Hiatt, who founded old Peru, a North Carolinian, left his Indiana farm in the spring of 1851 and settled in Oskaloosa, where he married his second wife. In October of that year, Mr. Hiatt with his bride, located on section 3 in this township. He passed away a few years ago at the age of eighty-eight.

Benjamin F. Brown was one of the early settlers, coming in 1851. In 1853 he started with Aaron Hiatt in the management of a sawmill near Peru. A few years later he turned his attention to farming on his place adjoining old Peru. In 1873 he removed to Redfield, Iowa, where he erected a large flouring mill which is still in operation and later went to Camas, Washington, where he ended his days.

Nathaniel Foster, of the Buckeye State, located on section 6, in 1854.

Lewis Mease settled in the township in the spring of 1857, and Marsha Cornelison in 1858. Nicholas Schoenenberger was here as early as 1855.

Other early settlers who came in the '50s were Jacob Brown, brother of Benjamin F. Brown, James Emerson, the Marshalls, John Emerson, the McClures, Drakes, Burdicks, Alexander Lorimor, who built the first steam sawmill in the township; the Hiltons, Fivecoats, Flanigans, Paul Jones, Tiltons and Fowlers.

In May, 1855, William (Black Hawk) Davis, county surveyor, platted the Town of Brooklyn, on section 14, for John Guiberson, and soon thereafter Guiberson opened a general store at the place. A man by the name of Mills from Indianola also had a small store there for a while. Leo Nunn set up a blacksmith shop in the hamlet. (See article on postoffices.)

Of Methodism in Walnut Township, Isaac Reager, one of the founders of the society in this locality, prepared in 1905 the following interesting details:

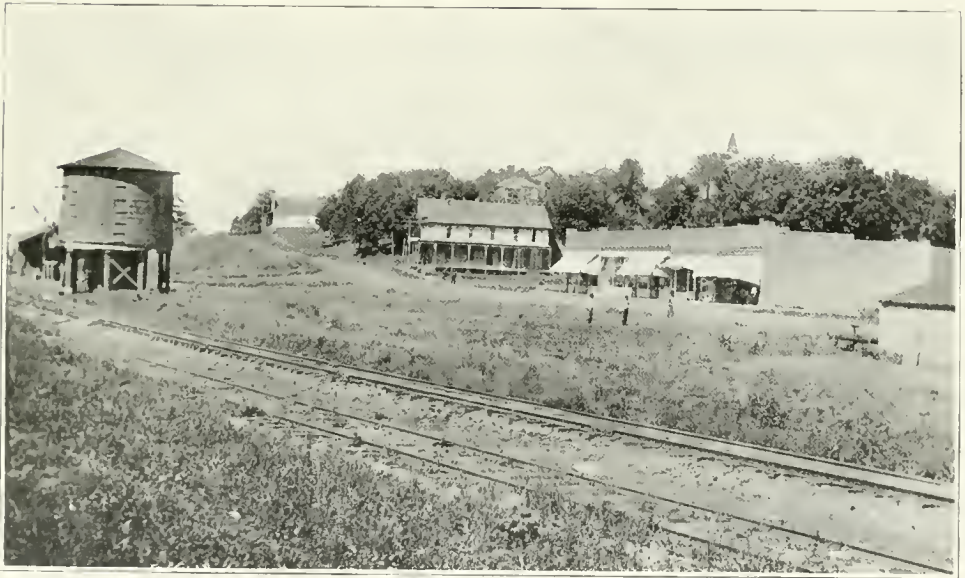
"In the spring of 1855 my wife and self, with Ransom Bishop and wife, arranged to have meetings on Sundays every two weeks, at our homes turn about. Meetings were conducted most of the time by exhorters. The preacher in charge



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, EAST PERU



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
EAST PERU



SCENE IN PERU

of the Winterset mission, Rev. Richard Swarengen, preached occasionally. In the latter part of August, 1855, Reverend Swarengen formally organized the society into a class. According to the records, sixteen members united with the church on that day, of which the following are the names of those now living: Mrs. Jane Gregory, of Bethel; Mrs. Fanny Baker, of Winterset; Mrs. Polina Vorse, of Ringgold County; Mrs. Rachel Reager, of Norcatour, Kansas, and myself. Those that have died are as follows: Joseph Quinn and wife, Mary Quinn, James Quinn, William Quinn, Elizabeth Bishop, Andrew Reager and wife, Joseph Reager, Hamilton Reager and Abram Compton. All these lived Christian lives, died in the faith and we have no doubt are now among the redeemed. The society was known as the Reager society, or class, with Isaac Reager as classleader. Since that time it has gone through many changes of names and location. When organized it was in the Winterset mission. That fall at the Iowa Conference two circuits were formed out of the mission—the Winterset and the Brooklyn circuit—with Joel Mason as preacher in charge.

“In 1856 a schoolhouse was built and a Sabbath school organized and the place of meeting moved there and called the Pleasant Grove class, thus relieving Sisters Bishop and Reager of the responsibility of having it in their homes, which they had done for a year without a complaint, doing all they could for the cause of God. In 1881 we purchased the Adventist Church in Peru and moved the society into it, and changed the name to Peru class. In 1885 we built a new church and the railroad soon after came along and built the Town of East Peru. In 1894 the church was moved to East Peru, where it now stands, and the name of the society was changed to East Peru. The annex of the building was added in 1898. During this time many changes have been made in the circuit. As before stated, it was organized as the Brooklyn circuit, with Joel Mason as pastor and J. B. Hardy as presiding elder. Brother Hardy is still living and is an honored superannuated minister of the Iowa Conference. In 1867 the name was changed to Ohio circuit. In the fall of 1885 it was changed to Peru. In the fall of 1894 it was changed to Truro and in 1895 to East Peru. The East Peru class now numbers 130 members.

“The names of the pastors in their regular order are as follows: Joel Mason, Thomas Dixon, J. B. Rawls, John M. Baker, M. Sheets, Charles Wolsey, William Abraham, Israel Mershon, A. A. Powers, E. A. Winning, D. B. Clarg, S. W. Milligan, R. J. Davis, J. R. Ferguson, B. F. Shetterly, J. G. Bourne, S. N. Mathena, S. W. Milligan (second time), J. D. Funk, H. J. Smith, B. F. Shetterly (second time), D. B. Clarg (second time), G. W. Patterson, W. F. Hestwood, H. C. Preston, Simpson Guire, G. W. Patterson (second time), G. L. McDougal, W. C. Smith, A. V. Nepper, J. M. O’Fling, R. R. Grantham, Paul Gardiner, Ed. Nolte, John Branson, William M. Blood, Charles C. Wilkins, W. W. Williams. This makes about thirty-eight pastors we have had; there have been nineteen presiding elders since our organization, four of these while we were yet in the Iowa Conference.”

EAST PERU

The old Town of Peru* was laid out on the 18th day of April, 1855, by Simmons Rutty, surveyor, for Aaron Hiatt, and for some time was quite a busy

* See Chapter on “Lost and Forgotten Towns.”

little trading point, having a couple of general stores, a blacksmith shop and school and church close by. Nothing now remains but the schoolhouse and a few dwellings, as the hamlet was forsaken, for business purposes, when the railroad was built a mile south of it and the new town of East Peru was founded.

East Peru was laid out December 6, 1887, by R. A. Patterson, surveyor, for William H. See, owner of the land, and is located on the north half of section 11, in Walnut Township. It stands on the north bank of Clanton Creek, on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City (Chicago Great Western) Railroad, and to the north is a stretch of superb farming lands, under a high state of cultivation. Peru is one of the best shipping points in the county, and has a good graded school and two churches. Close by, to which a spur of the railroad extends, is a splendid quarry, equipped with machinery and appliances of the latest devices, from which is taken vast quantities of stones for building and other purposes. The town has several general stores, hardware, furniture, drug and meat establishments, a blacksmith shop, livery stable, hotel, garage, cement and tile works, implement and harness stores, telephone exchange, restaurant, elevator, lumberyard and a very neat and comfortable depot.

East Peru was duly incorporated and now has a population of about 400. When it was laid out there were three houses on the site. It is said that James Harwood was the first one to engage in business, having a stock of general merchandise. H. C. Wright opened a general store soon after. The school building—a frame—was erected about the year 1900. The school is graded and employs three teachers. The history of the churches is given elsewhere.

For a new town East Peru is quite advanced. In the summer of 1913, F. A. Herwehe established and built an electric light plant, which he sold to L. F. Clifton in October, 1914. This utility was a small affair, costing about \$1,500, and built as an experiment. The present owner is convinced the improvement can be made permanent and profitable, and with this view in mind has made expensive additions and alterations to the machinery.

The Peru Savings Bank is a solid financial institution, which came into being when the Bank of East Peru, a private concern, was established in 1899, by William Fennimore, J. S. Emerson and William Painter. About 1900 Painter sold his interest to the remaining partners and a year later, or two or three years later, Fennimore sold to Emerson, who continued operations until December 1, 1910, when the Peru Savings Bank was organized and established under the laws of the State of Iowa, by William Deardorff, E. C. Zimmerman, F. M. Beeler, W. A. Harwood, J. L. Harwood, John Schoenenberger, Edgar Harrell, N. W. Oglesbee and R. E. Phillips. The officials are: President, W. H. Deardorff; vice president, J. L. Harwood; cashier, E. C. Zimmerman; assistant cashier, L. M. Delaplain. Capital, \$10,000; undivided profits, \$4,500; deposits, \$82,275.

Hazel Lodge, No. 573, A. F. & A. M., was organized June 6, 1901, with R. A. Greene, worshipful master; J. F. Deardorff, senior warden; A. C. Creger, junior warden. Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 577, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in October, 1903, by Henry Smith, P. S. Todhunter, W. P. Benge, G. W. Finley, J. J. Spurgin, who were also the first officials. Modern Woodmen, Walnut Camp, No. 2601, was established on the 19th of January, 1895, with fifteen members, and the Woodmen of the World, East Peru Camp, No. 380, was organized January 6, 1911, with eleven members. An



STONE AND CEMENT COMPANY'S PLANT AT EAST PERU, WALNUT TOWNSHIP



STONE QUARRY AT EAST PERU, WALNUT TOWNSHIP

auxiliary lodge, the Woodmen Circle, Walnut Grove, No. 111, was organized July 7, 1911, by Emma L. Foster, Hattie M. Lilley, Cora Inez Dowler, Augusta L. Thomsen, Ila Hiatt, Martha Ergenbright, Anna Gillian, Velma M. White, Anna White, Lena Garst, Josie Johnson and John W. Carver.

REMINISCENT

By Fred Beeler, in 1908

Of the old settlers, a few of them are still living in Walnut Township in the enjoyment of well earned fortunes they founded in the early times, but the greater part of them have passed away, and others, in the nature of things, will not long survive. Several are in the South and West, where they are all playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, and whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men and women as a class, and have left deep and enduring impression on Walnut Township and Madison County. They built better than they knew; they were men and women of energy and activity, invariably poor, but brave-hearted, and few long remained poor, doubtless owing to the fact they lived within their means, however limited, and the result was prosperity and contentment. With always a cordial welcome to their fireside and table for the stranger, yet for several years these pioneers lived under great privations and discouragement. In years gone it was noticeable with what affection the pioneers spoke of their log cabins, and it may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those lonely cabins. They were made of logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with clapboards. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end of the structure and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door was built and a window was made by cutting a hole in the side or end, about sixteen or eighteen inches square and finished without glass. Logs were then chinked with mud made of top soil.

The first white settlers in Walnut Township were John Mars and Tom Carr, who, it is said, furnished to settlers who came later on, meat from hogs running wild here at the time. It was claimed the hogs got away from the Mormon emigrants passing through Union County on their way to Salt Lake and strayed to this locality. Among the next, and we might say permanent settlers, were Aaron and Jesse Hiatt, Ben and Jacob Brown, who built the first water mill across Clanton; James Emerson, the Marshalls, Rhynos, John Guiberson, McClures, Drakes, Burdicks, the five brothers, Elijah, Job, Thomas, John and William Smith, and their venerable parents.

Grandfather and Grandmother Walker, as they were familiarly called, with their three sons, S. M., William and J. V. Walker, Ben Roberts, Alex Lorimor, who built the first steam sawmill in the township; the Hiltons, Fivecoats, Flanigans, McGuires, Paul Jones, Levi Mease, Tiltens, Fowlers, Isaac Reager, Dan Baker, were also among the early settlers.

The first county bridge in Walnut Township, across Clanton, was built in 1863 or 1864, near where Austin Reed now lives. There had been a number of so-called bridges of logs constructed across this stream. They were covered with poles and had puncheon floors. When the freshets came they were certain

to be washed away. But at that time the streams were much narrower than now and we had no difficulty in securing trees along the banks to reach across them. And that calls to mind the majestic trees which at that time graced each side or bank of our water courses, black and white walnut, three kinds of elms, hard and soft maple, hackberry, hickory, ash and the stately white and yellow cottonwood; linn, commonly called basswood, and also the buckeyes, which caused the early settler any amount of grief, both in early spring and fall, as the cattle while browsing in the fall would eat the buckeyes and founder on them, and not infrequently the result would prove fatal.

BARNEY

Barney is a hamlet and station on the Great Western Railroad. It was laid out in May, 1887, by R. A. Patterson, county surveyor, for Alexander Macumber, and is located on section 31. The place has a store, shops and a church—the Christian. Close by is a school. It has a postoffice, with one rural route. (See chapter on postoffices.)

CHAPTER XXXVIII

WEBSTER TOWNSHIP

A recent writer described Webster Township as "having a schoolhouse on every hillside, four churches and no railroads or saloons in the valley. It is a delightful country to travel over when the clay hills are macadamized by the sun and a good community to visit in when the people are not too busy." This division of the county is bounded on the west by Adair County, on the east by Lincoln Township, on the north by Jackson and on the south by Grand River. The surface is rough and broken but fine stone for building purposes and the manufacture of lime is found here in abundance. Originally it had a very fine grove of timber and the stone along Middle River is almost inexhaustible. The stream just mentioned crosses the township almost diagonally from the northwest corner.

As far as is now known, the first person to settle here was John H. Baugh. He was born in Madison County, Kentucky, and immigrated with his parents to Hendricks County, Indiana, in 1830, where he remained until 1849. Upon coming here, he entered land on section 12, and remained there a great many years, where he raised a family of five children and became prosperous.

Other arrivals in the township soon thereafter were Thomas Wright, L. D. Skidmore, Dexter Howard, James Harmon, Patrick Lorge, John Vancil, Otho Davis, J. R. Drake and A. M. Hart.

Another contingent made up the early settlers' roll as follows: O. H. Smith, Cass Shaw, F. M. Walker, Adam Krell, H. G. Milligan, John Schnellbacher, Henry Wissler, J. H. Krell, Joshua Aikins, Joseph Steele, E. M. Richmond, Charles Gaynor and the Orrises. Most of these persons mentioned have either passed to the beyond or have moved away.

Otho Davis, a native of Pennsylvania, immigrated to Jefferson County, this state, in 1839, and to Madison County in 1850. He laid out the Town of Webster and settled in the township in 1856. He was for many years postmaster at Webster. He was elected treasurer and recorder in October, 1850.

Dexter Howard was a native of New York. He immigrated to Illinois and from there to Madison County in 1853, becoming a citizen of Webster Township.

Andrew Johnson was born in Indiana in 1811 and came to Madison County in 1857, settling in Webster Township, where he raised a large family.

F. M. McAfferty was a settler of 1855. He enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry in 1862 and served until the close of the Civil war.

G. H. Milligan came here from Indiana in 1856 and found here E. A. Pindell, who had preceded him from Brown County, Ohio, in 1854.

One of the frugal and industrious farmers of this township was S. Pope, who immigrated to Iowa and settled here in 1857.

P. M. Rhoads became a settler in Madison County in 1855. He enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry and during the Civil war served three years. John Schnellbacher was a good farmer and an equally good preacher. He immigrated from Germany to this country in 1841, first stopping in Ohio, where he married Fredericka Meyer in 1845. There he was licensed as a local preacher by the Evangelical Association and in 1850 was taken into the conference and assigned to the traveling ministers in mission work. This brought him to Madison County in 1855, when he located on a Webster Township farm of 240 acres. Mr. Schnellbacher was wont to say that while a resident of Madison County he had seen corn sell for \$3 a bushel and food so scarce that at one time he took his watch, a pair of buggy springs and a Bible to mill to put up as collateral for flour, but was unable to get any. It was only out of sympathy on the part of the miller when he saw despair depicted on the suppliant countenance that he agreed to let him have some rejected flour on time, which Mr. Schnellbacher was soon able to pay for, much to the surprise of the miller. This old pioneer and his wife have both long since passed away.

F. M. Walker was born in Indiana in 1828, and there learned the trade of gunsmith. He came to this county in 1855 and for many years was one of Webster Township's prominent farmers and citizens. He was postmaster at Pleasant View until the office was abandoned. Mr. Walker settled on section 23 and lived there for forty-nine years, or in other words, up until the time of his death, which occurred in 1904.

On section 24 is located Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church, which was organized in 1856, at the house of J. Richmond, with the following members: Jarub and Susan Richmond, W. S. Milligan and wife, W. S. and George R. Richmond, Ann, Nathaniel, Sarah A., Mary, Charles, Lydia and Orrin Richmond, Anna Johnson, John Johnson and wife, John and Sarah Warnick and Oliver Haven. The members first met in a schoolhouse on section 23. On the latter section is a Christian Church.

The Fair View Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized May 22, 1869, by John B. and Martha Knowles, William, Margaret, Joseph and Sarah Steele, Jane Stone, S. S. and Sarah Probst, M. I. and E. J. Wood and Nancy Henderson. A house of worship was erected on section 26. There are also churches on sections 2, 31, 32 and 14, and at Webster, on section 6.

WEBSTER

This town was laid out on section 6, in Webster Township, by Otho Davis, in 1855. Davis then opened a general store and on December 12, 1855, Middle River postoffice was located at Webster and Mr. Davis was commissioned the first postmaster. His successors have been M. M. McAfferty, J. V. Nelson, J. E. Shidler, Luther Fox, F. B. McAfferty, F. M. Tidrick, Rufus Ulery, Edward Loucks, L. J. Cook and John Cravens. On April 27, 1900, Harrison postoffice was established and located near the center of Webster Township, with J. B. Williamson as postmaster. With the coming of rural free delivery the office was discontinued in 1905.

Soon after Davis opened his store, F. O. Burke engaged in general merchandising, and F. M. McAfferty opened a blacksmith shop. Soon after, Charles

Dinsmore had a shop for repairing wagons in operation. About 1856 Charles Friend commenced the building of a mill for grinding corn. It was finished in the latter part of 1856 by Benjamin McAfferty and F. G. Mason. The mill afterwards fell into the hands of Otho Davis, and finally G. M. McVey became the owner.

In June, 1875, Winona Lodge, No. 339, A. F. & A. M., was chartered and had the following officers: F. M. McAfferty, W. M.; Irvin Wilcox, S. W.; Otho Davis, J. W.; W. McAfferty, S.; S. Garrett, C.; Charles Dinsmore, S. D.; H. F. Devault, J. D.; D. L. Busby, T. The lodge moved to Pitzer but is now no more. At the present time Webster has shown no evidences of having grown within the last several years. As a matter of fact, it has become smaller as time goes by.

CHAPTER XXXIX

PENN TOWNSHIP

Penn Township was created by the County Court on the 1st day of March, 1858, and the first election was held in the old log house in which Daniel Francis took up his residence in 1855. It is bounded on the north by Dallas County, on the south by Jackson and east by Madison townships, and on the west by Adair County. In other words, it is the northwest corner township of Madison. Penn is an unusually level tract of land, very fertile and wholly prairie. In the early days no timber was to be found except at Pilot Grove, locally made famous as the place for holding the Penn Center annual picnics. This grove extends from a small stream back upon the prairie and in early days could be seen at a distance of many miles, serving as a pilot for the travelers. The township is wholly agricultural, there being no town within its borders, so to speak, as only the edge of Earlham infringes on its northeastern boundary line.

Dexter, about the size of Earlham, is just across the line in Dallas County and these two trading points compete for the business favors of Penn and share them about equally.

The history of Penn Township covers a period of about sixty-five years, dating back to 1849, or 1850. The wooded country to the north of Penn was settled some years before, as it is well known the pioneers kept close to the timber. Penn being a level stretch of country, was on that account avoided by the early pioneers of this part of the state. The first settlers, it is said, were the brothers, William and Joseph Jeffries, who came here from Missouri about 1850 and selected a rich, level tract of land at the center of the township and built the first house, a log cabin, within its borders. Being of pro-slavery proclivities and the people who followed them into this garden spot coming from Ohio and Indiana and of ardent abolition tendencies, discouraged them in remaining in an atmosphere not congenial, so they left the field to others. First among these was John Wilson and family, among whom were two sons, Christopher and Abihu Wilson, who came in 1853 from Marion County, Indiana. Christopher was born in 1827. He located on section 1 and became one of the landed proprietors of the township. When he put up his first buildings, he hauled the timbers from Des Moines. In 1864 he married Rachel Smith, of Penn Township, who died in 1867. For his second wife he married Martha Newby. Abihu was born in 1830. He settled on section 12 and was the first person to enter land in the township. It is also said that he raised the first crop and ran the first harvester and threshing machine in the community. William, a son, was the first child born in Penn Township.

John E. Darby left his Ohio home for the newer Iowa country in 1855, coming to Winterset in that year. He taught school the two following years and in 1857 settled on a farm in this township, where he died a few years ago. He helped organize the republican party at Winterset in 1850.

Daniel Francis was born in Drake County, Ohio, in 1826, and in 1850 married Emily Edington, a native of the same county. He arrived in this township May 22, 1855. He for many years served as justice of the peace, served as county supervisor five years, assessed the township fifteen times and represented his county in the State Legislature. When he and his young wife arrived here they had but little of this world's goods. The winters were extremely cold and wood being scarce it had to be hauled a long way. Their neighbors accumulated very slowly until the locating of the railroad in 1867, when the country settled rapidly. He afterward moved to Des Moines, where he passed away. He gave his property for a home for aged Methodist preachers.

David Stanton and family came from Ohio in June 1856, and settled at Penn Grove, where he improved a farm. His father was a first cousin of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's famous secretary of war. Mr. Stanton built the first house at Pilot Grove and was the envy of his neighbors, as he had a team of horses, while they had risen no higher in the way of a team than a yoke of oxen. David Stanton was a leader in his day, lived many years in Penn, then moved to Quaker Ridge and finally passed to his reward.

William M. Fleming left the Buckeye State in 1857 and traveling by rail as far as Iowa City, he then reached Des Moines by stage coach. From the future capital city he walked the rest of the way through a late November blizzard and found an abiding place in this township, where he took up a claim and that same fall broke up forty acres of sod. The next year he went back to Ohio and returned with his bride to his prairie home.

Washington Francis, a brother of Daniel Francis, was one of the pioneers and put in his leisure time in the '60s freighting between Iowa and Pike's Peak. He sold the old homestead in this township in 1904.

About the year 1860 the Schlarbs, with Nicholas at the head, and the Holderbaums, led by Michael, and afterwards the Lenockers, all from Holmes County, Ohio, settled on the west side of the township and within a short time that locality was mainly made up of people from Ohio.

There were other old settlers, some coming before and others after those named. Among them were Josiah Scott, Hamlin Murphy, Addison Armstrong and J. D. Neff, who saw the prairie before the buffalo trails had been wholly obliterated by the plow. There was also Charles Crane, another school teacher. With the rapid immigration came the railroad and the pioneer days of Penn were practically at an end. The rich prairie farms which could be had almost for the asking became more fertile, now that the railroad was in sight, and suddenly mounted up in value. Sixty years ago farms in this locality were almost given away; now they sell for \$100 to \$150 and even as high as \$200 an acre.

W. A. Ross was for many years prominent among the citizens of Penn Township. He left several years ago for Lee County. J. M. Hochstetler and the Koehlers came somewhat later. C. F. Koehler was county treasurer two terms. He now resides in California.

G. F. Lenocker developed a magnificent farm and served a term as member of the board of supervisors. He moved to Dexter in 1899 and died a few years ago.

James Breckenridge, for some time a member of the board of supervisors, resided for some years on the farm owned and operated for many years by his father, but now lives in Jackson Township. Then there were the Marstons and

the Murphys, also H. L. Kale, who removed from the farm to Earlham and became mayor of that bustling little city.

Quite a number of the sturdy, frugal and industrious people of Germany settled in Penn Township in the latter '60s and early '70s. Among them may be mentioned, together with the Koehlers, Hochstetlers, Schlarbs, Holderbaums and Lenockers, Fred Imboden and Hezekiah Leeper and family.

Penn Township has the distinction of being at one time the home of Edwin H. Conger, whose name became quite prominent among the leading men of this country. He settled on a farm on section 5, about 1868, after having served his country in the Civil war and risen to the rank of major. He served this county on the board of supervisors and was one of the first three members chosen for that body when it was cut down to its present size. At the age of thirty-seven he was state treasurer and when forty-one became a United States congressman. He represented his Government at Brazil when forty-seven and at the age of fifty-seven was sent to China by President McKinley as United States minister, where he performed the duties of his office in a highly satisfactory manner and especially during the great Boxer uprising. Of his residence in Madison County, he speaks interestingly in a letter written to Herman Mueller, from Pasadena, California, April 18, 1906, in the following words:

"Yours 9th received. I am not much at write-ups for myself, and really don't know what you want. But I cannot refrain from expressing to you something of my gratitude for a true friendship, which was first given me by the good people of Madison County nearly forty years ago, and has continued true, generous and steadfast ever since. I have never for a moment forgotten it, nor ever for a moment ceased to be grateful for it.

"I came to Madison County in 1868, a young man of twenty-five, with no idea of politics in my head, and no desire for official place or distinction. I simply went to work. But in the autumn of 1869, while I was in the field plowing, J. J. Hutchings and Bill Newlon drove into my field and told me it was my duty to be a candidate for county supervisor from Penn Township. I said I hadn't time, didn't want the place, etc.; besides, I did not know a half dozen men in the township. But I finally consented and was elected, beating one of the very best men who ever lived in the county—Daniel Francis. I don't know how or why. The board then consisted of seventeen men, one from each township. I remember them all as splendid, substantial men. And it was thus that my acquaintance extended all over the county. A few years thereafter, two I think, the board was reduced to three members. Its first membership was Captain Anderson from the southeast township—Ohio; Judge Lewis from Winterset, and myself from the northwest township—Penn. I think we drew lots for the length of our terms. I drew one year, Captain Anderson two and Judge Lewis three. I was therefore made the first chairman. My associates were excellent men and my service with them was most agreeable.

"This was my first start in politics. I soon moved just across the line into Dallas County and in a few years entered politics again. My career since has been an open book. But in every contest, I have had the active, loyal and earnest support of all my old and many new Madison County friends. If I haven't done well, I'm going to lay the blame on them for first enlisting me. If I have done measurably well, I am glad to give them the credit, for the same reason. I

shall love Madison County and her good people as long as I live, and hope I may never prove unworthy of their confidence and affection. Please say so to any and all of them you meet and believe me, Yours Sincerely,

“E. H. CONGER.”

PENN CENTER PICNIC

The Penn Center picnic, which has been an annual event for over forty years, got its inception from A. C. Holderbaum, who taught the Penn Center school in 1873. Holderbaum was a young man, who received his education at the Illinois State Normal. He conceived the idea of having the school picnic more than a small district affair, and to this end invited all the other schools in the township to take part. All responded and the result was the first general picnic of the Penn Township schools. When the appointed day arrived for the initial picnic in 1873, every school, headed by its teacher, took place in line and marched down to Pilot Grove. The program that day was the model and forerunner of the many that have followed. The forenoon was occupied by the school children in their various exercises and the afternoon by the older people, in speech making, singing, story telling and the like. In the meantime, the children enjoyed themselves in numerous forms of amusement. The teacher, A. C. Holderbaum, who afterwards was founder of the Dexter Normal School, was the real manager, but David Stanton was president of the day. N. Angle had charge of the music. Editor Davis, of the old Dexter Herald, “made a part of a speech to be concluded in the next week’s Herald.” As a matter of course, others displayed their oratorical abilities on the glad occasion. Since that time, in each succeeding year, without a break, the Penn Center picnic has been held at Pilot Grove, not only for the schools of Penn Township, but for men, women and children living many miles around. It is a notable event in the locality and is looked forward to each year by those living in various parts of the county. The Penn Center picnic has long been celebrated in this section of the state, and is widely noticed by the press.

CHAPTER XL

MADISON TOWNSHIP

Madison Township was formed out of the west part of Union in 1851, and as originally made up was very nearly the northwest quarter of the county and included the future townships of Penn, Jackson, and Douglas. It is bounded on the north by Dallas County, on the south by Douglas, on the east by Jefferson and on the west by Penn townships. It has many of the features of Penn Township, especially in the northern portion. It is comprised of high, rolling prairie land and is on the divide between North Branch and Raccoon River. The southern part of the township is crossed by North Branch, along which there was originally a heavy grove of timber.

James Brewer was probably the first settler in Madison Township, as it is said he located here in 1849. Then came Henry Groschlose, Henry Rice and a man named Hannahs, who took claims on the south side of North Branch. John Todd settled at a point afterwards known as Worthington in the same year and shortly thereafter they were followed by George T. Nichols and Leroy Anderson.

The time established for the coming of Derrick Bennett was early in 1852. He himself is authority for the statement that his entry was the second in the township and that he was the first person to cultivate a patch of ground in the neighborhood.

Jacob Bennett immigrated to Iowa in 1852 and located in this township on section 35, where he lived for many years and became one of the most prosperous farmers in the county, owning at one time over one thousand acres of land. He was the father of a large family. When he arrived in Madison Township Mr. Bennett's nearest neighbor lived eight miles distant. He built the first school-house in the township and gave it to the district.

Another one of the earliest citizens here was James Allen, who arrived from Indiana in 1853. For a great many years he lived on section 20 and was the possessor of several hundred acres of land.

Michael Gabbert was a native of Tennessee. He immigrated to Iowa in 1836 and to this county in 1854. In the year last mentioned he settled on the place later known as the Kendig farm and then removed to section 15. Mr. Gabbert was one of the pioneer men of Iowa and was personally acquainted with the Indian chiefs, Keokuk and Black Hawk.

G. W. Lemar settled in the county in 1857. He married Mary Spray in 1860. He was successful in his undertakings, built a beautiful home and had one of the largest orchards in the county. He was for several years justice of the peace in this township.

William McKibben came from Delaware County, Indiana, in 1855, and for three years lived in Dallas County. In 1858 he located on section 5, Madison



OAK GROVE CHURCH, WEBSTER
TOWNSHIP



MAPLE GROVE CHURCH, WEBSTER
TOWNSHIP



WORTHINGTON CHURCH AND CEMETERY, MADISON TOWNSHIP

Township. He was a veteran of the Civil war, enlisting in Company A, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Andrew Oldham settled on section 35, in 1857. He was a prosperous farmer and was always looked upon as one of the leading citizens of the community.

R. B. Powell was a settler here in 1854. He raised a large family and was a man of more than ordinary importance to the township.

Eli Woolery entered land on section 32, in 1852, upon which he built a home and at once began cultivating the soil.

E. R. Zeller, in writing of this township in 1906, had in part the following to say: "Jacob Trester will never be forgotten by those who for so many years traveled the Desoto Road. George, William and Eber Duff helped develop the same neighborhood. The two latter still have their farms, while the former was last heard of in British Columbia. G. T. Nichols improved a farm and was chiefly instrumental in building a church in a cemetery adjoining which his remains have long since reposed. Len Williams was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Madison Township but recently sold the fine farm which he improved and now lives in Winterset. George Storck, his neighbor, has made the wilderness blossom as the rose. Merrill Knight, who lived across the line in Jefferson Township, was for three terms county treasurer. Madison Township is deservedly renowned because of Earlham, the main part of which lies within its borders. This thriving town has all been built during the period under consideration. No town had been thought of there in 1856. * * * Mention must be made of the Hills and Thomsons, who were the main forces in founding the town. There were two brothers, Mark and Jesse Hill, and again two other brothers, John and Mark Thomson. The two sets of brothers did not always work in concert but each set of brothers always worked together. * * * There is but one of the Thomsons and one of the Hills remaining, Mark Thomson having removed to Kansas some years ago and Jesse Hill died this summer (1906). There were other Hills, some of whom have removed elsewhere. Of the younger generation of Thomsons, Hugh was for two terms county clerk and is now cashier of an Earlham bank."

William Fee is credited with having settled in this township in 1853 and a year or so later J. W. and White Burnett; John Wilson, with his sons, Abihu, Christopher and Henry. These all settled on the divide. Jacob Gabbert, Michael Gabbert, William Coe and Benjamin Powell, with his sons, located on the divide in the eastern part of the township.

Jacob Bennett put up the first school building in the township in 1853 and Samuel Kirkland taught the first school held there. At the present time the community is well supplied with schools and churches, for the history of which see another chapter. However, the township has a large number of citizens belonging to the Society of Friends, who have two large churches at Earlham. They are among the best citizens in the community and have some of the finest farms.

Fairview M. E. Church is on section 13; Worthington M. E. Church on section 32, and North River U. P. Church on section 36.

At a point on the southwest quarter of section 4, from the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, a spur runs south into section 16, where is one of the largest stone quarries in the State of Iowa, now being worked by the Iowa Portland Cement Company. This quarry is perhaps equalled only by the cement

quarry at Mason City, in extent. The rock is the Earlham formation of the upper carboniferous limestone which underlies Madison County in four beds. It is rich in cement content and from this stratum the lime which the early settlers burned in the kilns, before the modern methods of making cement and plaster were introduced, was made.

"That was splendid lime that was burned in the old kilns along the creeks in the early day. The plaster made from it is on the walls of hundreds of Madison County homes. The foundations of nearly all the old houses and the walls of the old stone buildings that stand without a crack attest its strength and quality. It was a crude method of making lime that was used in burning these old kilns. Old man Rogers, or Caleb Clark, or some other man, would build a kiln (a cone-like structure) out of the rock, and then he and his boys would dump rock taken from this stratum—it underlies the whole county, except the northeast portion—and fill it full. The rock was fairly well broken. At the bottom of the kiln a fireplace that would hold more than a cord stick in length was built. After the kiln was full, the space left for fire was filled with wood and kept burning night and day for two or three days. When the burning was finished, the whole interior displayed a mass of soft, pure, unslacked lime. The product was sold directly from the kiln, shoveled into wagon boxes of those coming for it. A kiln was usually ruined by one burning and another was built near it, if the season happened to be good, while the contents of the first kiln were being sold. The ruins of these old kilns can be seen in all the ravines south of Winterset that had roads down them in the early days.

"There are four beds of limestone belonging to the upper carboniferous limestone in Madison County. The state geologist has given them the names of Fusilina, Winterset, Earlham and Fragmental. The formation entire is about two hundred feet deep and from tests which the cement company has made the Earlham formation proves the richest in lime and the best suited for making Portland cement. In section 18 is a stone quarry opened in 1869 by J. E. Parkins, at one time a resident of Winterset. He bought the property of Milton Wilson and competent judges in Chicago and New York pronounced the stone inferior to none in the West for building purposes. When first taken from its bed it is extremely soft and almost as easily worked as chalk. Exposure to the air, however, renders it as hard as granite. Parkins put a force of about thirty men to work quarrying the rock and dressing it on the ground ready for shipment. He also erected a patent lime kiln near the quarry which had a capacity of turning off a carload of lime daily. A spur of the Rock Island Railroad runs from Earlham to the quarry. It was in more recent years that the Portland Cement Company opened its quarry on section 16.

"When the company located, it chose the North Branch exposure as best suited for its quarries and purchased a large body of land along the north side. Doubtless, railroad facilities and the shorter distance were large factors in determining the location. The North Branch quarry in itself is an immense affair. It has been in operation but a few years. It lies on the north side of North Branch and follows the curvature of one of its numerous small tributaries. Already almost a mountain of dirt has been removed, to get to the stone, which the company loads on cars and ships to Des Moines. A branch line from the main line of the Rock Island at Earlham, runs down to the quarry and directly into it

alongside the rock face. A large force of men are constantly employed in handling the rock alone. That is to say, the men who do nothing but drill, blast and load the rock. The job of stripping the rock is let by the cement company to contractors and excavation companies which employ at least forty or fifty more men in handling the dirt."

EARLHAM

Madison County's first town to secure a railroad was Earlham, a thriving and beautiful little trading point, which was laid out on the south fractional half of the northwest quarter of section 6, in Madison Township, by Benjamin F. Allen, May 4, 1869. The surveying of the land was the work of an engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. The land originally the site of Earlham was entered by Seth Wilson, Sr., and conveyed by him to David Hocket. In the fall of 1868 Benjamin F. Allen, of Des Moines, bought the property of Hocket, paying \$20 an acre for it, and it was known at the time, by certain persons, that Allen intended laying out a town site on his purchase. Before the survey was made, two or three houses already stood on the town site and as soon as the lots were ready for sale several buyers were on hand, whose intentions were to commence at once to prepare for the erection of buildings, preliminary to engaging in mercantile pursuits in the new town. Martin Cook had a building one-half mile west of the place, which he at once removed to Earlham, and Dr. M. R. Lyon erected a building for the installation of a stock of drugs and also for residential purposes. Both pioneer builders and merchants later were compelled to move their houses, as it developed that Martin's building had been placed on the line separating two lots and the Lyon drug store stood in the middle of the street.

Earlham now lies in two townships, Madison and Penn, but chiefly in the former. It is peculiarly fortunate in its location for the country surrounding it can well bear comparison with any other section of Iowa, or with any country in the universe, for richness and variety of soil and its adaptability to easy cultivation; for the purity of the water and invigorating, life-preserving qualities of the air; for its beauties of landscape and the general prosperity and evidences of wealth, apparent to the naked eye on every hand.

The name assigned to Earlham was chosen by Milton Wilson. The idea of establishing a "Quaker" college here was early manifested by certain of the early settlers of that religious persuasion and there being a "Friends" college at Earlham, Indiana, Mr. Wilson suggested that the name be given to this place, at the same time expressing the ardent hope of himself and others that as a college town it one day would be heard from in no uncertain tones. The name Earlham was adopted and within a few months a stock company was organized for the purpose of establishing a college and \$5,000 of the stock was subscribed by leading men of the county. An interesting account of the enterprise is given elsewhere in this work. As soon as the survey was completed, lots were offered at prices ranging from \$25 to \$125. Martin Cook bought the first one sold and, before the expiration of two weeks thereafter, at least more than half the lots were disposed of to purchasers, most of whom were men who had made up their minds to build and become residents of the place. In the autumn of 1869

the railroad company had constructed a side track, a section house and water tank and before the close of the year the firm of Getchel & Tichenor, of Des Moines, established a lumberyard; the lumber concern of Thompson & Madder, of Davenport, soon followed, and both these yards furnished material for building. "Notwithstanding the season and weather were the worst possible for such operations, business houses and dwellings began to go up with a rapidity and steadiness that demonstrated at once the determination of the new settlers to build up a town. The result was that scarcely five months after the first stake was planted in the frozen earth, Earlham contained at least thirty-five buildings, many of which are first class for a country village."

Seth Wilson erected the first building in Earlham for entertainment of the traveling public, in 1869, and it long was known as the Earlham House.

Martin Cook was the first general merchant and Dr. M. R. Lyon had the first drug store. Mr. Cook was appointed and served as the first station agent in 1869.

The first business man of Earlham was a Quaker—Martin Cook of Quaker Divide. When grading began on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, he and John R. Cook, also a Quaker from the same locality, put up a building at the east end of the "dump," not far from where the tenement house at Clarence Wilson now stands. This small building, which they called the "shebang," was stocked with supplies, which they sold to the railroad grading gangs. When Earlham was located in the fall of 1868, Martin Cook moved the "shebang," with its stock into the new town, locating near where John Bechtel's restaurant now stands. Martin was appointed first postmaster, with the office in this building. He was also the first station agent. He soon sold his farm and built a house in Earlham. About 1871 or 1872 he became a homesteader in Lyon County, Iowa.

Joseph Cook erected a building in 1869 and installed a stock of farm implements and similar articles. He also engaged in the commission business. Before the close of the year he had a competitor, in the firm of Cammack & Hill.

In the fall of 1869 the firm of Barnett & Hawkins was "already occupying their large storeroom (sixty feet deep) and have filled it with a splendid assortment of general merchandise."

"A. & T. E. Barnett have a number one grocery establishment. They are live, energetic young men and they are doing a good business. But we cannot specify even a tenth of the different firms and enterprises in this flourishing young city. The depot will be commenced immediately and rapidly pushed to a completion. According to the most reliable authority Earlham is to be the permanent division station of the railroad, an honor that De Soto now enjoys temporarily." All this happened to Earlham in the year of its founding. The quotations are from J. J. Davies' excellent little history of the county, published in 1869.

EARLHAM INCORPORATED

On the 30th day of March, 1870, hardly a year after the town was laid out, a petition was filed in the District Court, asking for the incorporation of Earlham as a town. The petition, the prayer of which was granted, was signed by the following citizens: Ezra Cook, Andrew Noble, W. F. Dillon, John Hinshaw, E. N. Beeher, Mason R. Lyon, C. I. Swartfager, J. S. Rodecker, Daniel Madden, John R. Thomson, F. S. Cottle, Martin Cook, David Stanton, William R. Hill, John



CORNER OF MAIN AND CHESTNUT STREETS, EARLIHAM



CITY PARK, EARLIHAM

R. Cook, William Stevens, J. P. Asborn, George L. Wheeler, Jno. W. Reagan, Abijah Johnson, John Hawkins, M. D. Hill, Alfred McKinney, Henderson McKinney, Eli H. McKinney, J. Hinshaw, Thomas Phewton, A. H. Gibson, Henry Cammack, Israel Compton, J. W. Kenworthy, Joseph Cook, Aaron McKinney, T. E. Barnett, V. Hawkins, Dayton Barnett, Asa Barnett, J. O. Griffith, Seth Wilson, J. Bullock and G. W. Hackthorn.

On the 26th day of April, 1870, an election was held at the office of David Stanton, on the question of incorporation, which resulted favorably. The judges were: David Stanton, Thomas P. Newton, and J. Hinshaw; clerks, Abijah Johnson and William R. Hill. At this time Earlham had 210 inhabitants and was steadily growing, both in population and business enterprises. Probably no inland town in the state, depending for support on the farming communities surrounding it, improved so rapidly, as to seek incorporation within a year after its birth. Churches, a schoolhouse, depot building, elevator, hotel and many business enterprises were in operation. For some years thereafter Earlham handled more stock than any other town in the county. The Presbyterian Church was built in 1870, also that of the Conservative Friends. The Methodist Church soon followed. A bank was established and with its main line of the Rock Island Railroad, Earlham had many advantages over other towns in the county; not only from the fact that its railroad was a trunk line, but also owing to its being the only railroad having a station in the county.

The postoffice was established in January (see chapter on postoffices), 1869, and Martin Cook, the pioneer settler and merchant of the town, was commissioned postmaster. In a short time a volunteer fire company was organized and a small frame building for the apparatus erected, which also has been the town hall.

WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEMS

A special election was held at Earlham on the 29th of June, 1908, at which the question of issuing bonds, not to exceed \$10,000 in amount, for the building of a water works and electric light system was voted upon. This election did not meet the requirements of the law, as the amount of bonds in question exceeded the prescribed limit of one and one-fourth per cent of the actual value of taxable property within the corporate limits of the town. Citizens—to the number of 111—then petitioned council to call an election to test the views of the electorate on the question of issuing in excess of the legal limit, not to exceed 5 per cent. Thereupon, a special election was held on the 10th day of February, 1909, for the issuance of bonds not to exceed the sum of \$10,000; and a further sum of \$7,000 in bonds, for the erection and maintenance of a water works and electric light system. Both males and females voted, the total number of ballots on the water works proposition being 136. Of this number 102 males and 8 females voted yes; 25 males and 1 female voted no. For electric lights there were 118 votes cast for the improvement and 20 votes against it.

Bids were immediately advertised for the modern municipal improvements of water works and electric lights and Joseph C. Bortenlanger, of Omaha, was awarded the contract, his bid being \$16,694. The bonds were sold to Wells, Dickey & Company, of Minneapolis, at 5 per cent. A one-story brick building was erected for the power house for both plants, in which were installed boilers, pumps,

dynamos and all necessary modern equipment for the improvement. A splendid supply of water was obtained from deep wells and on April 12, 1910, the plant was tested and accepted. Today Earlham is well lighted, having recently set up a number of five-globe electroliers in the business center, and the people enjoy an abundance of pure, limpid water, both for domestic and public use.

THE PARK

One of Earlham's beauty spots is a tract of land, consisting of one whole block, practically in the heart of the corporation. This is the city park, which has a velvety carpet of grass and is shaded by a variety of ornamental trees. The land was bought for park purposes some twenty years ago and the people have but recently awakened to the realization that this piece of land is one of the town's richest and choicest assets; it is a breathing spot and pleasure ground, that will grow in value and become more and more appreciated as the years go by and Earlham develops into a city of greater proportions.

THE SCHOOLS

E. R. Zeller, a competent and masterful educator for many years, served efficiently and very satisfactorily as county superintendent of schools and became thoroughly conversant with all that pertained to the educational institutions of the county. In the chapter devoted to the schools, in this volume, speaking of the Earlham schools he says: "Earlham district has been in existence all of forty years, and the Earlham schools, after coming under the supervision of W. H. Monroe and combined with the academy, have had a reputation that has extended over all the state."

The Earlham schools are enjoying, along with the town, an unusual measure of success. From 1900 to 1903 the enrollment very nearly doubled in numbers. It has grown to a twelve grade institution, with a splendidly equipped corps of teachers and two substantial brick and stone buildings.

In 1901, the school having outgrown its one building, the district purchased the Earlham Academy and thus made it practically the high school for the town. The academy was erected in 1891, at a cost of nearly twelve thousand dollars, and is a fine modern structure in every respect, heated by steam and nicely finished inside. The founders of the academy established it as a private or church school and maintained it as such until the rapidly expanding public school demanded more room, when it was thought best by all parties to combine the two schools and thus unite the school interests of the town. It now appears that it was a very wise move, as the schools have experienced an unprecedented growth. When the academy was united with the public school system it was arranged to retain as far as possible the identity of the academy and it is so maintained. In addition to the regular courses, there are maintained special courses in business and music, special teachers being provided for the same. Also attention is given to the preparation of teachers for the country schools, the work, with this object in view, being confined largely to the teachers' special and review classes.

The principal of the school is a believer in the potency of music and claims that music may be used as a successful leaven to the school work. Hence, gen-



OLD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EARLIHAM



NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EARLIHAM

erous attention is given to music and a very large music department is maintained in the academy. Two teachers have charge of such work and lessons on piano, organ, violin and orchestra instruments are given all who apply at a very reasonable tuition.

The academy is supplied with musical instruments and the music department is maintained without expense to the district. The music department is of additional advantage to the academy inasmuch as it attracts to the school many young people who like music.

A commercial department is maintained and an able instructor employed to conduct the work. A course requiring at least nine months' work is offered. Practical studies are given, such as bookkeeping, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, correspondence, etc.

While the academy, or high school, by virtue of its position claims a large part of the attention, yet the grade work is not to be overlooked. The grades are in charge of competent teachers and are doing good work. They occupy a substantial brick and stone building near the center of the town. When pupils complete the work of the grades they are given a certificate of promotion to the academy or high school and are transferred to that building.

The credit for the successful outcome of the Earlham schools is due also very largely to those people who established the Earlham Academy for had there been no private academy in past years there would be no public academy today. Hence no man or set of men can justly claim all the credit for the present condition of the schools.

FINANCIAL

One of the strong and substantial financial institutions of the county is the Citizens Bank, organized in 1878, as the Citizens State Bank, by Mark D. Hill and Charles Thomas, as a private concern. The bank commenced business in a one-story frame building that stood on the site of the present postoffice. On July 1, 1901, the Citizens Bank was organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, by Mark D. Hill, C. B. Johnson, Luther Hill, J. A. McKinney and A. M. Williams. It was capitalized at \$25,000. The officers elected were: Mark D. Hill, president; J. A. McKinney, vice president; C. B. Johnson, cashier. In 1905 Harry W. Hill succeeded C. B. Johnson in the office of cashier and in 1908 J. R. Mendenhall became vice president. The place of business has been for the past several years in the Fred Bilderback brick building, on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets. Capital, \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$12,000; deposits, \$284,000.

The Bank of Earlham was organized in 1901, by H. E. Teachout, A. Nelson, A. C. Miller, F. A. Baylies, H. M. Whinery, H. S. Thomson. The officials were: H. E. Teachout, president; A. C. Miller, vice president; H. M. Whinery, cashier; H. S. Thomson, assistant cashier. January 1, 1909, the bank was reorganized by H. S. Thomson, and its present officials are: President, Thomas Early; vice president, F. Bilderback; cashier, H. S. Thomson. Responsibilities, \$500,000.

RELIGIOUS BODIES

Elsewhere in this volume is given a chapter on the church societies of the county, the subject there being treated in a general way. The great desire of the

editor of this work has been to gather and publish all the essential details of each and every church in the county, but in this design he has been handicapped and prevented through several causes, among them being the loss of records and failure on the part of pastors and others to furnish material as promised. So that, when a certain church is not specially mentioned, the readers can attribute the omission to some cause difficult to overcome. The old established churches of Earlham already have been alluded to, but recently, a new religious body has come into existence, the details of which follow. The Church of Christ was organized in the early part of 1912 and on the 4th day of June in that year was incorporated, the articles being signed by the charter members, namely: I. D. Neff, C. C. Couch, Viola M. Schlarb, Lester Neff, Sarah Nunnamacker, John Drake, Frank J. Prohaska, John E. Bechtel, E. H. Payne, Mrs. E. H. Payne, Mrs. S. C. Moreland, Roxie Wicks, Mrs. Erl Hays, Erl Hays, Mrs. John Neff, Mrs. John E. Bechtel, Mrs. W. H. Dudley, Charles W. Henry, Frank Mleynek, Mary Mleynek, Mrs. John Drake, John G. Neff, Lois Neff, S. I. Nunnamacker, Mrs. George Francis, N. I. Neff, Vada C. Rhode, Mrs. M. A. England, Mrs. Hannah Wagner, Paul N. Payne, Sarah Hillan, Ida E. Wagner, Blanch Mleynek, Inez Payne, S. M. Drake, H. R. Neff, Mabel Mleynek, Mrs. L. J. Rhode, Mrs. M. C. Hillan, Mrs. Laura E. Williams, Minnie Wagner, Dolores Dudley, Velma Dudley, J. E. England, Byron Payne, Truman Payne, Leah Stanley, Emma Wagner, Mrs. W. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Chester, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Price, Hallie Rhode, Mrs. Fannie Anderson.

On July 21, the matter of a permanent home was discussed. E. H. Payne, S. C. Moreland and C. C. Couch were appointed a building committee and later lots were purchased of R. Hayden on the east side of North Chestnut Street, upon which a handsome church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$8,000. The house of worship was dedicated September 27, 1914, by Rev. A. M. Haggard, of Des Moines. Prior to this meetings were held in the academy. The first pastor to preach to this congregation was Rev. J. A. Hutchings and the present membership totals seventy. A Ladies' Aid Society and Christian Endeavor are strong auxiliary formations of the new church.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Madison Lodge, No. 568, A. F. & A. M., was organized April 10, 1900, as a re-organization of St. Albans Lodge, No. 363, the charter of which had been permitted to lapse. The charter officials were: John R. Thomson, W. M.; Ed A. Packard, S. W.; C. A. Hudson, J. W. Other first members were: William Dunlap, J. F. Fritz, J. R. Mendenhall, Peter McQuie, J. P. Osborne, N. A. Packard, Fred Wilke, A. B. Johnson.

Earlham Chapter, No. 294, Order Eastern Star, was organized October 24, 1900, by Mrs. Emma Fox, Mrs. Louise Hatfield, Mrs. Ella Carroll, Miss Dayse Catterlin, Miss Edna Klingensmiller, Mrs. May Monroe, Mrs. Mary Maulsby, Miss Ismay Packard, Miss Enia Thomson, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomson, Mrs. Augusta Wilke, William Best, George Fox, W. A. Monroe, U. E. Maulsby and Fred Wilke.

Earlham Lodge, No. 546, I. O. O. F., was organized April 21, 1892, with the following charter members: J. H. Maxwell, N. G.; Fred Bilderback, V. G.; J. A.



Presbyterian Church



Friends Church



Christian Church

A GROUP OF EARLHAM CHURCHES

Griswold, Sec.; E. S. Fry, P. G.; N. Bilderback, R. S. Males, E. B. Griswold, James McDonald, E. S. Fox, Jr., D. L. Gabbart, J. P. Osborne.

Marguerite Lodge of Rebekahs, No. 233, was organized October 18, 1895, by Josiah H. Maxwell, Louisa K. Maxwell, Seth H. and Maggie W. Clay, E. S. and Mollie J. Fry, C. M. and Agnes P. Crosswait, N. and Fannie Bilderback, Jennings P. and Maggie Osborne, James W. Fry, Jr., and Sarah E. Fry; R. S. and Ella T. Males, George and Eva B. Fry.

Earlham Camp, No. 2162, M. W. A., was organized August 25, 1895, with twenty-one members.

Royal Neighbors Camp, No. 2439, was organized March 22, 1901, with twenty members.

CHAPTER XLI

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Under date August 11, 1858, the County Court "Ordered, That a new township be made and established out of the west end of Badger Township, to be described as follows, to wit: commencing at the northeast corner of section 1, thence west to the northwest corner section 6; thence south to the southwest corner of section 30; thence east to the southeast corner of section 25; thence north to the place of beginning, all in township 77 and range 27.

"And it is further ordered and ordained that Badger Township be and remain all of township 77 and range 26.

"And it is further ordered that the said new township be known as and named Jefferson Township; and it is further ordered that the first election in said new township be held at the house of William Alford, in said new township, and that the warrant, provided by law, be directed to Addison Knight, constable, to post the notice and make the return required by law."

The township above named, as shown by the map, is bounded on the north by Dallas County, on the south by Union, on the east by Lee and on the west by Madison townships. North Branch passes through its boundaries from west to east and along this stream the settlers found an abundance of excellent timber. Badger Creek traverses the northern part but, unlike most streams, little, if any, timber was found along its borders. However, there were large areas of good limestone on North Branch and some coal of an excellent quality has also been found along this branch. Following the streams the surface of the country is quite rough and broken, but in other portions the prairies are high and rolling and in this age, excellent in all things, many fine farms, highly cultivated and improved, add beauty and interest to the general landscape. The northern part of Jefferson comprises a portion of that beautiful prairie lying between North Branch and Coon River, known as Quaker Divide.

Probably no person now in Jefferson recalls the fact that once the township, except the southern tier of sections, was a part of Badger Township, nor for that matter, that there ever was a township named Badger. There was a township by that name, however, which only existed from March 16, 1857, to September 6, 1858, at which latter date the name was changed to Lee, in honor of Harvey Lee, then a resident near the southwest corner of that township. At the first election held in the county, January 1, 1840, for the purpose of perfecting its organization, what is now Jefferson Township was included in that part of the county designated as North voting precinct. At the second meeting of the Commissioners' Court, held February 19, 1840, this included as a part of Union Township, one of the three townships created on that day. On July 8, 1851, the east two tiers of sections now within the confines of Jefferson, with other territory, was in-

cluded in a new township named East, which comprised the territories of the present Lee and Crawford and the northeastern corner of Union.

This township was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. At the first election for township officers, party lines were not drawn in local matters and but one ticket was placed in the field. However, the township was decidedly republican. The north four and a half miles of its territory constituted a part of what was in early times known and designated as "Coon Divide." Being practically destitute of timber it was not settled very rapidly. It had two periods in the history of its settlement during which nearly all of its first settlers arrived—from 1854 to 1859, and from 1866 to 1870. But the land in that portion of the present township along North River and North Branch was quite well occupied by 1866.

Pursuant to notice issued by the County Court electors of the township first met at the house of William Alford on October 12, 1858, for the purpose of electing a list of officials. Alexander Ballentine was chosen chairman and the election board was completed by the selection of William Payton, Alexander Ballentine and Thomas Myers as judges; Anthony Myers and Samuel W. Nicholson, clerks. The following list of persons were elected as the first officials for the township: Trustees, George Fisher, William Alford and William McCleary; clerk, Samuel W. Nicholson; assessor, Anthony Myers; road supervisors, district No. 1, George Gutshall; No. 2, William Payton; No. 3, John P. Clark. The latter being exempted, William McCleary was appointed in his stead November 18th following. Justices of the peace, Daniel H. Rose and Alexander Ballentine; constables, John B. Nicholson and William B. Norris. At this election the following persons voted: Thomas D. Nicholson, William L. Brown, Jacob Riegel, Harvey Smith, John Gossage, John H. Mitchell, John B. Nicholson, William Alford, William Payton, D. H. Rose, George Fisher, George Fisher, Jr., William M. Fisher, Thomas S. Myers, John S. Moon, George W. Mullen, Alexander Ballentine, Daniel Jones, Thomas Jones, William B. Norris, Hugh Ballentine, Thomas Myers, A. J. Ballentine, Alexander Chambers, Merit Cunningham, William McCleary, S. W. Nicholson, H. T. Ballentine, Anthony Myers and John W. Roderick.

James Brown settled on North River in southeast quarter, section 36, 77-27, then Union, now Jefferson Township, in 1847, at Brown's Ford (later Brown's Bridge).

Among the first settlers were the Gossage, 1848 (?); Smith, 1852; Bowers, 1853 (?); Bauer, 1854; Folwell, 1850; Payton, 1854; Brown, 1847; Rose, 1854; Gutshall, 1854; Nicholson, 1854; Schoen, 1852, and Fisher, 1855, families. It is said that John Gossage was here as early as 1848 or 1849, and turned over the first sod broken in the county on what afterwards became the Nicholson place.

Samuel Folwell left his home in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1850, and making his way west to Iowa, settled on section 34, in this township. A son, James D., lost his life from disease contracted while in the army. He was a member of Company B, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

Josiah Smith came to the county with William Lucas and the Bennetts from Springfield, Illinois, and settled in Jefferson Township, in 1852. Thomas J. McKenzie married Mary, a daughter of Josiah Smith, in October, 1854, the ceremony being performed by J. K. Evans, justice of the peace. By 1870 Josiah

Smith had quite a large nursery, which he sold to a brother, Harvey Smith, in 1873.

In January, 1852, as will be seen later on in this chapter, William Schoen bought a claim on the south half of section 35, on which he took up his residence and through industry and good judgment brought it to a high state of cultivation. It was his home for a great many years.

Stephen Bower arrived in the township in 1853; D. H. Rose, George Gutshall and Thomas Nicholson, in 1854.

S. W. Nicholson was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and came to Iowa from that state in 1854. He entered land on section 18, in this township. During the same spring William Payton and James Brown located near. These three families were among the first to locate in Jefferson Township. Mrs. Nicholson taught the first school on the divide between Council Bluffs and Des Moines, in a building which long stood near the Nicholson residence. Mr. Nicholson died in 1874 and for many years thereafter the homestead was ably managed by his widow, who was a member of the first religious organization in the township—that is to say, the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was organized in July, 1855, at the home of William Payton. The society at that time consisted of William Payton and wife, D. H. Rose and wife, John Mitchell and wife, George Mullen and wife, S. W. Nicholson and wife, George Gutshall and two others.

Ira C. Walker and his bride, Lucy Edmondson Walker, settled in Jefferson Township in 1854. Here they found an unbroken tract of land on North River, where Mr. Walker built a home and from the waist-high, grass-grown land, he made a farm which had no superior in Madison County. Winterset and Des Moines were their only markets. In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Walker celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day.

George Fisher, Sr., was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1807, and immigrated to Iowa in 1855, settling on section 4, in this township. When he began farming at his new home he had the help and comfort of his wife and children. He became one of the prominent men of the community and brought his place up to a high state of improvement. Edward S. Fisher, a son, who came with his father in 1855, took hold of the farm when the elder Fisher practically retired from active affairs.

E. Kopp, spoken of elsewhere, was one of the German settlers who came here in an early day and located in the spring of 1856 on section 34. In the same year Jacob Riegel located on section 26.

Among other settlers in this township of the early day, who may be here mentioned, were the Britains, the Renshaws, John and Adam Shambaugh, the former of whom twice represented the county in the State Legislature. There were also George Mueller and others, mentioned in an interesting article which follows, prepared by Herman Mueller. There were A. D. Fletcher, the Brookers, Burgers, Storeks and Cooks. The names of many of the pioneers of Jefferson Township, not here enumerated, will be found in the second volume of this work.

No mill has ever been built in Jefferson Township for the production of food stuffs, but a sawmill was erected in 1856 by Jacob Riegel, which was run by water power, on North Branch. This primitive industry continued in operation over twenty years, under different ownerships, however.

The Jefferson schoolhouse was erected during the fall of the year 1858. It was

the first building put up exclusively for school purposes, out of the public funds of the township. The Payton church and schoolhouse, however, was built before this time, with funds contributed by individuals for the two purposes, that is, for a Methodist meeting house and public school. The Jefferson schoolhouse was a frame 24 by 30 feet, and all the material used in it was produced by the Eli Cox steam sawmill on North River, with the exception of the shingles, which were hand shaven. The plastering was the work of Jesse Truitt, of Winterset. All the carpenter work was done by John P. Clark and William McCleary, including the seats and the pulpit style of desk for the teacher. The contract price was \$200. For those times this building was considered quite a grand affair. It stood upon a high hill near the William McCleary place and could be seen for many miles in all directions. In this old school Butler Bird, Timothy Adams, later a prominent preacher, and Zachariah Ross, also a minister, presided over the pupils. Charles Goodale, who for three terms held the office of county auditor, was also one of the teachers. The winter following the erection of the schoolhouse, one of the largest Methodist revivals held in the county brought large gatherings of people here for several days and nights.

After the present Jefferson schoolhouse No. 7 was built during the summer of 1874, the old building was sold to the Jefferson Grange No. 895 and moved to the southeast corner of northeast quarter southeast quarter section 26, 77-27, and used for a hall until this organization disbanded, about the year 1877-78. Jefferson Grange was organized February 18, 1873, and William McCleary was the "shining light" and "guiding star" until its close. The building was sold to the Widow Jones and used for a stable for many years afterwards.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN JEFFERSON

By H. A. Mueller and George Storck

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when England, France and Spain were exploring and colonizing America, the German states being divided into petty principalities and rent with religious wars, did not take part in the movement on the Western Continent. It was in the beginning of the eighteenth century that the first Germans came to Pennsylvania, encouraged by William Penn; hence, there were more Germans there than in any of the other colonies and they became known as the Pennsylvania Dutch. Palatines, Moravians and other Germans settled in Maryland, New York, Virginia and the Carolinas, and the Salzburgers in Georgia. They were all sober and industrious, and took little part in politics but many of them fought in the Revolutionary war. They had come to America because of persecution in their own country, and were seeking a free land. Since 1820 one-third of the immigrants have been Germans. The revolutionary movements of 1848 in Europe caused emigration in large numbers. It was from this time on that we received some of the best of the German refugees, as Hecker, Franz Siegel and Carl Schurz.

Some of these immigrants would land at New York and other large cities, and, having no particular destination, would remain and later, possibly, migrate westward. Some went by way of the Erie Canal, Lake Erie to Detroit, and many settled in Michigan and Wisconsin. Others took the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi and settled at St. Louis, Keokuk, Burlington and Davenport; from these points they went out and settled over Iowa. Those going by way of the Erie Canal route, Erie Railroad and by steamer on the lakes, went to Chicago and points in Wisconsin; to Milwaukee, the place made famous by its breweries, and thence to Dubuque and Clayton counties. The Pennsylvania Germans and those in other states moved with the tide of emigration to Ohio, Indiana, etc., and thence to Iowa.

Thus we have the three routes of travel by which most of the Germans in the middle of the nineteenth century came to Iowa and we find representatives of most of them in this county.

In Madison County there are three distinct German settlements. Mention will be made of the oldest one, in the southeast part of Jefferson Township. William Schoen was the first one to settle here. In fact, he was the first foreign born settler in Madison County. Two Pennsylvania Germans, I. G. Houk and O. A. Mosier were in the county before him.

William Schoen was born September 1, 1826, at Grabow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. He served in the Schleswig-Holstein war against Denmark from 1848 to 1851, enlisting March 20, 1848, in Company K, Ninth Battalion of Infantry. He engaged in the battle of Hoptrup, July 26, 1848, Kolding, April 23, 1849, where he received a gunshot wound in the foot and a bayonet thrust in the leg; was in the battle of Stotert, July 6, 1850, and was made first sergeant of Company I. He was discharged January 1, 1851, and sailed for America on the 8th of March that year, landing on the 7th of May, 1851. He reached Elm Grove, Marion County, Iowa, July 12, 1851, where he remained until January, 1852, when he came to Winterset and bought a claim of John Wilhoit, January 7, 1852, on the south half of section 35, Jefferson Township, then being part of Union Township, and has lived there ever since. Miss Dorethea Lorentzen came from Germany to Mr. Schoen's home, in the summer of 1851, and was married to him July 6, 1852, by N. W. Guiberson, then a justice of the peace of Union Township. William Schoen enlisted at Des Moines, in September, 1861, in Company G, Sixteenth Volunteer Regiment of Iowa Infantry; participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh and was discharged September 15, 1862, on account of rheumatism. He served as school director in 1873 and justice of the peace in 1881. For a number of years, from 1877 to 1890, he conducted a creamery, which was of much significance to the farmers. His lovable wife went to her reward on the 6th day of September, 1890. Mr. Schoen died May 6, 1910, and was laid away by the side of his wife in Jefferson Cemetery, May 8, 1910.

Along with Dorethea Lorentzen came a neighbor, John Spethman, who lived in the community until 1866. His family followed him in 1854, and his son, Leopold, served in Company B, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. The next German settler in this vicinity was Stanislaus Baur. Hearing of Mr. Schoen while at Winterset, in July, 1854, he came there and bought the land he owned on section 25, Jefferson Township. One son, George, now lives in Stuart, Iowa, and the other son, Robert, lives on an adjoining farm in Jefferson Township. His only daughter, Mrs. Withrow, died a few years ago. Mr. Baur also died some years ago. His widow lives at the old homestead. In the fall of 1854, Jacob Riegel and family, consisting of twelve children, came from Davis County and settled on section 26. He was a Pennsylvania German, whose parents had settled in the

Keystone State after the Revolutionary war. Mr. Riegel built an up-and-down sawmill, run by water power, in 1854-5, on land now owned by William Schoen, and for several years, until about 1873, sawed lumber for the surrounding community.

On the same ship with William Schoen were William and Theodore Kopp, who came with him to Marion County. In the fall of 1851 they moved to Pella, where they were joined by their brother, Ernest, in 1854. In the fall of 1854 they settled in Madison County, on section 34. William lived on the farm now owned by August F. Burger on section 34 and Theodore where William H. Burger lived, east half, northeast quarter section 34, 77-27. They were from Stettin, Germany, and were highly cultured, but not educated to do with their hands, so were not successful in a new country as pioneer farmers. In 1856 William Kopp went to Keokuk, to edit and manage a German newspaper, and in 1857 to New York and later to Boston, as editor of the *Heinzen Pioneer*. In 1869 he went to Detroit as editor of the *Detroit Post* and resided there until his death. Mr. Kopp was also a talented musician and wrote several songs, for which he composed the music.

Theodore Kopp sold his first farm to Gottlob Burger in 1859, but lived in the neighboring community until he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, in 1862; he died at Rome, Georgia, August 27, 1864. Theodore was married after coming to Madison County. Three daughters are living in Des Moines—Mrs. Charles Budd, Mrs. Lottie Dolphin and Mary Kopp.

Ernest Kopp lived more or less of the time with William Schoen until his marriage (in 1867) to Elwilda Owen. For several years he lived on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 34, Jefferson Township, and about 1884 moved to the farm on section 27, where he spent the rest of his days. Mr. Kopp was also well educated in the schools of Germany and, from 1876 to the time of his death, taught music throughout the northeast part of Madison County. He has four children living, Mrs. John O. McCleary, Mrs. Grant Taylor, Charles Kopp and Elizabeth Kopp, now married and with whom her mother lives.

About 1859 Louis Stracke located in Winterset and conducted a county dispensary until the fall of 1860, when he moved to the northwest quarter of section 25, Jefferson Township, and farmed until 1866. He then moved to Warsaw, Illinois, where he died a few years ago.

In 1848, Gottlob Burger came to the United States and assisted in building the first railroad in Vermont. Later he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married Mrs. Frances Zweigla Burger, in December, 1850. Mr. Burger was born in Esslingen, Wurtemberg, January 8, 1825. After his marriage he moved with his family to Keokuk, Iowa, where for a while he conducted a bakery business, that being his trade in the old country. Keokuk being a landing place, he later hauled freight from the Mississippi steamers and made several trips with merchandise to Winterset in the '50s, by way of St. Charles. He knew Louis Stracke, and through his acquaintance with Schoen, he bought the farm owned by Theodore Kopp and moved thereon in 1859. Mrs. Burger had been married to a cousin of Gottlob Burger and to them were born five children, all excepting one coming to Madison County, namely: August F. Burger; Mrs. Van Buren Wiggins, who died in 1900; Mrs. Louisa Hoppe; Frederick Burger, of Lamar, Colorado; and Charles Burger, of Des Moines. Those by her marriage to Gottlob Burger are: William H. Burger, of Jefferson Township; and Mrs. Henry Brown, of Lamar,

Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Burger continued to live on this farm, where they reared their family, until 1891, and then sold it. After living two years with their daughter, Mrs. Henry Brown, at Hamburg, Iowa, they returned to Jefferson Township, and bought the Folwell Farm, on section 34. Mrs. Burger, a noble woman, died February 14, 1901. Mr. Burger then sold his farm to his son-in-law, Henry Brown, and since has been living with his children. He is another of those sturdy pioneers who helped to make this county what it is today.

As mentioned above, August F. Burger came to the United States with his parents and to this county in 1859. He was born August 3, 1843. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company B, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, September 22, 1861, and was discharged August 3, 1865. He took part in over fifty battles and skirmishes and was in the Grand Review at Washington. On his return he purchased a part interest in the Weller Mill, married Ellen Fosher in 1867, and purchased the farm on which he now lives, once owned by William Kopp. In 1894 Mrs. Burger died and on December 25, 1896, he married Miss Laura Mueller. They have three children, August F., Jr., George and Herman Louis.

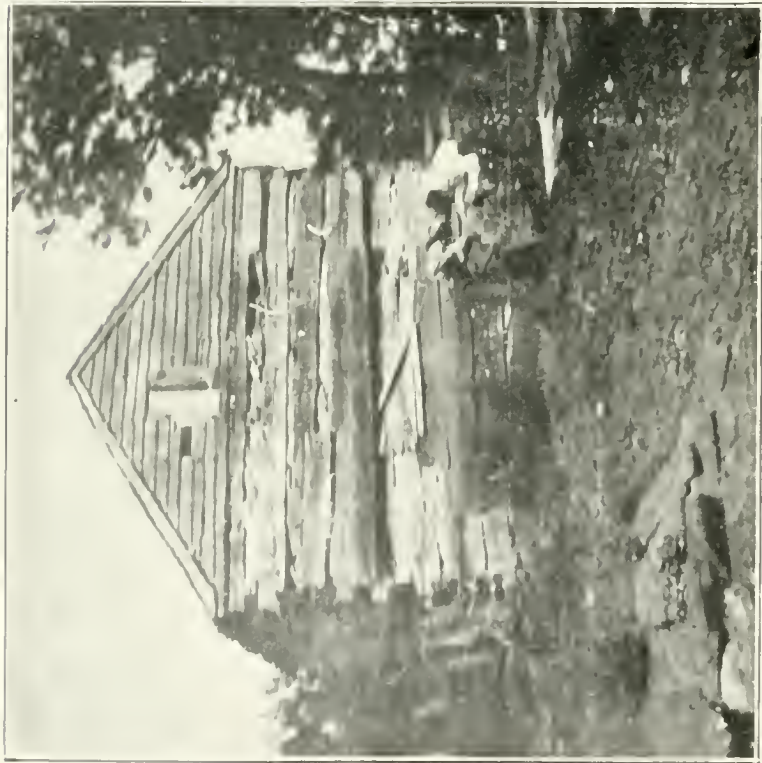
William H. Burger was born November 3, 1852, at Keokuk, Iowa; came to Madison County with his parents in 1859 and married Albertine Marquardt, March 13, 1883. He purchased the home farm of his father in Jefferson Township and later sold this farm and now owns 400 acres in sections 22 and 27, 77-27. They have a family of five boys and one girl.

Frederick W. Burger, a second son, came to Madison County with his parents; enlisted in Company B, Fifteenth Iowa Regiment; on his return he married Ellen Turney and owned a farm in Lee Township. Later he conducted a meat market in Winterset; he died in June, 1908, in Des Moines, and his remains were laid to rest in the old neighborhood cemetery in Jefferson Township.

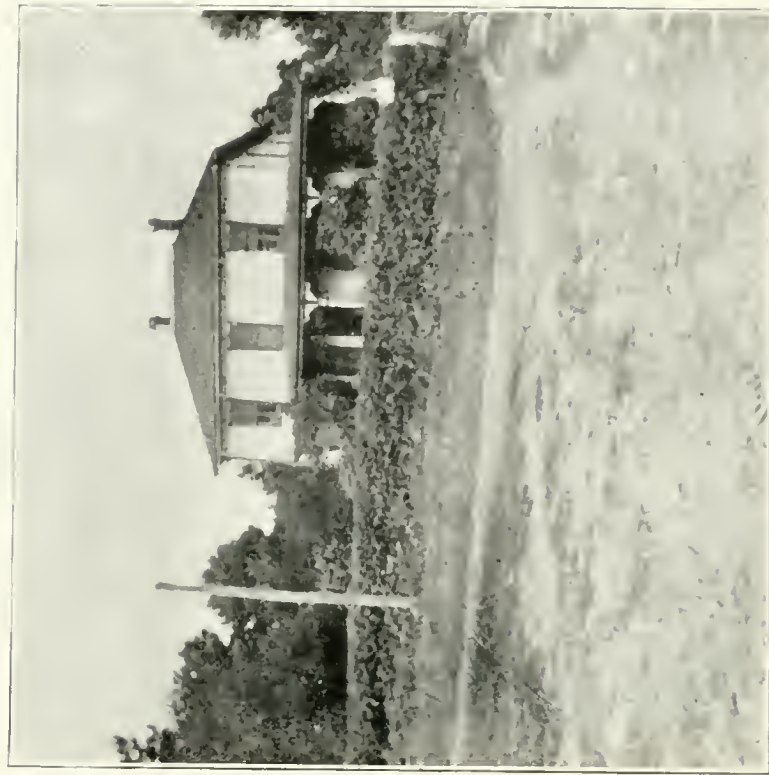
Dr. Henry d'Duhuy, a brother-in-law of William Schoen, immigrated from Germany about 1856, and lived near Riegel's Mill. In 1857 a postoffice was established, called Bloomingdale, and d'Duhuy was its postmaster in 1857-8. He later moved to Union Township, in the Farris neighborhood, taught school, farmed and, about 1863, enlisted as a surgeon in the Union army. He died a few years ago in Kansas City.

Julius Reiman was born August 23, 1842, in Germany, and came to Lee Township, Madison County, in 1860. In 1866 he rented the farm, which he afterwards owned, of Louis Stracke, who had moved to Warsaw, Illinois. Mr. Reiman, with his mother, went to Germany in the summer of 1869, where she died and he returned in the fall of the same year. He lived at various places, but in 1872 bought a farm in section 25, Jefferson Township, and in June, 1874, married Miss Anna Schultze. He lived on this farm until his death, March 25, 1895. His widow and children live on the farm, except one son, John.

George Mueller was born September 11, 1842, in Hohnsheidt, Eder Township, Principality of Waldeck, Germany. He came to America when a young lad, in 1859, and to Winterset in 1860. He with his cousin, Louis Stracke, located in Jefferson Township in the fall of 1860. In the winter of 1861-62 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and then to Warsaw, Illinois, where, in 1864, he married Miss Katharine Schott and immediately returned to Jefferson Township. In 1866 he had rented a part of the Schoen place and that fall bought a farm in section 2,



LOG CABIN HOME OF GEORGE MUELLER
The Mueller home from 1866 to 1874. Built by Benjamin Duckett about
1854 or 1855. The building is still standing on section 2, Union Township



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE MUELLER
Built in 1886. Section 35, Jefferson Township



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE MUELLER

Married at Warsaw, Illinois, August 8, 1864, and came immediately to Madison County. They have lived on their present farm over forty-eight years continuously. Celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary August 8, 1914, at which time this picture was taken.

Union Township, which he still owns. In 1886 he built a new house, just across the road from his old log cabin and is living there today.

Mr. Mueller, like many of the early pioneers, transformed a wilderness into one of the best farms in that community. He served as township trustee from 1891 to 1907, was school director of his district six or seven years, and road supervisor one or two terms. Seven children fell to his lot, now all grown up: Herman A. Mueller who served the county well and faithfully as auditor, later held the position of cashier in the Johnston Bank at St. Charles, and is now engaged in the real-estate and insurance business; Mrs. A. F. Burger, of Winterset; Mrs. Pleasant Brittain, of Ransom County, North Dakota; George E. Mueller, of Tioga, North Dakota, where he is farming and teaching school; Oscar O. Mueller, an attorney at law at Lewistown, Montana; Ernest W. Mueller, in charge of the home farm; and Mrs. Fannie Mueller St. John of Sheridan, Wyoming.

At times there were Germans who would live a few years in the settlement and then move away. Frederick Thoms worked for George Mueller in 1876 and owned a small farm in section 34, Jefferson Township and, in 1877, rented the A. F. Burger place. In 1878 he bought a farm in section 16, where there was another German settlement. About 1881 he sold out and moved to Nebraska.

Somewhere about 1882 Emil Mathes worked for William Schoen in the creamery, later sent for his mother and sister in Germany, and lived near this vicinity until about 1890, when he went to Des Moines and later to Chicago.

Reinhold Kneuper came from Germany in 1871, lived in this settlement a few years and then bought a farm in section 8, Jefferson Township. Two Franco-Prussian soldiers, Daniel Wenzell and Henry Walsmith, located here in 1871. They remained a year or so and then went to Nebraska.

There is also a German settlement in the northwest part of Jefferson Township, sometimes known as the Clayton County German Settlement. Landing in New York from Germany, these people first made their way to Northeastern Iowa but when that country began to settle up and land increased in value, they sold out there and sought cheaper farms. Some Americans from Clayton County had located in Madison County after the war, about 1866 and 1867, among the number being A. M. Peters and others. About this time the Rock Island Railroad was being built through from Des Moines and these German people heard of this and also that Madison County was noted for cheap lands and fertile soil, and thus it was that they were attracted to this part of the state. George Storck was the first of the number to come to Madison County, the year of his arrival being 1868. He purchased a quarter section of raw prairie land on section 13, Madison Township and then returned to his home in Delaware County. In January, 1870, he returned to Madison County, improved his land and has lived here continuously since, having in the meantime acquired 520 acres of the best land in the county. He was but five years of age when he was brought by his parents from Germany in 1848 to Clayton County. He enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, on the 22d of August, 1862, and was mustered out August 8, 1865. He received a wound in the shoulder at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and was promoted to the rank of corporal. After the war he returned to Clayton County but in 1867 located in Delaware County, where he made his home until he came to Madison County. From 1883 until 1885 he served on the board of supervisors,

and since 1880 has been connected with the Madison County Mutual Insurance Company, first as president and then as secretary, which position he still holds.

Gerhardt Storek, a brother of George Storek, came to Madison County in the spring of 1870 and settled on the northeast quarter of section 9, Jefferson Township. He was the owner of 700 acres of land in Jefferson Township. He died a few years ago.

Ferdinand Marquardt, a brother-in-law of both George and Gerhardt Storek, came a single man, with them from Clayton County. About 1871 he bought the southwest quarter of section 3, Jefferson Township, which he improved and on which he still makes his home. He also owns another farm in this township and one in Penn Township, near Dexter.

August Bernau came from Clayton County in 1872 and settled on section 7, Jefferson Township. He died here in 1883. His son William died in 1894 and the latter's widow now makes her home on the old Bernau homestead, owning 200 acres. Another son of August Bernau, J. H. Bernau, bought the northeast quarter of section 23, Jefferson Township, where his son, Elbert H., now lives. J. H. Bernau died in 1899.

John Westphal came from Clayton County in 1874 and bought 240 acres of land in section 3, Jefferson Township. He was serving as treasurer of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company at the time of his death in 1880. His widow owns 160 acres of land here, which she rents. Her son Herman also owns eighty acres in this township.

August Ziemann came from Clayton County in 1873 and first located on land which he rented from L. Renshaw. In a few years he purchased a farm on section 21, whereon he still makes his home. He now owns 280 acres.

Charles Wishmeyer, who was born in Galena, Illinois, came to Madison County in 1871 and soon afterward purchased a farm in Jefferson Township. He died here in February, 1907.

Carl Marquardt emigrated with his family from Germany to Clayton County in 1859 and came from there to Madison County in 1873. He purchased a farm on section 9, Jefferson Township, which was his home until his death in 1896. The farm is now owned by Gerhardt Storek.

H. E. Marquardt came with his parents from Clayton County in 1873 and bought eighty acres of land on section 9, this township. He later sold the tract to G. Storek and bought 220 acres on sections 4 and 5. He has served as secretary of the Jefferson Township school board for several years.

Fred H. Meyers came here in 1874 with his stepfather, John Westphal. About 1888 he bought the southeast quarter of section 21, and a few years ago purchased the Sylvester Renshaw Farm, his possessions now comprising a half section of land.

William Steinhaus and his son Edward, with their families, came direct from Germany to Madison County in 1873. In 1884 they moved to Nebraska.

August Prochnow came here from Germany in 1873 with the Steinhaus families. He owned 160 acres of land on sections 10 and 15. In 1903 he died in a miser's hut, with plenty about him.

William Buske came here from Clayton County in 1871. He bought the northeast quarter of section 8, but sold his land about ten years ago and is now living in Des Moines.

Fred Roggmann came here from Clayton County in 1873. Two years later, in 1875, he sold his land on section 8 to Louis Niendorf and left the county. Mr. Niendorf, who came from Clayton County in 1874, added to the 160 acres purchased of Buske until he had 320 acres, now owned by his heirs. Mr. Niendorf died a few years since.

Chris Heitman came to Madison County in the early '70s and bought the southwest quarter of section 9, which he sold in 1885 or 1886 and moved to Nebraska.

Ferdinand Jensen came to Madison County in 1883 and a few years later bought the southwest quarter of section 9 of Peter B. Lienemann. This farm he afterward sold to N. Boos and purchased land on section 4, which has since been his home.

Conrad Fundinger came to Madison County in 1881 and purchased the northeast quarter of section 16, which he still owns.

B. B. Lienemann on emigrating from Germany, first located in Jackson County, Iowa. In 1882 he came to Madison County and bought land on sections 5 and 6, Jefferson Township. He died about 1901. His son, John, lived on section 20 for a few years and then moved to Arkansas. Another son, Peter, now lives on the old home farm, while Brachtel and William live on farms near by.

Fred Thoms made his home for a few years on the farm which is now occupied by Conrad Fundinger, the latter purchasing the land in 1881. Mr. Thoms then went farther west.

Louis Vaudt * came to Madison County in 1885 from Stuart, Iowa. He first rented land for about a year and then bought forty acres on section 15, his present home. He has since purchased more land and now owns 275 acres. His sons, A. J. and Albert, are operating the farms, while another son, William, bought land in the northeast part of the township.

Carl Radke came from Germany to Madison County in the early '80s, and a few years later bought land on section 10, where his son, Otto, now makes his home. Both Mr. Radke and his wife are deceased. Herman Radke also makes his home in Jefferson Township.

George Lentz emigrated from Germany to Madison County in 1891 and lived on a farm located in section 10. After about ten years spent here he and his son, Henry, moved to South Dakota. His son, John, purchased land of the Niendorf estate, located on section 8.

Nicholas Boos in 1898 purchased what is known as the Chris Heitman farm of Ferdinand Jensen, located on the southwest quarter of section 9, and has since made his home thereon.

Frederick E. Meyer emigrated from Germany a number of years ago and for a time made his home in Penn Township, after which he located at Van Meter. About 1885 he married Ida, a daughter of Gerhardt Storek, and lived on land belonging to his father-in-law until his death about 1903. For several years he served as clerk of the township.

Henry Wehrkamp came to Madison County from Clayton County in the '80s and bought land on section 4. In 1898 he sold out to Ferdinand Jensen and returned to Clayton County.

* Mr. Vaudt sold out a few years ago and moved to Kossuth County where he died in 1914.

Ferdinand Dallman came here from Wisconsin in 1875 and later bought the north half of the southwest quarter of section 10, where he made his home until his wife's death. He eventually sold his farm and about 1903 or 1904, with his daughter and her husband, moved to Dakota.

With the Dallmans came Ferdinand Kading and August Crumrie. When they came here in 1875 they had one team and a wagon and they are now prosperous farmers of Adair County.

William and Henry Kahre also lived in the German settlement in this township a few years but moved to South Dakota.

Gudliff, John and George Brooker also lived in this community from about the year 1868. They have all passed away.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

From 1872 to 1875 ministers of the Lutheran denomination preached to the people of that faith in Jefferson Township, services being held in the Gerhardt Storek Schoolhouse. After the latter year the Lutheran minister from Dexter held regular services here, and teachers came to educate the children of the neighborhood in the doctrines of this denomination and to prepare them to become members of the church. From 1884 to 1904 this charge was connected with Dexter, the same pastor presiding over the two congregations. In the latter year, by mutual consent, the church in Jefferson Township became an independent charge and called their own pastor in the person of Rev. C. Jobst, who holds services every Sunday. There is also a parochial school in connection with the charge, classes being conducted by the pastor four days in the week. The Lutheran congregation was organized as such in 1885, being incorporated under the laws of Iowa. The same year a church was erected on the southeast corner of section 8, services up to that period having been conducted in the schoolhouse one mile north of the present church building. Among the organizing members may be mentioned George Storek, F. Dallman, L. Vaudt, C. Radke, Mrs. John Westphal, Carl Marquardt, R. Kneuper, John Lienemann, H. E. Marquardt, Charles Wishmeyer, August Ziemann, B. P. Lienemann, F. Marquardt and William Bernau. Rev. E. A. Brauer is the present pastor.

CHAPTER XLII

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Jackson Township was organized in May, 1860. It is bounded on the north by Penn, on the south by Webster, on the east by Douglas townships, and on the west by Adair County. The North River passes through it from west to east. Along this stream the settlers found abundance of timber and stone not only for the needs of this township, but its neighbor, Penn, which had little if any timber within its borders. The general surface of the country is somewhat rolling and just enough to make a delightful farming country. The soil is of the richest and with abundance of good pure water for both man and beast the citizens of this township are doubly blessed and justly take a great pride in their homes, which are modern in character, and surrounding them are barns and other buildings which harmonize with a general air of comfort, thrift and prosperity.

A man by the name of Phelon and Alfred Rice are said to have been the first settlers in the township, coming here in 1850. They were soon followed by Samuel Bunn, Willis Rose and O. B. Bissell. Rose and Bunn bought out the claims of Rice and Phelon. John Rose came from Illinois early in 1852 and settled on the banks of the North River. He married Mary Gilleran, a native of Ireland, in 1856. His nearest neighbor was six miles away and he was compelled to haul logs to Winterset for lumber. The nearest grist mill was at Indianola, and not being very reliable as to its running days, the last resort was hand ground corn meal with which to make bread. For this purpose a common tin grater was used. When the township was organized Mr. Rose was authorized to notify the voters to meet and hold the first election. The number of votes cast on that occasion was between forty and fifty. Willis Rose with his family, among whom was a son, George, settled on section 5, in 1852. The elder Rose died in 1861 and left a farm encumbered by a mortgage, which was a burden to his family, and especially to the boy George, who, however, by industry and good management redeemed the land and added many acres to the farm besides.

Daniel Henderson was an Ohioan by birth and moved to Indiana, from whence he came to Madison County in 1853, and located on section 13, which became his permanent home. There were but few families in the township at the time of his arrival; consequently, he became identified with its growth and development.

O. B. Bissell came into the township and took up a permanent settlement in 1855. He became one of the solid men of the county and so improved his farm with fine buildings, good fences and systematic cultivation that it became one of the best in the county. He held various offices of trust and was a member of the State Legislature in 1874. He also served on the board of supervisors.

John G. Fox, born in New Jersey in 1834, immigrated to this county in 1856,

and the following year married Henrietta Ulory of this county. He became one of the substantial farmers and citizens of the community.

James G. Beck, a native of Ireland, arrived in the township in 1859 and for many years lived on section 27. He enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Infantry in 1861, and remained in the service during the war.

Thomas Stewart was one of the substantial men of Jackson Township. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth and a blacksmith at the age of sixteen. Moving to Illinois he there engaged in farming until immigrating to Madison Township early in its history. There he improved a farm, with but few other settlers within a score of miles of him. He was compelled to get his grinding done at Panora, and haul his lumber from Des Moines. He located in Jackson Township, on section 2, in 1860. At this time the land consisted chiefly of wild prairie and the settlers were few in number. Mr. Stewart was the father of fourteen children and five of his sons served in the Civil war, one dying while at the front, and four remaining until the close of hostilities.

Among other things related of Jackson Township in an article prepared by him for a local paper, E. R. Zeller had the following to say: "Like Penn, Jackson was sparsely settled until late and is like the township mentioned in soil and population. Alfred Rice, the Roses and Samuel Bunn are said to have been the pioneers, while John Fox and O. B. Bissell began work there about the period of which we write. Mr. Bunn's widow, Mrs. McPherrin, still resides there, while Bissell, now gone, was the grange representative in the State Legislature. The Earlys were a potent force in the development of that part of the county. James was afterward county treasurer two terms and Tom has been, and still is, a leading politician and stock buyer. The Stewart home has long been a landmark there and in that blacksmith shop so long operated by Robert Stewart, have been struck many of the effective blows essential to the development of a county. Squire Hindman for many years dispensed justice and married people, later removing to Monroe County, where he died. Then there were the Shermans, Devaults, Robinsons, Bairds, Jones, Estells, Crawfords, Fords, Spears, McCorkles, Niblos, Meachems, Ham Lee and John Shoff. Lemuel Banker was a member of the board of supervisors. James G. Beck, E. G. Perkins, Robert McCalman, John Spence and Rev. James Sawhill have been potent forces in the moral and educational affairs of the county. Beck and Spence still remain to remind us of the olden times. Reverend Sawhill died some years since but the force of his sterling Christian manhood still goes on producing good results. William Kipp has long since died and the family moved away, but the place is still known as the Kipp farm. The Aitchisons and Smiths came from Jackson County, Iowa, to Jackson Township in later times. The former still remain but the latter are all gone except one. Father and Mother Smith are dead and the fine farm they improved is now owned by Mr. Benjamin."

In the center of Jackson Township is a little hamlet, and scarcely that, named Pitzer, where there is a general store. Close by is the United Presbyterian Church and the schoolhouse, the latter at the four corners made by the joining of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. There is not a railroad in the township but the citizens have easy access to Winterset, about seven miles away.

Rev. John E. Darby lived in Jackson Township in early years and taught its first school. As will be seen by consulting the general chapter on schools, this



EARLY CHAPEL, JACKSON TOWNSHIP

township is well provided with schoolhouses and churches, and with all other modern conveniences, such as excellent roads, rural free delivery of mails, the telephone and the modern means of rapid transit—the automobile—the people are living in more than comparative ease, comfort and prosperity.

CHAPTER XLIII

LEE TOWNSHIP

Lee Township was created by the County Court on the 1st day of March, 1857, and given the name of Badger, but on the 6th day of September, 1858, the name was changed to that of Lee, in honor of Harvey Lee, an early settler of the county.

It is said that James Rothill, who located on section 31, in 1852, was the first one to take up a permanent residence in this township. Within a very short time and in the same year, James Lane arrived in the community and settled on section 1, where he remained a short time and then sold his claim to Allen Majors in 1855.

Harvey Lee, after whom the township was named, came here from Indiana in 1856 and located on section 32. Lived there until 1862 and went back to Indiana. About 1864 he returned and settled on section 3, in Union Township, where he remained until his death in 1884.

The township was largely made up of the sturdy sons of old Erin, who came here early in the history of the county, took up claims, laid out farms, cultivated and improved them, became prosperous and today many of their descendants are still living in this neighborhood. In 1853 Andrew Hubbard and Squire Flynn settled on sections 4 and 8, respectively. In the following year George W. Roberts and James Malone settled in the township. Malone soon after sold out to Thomas Cavenor and later sold his interests to N. W. Johnson in 1864. Mr. Johnson was an old Connecticut sea captain and became one of the most extensive farmers in this locality, owning at the time mentioned a block of land consisting of one section and a half. He dealt extensively in live stock and generally bought all the surplus corn that his neighbors had to sell.

Andrew Hubbard set out the first orchard in Lee Township in 1859. Soon thereafter L. N. Smith, George W. Roberts and Thomas England also had good orchards bearing fruit. Captain Johnson, George W. Roberts and Emerson Hazen early became the most extensive farmers in the township.

One of the pioneers of the township was George Roberts, who settled here in 1854. He was a railroad engineer, which probably accounted for his highly manifested taste for machinery on his farm, of which he had the latest improved and plenty of it. He probably had in use the first manure spreader brought to the county and for years owned and operated a threshing machine. Mr. Roberts many years ago moved to Missouri and the large farm which he improved is now the property and home of Conrad Eichner.

A passing notice should be given an eccentric character from Pennsylvania named William Heaton, who in 1858 laid off and staked his land into lots, with the intention of establishing a town and building a seminary, to cost not less than

\$100,000. Many of the lots were contracted for at prices ranging from \$50 to \$300 each and in the summer of the year mentioned Heaton and quite a large gathering of people met on the ground, where speeches were made by B. F. Roberts and others, setting forth the advantages of the locality for a town and the great importance of a seminary there. Heaton executed a bond in the sum of \$50,000, which is on record at the courthouse, for the faithful application of all moneys accruing under certain provisions of the town lot contractors. But for some reason his hopes were never realized and the stakes were never driven to make the Town of Heaton.

As the great body of early and later settlers of this township were of the Irish race, and their history later written by James Gillaspie, what that venerable and worthy pioneer has said of them follows.

IRISH SETTLEMENT IN LEE

The compiler of the history relating to the settlements in Crawford and Lee townships of the Irish people, James Gillaspie, is still living at a ripe old age at his home, about five miles out of Patterson. He is now well along in years and admits that his memory is not as reliable as in days of yore. In the preparation of his articles he makes the declaration of his want of absolute accuracy as to the years in which many of the old settlers, of whom he speaks, located in this township, and he also assumes the possibility of omitting some names that should appear in the list he has prepared. If he is correct in his surmises, no blame should rest upon him, for his work has been honestly accomplished and with the determination to make it as complete as possible. He says that Allen Major came here in 1855, from Warren County, Iowa, and for some time has been gathered to his fathers. His son, John, lives in Iowa but has left the old farm.

John McCarty and family came in 1855. He has passed away, while some of his sons still live on the old place.

David and John Welch, brothers, came as early as 1855 or 1856. David settled in Lee Township and John settled across the line in Warren County. David is dead and the family has moved away.

Timothy Horan and family came from Des Moines in or about 1860. He is dead. His son, James, and two sisters lived on the farm.

Daniel Mulvihill came some time in the '50s. He died a few years ago. His son, James, lives on the farm, and another son, Daniel, is a Catholic priest in Des Moines.

Jeremiah Dooley and family and James and Patrick Maher were early settlers, but I am not sure of the date.

James Lynch and family also came early. Mr. Lynch is still in good health and lives on the old farm. Michael and Patrick Duffy were also early settlers.

Peter Laughlin and family came to Lee from the western part of the county sometime near 1860. He has been dead a few years. His son, Thomas, is in South Township, while John still lives here.

Andrew and James Hanrahan and their families and several other Irish families moved into Lee Township in the early '60s. I now close my Lee Township narrative.

In order to give a correct idea of the Irish settlement, it is necessary to name briefly several families in Warren County across the line in the townships adjoining Crawford and Lee, who came in the years previous to 1860. They are as follows:

John Spain and family; John Cahill, also his father and family; Michael Doheny and family; Edmund Ryan and family; William Ryan; John and Thomas Bell and their father's family; Bernard King; Niel McElwee, and family; Anthony McElwee, and a family named Friel; Patrick Cassiday and family; two brothers named Michael and James Kane and their families; John Mackin and family; John Welch and family; Peter Murray and family; Pat Walsh; Adam Walsh; William Shay and family; Patrick Butler and family; a Mrs. Gallaher and family, she a widow, and Michael Cash and family. All the families here mentioned, with the exception of the following named, were Catholics: Allen Major, William Kennedy, Anderson McLees and the McMichaels. (See Crawford Township.)

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

As may be seen, the Irish came from many places to the settlement, and the name of the settlement began to spread abroad throughout the land, one following the lead of those who had gone before. But here they were with no church and cemetery. Some were in favor of having the church and cemetery on the north side of the river; others on the south side. In the meantime, a stranger, an old man and a government surveyor, returning from further west, getting sick at the house of Patrick Walsh on the south side, died. The corpse was prepared for the grave. Mr. Walsh and some neighboring men left home to locate a burying ground, when some half dozen smart fellows slipped in, took up the corpse and started the cemetery on the north side. So where the cemetery was, the church should be near, and as the majority of the people were on the north side, the people built a good sized log church in the summer of 1856. Thomas Finan gave the forty acres of land for church purposes. The church stands on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 36, Lee Township, and the cemetery is in the southeast part of the "forty." Very many of the first settlers lie there now, and also many of their children. At first in religious ways, the people were attended by missionary priests, going from place to place. In 1856 Reverend Father Platt became parish priest of Des Moines and he attended St. Patrick's once a month. He died and Reverend Father Brazill got an assistant and there was mass in St. Patrick's twice a month until about 1873, when a parish priest was sent to reside at St. Patrick's. The first resident priest was Reverend Father Smythe, now at Council Bluffs, who remained three years. Then came Reverend Father Rice, who was pastor of that congregation from 1870 to 1884. He died in 1884 and was succeeded by Reverend Father Moynihan, who was pastor of the church until November, 1906. Father Moynihan resigned on account of old age and infirmity and was succeeded by Reverend Father Dugan, who is pastor of St. Patrick's Church at the present writing, February, 1907.

The present frame church was built somewhere near the year 1870. I am not positive of the date but that is near to it. The log church was taken away. There were some German families who attended at first St. Patrick's Church, viz.: Kasper Weil, Conrad Weil, Anthony Weidman, Charles Snyder, Julius Reiman and some others.

After the death of Father Rice, St. Patrick parish was divided. All south of North River were stricken into the parish of Churchville and now attend there; here they have a large congregation. Another part of St. Patrick's parish is given to Cumming, which makes the congregation the smallest of the three at present.

Many settlers came to the Irish settlement since 1860. I merely give their names as far as I can and where they settled. But before I do I will name a few who came in the early '50s. Patrick Walsh, Adam Walsh and John Cutler came to the settlement in 1852. There are several families belonging to the settlement who came previous to 1860 who live in the southwest corner of Polk County. Among those are the Hoyes, Malones, Dargans and others. Those who settled in Warren County in 1860 and since are R. Maguire, E. Slavin, Ellwood brothers, John Collins, James Davitt, Mr. Fagan, James Doud, Pat Doud, Pat McNerney, T. Harrigan, Pat Breslin, J. Graham, Ed McCusker, Peter McDonnell, Pat McDonnell, John Linnan, Thomas Gallagher, John Mulroy, James Banks, George Banks, Michael Cash. Mr. Cash was a very early settler, in 1855 or 1856; the Hall brothers, John and Michael; Joseph Nugent, Pat Waldron, P. Brownrigg, William Hayes, Peter Quinn, Ed McManus, James Sheehy, Pat Ward, William Gavin, the McAndrew family, John McGovern, Thomas Powers, Neil Enright, John Keeney, Matt Lillis, Thomas James, Daniel Heaffey, Robert Kelley and others. All the foregoing are or were men of families, with the exception of two or three who settled on the Warren County side of the settlement since 1860 or about that time. In this list I do not mention any of the young men who grew up or were born here. Some of those mentioned have since removed to other places. Many are dead, but there is, generally speaking, in most cases, one or two more representatives of each family.

List of those who settled in Crawford Township since 1860: Bernard Johnson, P. Gill, William Costello, John Peters, Thomas Mulroy, John Marrinan, Thomas Linnan, Thomas Swift, William Connolly, Robert Morris, William Conner, Pat Curtis, Michael Casey, Thomas Dee, Pat Doud, T. McGovern, John Kelley, John Tiernan, Pat Kilduff, the Hogan family, John Graney, P. Graney, Martin Gavin, John Dillon and Thomas Burke.

Lee Township since 1860: James Condon, Thomas Glynn, Maurice Breen, Peter Kelley, M. M. Gilleran and his father, Martin Waldron, James Brazill, Lawrence King, John Pollard, Stephen Murphy, James Kiernan, John Clarke, Michael Dargan, Richard Dargan, Michael McNamara, Michael Phillips, John White, John Roach, Thomas McKeon and Timothy O'Herron.

In order to show fully the Irish settlement I must include part of Union Township. Here we find Ed Monaghan, Patrick Nolan, Michael Donohue and Martin McNamara.

The names of those who served in the Civil war follow: There were very few young men grown to man's estate when the war of 1861-65 took place. The Irish settlers were nearly all men who had wives and families, consequently but few of them served in the army. Among those who did serve whom I know were: George Banks, John McWilliams, L. A. Smith, Patrick Doud, M. M. Gilleran, Martin Waldron, Thomas Burke, James Gillaspie, William Couch, Charles Condon and others whose names I do not remember.

GROWTH OF THE SETTLEMENT

It will now be seen that the Irish settlement is not a very small place. From north to south it is fully twelve miles, and about the same number of miles from east to west. Of course there are many people of different nationalities living in their midst: Americans, Germans and others, all living in harmony and brotherly love together as all men should do. They are, generally speaking, industrious and prosperous, and as to honesty, few will say that they have been cheated by an Irish man.

The early time houses have all disappeared and in their places stand modern dwellings, substantial and capacious barns and granaries. Horses, cattle and swine are here in abundance, and cheerful hospitality can be found among the Irish settlers and their descendants, and as freely given as on any part of the globe.

And now the history of the Irish settlers of this place, known all over Iowa as the Irish settlement, is at its close. Many of the original ones are in their graves; peace to their memory. Many have moved to other places, and those of native Irish birth, who yet remain, are hastening to the world beyond the grave.

CHAPTER XLIV

GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP

This township was erected by the County Court on the 1st day of March, 1858, and is the southwest subdivision of the county, being bounded on the north and east by Webster and Monroe townships, respectively, on the south by Union County, and on the west by Adair County. Its surface is mostly rolling but there is a great deal of choice prairie land in this section of the county. It originally had a large body of heavy timber on the Grand River, which is the principal stream traversing its domain. These water courses harbor the timber and they are so narrow and deep that they are hardly visible from the high prairies.

James Nelson was the first permanent settler in the township, coming in 1852. He built a log house on his claim. One of the linn logs was split so as to leave a large crack and this was the only provision for lighting the habitation. This house stood on what was later known as the Marley place.

Soon after Nelson had located, S. B. Barker, A. J. Hastie, Ransom Moon, J. C. Barker, J. F. Barker and William McPherson settled in the same locality. J. F. Barker bought the Nelson claim and the little 12 by 14 cabin for some time sheltered the families of S. B. Barker, A. J. Hastie, J. C. Barker and Lewis Bragg. It also became a hostelry and its latchstring was always on the outside to bid welcome to the traveler. The house at times was so crowded that "when bedtime came the first family would take the back part of the cabin and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagons outside. In the morning those nearest the door rose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the hind end of a wagon and consisted of corn bread, buttermilk and fat pork, and occasionally coffee to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat 'tread out' by horses on the ground, cleaned with a sheet and pounded by hand. This was the best the most fastidious could obtain, and then only one day in seven."

Ransom Moon was the immediate follower of Nelson into the township, coming in February, 1852, and taking up a claim in the timber on "Moon Branch," where he built a pole cabin 12 by 14 feet square. In the spring of that year he moved to a town near the center of the township, where he cultivated a farm and improved it by setting out groves of trees, orchards, building fences and erecting necessary farm outbuildings. He became one of the substantial business men of the community and lived on the old homestead many years.

Alvin Greer located here in March, 1852, and took a claim on a beautiful point of land between Grand River and Barker Branch. However, failing to secure the money with which to make his entry, his claim was "jumped," which compelled him to seek another locality, his choice being on the edge of Adair County. Greer met his death while serving his country in the Civil war.

Probably no man among the first settlers in the township accomplished more toward settling and improving the community than Samuel Barker, a Baptist minister, a man of means and great energy of character. With his three sons, O. W. Barker, J. C. Barker and Elihu Barker, and his brother, J. C. Barker, together with A. J. Hastie, the elder Barker arrived in the township in May, 1853, and located in what became known as the Barker settlement. Samuel Barker entered 2,000 acres of land in the township and became one of its most valued citizens. His son, Elihu, served with distinction as a soldier in the Civil war and later took up his residence in Arkansas, where he became quite prominent in state affairs. O. W. and J. C. took up claims for themselves, improved them and long lived here as leading citizens. O. W. held various township offices, among which was that of supervisor, serving on the first board elected. Mr. Barker opened the first road in the township, and his brother, Capt. E. G., enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry and served 2½ years. He afterwards enlisted in the infantry service. Was county treasurer two terms.

A. J. Hastie, who came with the Barkers, was one of the substantial men of the township, becoming one of its principal stock dealers. It is said that when Hastie put up his first cabin, he and his assistant, J. H. Marley, found the work very difficult and by the middle of an afternoon, having lifted logs until they were utterly worn out, were ready to abandon the preconceived idea of completing the work that day. About the time they had concluded to leave off from their labors a party of engineers in the employ of a proposed air line railroad from Clinton to Council Bluffs approached them. Upon learning of the intended improvement they were greatly cheered, not only by that, but at the time it was current gossip that the contents of an eight-gallon keg in possession of the engineers might have done its part toward creating somewhat of the exhilaration the settlers exhibited before the departure of their guests.

John H. Bragg, James Reason and Hiram Pierce settled in the township as early as 1853 and not long thereafter came Philip Osborn, J. J. Greer, E. Pindell, William Kivitt and John Grandfield.

Wesley Cochran, an Ohioan, first came to Madison County in 1851. He returned to his old home in Illinois and afterwards settled in the township permanently, accumulating several hundred acres of land.

J. H. Marley was born in Indiana in 1832. He located in this township in April, 1853. He engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Marley was one of the prominent men of the community, held various offices and about 1878 was elected as a member of the board of supervisors.

J. Thomas immigrated from Ohio to Iowa in 1854 and located in this township with his bride of a few months.

H. C. Wright was a native of North Carolina. With his father he immigrated to Indiana in 1840 and came to this county in 1854, locating on section 15, Grand River Township. Mr. Wright enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Infantry and reenlisted as a veteran in the Civil war.

W. M. Kivitt was a North Carolinian who immigrated to Indiana in 1831 with his parents. He arrived in Madison County and this township in 1855 and became one of the leading farmers and citizens of the community.

W. O. Lee, when first coming here in 1855, occupied part of his time in teaching the children of the neighborhood. He developed into one of the substantial



GRISWOLD MILL ON GRAND RIVER, GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP
Last mill in Madison County operated by water power

farmers of the community and in 1860 married Angeline Barker, a daughter of one of the pioneers. Mr. Lee was a veteran of the Civil war.

J. C. Grandfield was a settler in the township of the year 1856. He was a native of England and arrived in this country in 1855.

A. Bonham, with his wife and family, left the State of Ohio in 1857, and coming to Madison County located on section 23, Grand River Township. He raised a large family of children and became one of the useful and prominent men of this community. Among his children were D. Bonham, Mary, Benjamin, Hannah, W. G. and Samuel.

J. H. Mack, who afterwards became one of the leading physicians of the county, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1837, settled in Indiana and Illinois and from the latter state came to this county in 1858, making part of the journey up the river to Des Moines and landing at the mouth of Coon River. He came on foot from Des Moines to Grand River Township, where he engaged extensively in farming and accumulated large bodies of land. Doctor Mack enlisted in the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry in the Civil war. Returning to Grand River he took up the practice of his profession.

When the township was first placed under the hands of the white men it offered to them an abundance of wild fruits such as crabapples, plums, cherries and the like. Within a few years thereafter many orchards had been planted and were producing bountiful crops of apples, pears and cherries. There was also plenty of wild game in the timber, such as deer, elk, turkeys and smaller animals, which provided liberally days of sport for the skilful huntsman of that day, and added largely to the larder of his good wife. It is also related that wild hogs were found in the timber, long-legged brutes, wild and fleet as a deer. Their presence here was attributed to the Mormons, who had lost them while wintering at Mount Pisgah, in Union County, in 1847.

Other matters of interest might be spoken of concerning this township, but it is to a great extent the same as the general history of the county, which finds a place elsewhere in this volume and its companion volume. It is sufficient to say that in all respects Grand River Township is a very good one in which to find a permanent home, for its farms are at a high state of improvement and its territory has all the modern advantages, good schools, churches, well kept roads, telephonic communication and daily mail service by way of rural delivery routes. The community is also favored and blessed by the location within its borders of one of the best little trading points in Madison County.

MACKSBURG

This little trading point is about eighteen miles southwest of Winterset, and is on the divide constituting a water shed between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. It is surrounded by a splendid scope of country and is in the midst of a very fertile farming and stock raising region. Grand River, worthy of its name, wends its way closely by the town, and in an early day not only supplied water power for milling and other purposes but upon its banks stretch bodies of timber provided by Nature for the uses of mankind.

Macksburg was laid out on sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, March 23, 1874, for the owners of the land, W. O. Lee, J. H. Mack, E. G. Barker, A. J. Hastie and

John D. Love; R. A. Patterson, surveyor. The name adopted is taken from one of the prominent early settlers of Grand River Township, whose high character, indomitable energy and enterprise are chiefly responsible for the establishment of this one of Madison County's commercial centers. Dr. J. H. Mack will long be remembered for his own sterling characteristics and Macksburg will further serve to perpetuate his name in local history.

Near the town site of Macksburg a postoffice was established in 1863 and given the classic name of Venus. A. J. Hastie, a pioneer of the township, was installed as postmaster, and the office continued in existence until 1870, when it was abolished for the reason that no one could be found to assume the onerous (?) duties of the establishment imposed by the Government. However, the office was reestablished in 1871 and when Macksburg was founded the office was removed to the new town and given its name, with Dr. J. H. Mack in charge, and from this time on Macksburg began to grow and soon assumed the proportions of a village that gave evidence of one day being able to take its place in the front rank, as a business and shipping point.

John H. Marley and J. D. Love, both of whom were at one time in charge of the postoffice, were first in the field as merchants and were active in increasing the interests of the town and its upbuilding. Other mercantile establishments and industries secured a footing in the "burg" and today there are a number of business enterprises that call to the place a class of people well equipped to purchase goods suitable to their means, which is saying a good deal, as they come from farming districts surrounding the town that cannot be surpassed for fruitfulness and prosperity anywhere in the State of Iowa.

In the center of the town is a block of ground which was a donation from Dr. J. H. Mack for park purposes. It is a pretty spot and on its four sides are ranged most of the business houses. The park was originally the site of a school-house and was secured by Doctor Mack by trading other property for it. Mention of the schools will be found in another chapter.

While Macksburg does not have in her confines a printing press, her business interests, schools, churches and local gossip find a place in the Macksburg Record, a five-column quarto, established in 1911. The paper is edited by Mrs. Shell and published at Lorimer.

With its bank, several general stores, among which is also the postoffice, implement concerns, lumberyards, drug and drygood stores, livery stables and garages, elevator and recently acquired railroad facilities, Macksburg continues to retain her place in the county's commercial affairs and socially the town is considered par excellence.

MACKSBURG INCORPORATED

The village of Macksburg was incorporated as a town, November 5, 1876. Dr. J. H. Mack, M. Osborn, J. D. Love, J. D. Rawls and W. O. Lee were appointed commissioners to provide for and call an election, which was held at A. J. Mack's store. The judges of election were A. J. Mack, W. O. Lee, M. Osborn; clerks, George Dudley and J. D. Love. Dr. J. H. Mack was elected the first mayor of the newly made municipality. At this time the business interests were represented in the following industries: General stores, Love, Sharp & Com-



METHODIST CHURCH, MACKSBURG
Built and dedicated in 1876. Repaired, re-
modeled and rededicated in 1914



BAPTIST CHURCH, MACKSBURG
Built and dedicated in 1874



PUBLIC PARK, MACKSBURG, LOOKING NORTHEAST
Grand River Township

pany, Levi Wolf; hardware, Lee & Lafler; drugs, J. J. Clark; millinery, Mrs. Mahan; insurance, W. O. Lee; carpenter, L. T. Townsend; shoes, Gray Mahan, A. Kirtland; harness, J. T. Johnson; blacksmith, H. L. Harden; wagon maker, A. Hammers; physicians, J. H. Mack, J. A. Rawls, T. M. Comuck; hotel, T. H. Gilbert.

FINANCIAL

The first bank in Macksburg was established in August, 1902, as a private concern, by L. W. McLennan, of Afton, which continued under Mr. McLennan's sole control until in April, 1903, when the Macksburg National Bank was organized. The incorporators were L. W. McLennan, J. M. Wilson, L. T. Townsend, J. H. Mack, Cass Pindell, I. D. Harrison and Mart Rowe; and first officials, J. M. Wilson, president; J. H. Mack, vice president; E. O. Klingaman, cashier. Capital stock, \$25,000.

In March, 1904, W. W. Walker succeeded to the cashiership, and in 1908, upon the death of Doctor Mack, L. T. Townsend was elected vice president by the board of directors. J. M. Wilson met an untimely and tragic death, June 21, 1910, and was succeeded in the presidency by L. T. Townsend; at the same time Mr. Harrison went into the office of vice president. The latter died in November, 1910, and Martin Rowe became vice president. Finally, Mr. Townsend disposed of his stock and Eugene Wilson, son of J. M. Wilson, was made president of the institution on February 8, 1913.

Plans have been completed for a new bank building, which will stand on the corner of North and East streets. The structure will be a one-story brick and it is anticipated the new home of the bank will be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1915. Present officials: President, Eugene Wilson; vice president, Martin Rowe; cashier, W. W. Walker. Capital, \$25,000; surplus, \$10,000; deposits, \$62,000.

RELIGIOUS BODIES

The Macksburg circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the fall of 1874 and consisted of the following places: West Branch, Pleasant View, Hebron, Pleasant Valley and Skunk Hollow. The congregations of the last four held services in schoolhouses. The Macksburg society first met for worship in the Kivitt schoolhouse and continued so to do until the church was built in 1874. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas Berry and the regular pastor was Rev. A. Thornbrugh. Up to this time Macksburg was a part of the Winterset circuit. Rev. Thomas Berry became president of Simpson College and, in 1876, secured enough subscriptions to meet the quite heavy indebtedness of the society. At this time Rev. I. M. O'Flyng was the pastor. Ministers following the last named were: D. O. Stuart, September, 1878, to September, 1879; F. D. Funk, 1879-80; George M. Jeffrey, 1880-81; B. A. Fassett, 1881-82; J. H. Senseney, 1882-83; J. D. M. Buckner, 1883-84; J. H. Warfield, 1884-85; John Webb, 1885-86; A. O. Miller, 1886-87; E. E. Raymon, 1887-88; William Johnston, 1888-89; J. S. Mason, 1889-90; W. E. Harvey, 1890-92; I. M. O'Flyng, 1892-94; F. S. Bunting, 1894-96; M. H. Ellis, 1896-97; D. Martin, 1897; F. B.

Dunn, 1899-1901; C. Knowl, 1901-02; J. G. Duling, 1902-04; C. E. Trueblood, 1904-06; W. C. Smith, 1906-07; J. N. Hosier, 1907-08; Ivan R. Mills, 1908-10; Roy N. Spooner, 1910-12; L. B. Shannon, 1912-14; Fred E. Whitney, 1914.

This church has a membership in the circuit of 200 and at Macksburg 70, with an average Sunday school attendance of 80. In the fall of 1914, the church building met with improvements that cost about \$3,000. On the lot adjoining the church is a neat and comfortable parsonage.

West Branch society was organized in September, 1855, by Rev. W. C. Williams, who delivered the first sermon at the home of Reverend Rawlins, a local preacher. The succeeding meeting of the society was held at the home of James Pearson, and the members continued to meet here the following four years, at the expiration of which the Pearson schoolhouse was requisitioned for the purpose and used until the church was built at Macksburg. This appointment was originally a part of the Afton (Union County) and Ringgold Mission and then became identified with the Afton circuit and remained therein until the formation of the Macksburg circuit in 1874.

Pleasant View society came into being in 1856, under the direction of Rev. Joel Mason. The initial leader was S. W. Mulligan and services were held at the home of Jerub Richmond until the year 1865. From here the society moved to the F. M. Walker schoolhouse, which later was purchased, remodeled and dedicated to all things sacred. The appointment originally was a part of Brooklyn, or Ohio, circuit and remained as such until 1867, when it became part of the Winterset circuit and then, in 1878, was transferred to the Macksburg circuit.

When organized, Hebron was one of the appointments in the Macksburg circuit and so remained until 1883, when the church was removed 2½ miles south, to Union schoolhouse, No. 2. Rev. J. D. M. Buckner was in charge. Hebron was annexed to Orient circuit in 1889.

Skunk Hollow appointment at the time of its organization was a part of the Macksburg circuit and later was consolidated with Pleasant Valley, in order the better to build Zion Church. The union of the two charges, however, was never satisfactory.

Pleasant Valley society was organized by Rev. W. C. Williams, who preached his first sermon to this charge in the Peters' schoolhouse, where services were held the succeeding six years and then the Pragg schoolhouse was used and the society came to be known as the Pleasant Valley class. In 1881 it was consolidated with the Skunk Hollow class and Zion Church was built by them in 1881-82.

Bethesda Baptist Church was organized May 5, 1855, at the home of Alexander Barmun, who together with his wife, was of the organizing members. The others were Hiram Pierce, the first pastor, and wife; Dr. J. H. Mack and wife, William Kivitt and wife, Ransom Moon, John H. Bray and wife, Capt. E. G. Barker and wife, Robert and Catherine Wilson, John A. and Sarah N. Marley, Nancy A. Barker, Mary Moore, Elizabeth Rawlins. The first church was a small frame affair that was built the year of the organization, and stood on the hill one-half mile southwest of town. The present building, also a frame, was erected in 1874 and cost about two thousand dollars. Its predecessor was removed to a lot subsequently purchased by L. C. McKilben.

Rev. Hiram Pierce occupied this pulpit a number of years, but how many

could not be learned and the early church records were burned in 1911. During the past four or five years the church has not been supplied with a regular pastor and the church membership, at one time quite large, has been decreasing steadily, through deaths, removals and other causes. It is now anticipated that soon a resident pastor will be secured. The present number of names on the church rolls is 32.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Grand River Lodge, No. 406, I. O. O. F., was organized October 2, 1880. Macksburg Encampment, No. 186, was organized October 21, 1902, and Hawthorne Chapter, No. 350, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized October 23, 1896.

At one time the Grand Army Post was able to muster at its meetings quite a large body of veterans. But what with the ravages of time and disease, the ranks of the post have so thinned out that the organization now can scarcely muster a corporal's guard. There is still a Woman's Relief Corps that meets occasionally.

Evergreen Camp, No. 4133, M. W. A., was organized August 12, 1896.

THE RAILROAD

Macksburg has a railroad. That fact is certainly worthy of mention before the closing of this chapter. Whether it always will have one or not is, as Rudyard Kipling says, another story. Be that as it may, the Creston, Winterset & Des Moines Railroad, having a line of track twenty-one miles long and reaching from Creston to Macksburg, was built in 1912 and on the 31st of December of that year the first train of cars entered the town. The line has been in operation under many vicissitudes practically all its life, and it is said that unless the property is placed under different management Macksburg will be bereft of an improvement in which she took a great deal of pride.

CHAPTER XLV

OHIO TOWNSHIP

It is easy to see where this township got its name. As many of its first settlers came from the State of Ohio, it was but fair to attach the name of that great commonwealth to this community, so thereupon, when it was organized, March 7, 1857, the name by which the township is now known, was attached.

Ohio Township is bounded on the east by Warren County, on the south by Clarke County, on the west by Walnut Township and the north by South Township. Its surface is drained by South River and a number of small streams, and the general topography and character of its confines is that of beautiful prairie land, finely adapted for agricultural purposes. Along the streams is a grove of timber, and back of them, high rolling prairie of the richest soil. Water is to be found in abundance and some of the springs that here abound never cease to flow. The Keokuk & Western Railroad, which is part of the Burlington system, enters the township at the extreme northwestern corner of section 3, and taking a southerly direction, has a station at Truro. It leaves the township at section 24, first making a bend into section 26.

One of the first settlers in Ohio Township was James McNeeley, who was born August 16, 1816, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, was married to Jane Delong in 1840, and came to Madison County, settling on Buckeye Prairie in Ohio Township in 1853. He died in Winterset, May 14, 1897. Mrs. Jane McNeeley died February 19, 1913, and both are buried in the Rock City cemetery near Winterset, Iowa. Mr. McNeeley was a member of Company K, Tenth Iowa Infantry.

Solomon Delong, the father of Mrs. Jane McNeeley, also came to Ohio Township in 1853 with a large family, where they lived for many years.

Among the first settlers in this township were the Holmes, Cregers, Bradshaws, Youngs, Porters, Delongs, Martins and Farsons, all of whom came about the year 1854. Here is located the Oak Run meeting house of the famous Quaker settlement, where for many years worshipped the Moorman, Simmons, Painter, Mitchner and Ellis families. In more recent years there was a new invasion from Ohio, when the Worthing, Mitchell and Patterson families arrived, members of which made their influence felt on the politics of the county, more particularly G. W. Patterson and Richard Mitchell.

Charles H. Young, a local preacher of the Christian Church for many years, was one of the most characteristic specimens of old-time virtue, finding an abiding place here. He was a good farmer and an equally expert blacksmith and pulpit orator. Mr. Young left his Ohio home in the fall of 1853 and reached Eddyville, Iowa, in November, remaining there until June of the following year, when he reached Madison County and entered a tract of land on section 14, in this township.

With the Youngs when they left Ohio were Henry Creger and family, John Creger and family, John Porter and family, John Creger, son of Henry, and family, and Reuben Creger and family. Samuel Douglas, Brown Douglas, a Mr. Collier and family and Reverend Douglas, a Presbyterian clergyman, were here as early as the above mentioned settlers, but left the community at the beginning of the Civil war.

David Bradshaw was a Pennsylvanian by birth and removed with his parents to the State of Ohio when nine years of age. From there he immigrated to Iowa and after remaining a short time at Eddyville, he located in this township on section 4, in the fall of 1854. J. W. Bradshaw, who succeeded his father on the old homestead, was with the family at the time of its arrival.

S. M. Creger and R. A. Creger also located in Ohio Township, in April, 1854. R. J. Foster was from Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He immigrated to Iowa in the fall of 1853 and in the spring of 1855 located on section 12, Ohio Township. He was one of the frugal, industrious men of the community and made a good record as a soldier in the Civil war.

J. D. Hartman and family traveled by wagon from Indiana to this county in 1855, and in 1857 located on section 21.

Arch Holmes left Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1854, and spent two years in Wapello County, Iowa, from whence he came to Madison County and located on section 22, this township.

Isaac Holmes, also of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, left his home in the Buckeye State in 1854, when he came to Iowa with his parents and lived three years in Van Buren County and then located in Ohio Township. James Hull married Miss Jane Holmes in Tuscarawas County, in 1855, then came to this county and located in Ohio Township in 1857.

Valentine McPherson, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, located here in May, 1857, and became one of the substantial farmers of the community.

John Mann was raised in West Virginia, where he remained until seventeen years of age and then came with his father to Madison County in 1855, settled in this township, and in course of time was elected county superintendent of schools.

Jonathan Roby, of Jefferson County, Ohio, located on section 15, Ohio Township, in 1856. His wife was Lucinda Creger, whom he married in 1854.

James D. Houlette was another quite early settler of Ohio Township, coming in 1867, but in 1879 moving to South Township. Mr. Houlette was born September 4, 1816, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and died July 27, 1909, in his ninety-third year. For sixty-five years there was not a death in his family of seven children.

Charles H. Young, Henry Creger and John Creger built the first houses in Ohio Township. Charles H. Young established a blacksmith shop in which he worked at St. Charles from 1855 until 1860. His first wife died in 1854, which was the first death among the Ohioans in the township. Mr. Young's second wife was called away by death in 1893, and both were buried in the Young cemetery, where there are over one hundred graves.

The Oak Grove Church of Friends was organized May 18, 1871, with the following original members: T. C. Moorman, R. A. Moorman, Mary Hiatt, E. Hiatt, David Ellis, M. E. Ellis, Calvin Ellis, E. Ellis, William Woodward, E.

Woodward, J. Simmons, E. J. Simmons, W. H. Bishop, M. Bishop, Q. Pierce and Virginia Pierce. The first church building, which had formerly been a school-house, was purchased by the Friends of the district and was dedicated for religious purposes in 1877.

TRURO

Truro is a thriving little village of about 325 inhabitants, situated on the summit of the divide between Clanton Creek and South River, overlooking a most beautiful, fertile and well improved farming district. It stands on section 15 and near the center of Ohio Township, on the line of the Des Moines & Kansas City (Chicago Great Western) Railroad, and was laid off and platted August 3, 1881, for the owner, James Hull, by R. A. Patterson, surveyor. In 1902 the town was incorporated and the first mayor was W. W. Atkinson.

This stirring and progressing little trading point was first named Ego, but that seemed too bombastic or egotistical (no pun intended), and the change was made within a short time to the present name. As in the township, the village has splendid schools, taught in a modern two-story brick building; church societies, whose places of worship are neat in appearance and commodious, and all well attended. As a trading point the town stands high and with good railroad facilities has established a reputation as a shipping point for grain and live stock.

The first postoffice was established February 10, 1862, but was located near the west line, in Walnut Township, in the vicinity of Ebenezer Church. The office at this point was discontinued in 1880. J. W. Smith and S. M. Walker performed the duties of the office, in the store of the place, nearly twenty years, and when the office was abolished Fred Beeler had been the postmaster eight years.

An office was established in 1881 at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, and named Reed. Isaac Holmes was appointed postmaster. In 1882 the office was moved to Ego, and the name became Truro in 1884. Isaac Holmes remained in the office for some time after the change. Then followed G. N. Skinner, George Patton, J. D. Hillman, Ella Earl, J. W. Smith and others, among whom were the early business men of the town.

Probably the first person to engage in business at Truro was J. W. Smith. He settled in Walnut Township with his parents, John and Rebecca Smith, in 1854 coming from Illinois that year. He married Belle C. Walker in 1870 and for a number of years was a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Smith was elected county treasurer in 1901 and served five years, and afterwards engaged in the grocery business. He died in 1914 at East Peru, and was buried in the Ebenezer Cemetery.

The Truro Savings Bank is one of the institutions of the town that has secured a firm footing in the confidence of the community. It is an outgrowth of the Truro Bank, established in the spring of 1890 by J. W. Likens and W. M. Steer, who began business in a one-story brick building erected for the purpose. Here the business was continued as a private bank until April 10, 1911, on which date the Truro Savings Bank was organized by J. W. Likens, W. M. Steer, W. O. Creger, J. T. Creger, J. C. Reed, C. N. Reed and Benton Jones, with a capital of \$20,000. The first officials were: President, W. M. Steer; vice president, J. W. Likens; cashier, J. E. Walker. In January, 1913, J. W. Likens suc-



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
TRURO



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, TRURO



TRURO HIGH SCHOOL

ceeded W. M. Steer as president and J. C. Reed was elected vice president. Mr. Reed died May 31, 1914, and was followed in the vice presidency by Benton Jones. The present official list is made up by J. W. Likens, president; Benton Jones, vice president; J. E. Walker, cashier; A. C. Holmes, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$20,000; surplus, \$10,000; deposits, \$105,000.

The Christian Church was organized in the winter of 1856, by A. D. Kellison, at the home of Ephraim Delong, about two miles south of the present Town of Truro. For some time the meetings were held at private houses. Later, after schoolhouses were built, the meetings were held in the Banner schoolhouse, two miles northeast of the center of Ohio Township. Later, in the early '70s, the meetings were moved to a schoolhouse one mile south of the center of the township, known as the Hartman schoolhouse. In 1875-6 the society erected a church building 30x40 feet, three-fourths of a mile south of the center of the township and about 1884 the building was moved to Truro and was remodeled in 1893. In June, 1898, the building was struck by lightning and burned. The society received \$1,000 insurance and the same year a new church was erected and dedicated in the spring of 1899. The value of the property at that time was about two thousand two hundred dollars. In 1911 the church was remodeled at a cost of about one thousand two hundred dollars. The present value of the property is about three thousand two hundred dollars. Among the charter members of the first organization were Ephraim Delong, Hannah Delong, Jesse Delong, Betsy Delong, R. A. Creger, Mary A. Creger, Jane McNealy, Rhoda Delong, John Creger, Mahala Creger and Risby Creger.

Those who have served as pastors of the church are: Revs. A. D. Kellison, William Deal, J. Z. Bishop, J. H. Creger, R. A. Creger, Joseph Anshultz, C. C. Rowley, A. Bradfield, A. H. Chase, S. O. Calvin, W. C. Smith, W. B. Golden, J. L. Towner, J. O. Elwell, E. Fitzgerald, Lamb, P. W. Jellison, John Reed, O. E. Brown, A. Thomas, William Bagley, A. C. Burnham, D. W. Thompson, A. W. Ricker, R. C. Helfenstein, D. Powell, E. E. Bennett and F. W. Hagen.

Truro has not yet given itself over to the organization of fraternal societies to any great extent. However, it has two or three which may be mentioned. There is Ivy Lodge, No. 483, A. F. & A. M., which was organized on the 8th of June, 1887, by S. M. Creger, who was the worshipful master; G. W. Patterson, senior warden, and J. E. Worthing, junior warden. Truro Lodge, No. 330, K. P., was organized on the 11th of August, 1898, by C. W. Young, B. R. Rankin, J. W. Likens and twenty-two others. The Woodmen of the World is also established here in Truro Camp, No. 9823.

CHAPTER XLVI

MONROE TOWNSHIP

Monroe Township lies in the southern tier of townships and was organized in the year 1860. It is bounded on the south by Union County, on the west by Grand River Township, on the north by Lincoln Township and on the east by Walnut Township. Clanton Creek passes through the township near the center from west to east and there is a large body of heavy timber on the stream, especially at Big Grove, also an abundance of limestone of considerable value. The surface of the country is quite rolling and in many places rough, much more so than any other township in the county. As found originally it had large tracts of waste land, many acres of which have been reclaimed by modern methods of drainage and clearing of fields, and today the farms in Monroe Township give every evidence of fruitfulness and having been under the diligent hand of good husbandmen. There are many small rivulets and valuable streams in Monroe and abundance of good range for stock, which makes the locality very desirable for those engaged in stock-raising, to which many farmers resident here have given a great deal of attention, especially to the better grade of animals. When one considers the many farms which are splendidly improved, the fairly good roads, and the twentieth century conveniences of the telephone, daily rural free delivery of mails and generous use of automobiles, one can feel well assured that the Monroe Township farmer is living pretty much on a par with his neighbors in the other townships of the county, or anywhere else for that matter. Monroe has neither a trading point nor postoffice within her borders, nor a railroad, with the exception of a short piece of the Great Western which cuts across its extreme southeast corner on section 36. On this transportation line to the north and but five miles from Monroe is East Peru. The Winterset-Lorimor thoroughfare runs north through the center of the township to Winterset six miles away from the north township line and to the west is Macksburg, so that those living within the township have market places on all four sides of it.

A son of the Emerald Isle named Malone is credited with being the first settler in Monroe Township, coming here as early as 1852. James Brittain and Isaac Nichols were also here that early, but this claim to priority has been disputed in favor of Seth Barrow and his father; Micajah Martin, Alfred and Pleasant Brittain, A. H. Bertholf and one Boher and Hicks, who it is said came in 1851.

A man by the name of Shipley located in the township in 1852 and bought the claims of Hicks and Boher.

In the year 1854 the population of the township was increased by William Boling, John Baneroft, Lewis and George Linton, Philip and John Moore, William Claim, William Berry and John Berry. Soon thereafter came Frank Bosworth, Samuel Hamilton, N. Clark and H. Harris.

John Bancroft immigrated from England to the United States in 1847 and settled in Indiana, where he remained until the year 1853 and came to this state and county, settling in Monroe Township. Mrs. Chenoweth, whom he married in 1859, was his second wife. Mr. Bancroft became one of the substantial farmers and citizens of the township and held various of the township offices.

The Berrys came from Indiana but were natives of Kentucky. Their names are closely identified with the early history of the township.

J. J. Berry settled in the county in March, 1854. With his father, William, came Charles Boling to the township. He married Mollie Bivins in 1878. E. L. Boling settled here in 1856, held township offices and in 1863 married Elizabeth Williams. William Boling for many years lived on section 2.

Simeon Hamblin was a native of Pennsylvania. He removed to Ohio in 1831 and from there immigrated to the Prairie State of Iowa in 1854 and took up his permanent residence in this township. He held various offices of the community and died January 10, 1874, leaving seven children, one of whom was a son, Christopher C., who enlisted in the Civil war and died from disease in Mississippi.

Another early settler was M. Bullock. He came from Indiana in 1855 and for many years lived on section 22. He was a member of the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry and in 1870 married Sarah Alexander.

J. C. Foster, an Ohioan, also located in this township in 1855. With his brother, D. F. Foster, he for many years conducted a large grocery business. He married Harriet Lake in 1857.

John Lewis located here in 1855, coming from the State of Ohio.

John Cornelison was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1814. He removed to Indiana, from whence he emigrated to Iowa in 1857. In 1859 he located in Monroe Township.

The Britains lived in Buchanan County, Missouri, before coming to Madison County, Iowa. They arrived here in March, 1852. Pleasant Britain enlisted in Company A, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered out in June, 1865. Returning to his home in Douglas Township, he married Sarah Cox and settled on section 32, Jefferson Township.

Of Monroe Township and its people, E. R. Zeller lately had the following to say: "The Bolings have lived in Monroe Township from way back. The irrepressible Samuel will soon move to Lorimor. Some of the others have moved away and others have been called to their final account. The Berrys also are mostly all gone and so are the Bancrofts and Littons. Of the Sheldons, Charles remains, while M. R. Sheldon, who lived in Winterset, died a few years ago. The above mentioned, together with the Bullocks, Bivins, Edwards, Kilgores, J. V. Kirk, Hugh Alexander, D. M. Tomlinson, the Fosters and Palmers, Wesley Wilson, P. M. Rhodes and V. L. Callison, constituted the men chiefly active during the formative period of the county. Time has made great changes and the men who helped most to make Monroe Township are mostly gone. Mr. Callison and Mr. Kirk remain, both having served the country as volunteers in the Grand Army, the former from Illinois and the latter from Ohio and at the conclusion of their service came to a new country to conquer homes in a new land. Both became remarkably successful in business and long will be remembered for the part they took in the affairs of the county. Monroe Township has furnished

three members of the board of supervisors—Charles Polk, H. H. Kilgore and M. O. Brady. H. C. Leasman, a native of Germany, settled here at an early day and has done much toward the development of the material resources of the county. George Frederickson, now of Winterset, put in many an eighteen-hour day on a farm in Monroe Township.”

There are two well attended churches in Monroe Township—the Methodist Episcopal, located on section 8, and one on section 22.

CHAPTER XLVII

THE CITY OF WINTERSET

Winterset lies in Center Township and practically covers that subdivision of the county. The township is an oblong tract of land, the north three-fourths of which in equal proportions lie in the southeast and southwest corners of Douglas and Union Townships, respectively; and the remaining quantity in the northeast corner of Lincoln and northwest corner of Scott townships. The boundaries of Center Township were determined under an order of the County Court, June 4, 1860.

All preliminaries relating to the location of Winterset as the county seat, its survey into lots, the naming of the seat of justice and sale of lots, have been described in a former chapter. However, it may be interesting at this day to note the prices set by the Commissioners' Court for the lots and the names of a few of the first purchasers. A comparison between the value of town lots in Winterset in 1849 and 1914 makes very good reading for the one of an analytical turn of mind.

The records show that Winterset, the original site of which was owned by John Culbertson, consisted of 175 acres of land, which Culbertson conveyed by deed to the County of Madison for the insignificant (now) sum of \$194.50. The town was laid off and platted by A. D. Jones, county surveyor, who was assisted by Philip M. Boyles and Enos Berger. The lots were 132 feet, north and south, and 66 feet, east and west. A public square was located in the center of the plat and is four chains wide east and west, the same width north and south, and contains 1.7 acres. In the center of this tract of land stands the courthouse.

The following bill of sale, made and delivered to Enos Berger, by E. R. Guiberson, agent for the county, indicates the method adopted in alienating the public lots in the county seat:

"August 22, 1849, I, Edwin R. Guiberson, lot agent for the commissioners of Madison County, Iowa, do hereby certify that Enos Berger has this day purchased of me lot No. 6, in block 17, in the town of Winterset, in said county, for \$30, and paid \$7.50 thereon, and agrees to pay the balance in three equal payments falling due in six, twelve and eighteen months from this day, and accordingly executed and delivered to me his promissory notes for the same of even date herewith payable to the commissioners of said county. The further terms of this sale are that if the said Enos Berger, or his assigns, shall punctually pay all of said notes as they severally fall due, then the said commissioner shall make and execute to said Enos Berger, or assigns, a good and sufficient deed for said lot. But if said notes are not all paid on or before the day on which the last note becomes due, then all former payments are to be forfeited to the county and said lot to be again subject to sale.

"Given under my hand the day and year first above written.

"E. R. GUIBERSON, TOWN LOT AGENT."

SALE OF LOTS

Date	Purchaser	Lot	Block	Price
1849.				
August 22	William Combs.....	5	19	\$10.25
August 22	J. S. Wallace.....	1	19	12.00
August 23	A. D. Jones.....	3	18	15.00
August 23	A. D. Jones.....	5	18	20.00
August 29	Mary Danforth.....	3	33	5.00
August 30	William Compton.....	8	17	25.00
August 22	A. D. Jones.....	4	17	20.00
August 23	A. D. Jones.....	1	24	28.00
August 22	Abraham Shoemaker	3	24	27.00
August 22	Samuel Guye.....	5	24	12.00
August 24	S. G. Winchester.....	1	26	18.00
August 22	E. H. Baker.....	5	11	22.00
August 22	J. M. Evans.....	7	11	20.00
August 22	William Shoemaker.....	7	19	16.00
August 30	J. M. Evans.....	1	11	10.00
August 22	G. W. McClellan.....	3	19	9.25
August 22	E. Berger	8	20	11.00
August 23	A. D. Jones.....	5	4	5.00
August 23	A. D. Jones.....	1	4	3.00
August 24	A. D. Jones.....	5	3	5.00
August 22	William Shoemaker.....	3	24	27.00
August 22	Joel Clanton.....	7	22	11.50

It is to be noticed that lots increased in value in Winterset from the very outset, although at first the increase was very slight. There was no speculative period, nor were fancy prices asked or given, but the price of the lots in town shows a steady, healthful growth and increase. Herein are given the first values placed upon town lots in the county seat. Purchases made from six months to a year later will show the increase in value and afford an interesting point of comparison. The following table shows purchases made during the first six months of 1850:

Date	Purchaser	Lot	Block	Price
1850				
Feb. 1	W. Compton	7	17	\$30.00
Feb. 1	A. F. Ault.....	1	27	42.00
March 4	J. A. Pitzer.....	1	10	10.00
May 5	M. B. Ruby.....	8	25	30.00
May 11	T. K. Evans.....	6	13	10.00
May 30	T. K. Evans.....	5	13	10.00
June 11	S. Miller.....	7	27	8.00
May 30	G. Hornback	7	18	52.00
May 30	G. Hornback	4	26	25.25
May 30	A. D. Jones.....	1 and 2	29	13.25
May 30	S. Casebier	3	25	30.75



RESIDENCE OF J. W. MILLER, WINTERSET

Date 1850	Purchaser	Lot	Block	Price
May 30	C. Wright	2	26	\$18.00
June 5	E. R. Guiberson.....	5 and 6	28	6.00
June 6	M. B. Ruby.....	11 and 18	out lots	20.00
June 1	M. B. Ruby.....	5	25	15.00
June 1	J. D. Guiberson.....	1 and 2	28	6.00
July 2	I. G. Houk.....	21	out lots	5.00
July 2	Daniel Campbell	6 and 8	24	45.00
July 21	John Garrett	7 and 8	12	30.00
July 21	C. F. Fisher.....	7 and 8	13	16.00
July 21	C. Wright	5	30	5.00

At the April term, 1850, of the Commissioners' Court, it was Ordered, That lot 8, in block 14, be donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all other denominations can have a lot of the same quality.

On July 8, 1851, E. R. Guiberson, town lot agent, made the following statement of his official transactions up to that date:

Number of lots sold.....	157
Amount of sales.....	\$2,200.25
Amount of orders redeemed.....	1,375.13
Amount of notes on hand.....	478.00
Amount of cash on hand.....	347.12

It may be said that Enos Berger built the first house in Winterset and was the first settler in the county seat, coming in the spring of 1849. This building was fated to become historical, as within its walls the first stock of merchandise was displayed for sale in the new town; the county commissioners held their first session of court here and Judge McKay opened the initial term of District Court for Madison County in the storeroom. The structure itself was built of logs, and Berger, in addition to keeping a store, entertained travelers, the "Berger House" (later built) standing on the east side of the square being a stopping place for the stage. Some years after Berger disposed of his log cabin grocery-courthouse, it was weather-boarded and lost its original identity to a large extent.

The second house built in Winterset and the first after its site was chosen for the county seat, was a log cabin, put up by John A. Pitzer, on the west side of the square, in which he kept a store and the best one in the place. Within a short period thereafter, in the fall of 1849, Alfred D. Jones erected a log store building and about the same time the Roberts store building went up on the north side of the public square. Before the expiration of that locally historic year of 1849, Enos Berger, who seems to have been a man of great energy and enterprise, built a two-story log house, on the east side of the square, designed for hotel purposes. The building was the largest in the county and was destroyed by fire. It was known far and wide as the Berger House, and later was given the name of the Goe House. This first hostelry, or tavern, of Madison County was long a place of great interest to the town and surrounding country, for here the stage stopped for meals and to let off the casual traveler who had arrived at his journey's end. And it was a good place, in fact the best in the county, to learn what the outside world happened to be doing, for the "newly-arrived" was usually

loaded with news, or able and always willing to regale his audience with a "good story." The "Old Goe House" long was one of the principal hotels in this part of the state and its large dining room often was given over to dances, parties, "socials" and other harmless diversions, while the barroom entertained guests of its own. In those days whiskey was cheap and unadulterated and, it is said, "everybody drank," not only in public places, but had it in jugs and kegs at home. Private stills were set up in the county and pure whiskey could be bought for 20 cents the gallon. But after the Civil war, a tax was placed on the manufacture of the drug and the private still became a thing of the past; at least it has ever since been frowned upon and prohibited by the government.

The first person to sell groceries under a license issued by the Commissioners' Court was William Compton, who secured the privilege at the December term of 1849. It is said that Compton was without funds at this time, and knowing that John Wilkinson was going to Dudley after a load of merchandise (must have been for Berger), Compton requested him to ask a dealer there, named Church, to send him a barrel of whiskey. Church considered the matter seriously and decided to let Compton have eleven gallons. While measuring the stuff he remarked that Compton had been the victim of hard luck; that while going to the river after a load of goods for persons at Dudley, he had lost one of his horses. It seems Compton had lived a while at Dudley before locating at Winterset, and he was more than once heard to say: "That eleven gallons of whiskey staked me and out of the profits of its sale I was able to pay for a whole barrel." Perhaps the water he added to the stimulant helped not a little to increase the profits; as Compton was often suspected of not permitting his conscience to stand in the way of "good business." His store was on the southeast corner of the square.

Before the year 1849 had come to a close, a crude log building was erected on a plot of ground now part of Monumental Park and given the high sounding title of courthouse. Early in the following year Dr. J. H. Gaff and Dr. L. M. Tidrick had offices (?) in a room of the courthouse used by the recorder. It is highly probable these pioneer doctors took up but a small space with nostrums and instrument cases, for in that day the pioneer physician had little to do with and that little hardly filled his saddle bags.

During the year of 1850 the county seat had assumed some proportions. In addition to those established and already mentioned were A. D. Jones, who had put up a modest building, and in harmony with his surroundings. This became Jones' grocery and clothing store. On the same lot was John Dougherty's grocery and general mercantile establishment.

The pioneer drug store was opened this year by Joseph K. Evans, in one end of a log cabin. The other part was used for living purposes.

Martin Ruby was Winterset's first blacksmith, opening his shop in 1850, and about the same time David Wilhoit built a cabin in which to live.

The only building on the north side of the square was a log cabin, built by Frank Walkup. Here he maintained a grocery and dry-goods store.

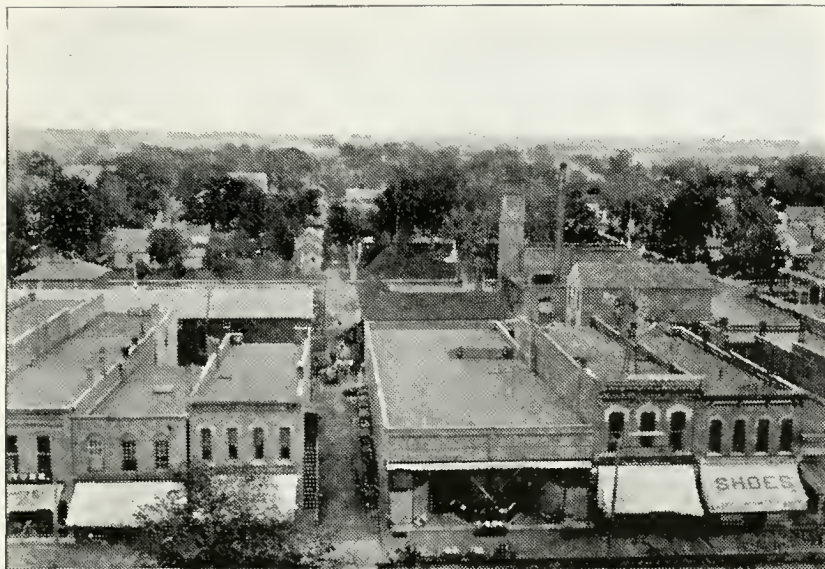
The first frame building in the county was put up in 1850 by John A. Pitzer and, of course, was the finest structure in the community. It was a one-story frame, about 24 by 30 feet ground dimensions, and had three rooms—a veritable palace. This was the nabob's residence and stood immediately north of the old St. Nicholas Hotel, still holding its own on the corner of Jefferson and West Second



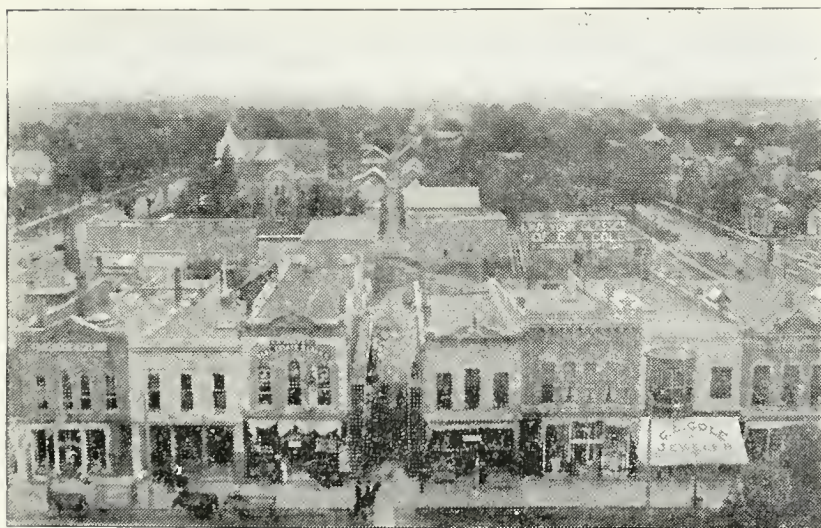
NORTH SIDE OF SQUARE, WINTERSSET



SOUTH SIDE OF SQUARE, WINTERSSET



EAST SIDE OF SQUARE, WINTERSET



WEST SIDE OF SQUARE, WINTERSET

streets. Not far away were the log cabins of William Compton and Dr. J. H. Gaff. And at this time, A. D. Jones, not to be outdone by his high-toned neighbors, had a log cabin that would now about make a "tolerable like smoke house."

E. R. Guiberson, John Dougherty, George Hornback, M. L. McPherson and Aquilla Smith were living in the county seat in 1850 and their habitations were of the log cabin variety. Not a street had been made; the town was but a wide sweep of prairie, wholly destitute of trees. The town remained at a standstill and increased in population slowly until 1854, when it exhibited renewed energy and many more houses were built, some of them of frame. Before the county seat had reached the period of its incorporation, the native stone had been quarried, dressed and utilized for building purposes, and today houses built at that period are standing in Winterset and performing their duties as satisfactorily as the day they were put up.

One of the first, if not the first, tailor to locate in Winterset was C. A. Gaskill, who located here in 1852, coming from New Jersey. He followed his trade about three years and then engaged in other pursuits.

I. G. Houk was a member of the famous "Holmes County clique," coming from the Buckeye State in 1850 and locating in Winterset with a number of others. He early engaged in real-estate operations in Madison and other counties and was successful in his undertakings. Houk was one of the important men of his day locally and held various county offices.

Joseph J. Hutchings was here as early as 1851, coming to the state from Indiana. He walked from Newton over the untracked prairies and bridgeless streams and for two winters taught school. In 1852 he established himself in the real-estate business in Winterset and became a man of large influence in the community.

Four years after the county seat had been laid out, John Leonard, a young lawyer, arrived here from the State of Ohio and took up the practice of his profession, in which he attained a very high place.

One of the foremost citizens of Winterset and Madison County was C. D. Bevington, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, raised on a farm, studied law, took a course in medicine, went to California in 1849 and in 1853 settled in Winterset. Here he began dealing in real estate. In 1864, with others, he organized the National Bank of Winterset and became its president. He was always foremost in any enterprise for the advancement of the community and when the Des Moines, Winterset & Southwestern Railroad was being constructed he supervised the building of that part of the line from Summerset to Winterset, a distance of twenty-six miles. He began life without a dollar and died in 1903 one of the wealthiest men in this section of the state.

Dealing and speculating in land was quite profitable in the early days and this was the inducement mainly for the removal of W. W. Knight from his home in Indiana to Winterset in 1855. He commenced trading in land and followed the occupation for two years and then entered the mercantile trade. He was one of the substantial men of early and later Winterset.

Nelson W. Munger located here in 1854, coming from the East. He engaged in selling merchandise and in 1865, with J. T. White, erected the Madison Woolen Mills, mentioned elsewhere.

J. L. Pitzer, son of John A. Pitzer, was born in Winterset in 1851 and when

arriving at manhood followed in the footsteps of his father as a merchant, the firm of Pitzer & Taylor being well known in this community.

W. R. Shriver was one of the pioneer wagon makers of the county seat, settling here in 1854, where he worked at his trade until the outbreak of the rebellion. He rose to the rank of captain in the Civil war and, returning, resumed the trade of carriage maker and became county clerk.

From 1854 to 1857 was a period of continued prosperity for the little county seat town. The character of the buildings began to change and with the coming of the Berger-Wallace Mill in 1855 building of frame houses became the vogue. The growth was steady and the increase in prosperity greater but substantial in character. However, it still was a little pioneer village, mostly made up of log cabins, without fences or streets to speak of. But in 1856 John A. Pitzer, a man of considerable means and unbounded energy and enterprise, erected the St. Nicholas Hotel Building, then one of the largest and most imposing structures of its kind in the state. It is built of native stone, three stories in height and cost about twelve thousand dollars. This was one of the indications of the advancement of Winterset. The St. Nicholas vastly overshadowed the Old Goe House and became known all over the southwestern portion of the state for its handsome appearance and the splendid entertainment received by the traveling public. The old building still stands as one of the town's landmarks and is situated on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets.

THE FIRST DECADE

The year 1857 was one of great commercial depression, which brought on a panic that caused disaster throughout the United States. The distressful situation was keenly felt in Winterset and business enterprises of all kinds were brought to a standstill. Many of the pioneer business men were ruined and for some years afterwards the cry of "hard times" was universal. But by the year 1860, the village manifested concrete evidences of recuperation, notwithstanding the dread war clouds that then hovered over the Union. At the expiration of the year six religious societies were holding services in their own churches; there were fourteen lawyers ready to extend their offices to the needy; five implement firms; a bank, book store, barber, three shoe stores, five blacksmith shops, a butcher shop, nine carpenters, a dentist, four drug stores, seven dry-goods establishments, twelve groceries, as many as now; three hardware stores, the St. Nicholas and Madison hotels; seven insurance firms, two furniture stores, two firms engaged in real-estate deals, a livery stable, three millinery shops, two photograph galleries, ten physicians, two bakeries and restaurants; harness makers, wagon makers, chairmakers, three saloons, Morris Schroeder's brewery, jewelers, two printing offices, billiard hall, several stone masons, plasterers, brick makers and layers, a tailor, a gunsmith, painters, a veterinary surgeon, so that there was scarcely any article of merchandise needed that the local merchants were not able to supply. The professions were abundantly represented and no one was permitted to go thirsty for lack of a place where stimulants were on tap.

WINTERSSET INCORPORATED IN 1857

By a special act of the Legislature, approved January 16, 1857, the Town of Winterset was incorporated, and in April, 1857, the incorporation of the town was



ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, WINTERSSET

Built by Judge Pitzer in 1856

perfected by the election of the various officials provided for in the act. The measure for the incorporation provided that "the city shall be divided into two wards as follows, to wit: The First ward shall consist of all that part of said city lying south of Court Avenue Street; the Second ward shall consist of all that part of said city lying north of Court Avenue Street, provided the said city council may unite, divide or change the said wards west of any of them whenever they deem the interests of the city require it." It was also enacted that "every *white* male citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years and who shall have been a resident of the state six months and of the city twenty days prior to the date of the city election at which he offers to vote, shall be entitled to vote at all the elections thereof." As it would take up too much space to give a full list of all the officials of Winterset from the date of its incorporation to the present, only the chief executive and clerk for each year will be here recorded. Their names follow:

1857—Mayor, S. G. Beckwith; clerk, L. M. Sprague; 1858—no record; 1859—mayor, H. J. B. Cummings; clerk, J. J. Davies; 1860—mayor, J. M. Andrews; clerk, J. J. Davies; 1861—mayor, L. Mayo; clerk, J. P. Jones; 1862—mayor, Samuel Guiberson; clerk, C. S. Wilson; 1863—no record; clerk, William P. Hastings; 1864—mayor, D. H. Philbrick; clerk, William P. Hastings; 1865—mayor, James Shepherd; clerk, J. M. McLeod; 1866—mayor, W. H. Lewis; clerk, J. M. McLeod; 1867—mayor, W. H. Lewis; clerk, J. M. McLeod; 1868—mayor, S. G. Ruby; clerk, J. M. McLeod; 1869—mayor, Eli Wilkin; clerk, J. M. McLeod; 1870—mayor, Eli Wilkin; clerk, J. W. Bartlett; 1871—mayor, E. H. Kridler; clerk, J. W. Bartlett; 1872—mayor, E. H. Kridler; clerk, W. S. Whedon; 1873—mayor, J. M. Andrews; clerk, W. S. Whedon; 1874—mayor, P. W. Jellison; clerk, W. S. Whedon; 1875—mayor, P. W. Jellison; clerk, W. S. Whedon; 1876—mayor, E. H. Kridler; clerk, W. S. Whedon; 1877—mayor, P. W. Jellison; clerk, W. S. Whedon; 1878—mayor, J. M. Miller; clerk, James A. Sanford; 1879—mayor, J. R. Chandler; clerk, James A. Sanford; 1880—mayor, C. P. Kenedy; clerk, W. S. Whedon; 1881—mayor, C. P. Kenedy; clerk, W. S. Whedon; 1882—mayor, J. M. Butcher; clerk, W. J. Cornell; 1883—mayor, J. H. Wray; clerk, M. L. Hudson; 1884—mayor, A. L. Tullis; clerk, W. J. Cornell; 1885—mayor, Leroy Wilson; clerk, O. M. White; 1886—mayor, C. C. Goodale; clerk, O. M. White; 1887—mayor, F. D. Campbell; clerk, O. M. White; 1888—mayor, F. D. Campbell; clerk, O. M. White; 1889—mayor, P. M. Shoop; clerk, C. L. Shoop; 1890—mayor, P. M. Shoop; clerk, C. L. Shoop; 1891—mayor, P. M. Shoop; clerk, A. L. Stout; 1892—mayor, P. M. Shoop; clerk, A. L. Stout; 1893—mayor, George Duff; clerk, A. L. Stout; 1894—mayor, George Duff; clerk, A. L. Stout; 1895—mayor, George Duff; clerk, A. L. Stout; 1896—mayor, George Duff; clerk, A. L. Stout; 1897—mayor, McK. Miller; clerk, F. G. Ratliff; 1898—mayor, McK. Miller; clerk, F. G. Ratliff; 1899—mayor, W. H. Bellows; clerk, Clyde Bean; 1900—mayor, W. H. Bellows; clerk, Clyde Bean; 1901—mayor, John McAndrew; clerk, Fred Hudson; 1902—mayor, John McAndrew; clerk, H. S. Ely; 1903—mayor, John McAndrew; clerk, H. S. Ely; 1904—mayor, John McAndrew; clerk, W. O. Lucas; 1905—mayor, I. E. T. Wilson; clerk, W. O. Lucas; 1906—mayor, I. E. T. Wilson; clerk, W. O. Lucas; 1907—mayor, W. O. Lucas; clerk, W. R. Scott; 1908—mayor, W. O. Lucas; clerk, W. R. Scott; 1909—mayor, W. O. Lucas; clerk, H. S. Ely; 1910—mayor, W. O. Lucas; clerk, H. S. Ely; 1911—

mayor, Emory Nicholson; clerk, H. S. Ely; 1912—mayor, E. K. Cole; clerk, H. S. Ely; 1913—mayor, Eugene Wilson; clerk, H. S. Ely; 1914—mayor, Eugene Wilson; clerk, H. S. Ely.

THE CITY HALL

Winterset has very good municipal buildings. The city hall, which was built in 1883, stands on the northwest corner of Court and Second streets. It is a two-story brick, and separating the main part from the boiler house is a high, square, brick tower, in which swings the fire bell. The lower floor belongs to the fire department, where is its apparatus consisting of trucks for ladder and hose, and stalls for two horses. On the second floor are the offices of the city clerk, city engineer and council chamber. Adjoining the city hall on the west is the one-story brick building erected in 1885 for the electric light plant, where is installed modern machinery and equipments for the city's splendid system of lighting. The total cost of the city hall and electric light system is approximately thirty thousand dollars.

WATER WORKS

There were \$60,000 bonds voted for water works at a special election, held October 12, 1908. The petition for the same was signed by 431 qualified voters. There were 355 ladies and 503 men voted for the proposition as to 52 ladies and 99 men against, or a majority of 707 for the water works. The plant was built and completed in summer of 1909. The actual cost was a little in excess of the \$60,000 appropriated. Water is taken from six wells located one mile west of the city limits. These wells are twelve feet in diameter and twenty-two feet deep. There are ten miles of mains. The system is practically self-supporting. This system of wells has not given the city all the water needed, as following a drought the wells have not furnished as much water as was expected. The city has anticipated a demand for an increase in the water supply, and so has taken some steps to locate a more adequate supply of water commensurate with the demands. A very favorable outlook has been discovered near Middle River, about the same distance from town as the present wells are located.

SEWERAGE

The city has no sanitary sewerage system and is not likely to have until some way has been found to increase the water supply. The matter of sewerage was taken up by the council in 1910 and submitted to engineers for estimates and plans, which plans are now on file.

STREET PAVING

The first paving was done in the fall of 1911. The resolution of necessity was passed June 13, 1911. This provided for four blocks around the square, and the two blocks north of the square to the depot. The contract was awarded to the Bryant McLaughlin Asphalt Paving Company of Waterloo, Iowa, August 10, 1911. The bid was \$2.09 per square yard for asphalt over a five inch concrete



CITY HALL AND POWER HOUSE, WINTERSET

foundation. Curbing 35 cents per foot. The total cost of these six blocks was \$27,840. This paving so far has given excellent satisfaction.

The following year the council concluded to further consider paving and passed a resolution of necessity March 6, 1912, to pave about twenty-six blocks more. This contract was let May 21, 1912, to R. A. Elzy, of Marshalltown, Iowa, at \$1.71 per square yard for asphalt over a concrete foundation. The cost of curbing was 36 cents per foot. This paving was completed about the first of the year 1913 and cost, complete, \$76,718. In connection with this paving was the cost of storm sewerage which is complete with the requirements of the pavement.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The fire department is volunteer and is composed of fifteen members. Fred Hudson is chief of department and George Ackelson is driver of the fire team. The matter of procuring a fire team and driver was considered in September, 1910, and shortly after they were installed. The equipment consists of one steam fire engine of rather ancient pattern. It is seldom used now. One chemical engine not in use. The active equipment consists of a fire hose wagon and about 800 feet of hose. Since the establishment of water works this has been found satisfactory.

CITY PARK

Some day in the not far distant future, Winterset will have a very beautiful park in a tract of land consisting of twenty acres, which the city acquired by piecemeal several years ago. The park lies in section 6, Scott Township, at the southeast corner of the corporation line. The first patch of land, consisting of $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, was purchased of Washington Cassiday and R. A. Stitt, May 21, 1869, for which the city paid \$57.50. On the 15th day of October, 1872, twelve acres was secured of C. D. Bevington and J. J. Hutchings, in consideration of \$2,000, and on the 17th day of September, 1875, the remaining six acres was bought of Henry Smith, and cost \$200. The total amount paid for the twenty acres comprising the city park was \$2,257.50—a mere bagatelle as compared with the value of the land at the present day. For a good many years this beauty spot was given over to the pasturage of cattle and it was but a few years ago that certain persons, economically inclined to an inordinate degree, and having nothing of the artistic in their souls, suggested that the park be sold, and the money turned into the general fund of the city. This alarmed that class of the citizens having an eye to the beautiful and the essential needs of a growing community and incited them to resist any movement toward the alienation of the park land. Furthermore, certain of the women persuaded the council to desist from putting the land to any use other than that for which it was purchased and obtained authority to raise funds for its adornment, beautification and preservation as a summer resort and pleasure ground. With this object in view the women went ahead, secured money by ways and means peculiar to themselves and made considerable improvements on the grounds. This revived the dormant interest of the city in its park and it is now anticipated that within a year or two the authorities will create a

park commission, under whose administration, with the appropriations which will be sought, the park will not only be one in name, but also in fact.

ROCK CITY CEMETERY

The cemetery belongs to the city and came into being in the year 1850, when an acre of ground was purchased by the pioneer citizens of Winterset for burial purposes. The committee of citizens, of which A. D. Jones was chairman, reported favorably on the selection of an acre of ground that had been examined, "in the neighborhood of said town." The report also showed that the committee "Resolved that the Winterset cemetery be located on or near the northeast corner of the claim belonging to one Davis, on a ridge southeast of Winterset, which continues out from the residence of A. D. Jones, and consists of one acre of land, lying south of a certain oak bush, as designated by said committee. All of which is submitted for the action of this committee."

The land was used and pretty well taken up as the years passed by. More space was needed and but quite recently the cemetery was enlarged. This new part has been modernized to considerable extent by the construction of driveways and cement walks, the latter leading from the foot entrance through the new section to the old. The presence of landscape gardening in this silent city indicates in many places the loving care and remembrances of those left in this vale of tears. Rock City Cemetery is one of the city's cherished possessions and is under the management of an association formed for the purpose of looking after its interests.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Winterset has a quartet of the strong, reliable financial institutions that make for confidence in local business circles and assure credit and standing abroad. The National Bank of Winterset was the first bank established, being organized under the new national banking laws in 1865, by Dr. C. D. Bevington, Joseph J. Hutchings, W. W. McKnight and others. C. D. Bevington was the first president and retained that position until his death in 1903. W. W. McKnight took the cashiership at the time of the organization and retired therefrom in 1877. Judge Frederick Mott succeeded Doctor Bevington in the¹ presidency and retired but quite recently, to take up his residence in Des Moines. Other men of prominence have been connected with the institution, of whom may be mentioned W. S. Whedon, who for a number of years occupied the responsible position of cashier.

From the beginning this bank has been a popular depository and its business has increased as the years rolled by. After the expiration of its first charter the concern was reorganized as the First National Bank, and now has a capital of \$50,000. By its last report, published October 31, 1914, the sum of \$20,000 was shown as a surplus fund, and the total deposits were \$276,000.

The home of the First National is on the corner of Court and First streets and the officials are: President, P. J. Cunningham; vice president, J. E. Hamilton; cashier, W. E. Grismer; assistant cashier, Rex Spooner. In January, 1915, W. E. Grismer resigned and Eugene Wilson was chosen cashier.



MONUMENTAL PARK, WINTERSET
Dedicated October 7, 1867

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

This is a banking house based upon the confidence of its patrons and a sound financial system of conducting business. It was organized in 1872. J. J. Hutchings was the first president and D. E. Cooper cashier. S. G. Ruby, one of Madison County's leading lawyers and United States consul to Belfast, Ireland, served faithfully and well as president of the bank and later Dr. J. H. Wintrode, whose recent death was a sad and tragic one. James P. Steele, a leading member of the bar and an old settler, is the present high executive officer, while Wilbur J. Cornell has been cashier a number of years. The Citizens National is in a brick building standing on the northeast corner of Jefferson and First streets. The capital stock is \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$35,000; deposits, \$377,836.

THE MADISON COUNTY STATE BANK

The Madison County Bank was established in 1889, with a capital of \$25,000. On September 25, 1905, the bank was reorganized with a capital stock of \$70,000. This institution has a substantial standing in the community and has its home on the southeast corner of the square. Official list is as follows: President, E. E. McCall; vice president, Charles McMillan; cashier, Nelson Bertholf; assistant cashier, A. L. Stout. Capital stock has been increased to \$100,000; surplus, \$100,000; deposits, \$597,000. In January, 1915, the bank was incorporated as the Madison County State Bank.

WINTERSSET SAVINGS BANK

This bank commenced business October 22, 1902, with A. B. Shriver, president; Luther Fox, vice president; F. D. Campbell, cashier; W. E. Grismer, assistant cashier. Capital stock, \$25,000, which was increased to \$50,000 in 1904.

Since its organization the Winterset Savings Bank steadily increased in favor and today, after its short existence, its report required by the laws of Iowa, under which it operates, shows a very comfortable condition of affairs. The capital is \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$45,000; total assets, \$300,000. In May, 1914, the bank moved into a new home, a two-story modern brick building, standing on the northeast corner of the square. This is the handsomest business structure in Winterset. The bank's officials are: Luther Fox, president; G. N. Skinner, vice president; M. E. Smith, cashier.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

The public library, which is at home in the beautiful building, a gift from Andrew Carnegie and the heirs of Dr. Bevington, is remotely the outgrowth of the temperance revival of 1877, 1878 and 1879. As a result of this temperance movement, it was resolved to establish a library. J. S. McCaughan, Doctor Bevington, Henry Wallace and others subscribed liberally and used their influence to secure other subscriptions. The money so collected was invested in books, and these were put into the keeping of the Young Men's Christian Association. The books were kept in the room of the association and loaned to readers. After

the Young Men's Christian Association disbanded, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union took charge of them and room was secured in the courthouse, Miss Orpha Adkinson giving much of her time gratuitously to the care and loaning of the books. This association of ladies also disbanded about 1885 and the books were handed over to E. R. Zeller, then county superintendent. He kept the books in his office during the entire four years of the incumbency of that office and loaned the books and kept trace of them. About January, 1890, the movement for the establishment of a permanent library was first agitated by Mrs. S. J. Gilpin and Rev. H. C. Herring, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; they were the most aggressive movers in the enterprise. Subscriptions amounting to some \$500 were received, and the lots occupied now by the Anthes Brothers lumberyard were donated by Eli Wilkin. The lots were sold for \$250, and a public entertainment was given at the old Knights of Pythias Hall for the purpose of raising more money and dedicating the library. Refreshments were served and the following program was carried out: Remarks by president, Rev. C. L. Nye; Books that Build Men Up, E. R. Zeller; My Novel, A. M. Welch; Triumphs of the Press, W. O. Lucas; Dedication of the Library, H. C. Herring.

Quite a sum of money was secured at this entertainment, a number present each subscribing ten dollars, which, added to the sum realized from sale of tickets, amounted to some hundreds of dollars. Rooms were secured in the second story of the building now owned by S. E. Catterlin, on the west side of the square. Mary Cassiday, who had interested herself in founding the library, was appointed librarian, which position she has efficiently filled till the present time.

Early in 1891 the question of voting a tax for the maintenance of the library was agitated and at the election in the following March of that year the proposition was submitted to the voters of the city and the result of the vote was 233 for and 198 against the proposition.

In the year 1900 Colonel Cummings erected a building on Court Avenue, west of the postoffice, which was leased for the library, and the books were moved there in November of that year.

Some years ago, when Andrew Carnegie first began to distribute some of his surplus wealth for the purpose of erecting library buildings in various parts of the country, an application was made to him for the donation of \$10,000 to erect a library building here. In course of time, a reply was received agreeing to the proposition, and the heirs of Doctor Bevington donated the ground on which to build it. A very substantial and commodious building was erected in 1905, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 16th of June. The building was completed and paid for in full out of Carnegie's donation, but the question of furnishing it then confronted the trustees, who decided to solicit donations from the citizens. This work was done chiefly by Charles McMillan and C. T. Koser, who secured \$1,601.79. This sum was ample to furnish the building in the very best manner, and with what was left over, quite a considerable amount was used in the purchase of books.

The Carnegie Public Library Building, both from an exterior and interior view, is very pleasing to the artistic eye, and a most inviting place for the men, women and children of this community. The management meets with the approval of the city and all patrons and the general interest in this institution in-



PUBLIC LIBRARY, WINTERSET

CHAPTER XLVIII

FRATERNAL BODIES OF WINTERSSET

EVENING STAR LODGE, A. F. & A. M.

On June 8, 1904, Evening Star Lodge celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its charter, and on that occasion the gifted and venerable brother, T. C. Gilpin, read an interesting and comprehensive history of the lodge which he prepared. This is a valuable contribution, not only of the events transpiring pertinent to the fraternal organization mentioned, but it also preserves the names of many pioneers who lived in Winterset and vicinity. Among them were early merchants, lawyers, physicians, educational instructors, and men of affairs, both in business circles and on the farms.

A little more than half a century ago, eight wise men from the East traveled due west to find a home in and near the then little hamlet of Winterset, Iowa,—D. C. McNeil, of Illinois; G. A. Beerbower, of New Jersey; George Bennett, of Illinois; John A. Pitzer, of Kentucky; Addison Knight, of Massachusetts; John Scott, of Indiana; Richard P. Bruce, of Kentucky; and S. L. Burlingame, of Ohio. These men having received Masonic light, and being bound by fraternal ties in their eastern homes, instinctively demanded alliance and fraternity in their new home. For such purpose, on the 12th day of August, 1853, they met in the back room of John A. Pitzer's store, the one-story log house which stood where Brother Cole's jewelry store is now situated. They had received a dispensation for which they had previously petitioned from the Grand Lodge of Iowa, empowering them to organize a Masonic lodge, to be called Evening Star Lodge, under dispensation. The organization was perfected by the appointment of D. C. McNeil, W. M.; G. A. Beerbower, S. W.; George Bennett, J. W.; John A. Pitzer, treasurer; Addison Knight, secretary; J. G. Scott, S. D.; R. P. Bruce, J. D.; S. L. Burlingame, tyler.

Daniel Campbell seems to have been the only high private present, and Samuel Gorroun, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as a visiting brother. Brothers Knight, Pitzer and Beerbower were appointed a committee on by-laws, who reported the same evening a code of by-laws, which, with some slight amendments since, has been signed by all the successive members of this lodge. These eight worthy brothers organized for work and dissemination of Masonic light to others, for we find that on this first evening a petition for the degrees was presented from Leonidas Pendleton, who was the first one to be made a Mason in the new lodge. Franklin Walker, Irvin Baum, Joseph J. Hutchings and others followed by initiation close after, and John Leonard, W. W. McKnight, Isaac L. Tidrick, Calvin Ballard and others on demits from their eastern lodges, until a goodly number of good and true men were thus associated. That back room of the log house very soon

became too strait for the little company, when the place of meeting was changed to one room of the second story of a brick building long used by J. E. Smith as a grocery store. That also became too cramped for their increasing members and again they removed to the third story of the Pitzer Hotel, now known as the St. Nicholas. That was their Masonic home for several years.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa, after examination of the work done by the new lodge under dispensation, on June 8, 1854, while in session at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, granted them a charter. This was signed by James L. Hogin, grand master; George Acheson, deputy grand master; I. M. Williams, senior grand warden; Aylotte R. Cotton, junior grand warden; and T. S. Parvin, grand secretary. This charter is still sacredly preserved and has been present at every meeting of our lodge since it was granted.

The granting of this charter, the giving of the number, forty-three, to the lodge, and the taking off of the adolescent title "Under Dispensation," constitute the principal reasons for the observance of this semi-centennial.

The new lodge, under its charter, did not reorganize until its regular meeting, July 7, 1854, when McNeil as W. M., informed the lodge that their charter had been received; that under Masonic usage the old officers holding under dispensation must vacate their respective offices and the lodge proceed to the election of new ones. This resulted in the election of the following persons who were to hold the positions for one year: J. G. Scott, W. M.; D. C. McNeil, S. W.; G. A. Beerbower, J. W.; John A. Pitzer, treasurer; John Leonard, secretary; Franklin Walker, S. D.; Joseph J. Hutchings, J. D.; Leonidas Pendleton, tyler. These officers were duly installed by D. C. McNeil. J. G. Vawter and D. Lamb were the first victims under the new regime.

I find that a meeting was held on the next evening, July 8th, when they decided to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee from the order of the Sons of Temperance, relative to the joint use of the hall. The record does not state whether such arrangement was made, but we may presume it was, because of sundry motions to collect rental from the rather tardy Sons.

The lodge again removed from their home in the Pitzer Hotel to the third story of a brick building, now a part of the Bevington Block, which was used as a Masonic Hall for many years.

In May, 1855, a petition from the Masonic brethren of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was presented to our lodge, asking consent for the organization of a Masonic lodge in that city. Neither Greenfield, Lewis, nor Atlantic, were known Masonically at that early date, and Winterset, ninety miles away, was the nearest Masonic lodge. I need hardly say that their request was cheerfully granted and the grand master of the state duly notified of such consent.

The furnishings of the several halls or rooms occupied by the lodge in those early days were somewhat primitive—quite different from the luxurious home now occupied by us, and yet the good brethren did not despise the day of small things, but welcomed each other with heart and hand and joined heartily in the work. Not a few traveled on horseback from six to ten miles to attend the meetings, the records showing their attendance fully up to that of the local residents.

I notice a bill for candles which was duly allowed and paid. The record, however, fails to state whether the janitor used snuffers or his index finger and thumb when more light was required. We smile as we hear of the use of tallow

dips for light, and boast of our incandescence electric globes. Let us beware—our method may be no less primitive to the celebrants of our centennial. May not the late discovery of radium supersede electricity before 1954?

As an indication of the busy work of our ancient brethren, the record shows that on the evening of December 21, 1855, no less than seven petitions for the degrees were received and referred to committees.

On December 27, 1855, the first Masonic supper was had, which the brethren and their families attended. Brother B. F. Roberts delivered an address. The lodge fund was not drawn upon to meet expenses of the banquet, for the record says: "Each member attending to pay an equal portion of the expense." We regret that no merriment of that banquet has been preserved, but we may venture the assertion that it was worthy of the good sisters who provided it. Manufactured victuals, canned goods and breakfast foods were unknown then. So were ptomaine poisoning and appendicitis. Our provisions fifty years ago were home made, wholesome and healthful.

On June 24, 1856, occurred the first public installation, which was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church. W. W. McKnight was the master at that time. The lodge continued steadily to grow and multiply from its organization, and on January 16, 1875, by order of the grand lodge, it was duly and legally incorporated under the laws of Iowa. This was required that it might legally hold title to property, as well as for other requisite purposes.

In February, 1875, the Evening Star Lodge Building Association was organized and issued over two thousand dollars of stock drawing 10 per cent interest, payable annually. The entire issue was at once taken up by the members of the lodge. The shares were \$5 each. Interest due on the shares was credited on the annual dues of the holder, so far as it would cancel them; if any surplus it was paid to the holder.

On May 8, 1876, the lodge purchased the hall and access to it, in which we now assemble. Our deed of conveyance required the lodge to use the hall for at least ten years, after which time they are at liberty to rent or sell their rooms. Interest on the stock was afterwards voluntarily reduced to 6 per cent.

Within the past four or five years the last dollar of the stock has been redeemed by the lodge and the title is now fully vested in it.

The original cost of the hall was \$2,210, exclusive of interest account.

It appears from the old records that no meetings of the lodge were held on November 22, 1861, December 20, 1861, January 21, 1862, and February 20, 1862, four consecutive months. The faithful secretary records, "No meeting. Cause, inclement weather." Is it possible that the lowering of the awful war cloud over our fair land at that time had aught to do with that inclemency? It is a cause of congratulation that after this partial lapse our faithful brethren never let the altar fire go out during that dark time. They went on with the work, preparing many, who on the field of battle, in hospital or as prisoners of war, blessed the day and lodge in which they were made Masons. On September 5, 1862, our old Masonic brother, as Capt. H. J. B. Cummings, made application for the degrees. The record says that the applicant wishing to return at once to the seat of war, application was made to Grand Master Thomas H. Benton, Jr., for a dispensation to confer the degrees at once. The permission was given and within ten days the captain was duly qualified to travel and receive wages

as the colonel of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry. We rejoice with him that he found his way home and is with us to this day. Dr. William L. Leonard, Frederick Mott, O. A. Moser, B. F. Murray, S. G. Ruby, William Pursell, W. R. Shriver, R. A. Stitt and M. R. Tidrick were the fortunate ones who just prior to or during the war were invested with the mysteries of the order and entitled to all its benefits while engaged in the services of their country. Lieutenant J. P. Jones, one of Nature's noblemen, was made a Mason in this lodge, September 17, 1862. He fell and was buried on the field at Allatoona, Georgia, on October 5, 1864. The lodge attended the funeral service in a body at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sabbath, January 7, 1865. Our lodge has a long roll of honor of those who were actively engaged in that terrible struggle of 1861-65, who were received after the close of the war. Together we rejoice that our beloved land remains one undivided republic, the peer of nations.

Honorable mention should be made of the veterans of Masonry whom we are glad to know are present to join in the celebration of this semi-centennial. Brother Richard P. Bruce is the only charter member now living. He was born in Girard County, Kentucky, on May 15, 1818, and is now past eighty-six years of age. He was made a Mason, March 6, 1849, in Hardin Lodge, No. 44, Illinois—a faithful Mason for fifty-five years. All honor to him. May he be spared to our lodge and this community yet many years.

W. W. McKnight, who has been a Mason for more than fifty years; T. A. Duer, for forty-eight years; Frederick Mott, for fifty years; and Joseph Stauffer for more than fifty years, are among the elder Masons and are with us today. We congratulate them for their long and faithful service.

Those who have been honored as worshipful masters of this lodge during the past half century are as follows: 1853, D. C. McNeil; 1854, J. G. Scott; 1855-56, W. W. McKnight; 1857, J. G. Scott; 1858, John Leonard; 1859, W. W. McKnight; 1860, William Pursell; 1861, D. B. Allen; 1862, Frederick Mott; 1863, A. J. Kendig; 1864, M. R. Tidrick; 1865-66, V. Wainwright; 1867, M. R. Tidrick, 1868-69, V. Wainwright; 1870, H. J. B. Cummings; 1871, V. Wainwright; 1872, T. C. Gilpin; 1873-76, H. J. B. Cummings; 1877, A. H. Adkinson; 1878-79, C. C. Goodale; 1880-81, T. C. Gilpin; 1882, G. W. Hampton; 1883, H. L. Putzel; 1884-86, V. Wainwright; 1887-89, J. A. Darnell; 1890-92, C. F. Koehler; 1893-96, Albert Strong; 1897-99, A. L. Stout; 1900-01, C. A. Eldridge; 1902-04, L. Lowe.

These several worshipful masters, with the assistance of the wardens and brethren, have welcomed within the portals of this lodge since its organization, more than three hundred and fifty men, who with very few exceptions have proven themselves workmen whom this lodge has been proud to call brethren—who are marked among our fellow citizens as practicing the sublime and moral precepts of our noble order, friendship, morality and brotherly love.

Our lodge has had representatives in the legislative halls of both state and nation, in the grand lodge and chapters of this state, at the bar, on the judicial bench, in foreign lands as the special representative of this country, many in the pulpit and in every honorable calling and occupation; not one in the penitentiary. It is a record of which we may well be proud, as we run over the roll of members from 1853 to 1904, more than three hundred and fifty of them, to

find not one of whom we may be ashamed to say, he was a Mason. So mote it be in the future.

In 1858 a chapter of Royal Arch Masons was organized, to which a goodly number of this lodge belong, and a goodly number have been made Knights Templar in Temple Commandery at Des Moines. A flourishing order of the Eastern Star has also grown out of this lodge, where much of its wisdom and beauty is congregated.

Were it part of my duty as necrological instead of simply historical writer, it would be a pleasing, though sad, duty to call the roll of our honored dead, giving brief mention of their respective lives, the honor they reflected upon our order in return for the honor Masonry conferred upon them. That the record of this lodge has been so well sustained by its membership, is the result of most careful and scrutinizing inquiry and examination into the character and kind of material applying for Masonic honors.

Not every one who has sought to gain admission to our portals has been admitted. Many have knocked at the outer door who sought admission from unworthy motives, only to learn that none but those who are worthy and well qualified can hope to pass the grim tyler who so faithfully guards the inner sanctuary of our mysteries. Though Masons never solicit persons to become members of the order, they are ever ready to welcome the worthy and just as ready to reject the unworthy. Mistakes have been and will continue to be made, both in receiving and rejecting applicants, so long as judgment and conclusions are fallible. It is better to err in rejection than in reception.

And now having, to the best of my endeavor, performed the duty of historian assigned me by our worthy master, I must still acknowledge the imperfection and incompleteness of my work. This has arisen not from indisposition or want of interest on my part, but from difficulty in sifting from the old and somewhat dilapidated records, items of interest and importance. I trust the records of the next fifty years will be more carefully preserved, that the historian of 1954 may not have laborious search for whatever hidden treasures he may desire to bring to light on that day.

My advanced age, more than three score and eleven, precludes the possibility that I shall be present at the centennial observance. I feel assured, however, that the historian of that occasion will find nothing which he will be loth to present to the public, should the lodge be as prudent and discriminating in the future as they have been in the past. To this lodge and its guests is thus submitted this brief history.

To the historian of June 8, 1954, I fraternally hand the pen which I now lay down, together with this resume of our first fifty years. Anticipating grasping his hand in fraternal greeting, may I not confidently and heartily congratulate him and the order that the honorable record of the half century he may review will be in no wise dimmed or marred by aught unmasonic. We therefore place this little sprig of acacia at the head of the grave of the fifty years now gone, not with regret or sorrow, but in the full confidence of hope that some weary brother, at the close of the next half century, sitting down to rest and refresh himself, may find this memento, fresh and blooming, not without interest to those who, through his efforts, review the history of Evening Star Lodge, No. 43, from 1904 to 1954.

On Wednesday evening, November 11, 1914, before a large audience, the most worshipful grand master of Iowa, Chas. W. Walton, dedicated the new Masonic Temple, a new brick structure belonging to the lodge, on the east side of the square.

Winterset Chapter, No. 180, Order of Eastern Star, was instituted October 23, 1895, with twenty-five charter members. The membership now numbers about one hundred. The lodge meets Thursday on or after each full moon.

Madison Lodge, No. 136, Independent Order Odd Fellows, was chartered July 19, 1865, and has a membership of about one hundred. It meets every Tuesday night.

Rock City Encampment, No. 65, was chartered October 21, 1874, with eleven charter members and now has twenty-six members in good standing. The lodge meets the first and third Thursday of each month.

Crown Rebekah Lodge, No. 360, was chartered October 23 1896, with twenty-one members, which has now grown to about eighty. It meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Lotus Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias, was organized July 31, 1879, with thirty-three charter members. Its present membership is about ninety. It meets every Thursday night.

Winterset Temple, No. 105, Rathbone Sisters, was chartered August 11, 1898, having sixty-one charter members, with seventy at the present time. The lodge meets every alternate Tuesday evening.

The last to appear in the field of purely fraternal organizations is Chapter A. G. U. P. E. O., which was granted a charter August 24, 1892, with eight charter members and has grown to a large membership. It meets every alternate Tuesday evening. The reader will notice the legend, "P. E. O.," is not self-explanatory, for the reason that this is one of the secrets of the society.

This ends the history of the strictly fraternal societies, but there are a number of fraternal beneficiary societies that have done and are doing a great work in providing for widows and orphans of their deceased members, in the way of life insurance, as well as direct charity. The oldest in this class in Winterset is Lodge No. 71, Ancient Order of United Workmen, organized August 26, 1882, with about twenty charter members.

Next in point of time is Winterset Camp, No. 302, Modern Woodmen of America, chartered January 28, 1887, with nineteen members. Their membership now reaches 100. They meet every Monday night.

Auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen is Juniata Camp, No. 1428, Royal Neighbors of America, chartered March 10, 1899, with twenty-three members, now numbering fifty. The lodge meets every Friday evening.

Then comes Backbone Tent, No. 54, Knights of the Maccabees, organized in September, 1895, with eighteen charter members. They now number 100 and meet every Thursday night.

Winterset Hive, No. 32, Ladies of the Maccabees, was organized December 13, 1901, with twenty members. It meets the first and third Friday of each month.

Madison Camp, No. 100, Woodmen of the World, was chartered April 7, 1896, with fifteen charter members. It meets every Wednesday.

Boxelder Grove, No. 72, Woodman Circle, was chartered May 25, 1904, with ten members.

Glencoe Castle, No. 16, Highland Nobles was chartered May 3, 1904, with eighteen charter members. It meets every Tuesday night.

Winterset Council, No. 219, Knights and Ladies Security, was organized February 1, 1895, with thirteen charter members. It meets the first and third Friday of each month.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Winterset, in common with other cities, has a large number of clubs, some of them literary, some social and a few athletic, and it is surprising to note how many people there are who have membership in one or more of the clubs. The oldest club is the Current Topic Club, organized in 1891, by Mrs. D. D. Davisson, who was its president until her death in 1898. There were six charter members: Mrs. D. D. Davisson, Mrs. J. W. Cornell, Mrs. J. P. Steele, Mrs. Frank Payton, Mrs. Majors and Miss Flora Harris. In 1893 the organization federated with the other clubs of the state. The membership is now limited to twenty. This is one of the literary clubs and a course of study is followed each year, history, past and present, famous writers and other lines of study being taken up from time to time. The meetings are held each alternate Friday afternoon at the different homes.

The Women's Club was organized in January, 1899, and federated about a month later. The membership in this club is not limited in number. The object of the club, as stated in the constitution, is "to promote mutual growth and helpfulness and for combined work in our cause undertaken for the general good. The literary work shall be to review and discuss any subject of interest." Like the Current Topic Club, the meetings are held each alternate Friday afternoon, and once a year the two clubs hold a union meeting.

In 1892, Chapter A G, of the P. E. O. sisterhood, was organized here by Miss Marie Lyons of the Waterloo Chapter, and Mrs. Jennie Dean, of New Sharon Chapter. The charter members were Mrs. W. J. Dean, Mrs. Alice Welch, Miss Ella Nichols, Miss Gretchen Kreuger, Miss Effie Lyons, Miss Harriet Snyder, and Miss Bertha Wainwright. Different lines of work are undertaken by the P. E. O.'s. To the library the society has given several chairs, a library table, a small table, a picture and \$25 in cash. The meetings are held the first and third Tuesday evenings of the month and a literary and musical program is given.

The Country Club was formed here in 1903. The first year forty acres, in the Lucas farm northwest of town, were rented, but the following spring forty acres in the Stiles farm were rented and a nine-hole course laid out by Tom O'Neal, a professional player from Des Moines.

On March 1, 1909, W. J. Cornell, for the club, purchased of Rebecca Stiles, widow of Capt. Thomas W. Stiles, sixty acres on section 25, in Douglas Township, in consideration of \$5,000. The land seemed to have been made to meet every desire of the club. No finer golf links in the state are laid out, a typical club house and also a cottage and stable for the caretaker relieve the landscape.

Several acres, beautifully wooded and made doubly picturesque by a limpid stream of water, sheltered on one side by rugged cliffs, are fitted into a park, which is reached from the club house by a path extending to a swinging or suspension bridge, which crosses the stream above mentioned. The Winterset golf links have an extended popularity and reputation and the Country Club's membership is "high class," in the business and social circles of the county.

Among the social clubs are the afternoon Whist Club of ladies and an evening Whist Club of ladies and gentlemen; the Phi Kappa Thetas, the Bachelor Maid's Club, the Birthday Club, the Indian Club, the Jolly Owls, the Sewing Club, etc.

GRAND ARMY POST AND WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

In 1881 A. W. C. Weeks interested himself in the organization of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Winterset. He soon succeeded in enrolling the following twenty-three names of veterans who became the charter members of the organization: A. W. C. Weeks, G. G. Clark, J. R. Shannon, S. B. Cherry, H. M. Roberts, C. T. Jones, H. C. Price, Mel Stone, C. C. Goodale, J. M. Butcher, C. Danforth, S. F. Hughes, Samuel Myers, W. R. Shriver, M. McQuinney, W. E. Shannon, C. H. Lancaster, Jesse McDaniel, T. F. Mardis, E. O. Burt, Joel Oliphant, H. S. Sprecher, S. R. Leonard.

The charter was issued August 25, 1881, with A. W. C. Weeks as post commander. The post was named, not in honor of Judge Pitzer, as is generally supposed, but of his son, Leander Pitzer, a member of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. The post was the fifty-fifth in the order of time of organization, hence the official title of the organization is Pitzer Post, No. 55, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic. The meetings of the post at first were held in Sprague's Hall, at the southwest corner of the square; from there it was removed to Mathes Hall on the east side, and then to its present headquarters in the northwest corner of the courthouse.

Mr. Weeks served for a number of years as commander, when he was succeeded by D. E. Cooper. The following have been the commanders since then: L. B. Davis, Eli Wilkin, George Turbett, Frederick Mott, E. F. Connoran, T. C. Gilpin, E. R. Zeller, Ezra Brownell, William Brinson, John McAndrews, R. H. Cooper.

The G. A. R. and W. R. C. as organizations have achieved more than ordinary reputation from the fact that they have done much to relieve the needs of old soldiers and their families, and more especially for the very important work of promoting a patriotic sentiment in the community. On the 22d of February each year they make a special effort to instill a love of country into the lives of the school children and to them is due the credit for a continuous and proper celebration of Memorial Day on the 30th of May each year. Each year the business men of Winterset are called on for a small donation and these two organizations do the rest. Decoration Day has been appropriately observed for so many years the whole county looks forward to it with more expectancy than that other and older anniversary. The 30th of May and the 4th of July have come to divide the honors equally, and neither date will lose its significance so long as the G. A. R. and W. R. C. survive.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

By Jennie Lothrop Whedon (1911)

No organized body of women in the world equals the Woman's Relief Corps. It realizes and maintains that what it does is not a charity, but partial payment on an unpayable debt of justice and love. We are created to give, not to receive. Grand Army encampments every year thrill the whole country. Drum corps, brass bands, floating flags and silken banners appear everywhere; trailing lengths of special trains gathering from every city and town in the United States, filled with tens of thousands of prominent men and women, converge toward some given point, whose city has been twelve months preparing for its welcome; yet, we are frequently asked, "What is the Grand Army?" and "How did the Woman's Relief Corps happen to be organized?"

The minuteness of a thing when created gives no sign as to what proportion and magnitude it may grow. No better illustration can be given of this accepted fact than the wonderful growth of the organization I have the honor to represent today. We know not when or where the first germ of the Woman's Relief Corps was implanted, nor how long was the silent creative power developing into life.

It might have been when the first cannon boomed at Fort Sumter, calling to arms the fathers and brothers of this generation. It might have been when the sacred feet of our forefathers touched the illustrious rock in old Massachusetts, charging its granite with an electric current of loyalty so strong and enduring that its impetus has never been stayed. It might have been way back when the morning stars sang together "in the beginning."

The War of the Rebellion, which has no parallel, was undoubtedly a part of God's fixed plan of action, and America the ordained tablet on which our Maker justly and wisely ciphers out the problems of history and humanity.

One great factor in this problem is the steady advancement of woman toward that wide plain of social, moral and ennobling influence to which she is rapidly tending. 'Tis to her warm sympathies and quick perceptions, together with the thrilling sense of that something indescribable which we call patriotism, that we owe today the organization we represent, and through which so much "good Samaritan" work is being accomplished. In the struggle of 1861 to 1865, men went forth to the battle front, leaving behind families without a protector and bread earner. They went forth to meet bullets and disease, suffering and privation. At this time there came to the rescue of both the wounded soldier in service and his needy family at home, an angel of mercy. Woman, her heart tender, kind and loving, instinctively found ways of assisting to care for the sick and wounded in the hospitals and on the battlefields, while in the villages and cities she was active in relieving the wants of the war widows and orphans. All over the land were organized soldiers' aid societies, which were great sources of supply to the Christian and sanitary commissions, which in turn were under the Government patronage for collecting and distributing supplies. Large sums of money were raised and expended and countless lives were saved by this movement of patriotic northern women during this terrible war.

At the close of the war the Grand Army of the Republic organized to promulgate fraternity, charity and loyalty, and labored hard to aid unfortunate com-

rades, but so small an organization was almost powerless before the great demands upon its treasury.

As early as 1870 the records of the Grand Army of the Republic show that at the fourth annual convention, reference was made to the work of women in connection with the charity work of the order. Statements were made that there should be some recognition of the service of the loyal women. In several departments a "Clara Barton degree" had been established and at several subsequent encampments the subject was continued and much discussed.

Ten years after the war this country faced a great financial panic. The veterans suffered greatly from failing health, wounds and other troubles which follow war; everywhere was the cry for bread, while soldier widows hunted work in vain.

Again woman came to the rescue. Almost simultaneously, Massachusetts and Ohio offered assistance; Massachusetts working under the name of the Woman's Relief Corps; Ohio under that of the Post Ladies' Aid Society. This was in 1878-79.

To Portland, Maine, belongs the honor of the first usage of the name of Relief Corps in 1869, under the name of Bosworth Relief Corps, No. 1, which is still in existence. Then at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1879, the Woman's Relief Corps was formed, and in 1880, the State Relief Corps of Massachusetts and New Hampshire united to form the Union Board of Woman's Relief Corps. In 1880, a resolution was introduced at the Fourteenth National G. A. R. Encampment, calling attention to the importance of an official woman's auxiliary, and the committee was appointed to consider and report at the Fifteenth Annual Encampment. The committee's report was unanimously adopted, approving the organization of a National Woman's Relief Corps to be known as auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1883, Commander-in-chief Van der Voort actively advanced this organization. In his extensive travels he urged upon all posts the importance of these auxiliaries, and called public attention to prominent women who would assist in organizing corps. He engaged the Washington National Tribune in the work and Kate B. Sherwood was made editor of the woman's department. Thus, under Paul Van der Voort, in Denver, in 1883, the Woman's Relief Corps was formed, working under the name, Union Board of Woman's Relief Corps of the Department of Massachusetts.

From this small band of workers has spread an order which according to the recent report of the national president, now numbers 164,225—an increase of seventy corps and 3,149 members since the report of 1909.

New duties come to us as we grow in strength, numbers and experience. For instance, the sending of over fifteen hundred dollars to beautify the graves of soldiers who lie in the southland; or the movement to reinstate delinquent post members, by the donation of money to the posts for the payment of dues for veterans who are unable to meet this obligation.

Then, too, at Christmas time the army nurses are not forgotten. Forty-six needy army nurses were each presented with \$20, making \$920 expended on those noble women. One of the proteges of the Woman's Relief Corps has been Memorial University, located at Mason City, Iowa. Founded by the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., at national encampment in September, 1900, it is dedicated to the veterans and loyal women of 1861-65 as a memorial to the heroes and

heroines of the Civil war. This university was located at Mason City because of its nearness to the geographical center of the United States. In September, 1902, the Liberal Arts Building was dedicated and the institution was opened to both men and women. The property is valued at \$180,000, is incorporated under the laws of Iowa, governed by a board of regents of twenty-five members, assisted by an advisory board. Its especial educational features are the teaching of American history and Department of Applied Patriotism, which instructs the students as to their responsibility to state and nation.

Each corps sends annually a tax of five cents per member to support this university, so that we are doing something in an educational way to inculcate patriotism in the youth of our land. But the labor to which we point with greatest pride is the care of the Andersonville prison grounds. These grounds were offered for sale to the Government, but the offer was refused, so the Department of Grand Army of the Republic of Georgia, aided greatly by the Woman's Relief Corps, bought this Confederate prison, unwilling that this place, made sacred by human suffering and agony, should be put to common uses. Unable to improve and maintain this property, and realizing that they must disband soon from weakness, the Department of Georgia offered to present the property to the National Grand Army of the Republic, who refused, for lack of funds. In 1895 the same offer was made to the National Woman's Relief Corps, who accepted the charge and nobly responded to its needs.

An additional thirteen acres was purchased that all the forts, rifle pits, earth-works and all grounds outside the stockade that had been used for prison purposes might be taken care of. This made 88½ acres. Fences were built. Fine large entrances were put up, bridges built over the creeks, a good nine-room house was erected and a new stockade has been made on the line of the old one.

The history of Andersonville prison has horrified the world, for no tongue, pen or brush can ever picture the fearful and unutterable sufferings of the 35,000 men who were confined there. The lack of water was the cause of much disease and torture until in August, 1864, when God certainly answered the fervent prayer for water, for during a fearful electric storm a spring burst forth from the ground just inside the "dead line," affording great relief. The prisoners named it "Providence Spring." On Memorial Day of 1901 the Woman's Relief Corps dedicated a pavilion over the spring, bearing this inscription: "This pavilion was erected by the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, in grateful memory of the men who suffered and died in the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia, from February, 1864, to April, 1865.

"The prisoner's cry of thirst rang up to heaven;
God heard, and with His thunder cleft the earth
And poured His sweetest water gushing here.
Erected 1901."

For the past five years the Woman's Relief Corps has annually set aside \$2,000 for the improvement and beautification of these grounds. At Atlantic City, New Jersey, in September, 1910, the national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Jennie Iowa Berry, turned over to the Government the deeds to Andersonville prison property. Sixteen years of labor and study have been spent for

the preservation of this historic place, so that today it is one of the beautiful and noteworthy points of interest of our land.

Turning to the work of the Woman's Relief Corps in Madison County, I must refer to Pitzer Woman's Relief Corps, No. 117. On July 19, 1887, twenty-one women met at the Grand Army of the Republic Hall over Tate's hardware store. The meeting was the result of a petition for the organization of a corps in Winterset: The post commander, L. B. Davis, called the meeting to order. Mrs. Minnie Wallace was made temporary chairman, and Mrs. Nettie Leonard, secretary.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Mrs. Nannie Wallace for president; Mrs. Nettie Leonard, secretary; Mrs. Jennie Darnall, treasurer. On July 26th the officers were installed, L. B. Davis presiding. Thus Pitzer Woman's Relief Corps, No. 117, was organized, with forty-nine charter members. Of these forty-nine women, fourteen retain membership here now. They are Irene Connoran, Olivia Faurote, Ann Lafferty, Hattie Zeller, Eudora Bengé, Josephine Krabiél Bowlsby, Frank Peters, Jennie Darnall, Jennie Whedon, Maggie Walker, Ella Knight, Mary Hutchings, Rachel Reeder and Huldah Shults.

Five presidents have been chosen by Pitzer Corps, one not serving her year out. They are Nannie Wallace, Irene Connoran, Caroline Murray, Maimee Miller and Jennie Whedon.

Four secretaries have served the corps: Nettie Leonard, Gertrude Young, Loraine Sumner, Rettie Greer.

Ten treasurers have handled our funds: Jennie Darnall, Rettie Greer, Sarah Wilkins (now department president of Oklahoma), Pauline Dabney, Josephine Bowlsby, Alida Hoff, Vinnie Hyder, Ida McDaniel, Irene Connoran and Charlena Seidler.

Our roll shows 300 names on record. From our early days we have been a banner corps, numbering over one hundred in membership. To us, in June, 1910, came the highest honors that the Department of Iowa can pay—the bestowal of the chief office of the state, department president, upon Pitzer Corps' president, Mrs. Jennie Whedon. The office of department secretary is held by Rettie Greer, present secretary of Pitzer Corps; thus Winterset has been headquarters of the Woman's Relief Corps of Iowa since June, 1911.

January 14, 1892, marks the organization of John Miller Woman's Relief Corps, No. 242, at St. Charles, with twenty-nine names on the charter. Pitzer Corps, under myself (you must pardon personal allusions at this point of this paper), organized the St. Charles Corps. In September, 1903, they entertained the district convention. The old records of this corps, prior to 1902, were destroyed by fire, so its history is incomplete. In October, 1903, they organized a corps at Truro, under the name of Jonathan Roby Woman's Relief Corps, No. 341. In June, 1904, they organized at New Virginia a corps known as Samuel Irwin Corps, No. 344. So I am personally proud of all three of these corps, who refer to me as their mother and grandmother.

At Macksburg we have J. D. Craven Woman's Relief Corps, No. 322, organized April 2, 1898, with thirty-six charter members. This corps has built and paid for a hall of its own. The lower story is used for a town hall and has a kitchen. The upper story is used exclusively for lodge purposes, and besides

the corps' meetings, it is rented to the Woodmen and Royal Neighbors of America. This corps also calls me mother, for I was responsible for its organization.

With the Woman's Relief Corps in 1888 originated the custom of placing across the breast of a dead comrade, a small silk flag, while on each Memorial Day 200,000 graves of soldiers are decorated with flags by this order.

The Woman's Relief Corps also has been for years presenting large flags to the high schools of each city in which the annual Department convention is held. Thus thirty-five states honor thirty-five cities annually with these handsome flags.

To the Woman's Relief Corps belongs the credit of our Memorial Day observances to the memory of the unknown dead; also to the Woman's Relief Corps is due the beautiful service of strewing flowers on the waters of the ocean and inland streams, in memory of our naval patriots. The universal placing of flags upon schoolhouses is accredited to the Woman's Relief Corps, while Flag Day, June 14th, is an institution of the Woman's Relief Corps. Hence one may readily see that while acting as an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps performs the never ending task of perpetuating the memory of the defenders of our nation, of rendering aid to the needy veteran and his family, and teaching patriotism to the children that they may swear allegiance to our flag.

The veterans may pass away, we may leave this earth, but lessons of patriotism and loyalty to home and country will ever be taught while the Woman's Relief Corps exists, for working under the motto of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, each member pledges at each meeting, allegiance to the flag. "One country, one language, one flag."



WHERE THE REPORTER WAS PRINTED FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS

CHAPTER XLIX

WINTERSET IN 1864—PIONEER MERCHANT

W. H. Lewis made his first entrance into Winterset in the early dawn of a September day, in the year 1864, being a passenger on one of Colonel Lothrop's stage coaches. He describes his first impressions and the appearance of Winterset as follows:

What I found on my arrival it will be my effort to relate in this paper. The public square had been enclosed in the early part of that year by a good strong fence, and a row of trees had been planted along the border of the square. The season was a very dry one and many of the trees were dead, but the enclosure was occupied by a very rank growth of weeds—many of them higher than the fence. The house on Court Avenue that marked the eastern limit of dwellings was on the corner just beyond the residence of Mr. Wolf, and was the home of William Forster and his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Shriver. Captain Shriver was on duty in the army. This house was at the crossing of Court Avenue and Walnut Street, and the eastern dwelling on Jefferson Street was a little house at the northeast corner of the same block. This house was far from neighbors on the west, the next building to it being the Methodist Church, standing on the present church site. The western dwelling on Court Avenue was on the lot next west of the residence of Mrs. Jones, at the crossing of Court Avenue and West Street. The western building on Jefferson Street stood nearly directly north of the western one on Court Avenue, at the corner of Jefferson and West streets, where the residence of Mrs. Hutchings now stands. The buildings just described as being eastern and western ones on Jefferson Street were both out of repair and unoccupied, and were owned by William Forster, the owner of the eastern house on Court Avenue. The house marking the northern limit on the street passing the square on the west was the one now occupied by L. O. Carey. The extreme limit of the residence part of the town on the south was the residence of Dr. G. M. Rutledge, until recently occupied by his widow. In stating these limits, it should be remembered that the other streets extending in the same direction were most of them without any houses upon them. The public buildings were very few. The first courthouse standing on the east lot of the Monumental Park was no longer used as a courthouse, and the county clerk had his office in an upper room on the west side of the square. The stone building at the northwest of the square, now known as the St. Nicholas, then called the Pitzer House, held in its western part a hotel kept by S. M. Holaday. The lower room of the east part had been occupied as a saloon, but was closed at that time. The second and third floors were reached by an outdoor stairway on the north side. The first room on the second floor was rented by this writer for a law office, and the south room was the office of the only newspaper, the Hawkeye Flag, now the

Madisonian. On the third floor were two rooms; one was the office of the county judge, the other the office of the county treasurer and recorder. There were no safes in any of the county offices and the books and papers were kept in open cases and pigeon holes. The sheriff had no stated office, but made his stay in a lawyer's office on the north side of the square.

There was an old two-story wooden schoolhouse on the lot now occupied by the South Ward schoolhouse, but the windows were broken, its floors unsafe, and it was no longer used as a schoolhouse, and there was no other. During the early summer of that year schools were held in a room on the west side of the square and I think in one of the churches. In the winter of 1864-65, no public schools were maintained in Winterset. This writer had a private school of forty pupils, in a little building where the Stultz feed barn now stands. Captain Goshorn began another private school in a church that stood on the lot where Ben Bare's house now stands, but the building was so open it could not be kept warm and he had to abandon it.

The Methodist Church stood on the site of the present church, and C. C. Mabee was the pastor in charge. The Baptist Church was a stone building on the site now occupied by the armory. W. A. Eggleston was the pastor. The Old School Presbyterian Church stood on the site of the city hall. I think they had no preacher at that time. The New School Presbyterian Church was on the site of the present Church of Christ. They had no settled pastor at that time, but Rev. J. C. Ewing, who resided here, preached there most of the time. The Christian Church stood on its present site and N. C. Storrs was the pastor. The Disciples Church was a large wooden building on the site of the residence of Ben Bare. They had no pastor. The building was a poorly constructed one and was generally known by the name of "God's barn." This was where Goshorn froze out. The courts were held in the churches, mostly in the Christian and Old School Church. The writer remembers that the then famous Stone-Ballard case was tried in the Old School Church. The presiding judge was taken seriously ill during the trial and directed the writer to take his place for a part of the time. We sat in the pulpit.

There were two banks. Albert West's bank was on the west side of the square and was the only one doing business after my advent. John Leonard had a bank in a building on the site of the present Tate hardware store, but its safe was blown open by burglars in the early part of 1864 and the entire banking capital stolen, and he went out of the business.

There was but one building on the east side of the square; that was at the corner now occupied by the Bare Building. It had at an earlier time been used as a hotel but was then occupied as a residence. Crossing to the south side of the street there was a small one-story building used by H. M. Porter as a harness shop, and passing some vacant spaces to the east one came to Sam Snyder's grocery. Returning westward and crossing the street stood a one-story building on the corner—a grocery kept by Mr. and Mrs. William Ogden. Going west were some vacant spaces and the next building was a two-story stone structure—a general store by W. W. McKnight. Next west was a vacant space and the next a one-story house in which C. Ayres & Company had a general store. Going still farther west were more vacant spaces, then a double front one-story structure, in the east room of which was J. H. Barker's jewelry store and the west one Dr.



THE MADISONIAN BUILDING,
WINTerset

David Hutchinson's office. Next west was a one-story house in which W. T. Roland & Company had a stock of groceries and queensware. Next was a two-story building, in which was the general store of White, Munger & Company. Passing a narrow vacant space was the office and bank of John Leonard, a one-story house on the eastern corner. Crossing the street a little beyond the corner to the west was the one-story residence of Dr. D. H. Philbrick, the east room of which he used as a drug store. Returning to the corner and crossing the street to the south end of the west side was a row of three one-story buildings, with gable ends to the street. The one at the corner held Dr. J. Bartlett's drug store, and the others were unoccupied. The next building, on the site now occupied by H. N. Shaw, was a brick building. The first and second stories extended back to the alley as at present, and the third story about half way. The lower story held the general store of Dunkle & Company. The front room of the second story was reached by an outside stairway and was the office of the county clerk. The western part of the second story was in one large room, reached by an outdoor stairway at the alley on the west. This room was known as Pitzer Hall. A public school was held there in the early summer, but in the autumn it was unoccupied, except for occasional dances or other special needs. The third floor was the Masonic Hall. Next was a two-story building occupied by the general store of Smith & Ballard, the residence of A. B. Smith on the second floor. Passing a vacant space the next building was a double one-story structure, the south room containing the bank of Albert West, and the next one the harness shop of H. C. Carter.

Crossing the alley the building next to it was a wooden two-story structure. This was the postoffice and the postmaster was J. J. Davis, one of the kindest men I ever knew, always on the lookout to help any one who might need help. He kept books and stationery for sale. The upper room was the photograph gallery of John D. Holbrook. Next was the meat market of E. W. Evans, and its next neighbor the jewelry store of Moses Bailey. There was an open space and then one more one-story wooden building, but I cannot recall the name of its occupant, and the rest of the west side was vacant.

Westward from here to the northwest corner of the block stood the jail. It was built of logs, two stories high, the entrance being on the upper floor, reached by an outdoor stairway on the south side.

Crossing the street was the Pitzer House, already described. Crossing the street there was a wide space on the north side vacant, the first building being occupied by James P. Noel as a furniture shop. William R. Danforth's tin shop was the next and then was the two-story wooden building, the general store of Baxter & Kendig. A. J. Kendig was the agent of the United States Express Company and the office was in his store, and I think the Western Stage Company had its office there. Next east was a small one-story building occupied by S. G. Ruby as a law office, and the sheriff used it as a stopping place. The drug store of I. L. Tidrick was next and on the corner was the grocery of Andrew Crawford.

Crossing the street eastward and passing two vacant lots one came to a one-story building formerly used as the postoffice, but then vacant. Crossing to the south side of the street was the furniture shop and dwelling of John Young, and from there to the north end of the east side of the square and on southward to the starting point was vacant.

The men then in business were: Dry goods and general merchandise, W. W. McKnight, Smith & Ballard, Baxter & Kendig, White, Munger & Company, C. Ayres & Company, W. T. Roland & Company, and John Dunkle; grocers, Sam Snyder, A. Crawford and William Ogden; druggists, D. H. Philbrick, J. L. Tidrick and J. Bartlett; meat market, E. W. Evans; jewelers, J. H. Barker and Moses Bailey; hardware and tin shop, W. R. Danforth; shoemaker, John S. White; physicians, L. M. Tidrick, G. M. Rutledge, D. D. Davisson, David Hutchinson and S. B. Cherry; attorneys, John Leonard, V. Wainwright, B. F. Murray, S. G. Ruby and Lewis Mayo. There were others whose homes were here but they were away on duty in the army. Col. C. B. Lothrop and John Acklin were stage agents. John D. Holbrook was the photographer and Albert West the only banker doing business. The furniture makers were John Young and James P. Noel; wagon makers, William Eberle and Samuel Betts; blacksmiths, Harry Bond, Nat Anderson and John H. Bishir; harness makers, H. M. Porter and H. E. Carter; printer, H. M. Ewing. In these callings, not counting employes, fifty-one men were engaged.

There were no sidewalks in Winterset then except those next the square and but very few people wore overshoes then, and the woman who was hostess in muddy weather had a job of cleaning her floors and carpets.

There were two pianos in Winterset then, one organ in the Baptist Church and one in a private house, and one melodeon, and I am very confident there was not one other such instrument elsewhere in Madison County. As to violins and other minor musical instruments this writer sayeth not.

There were at that time very few shade trees in Winterset. Nearly every tree in Winterset or on the open prairie in Madison County has been planted since 1864.

PIONEER MERCHANT AND STORE

The records of the Commissioners' Court indicate that to William Compton was issued the first license to conduct a grocery in Winterset. But it appears he was not first in the field in the sale of merchandise at this place, as will be seen by the following article prepared by Mr. Hoisington. It is well known that Enos Berger came to Winterset in the spring of 1849 and at once completed a log cabin, that had been partially erected the preceding fall, at the southeast corner of the (present) square. In this he lived and replenished the stock of merchandise left by his predecessor and partner, one Porter.

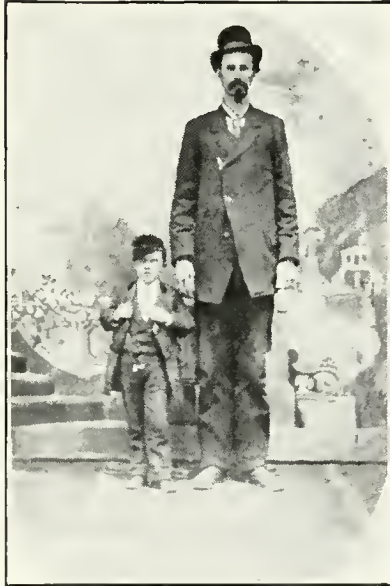
The first house or building of any kind on what is now the platted portion of Winterset was begun about the 15th of November, 1848, by Porter Roberts. In Savannah, Missouri, long resided Porter Roberts, a young man, and Enos Berger. Both proposed going to the "Three River country" in Iowa. An agreement was made between them, by which Roberts was to go to Madison County, where several families from about Savannah had settled, and get a claim as near as he thought the county seat might be located and start a grocery, and made a deal with a man to haul a load of groceries for them. The township lines having just been run, the exact center of the county was known, so Roberts took the southeast quarter of section 36 in (now) Winterset, the east half of which the very next year became the west half of the original plat of the town. He went to work

vigorously and with help got up an unhewn log house 16 by 16, but it remained uncovered until the next spring. This was intended for a living house for Berger. But Roberts hurried the completion of an addition, or lean-to, and this was 12 by 16 feet. He got this covered and enclosed, chinked and daubed, and his groceries in about December 1st. He boarded with Joshua Casebier, who lived a short distance southwest of the (afterward) Bevington home. He had but a small supply of groceries and no whiskey, so that the sales were very light during the winter and he was altogether disgusted with business in Madison County. When Berger arrived in the early spring Roberts lost no time in getting away. He turned over the remnants of his stock and the incomplete building to Berger, and as Berger had furnished the capital there was little settlement to make. Berger finished the building, moved in, replenished the stock (had brought with him a barrel of whiskey), and with his jolly disposition and German thrift prospered from the first. He soon had all he could do. The county had been organized January 1, 1849, and the county seat was located in June and platted in July. Of course he gave without a word the east eighty of his claim to the county and with equal liberality to himself kept the west eighty. The second term of the County Commissioners' Court was held in April (before the location of the county seat) in the grocery room of this building and some following terms. That year was held the first term of the District Court of Madison in the same grocery room. Judge McKay was much opposed to the whole liquor business and was a dignified and very proper young man, but he had to hold court in this room and did use the whiskey barrel for his judicial seat. Of course no whiskey was sold over the counter during sessions of the court. Berger had other arrangements on the side to satisfy the unquenchable thirst of the needy ones. He sold most of a barrelful of the stuff that term of court and the term was very short at that.

FIRST STEAM MILL

William Wallace was with Berger a short time during the fall of 1849. In the spring of 1855, as Mr. Wallace remembers, he formed a partnership with Berger for the purpose of erecting and conducting a sawmill. That spring the firm bought machinery, boiler and engine at Burlington, and hauled it from that place to Winterset, on a wagon made in Indiana and drawn by four horses, without any mishap other than the breakage of an axle and the tongue. After crossing Middle River at Compton's Mill with his heavy load, Wallace pulled across the branch to the east ridge north of the river, and unloaded as close to the stream as possible. The mill was put together and the nine-horse power engine set up. While sawing out boards for a mill shed, two suspicious persons, presumably "land sneaks," were noticed in the brush dodging about, in an effort to avoid discovery of their presence and object. Wallace was up to their game and immediately went into Winterset, where he offered John A. Pitzer \$20 an acre for the 10-acre tract on which the mill stood, which was readily and gladly accepted, as the sum offered was a big one for that day. However, "Berger like to have swallowed a big cud of tobacco in a fit over the price, but he was quieted when I offered to take the land for myself, and Berger's share in the mill." Soon after, Berger & Wallace made the whole price of the land out of four trees that stood on it, and as the ten acres were heavily timbered the speculation was a profitable one.

Wallace managed the mill the summer of 1855 day and night, with two shifts of men, and cut as high as 8,000 feet each twenty-four hours. He made a splendid "run" on shingles and lath, doing this kind of work mostly at night. At the time, there was a great demand for lumber, as log houses were rapidly being replaced by frame buildings here and throughout the county. Wallace, it is said, counted the day lost that he failed to clear \$25 at the mill.



JOHNNY McKIBBEN AND MIKE
DAVIS

Two familiar figures on the streets of Winterset thirty years ago. Johnny McKibben was 36 inches high and Mike Davis, 6 feet 10 inches in height. It has been told that while traveling with a show they represented themselves as twin brothers.

CHAPTER L
MISCELLANEOUS

THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT IN PENN TOWNSHIP

By Chas. F. Koehler, of Hollywood, California

On or about the 16th day of March, 1868, I in company with Henry Holderbaum and J. M. Hochstetler, put foot on Madison County soil, having walked from Des Moines to Redfield, and thence to Penn Township. Having thoroughly inspected it, we concluded to settle there. Holderbaum returned east to his home. Hostetler and I purchased a farm each. I worked for David Stanton until the deed for my land was returned from Indiana. In the meantime, I wrote a letter home (Holmes County, Ohio) to my brother what I concluded to do, and gave a pretty thorough account of the land, its productive qualities and advantages and probable result in the near future, etc. That letter was read by dozens of old friends of mine, many who sold out and settled in Penn, some without ever coming out to see it beforehand. My brother, William L. Koehler, made arrangements to move, and while so doing, Mr. Nicholas Schlarb and family concluded to come also. They chartered a car and loaded it. While so doing, an uncle of Mr. Schlarb with his family and one nephew arrived fresh from Germany, and when they found that Nick, as he was familiarly called, was moving to Iowa, they put their effects in the same car and all arrived in due time in Des Moines, Iowa, the latter part of March or the first of April, of the same year. I think though that it was in the month of April.

In the fall of 1868 John and David Lenocker, sons of Christian Lenocker, bought land and settled here. The following spring their parents and balance of family arrived. Then came Fred Imboden and family. In March, 1869, G. F. Lenocker and family arrived from Illinois. The same month Eli Snyder and family arrived from Ohio; also Henry Holderbaum and family from Indiana. The next year, 1870, Michael Holderbaum, Sr., and family arrived from Ohio, and Mr. P. Fett and family, Mr. Shumacher and family, Mr. Michael Holderbaum, Jr., and family, Jacob Lenocker and family from Illinois. The next year, 1871, Wm. Bast and family from Ohio; Wm. Weitrich and family, Indiana; Isaac Piper and family, Ohio; also Philip Lenocker and family. In that year the Germans of Penn and Dexter, Dallas County, and other contiguous territory, organized a German Lutheran Church. The minister that was called was Reverend Horn and family from Ohio, who lived a short time in Penn and then moved to Dexter. There were a few more families added to the year 1875-6; among them were Ed Scarr and K. J. Kaufman. There may have been a few others, but I cannot now recall them. All these settled on farms and were recognized among the best farmers and citizens of that township. Some of these original settlers

have passed into the beyond, and many are still living on their farms; a few have moved to other climes.

When that goodly land was first settled, land was bought very cheap. In the year 1868 we bought it for \$6.50 per acre. When the settlers commenced to come in, the agents advanced it to \$10, \$12 and even \$15 inside of a year and a half. This of course was for raw prairie, as no improved land was for sale—what little there was improved. That year of 1868 there were but seven improved farms on the Penn Center Road, and west one-half of township but one single house. The extreme east was then settled by Quakers, to the number of a dozen families.

I'll never forget the first 4th of July (1868) that we celebrated. Word was sent out in every direction for ten miles radius that the settlers would have a grand basket picnic at Francis Grove on the 4th of July. The morning came, a beautiful day, and with it came between fifty and sixty, old and young, all getting acquainted easily, no stiff formalities like unto the present time. All happy and full of life and enthusiasm. The meeting in due time was called to order by the president of the day, Dan Francis. The invocation was pronounced by Reverend Armstrong. The declaration was read by William Ross. The main orator of the day was Reverend Armstrong. After that others were called on, among them the writer, who reminded them of the peculiar conditions then existing in this celebration. The fact was this: Philipp Schlarb was a skilled accordion player. He had brought his instrument with him, and having no other kind of musical instrument, we pressed him into service.

The marshal of the day formed the whole crowd, men, women and children, into a line two by two, with the flag and the accordion player at the head, marched around the grove several times to Dutch tunes, mostly waltzes and schottisches. He being a recent arrival from Germany, knew no American tunes, but we marched just as enthusiastically after "Zu Lauterbach hab' ich mein Strumpf verloren" and "Ich bin der Doctor Isenbarth willi willi ba bump" as if it had been the "Star-Spangled Banner" or the "Union Forever."

He was a great player, and he regaled the crowd all day with his music, between speeches—another Dutch tune and still more Dutch music—until late in the evening. Among the many Fourth of July celebrations that I participated in while in Iowa, there is none that looms up so pronounced and has left such an indelible impression on my mind as this first one.

All the people were neighbors—though ten miles apart. They were friends, although strangers. They were hospitality to the limit.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF MADISON COUNTY, IOWA

By Rev. J. G. Bishop, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio

On the 19th day of June, 1847, my father, David Bishop, George McClellan, Doc Whited and Bud Whited, with their families, landed in Madison County, coming in their ox wagons, by the way of Des Moines, up the divide between the North and Middle rivers, striking camp on the narrows about six miles a little north of east from where Winterset now stands. The writer was at that time about fourteen years of age, had walked all the way from Burlington on the

Mississippi, helping to drive the loose cattle—and has some very vivid recollections of those early times.

George McClellan settled on the narrows where the party first struck camp. David Bishop's mind seemed drawn to see what was on the south side of the Middle River. So, with gun and ax in hand, he started alone on an exploring expedition, felling a tree on which to cross the river. The only enemy encountered was a big rattlesnake; this enemy was conquered by the first shot from the rifle. After two days' explorings, father decided to locate on the south side. But how to get across the river? Drove westward along the skirts of the bluffs; found a place where we could get the wagon down the bluffs; crossed the river at a ford near where the bridge now stands on the road leading from Winterset to St. Charles; wound up the ridge and out on the prairie, which father christened "Hoosier Prairie," his being the first Hoosier family that had come to seek a home on its beautiful and attractive borders. But of course we must get at the edge of or near the timber, for the prairies could never be settled more than one or two miles out from the timber (?). And so, striking an Indian trail running through the high grass, we proceeded eastward, stopping where what was afterward known as the Runkle farm is located, the family living in a tent, and out doors, until we could put up a log cabin, which we did, riving out the boards with a frow with which to cover it, by Saturday evening. Sunday morning father cut a hole in one side for a door and the family moved in. The cutting out that door was about the only Sunday work I ever saw my father do.

The Whiteds moved over on our side of the river, Bud Whited taking a claim next west of father's, building near where the Union Church, or Chapel, now stands, and Doc Whited a little further west.

At this time there was not a survey line through the county, and less than twenty families in the county, who had come in some months before. William Smith and Mr. Esty had settled on Middle River in the eastern part of the county; Isaac and Joel Clanton, and Caleb Clark, near where St. Charles now stands; Mr. John Carroll, at the edge of the Jones Creek timber, some two miles southwest from our place; Mr. Henry McKinzie and Ephraim Bilderback, at the edge of the timber a little west of where the Rogers schoolhouse afterwards stood; Mr. John Butler, and I think another family, on the river near where the Compton's mills were afterwards built; one, and I think two, families of the Guyes, and perhaps another family or two on Cedar Creek and North River. These were the settlers in the county previous to our coming.,

Our nearest store, postoffice and mill for the first year was on Middle River, in Warren County, about thirty miles from our place. But for over a year we had nothing to grind if there had been a mill. For the first summer we had to go for breadstuff to Oskaloosa, about eighty miles. The first few years the *only* kind of transportation was the ox wagon, and "walkers' express." The goods were hauled in the same ox wagons, from Keokuk, some two hundred miles.

The first winter—winter of 1847-48—we got along nicely. It was not very cold and but little snow. The cattle wintered on the prairie hay that had been provided, and provisions for the family were secured from a distance. But the second winter—winter of 1848-49—whew! It commenced snowing early, and continued, by spells. We saw but little of mother earth until April. After the snow had become about two feet deep there was formed a crust on it so it would

bear a footman, but not the ox. There were not enough people to keep the roads, where there were roads, broken. We were "snowed in" for much of the winter. Aside from the paths kept broken around the homes and feeding places, there was going nowhere except as we walked on the crust of the snow.

STRAITS. We had raised some vegetables and some corn. A corn-cracker mill had been started where Compton's mill was afterwards built, but there was no way of reaching it from our place except by foot on the snow crust. The meal gave out, and there was no Elijah near; the vegetables gave out or froze out; everything eatable for the family gave out but the corn and some soup beans. The family subsisted, absolutely, for about two months on soup beans, with no seasoning except a little salt (salt cost \$5.00 for fifty pounds) and corn hominy. My! but wouldn't we children have danced for joy at the sight of a corn dodger? The hay gave out and from the first of February until grass, my business was to chop down red elm and linn timber that the cattle might browse off the buds. By this means a few of the cattle were brought through until grass, though the most of them perished. By the second winter we had a few hogs. Everything gave out that we could feed the hogs, except the corn and beans that were necessary to keep the family. We tolled the hogs along the path that was kept open to the nearby grove, and cutting down the small elms, would scale the small logs and limbs, the hogs soon learning to gnaw the bark; and so we got a few hogs through on elm bark!

SNAKES? Yes, there were snakes, genuine rattlesnakes. Indeed, our principal neighbors for the first few years were rattlesnakes and prairie wolves. The first two or three springs, as the snakes would begin to crawl out of their dens, snake hunting was in order. The most successful hunt in which the writer engaged resulted in the killing of 122 rattlesnakes in one day; of the blue racers, which denned with the rattlers, we kept no account.

The first election in the county was for the election of an "organizing sheriff." The candidates were Ephraim Bilderback, democrat, and a Mr. Guye, whig. The electors assembled, out of doors, of course—the writer was present, though not old enough to vote. A line was drawn, the candidates took their positions, one on each side of the line. The voters then took their positions on the side of their favorite candidate, and noses were counted by the honorable judges appointed for the occasion. The democratic candidate was elected.

The next election, which was the first legally called election in the county, was to elect two justices of the peace—at large for the whole county. David Bishop and Mr. John Butler were elected. All I remember of the official acts of these dispensers of justice is, that Mr. Butler married the first couple that were married in the county, and my father married the second couple. Madison County was at this time attached to Marion County. The license was secured from Knoxville; but how, I do not know. But I do know that the justice who solemnized the marriage rode on horseback to Knoxville, fifty miles (crossing Warren County, of course) to make due returns of the marriage; that he was about four days making the trip—and received fifty cents for the whole job.

The next election held in the county, as I remember it, was for the purpose of electing three county commissioners who were to constitute the County Court, to transact the county business, the county now being organized to do its own business independent of Marion County. The commissioners elected were David

Bishop, William Combs and William Gentry. The township lines have now been surveyed and the state commissioners have located the county seat on the bare prairie at the center of the county. There is a log cabin standing about one-fourth of a mile west of where the courthouse now stands.

THE NAME. It is a cold, blustery February day. The honorable, the County Court, was in session in this log cabin, drawing the plat of the town, arranging for selling the lots, etc. The question of a name for the county seat was under discussion. The state commissioners, when locating, had given it a name, but it did not seem satisfactory to this court. Various names were suggested. Among them my father suggested the name "Summerset." On his pronouncing Summerset, William Combs, who was looking out of the window, the wind blowing and a snow squall prevailing, with a shiver born of the occasion, pronounced after him, "Summerset! I think you had better say Winterset!" The others at once took it up, pronouncing "Win-ter-set, Win-ter-set." Winterset is just as true to nature as Summerset; besides, there was not a town or postoffice anywhere of this name, so far as they knew; and so within a few minutes it was mutually agreed to give the county seat of Madison County, Iowa, the unique, euphonious name WINTERSET.

The writer would only add: We spent twenty-two years in Iowa, the most of that time in Madison County, and several years in Winterset, since which, though we have lived in several states, traveled in nearly all the states, as well as some in the Orient, we have never found a place that has grown nearer and dearer to our heart than the town of *Winterset*, in the County of MADISON, and State of IOWA.

Dayton, Ohio, April 14, 1905.

FIRST CENSUS TAKEN IN MADISON COUNTY IN 1849, AS REPORTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS' CLERK

Heads of Families	No. of	Heads of Families	No. of
A. D. Jones.....	3	John S. Howerton.....	1
Ephraim Bilderback	3	Benjamin Hillman	5
William Stephenson	3	Charles C. Mendenhall.....	2
Jonathan C. Casebier.....	8	Claborn Pitzer	11
Samuel B. Casebier.....	3	Edward Wood	2
Alfred Rice	7	Sarah Finler	3
Daniel Chenoweth	3	Lewis Brinson	7
John Butler	12	Robert Oneal	5
Absalom McKenzie	2	William Brunk	1
James Brewer	5	Sarah Henshaw	5
Valentine Johnson	4	James Brown	11
John R. Short.....	2	Anderson W. Moor.....	5
Thomas N. Boyles.....	3	Samuel Brownfield	3
William Sterman	10	John B. Beedle	7
John B. Sterman	4	Major Farris	3
Taylor Sargent	4	John Carrol	6
David Cracraft	12	James Folwell	5
John Cracraft	1	E. R. Guiberson.....	10

Hheads of Families	No. of	Hheads of Families	No. of
Amos W. Case	3	A. J. Hart	4
David S. Bowman.....	1	Jackson Casebier	3
John Vanhouten	8	A. Q. Smith	11
Samuel Crawford	7	Alfred Wiggans	9
David D. Henry	8	William Alcock	4
John Willhoit	5	Emanuel Hinkley	1
James Thornbrugh	8	Silas Barnes	9
Samuel Fleener	7	Joseph T. Wright.....	3
David Fleener	1	Henry Rice	5
Andrew Evans	7	Rachel Waymire	6
Thomas Steward	5	Andrew Waymire.....	3
Seth Adamson	9	Joel Gams	10
Calvin Randall	3	Nathan Vina	6
Philip Esley	9	S. M. Watson	5
Leonard Bowman	7	David Simmerman	8
Samuel Guye	9	Joseph B. Evans.....	5
William Combs	4	John M. Evans.....	2
Jacob Combs	6	M. W. Jones.....	8
William Gentry	10	Robert Deshaser	7
Asa Mills	6	David Brinson	7
Rebecca Ann Eles.....	4	Joel M. Clanton	6
Joseph R. Moor	3	Isaac Clanton	9
Enos Burger	6	Joshua Wickley	3
Joseph Baker	2	Elijah Perkins	1
William Harman	9	Samuel Peter	7
William Phipps	10	Hiram Hurst	5
Reuben Thanner	3	Stephen Trimble	5
Joshua C. Casebier.....	4	Joseph Trimble	1
Absalom Thornburg	7	Thomas Ansbery	5
Daniel Vancel	8	Henry Simmons	6
Charles Wright	4	Elizabeth Bens	5
Lemuel Thornbrugh	6	O. M. Boyle.....	3
Thomas Cason	10	William Compton	5
David Smith	2	N. S. Alcock	9
William Smith	6	George Smith	6
David Worley	9	Isaac Smith	7
George W. McClellan.....	3	Reuben Lea	4
Joseph Bishop	3	Caleb Clark	9
Dr. Whited	7	Charles Clanton	8
Samuel Bishop	9	Pleasant Bollans	5
Noah Bishop	4	Asberry Burns	5
David Bishop	9	A. J. Shank.....	5
John Wilkinson	10	John Donnel	8
Henry McKenzie	10		
Irvin Baum	6		
		Total	701

I do hereby certify the within to be a true and correct copy of the census of Madison County, Iowa, as returned to my office by the assessor of said county on oath.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the temporary seal of the Board of County Commissioners, this the 6th day of October, A. D. 1849.

JAMES THORNBURGH, Commissioners' Clerk.

[County Commissioners' Seal]

INCIDENTS OF EARLY IOWA TRANSPORTATION

(Paper read by Mrs. Charity Lothrop Kellogg, before Madison County Historical Society.)

I am pleased to meet and greet you. You are sustaining the reputation of Iowans.

An authority says: "From the foundation of Iowa the character of Iowans is such as was rare to meet in a new territory. With few exceptions, there was not a more orderly, industrious, energetic or intelligent people. They were not surpassed, as a body, by any equal number of citizens in any country in the world." Our symbolic name is "Hawkeye," from the name of one of the noblest Indian chiefs, and our state very appropriately named "This is the land!"

Our territorial birth was July 4, 1838, but eight years before that birthday we built a schoolhouse, 1830, where Keokuk now stands.

July 4, 1834, three flags waved over the "to be" state. An Irishman named Nicholas Carroll, living in the vicinity of Dubuque, first unfurled the Star-Spangled Banner in Iowa. It was made by a black woman who was a slave, and cost \$10. It was run up at 12 o'clock in the morning. The other two were at Davenport and Burlington. They were raised soon after sunrise.

The beginnings of transportation were similar throughout our country. The first requisite was roads. It is said that we form our estimate of the comparative degree of the civilization and enterprise of a country by its roads. The ancients' roads were principally for military purposes; ours are for peaceful intercourse.

Our fathers determined the most feasible routes by marking trees to guide until a path was worn and became a carriage road; and these roads were later followed by the engineers in laying our great wagon and railroad routes to the far West. We couldn't blaze trees. Our state consists of broad, ocean-like, treeless prairies, but we first traveled on horseback over the whole state—more often without a compass than with one—fording the streams, or improvising ferry-boats out of canoes. Sometimes the traveler would ride in canoe and the horse swim, or lash two canoes together and the horse be taken aboard, his fore feet in one canoe, his hind feet in the other. The Mormons did us a good turn in the early day. It was before their heaven-sent polygamous message, but we were kind to them. When they were persecuted in Illinois and Missouri they sought refuge in our state. Word was sent to our governor from Washington, D. C., not to allow them to stay. He replied that as long as they were law-abiding citizens he should not join their persecutors. Their objective point was Salt Lake, and many perished on the way. It was recommended that a few families should stop, build sod or log houses and barns, and raise crops, at stated

intervals of thirty or fifty miles, and in that way play the "good Samaritan" to all who should pass their way; but later when the state became more populous the Mormons became a little exclusive, and if the applicants for shelter were not of their creed "there was no room in the inn." With the other settlers it was seldom, if ever, that a traveler was told to "move on," without regard to the hour of day or night or the number of applicants. They were sharers of all their store.

Some of our road making was unique. We thought Ben Franklin did well when he set up milestones from Philadelphia to New York, but we surpassed that. When Iowa City was chosen as the capital, there were no roads leading to it. The site was on a big prairie, on which was one log cabin. A man named Lyman Dillon started from that place with his huge breaking plow, drawn by five yoke of oxen, a two-horse emigrant wagon, carrying provisions, cooking utensils and bedding for the journey following him. For nearly one hundred miles he marked the way to the Mississippi River, the longest furrow on record. There was soon a beaten road beside the furrow, made by the white-topped prairie schooners of the coming settlers. The town built up fast, but there was no established mail between the new capital and the outside world. Letters and papers were brought from Muscatine by anyone who happened there on business. In 1846 a weekly mail was carried on horseback.

Inland transportation was largely by water. The first settlers in the southwestern part of the state went down the Ohio and then up the Missouri River. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent on the Des Moines River to make it navigable.

Our men began to talk and plan for railroads as early as 1833; none materialized until 1856. When in 1853 the Chicago, Rock Island began to be constructed across unsettled prairies, Iowans kept their hawk-eyes on the work and progress. March 14, 1853, a passenger train on the C., R. I. & P. Railroad began to run daily, Sundays excepted, to La Salle, there to connect with steamers to St. Louis; and with stage coaches to Davenport, Iowa, north to Dixon, Galena and Dubuque. Our men's minds were full of plans on a large scale, and three lines were planned east and west across our state. The Chicago, Rock Island reached Rock Island in 1852, bridged the Mississippi River in two years, and we were ready with a railroad track to Iowa City in 1856, and within five years we had 393 miles of railroad in Iowa.

In 1850 began staging as we knew it. We gave it the name of "stage" coach because the stage line was divided into short distances, or stages. The first stage routes in Iowa were in the early '40s on the Mississippi River, and one on the Missouri River from Council Bluffs to Kansas City. The first mail contractor was Ansel Briggs, afterwards Governor Briggs. The first mail stage line was from Davenport to Dubuque; the second from Davenport to Iowa City. This latter line in 1855 extended across the state. When on our journey into Iowa, we accompanied the stage on this route to Des Moines, it took eight days to make the trip. The mud was a yard deep in some places; many of the large creeks were not bridged, and the old-fashioned sloughs were very much in evidence, and at their worst we thought that Skunk Bottom ought to have been called Skunk "Bottomless." Father walked most of the way. The stage coach was a few rods ahead of us, and kept us informed as to the depth of the mud. In the coach were four men, two women and a bird-cage. It

seemed as if every third woman that took a coach carried her bird in a big cage, and if the coach upset or swung so as to throw the passengers together, someone's face was cut or mutilated by that bird-cage. Those four men both paid for and worked their passage, for they walked miles every day, carrying rails on their shoulders to pry the coach wheels out of the mud, while the driver unmercifully lashed his four horses. Sometimes a horse lunged, sunk in the mud to his body; that frightened the other horses, and then the men at the end of the rails dropped them and sprang for the horses, while another assured the women that there was really no cause for alarm. So it went every day. We didn't become stalled; we were "fore-armed." Often our horses were unhitched and used to help pull out a stalled prairie schooner.

It was not long after this that mails were carried from Des Moines to Adel, Fort Dodge (father ran a hack to Fort Dodge weekly), Winterset and Indianola, mostly on horseback, then in small open buggy and buckboard. In the times of bad roads or high water the weekly mail was doubled, two weeks.

In 1861, father (Colonel Lothrop) contracted for the mail line from Keokuk to Fort Kearney. The roads across this state were bad enough, but across "the plains" were fierce! The Platte River changed its bed every day. The stage was often "held up," the driver knocked off and told to "Git!" while the passengers were relieved of their valuables. The poor horses suffered the most. Two months were as long as a horse could do his work there; then he had to be brought home and recuperated. This was the last straw. They used to joke father about his horse-frames. He re-let the line from Lewis to Fort Kearney. I couldn't learn when the Great Western Stage Company put on a daily from Des Moines to Winterset, but I think it was 1860. That road had portions that were dreaded by all who passed over it. Tip-overs were common, although the road was being worked, for Iowa is no laggard on road making. Father had the route from De Soto when cars reached that point. On the way was a hill that was a terror to the people who had to drive down it. In times of bad roads, father often went along to pilot and teach the men how to make a certain curve in the road so as not to tip over. That route came the nearest to keeping him awake nights of anything I ever knew of. In these years I've seen loaded wagons stalled on the east and west sides of the square. In '61 I cannot recall a foot of sidewalk in this city! There was none in front of the St. Nicholas—just big cobblestones sunk in the mud, from which your feet often slipped into the mud ankle deep.

But it was a bustling town, with a good many young people. We had jolly times—but we girls didn't go to meet the stage as girls meet the trains now; but when the crack of the driver's whip and the rumbling of the coach wheels over the stony road announced the approaching stage coach, men and boys could be seen hurrying toward the hotel, where it made its first stop, from all directions, from all points of the compass; so by the time the coach was swept up to the hotel, the galloping horses reined in "all of a sudden," there was quite an audience. The passengers climbed clumsily down from the high coach, hobbled over the cobblestones into the hotel, and Sam Holiday asked them "what they wanted." The agent was in the meantime promptly yelling to the driver to "Hand down that way-bill!" Eight persons could ride comfortably in the coach, but there was often a boisterous command from the agent to "make room for

three more in there!" "Pleases" and "beg pardons" didn't permeate our sentences as at present.

The driver was a man of note, often notorious. The skill with which he cracked his long-lashed whip was the envy of the boys. His whole arm movement fascinated them. They spent hours practicing, which kept ladies' nerves on edge. The regular stage driver's "make-up" was striking. When equipped to mount his throne, he usually wore a light slouched hat, a wee bit on one side, his face adorned with a big mustache, out of which protruded a cigar, for he had much attention—treats of various sorts. He sported a gray cravat, woolen shirt, turn-down collar, plaid coat, his feet encased in big, long-legged, red-topped boots, into which his pants were tucked; over all a long fur coat, in winter, and "tippet" of three or four yards in length, wound several times around his neck, one end thrown gracefully over the right shoulder and streaming bravely out behind; he also sported large gauntlet gloves. His position while driving was impressive. With reins between his fingers, leaning to one side, his elbows bowed, every lineament of his body expressed his satisfaction. He exemplified one driver's answer to a critical passenger, "While I drive this coach I am the whole United States."

At the time of our war, draft stage drivers were exempt, as already being in their country's service, and many cowards were sworn in as stage drivers, who couldn't have mounted a coach and driven two blocks without an accident. This law was so abused that it was soon repealed. Father had one southerner who had sneaked north and taken advantage of this act. He was a good driver; his horses he kept in good order, but at the repeal of the "exempt" law he hurried to Canada, and from there on to the ocean. After he had gone, they found that he had done what they called "doped" his horses, and it took some time to bring them back to their normal condition.

The stage line entered Madison County at the southeast, stopping at St. Charles, which was a worse mudhole than Winterset. The first stop west of Winterset was out seven miles—a postoffice, I think, kept by a McHockenberry. In those days the mail bag was dragged into the house, unlocked, and its contents poured on the floor as you'd empty a sack of flour. Some made quick work of finding their portion, while in other places the whole family knelt around the mail matter, and each one examined every letter and package, shaking the letters to learn if there was any money in them. Such place received all the driver's spare time, by request of mail contractor. McHockenberry wasn't of this sort. He could be depended on for prompt action. It don't take much space to say, "That man attends to his business," but it means a long paragraph.

Fourteen miles out of Winterset was Arbor Hill, where driver and horses were changed. The drivers and agents were too often changed to remember their names. One I knew was John Dennison. He was a large, good-natured, knowing man. His wife was a fine cook. When greenbacks first became a "legal tender," father went over the road to "pay up," and laid out the greenbacks. Mr. Dennison said: "What's them things, Colonel?" Father explained. "No, you don't get me. I won't have nothin' but gold!" More explanations followed. "Don't make no difference—I won't take nothin' but gold." Father's patience was tried; he sprang to the door, called in the driver and said: "See here, Bill, I call you to witness that I offer this man this money. Now, Mr. Dennison, I've

fulfilled the law, and you can take this money or your nothin'." He took greenbacks.

The next was a postoffice at Greenfield. We usually went through there in the night. Fontanelle was the next point. It was a small but growing town, with a good hotel, grocery, blacksmith shop and a nice large schoolhouse, in which they had preaching occasionally. The town was not very devout. Here again was change of driver and horses. No one was anxious for this stage, as it included a sixteen-mile prairie, without one house to break the monotony. The out trip across it was made during the night. To lose the road was too common for comment. Father would often come in saying: "Get me my big blanket. I must go up the road. The driver at Fontanelle wants to quit"—or is a new one, or a horse is sick, lame, or it's too dark, muddy or snowy to trust a driver alone across that prairie. One night the snow had covered the ground, and three times the driver called, "Colonel, I'm off the road!" Father would get out, walk back and forth in opposite directions of the road, and so find it. One of the passengers remarked: "Who is that accommodating fellow? They would find the road themselves for all me!" After the sixteen-mile prairie came Whitneyville. Frank Whitney and his little, pretty and deaf wife owned a fine farm there. Frank became ambitious and laid out a town on it, built a good schoolhouse, hired a young lady teacher at \$35 a month, as there was plenty of money in the school fund for the three pupils in the school district. Last I knew of the town there had been two houses built. The last stop and "Face about!" was Lewis. There were very good people there—no saloons, but one grocery sold beer. There were no licenses then.

All along the stage line the stage coach was a pleasing feature to the people, and any family felt quite "sot up" if the stage swung up to their gate with a package or message. The whole family—to the last dog and cat—came out with smiling greeting. It broke the monotony of their life. We were not flushed with amusements in those days.

The arrival of the coach took on greater interest during the war. It was watched for, and as it neared the postoffice, from every direction came people, many of them women whose husbands were in the army. They came through the fields, along the wayside and road, often with babies in their arms, leading another, while one, two, three or four followed, trotted ahead or ran a race with the coach. It was a pathetic scene after the stage had gone. There was always some sonorous-voiced man who delighted to read a late paper to the gathering. He often stumbled over the big words, but the listeners were too interested to note small defects if they sensed it. No wonder that this country is so patriotic! They inherited it from both parents.

I am sorry an old stage coach cannot talk. What interesting tales we'd hear!

There came a time when the coach was loaded to its limit with men all in blue, who, without a quiver, went to face death for home and native land. Later, many a wife and mother received their wounded and sick soldier from the same stage coach. He hadn't been crowded on his return trip. The pompous agent was as tender as a woman. The driver couldn't have been hired to crack his whip. Long stops were made for the sick soldier to rest. The long grass on the sixteen-mile prairie made a downy couch. The mail on time? It was not considered.

Uncle Sam's mail took the second place to Uncle Sam's boys in blue. That soldier boy was to them the whole United States.

THE EVOLUTION OF FENCING

(Read Before the Madison County Historical Society by Sidney Wilkinson.)

The mode of fencing has passed through several changes since this county was settled. The reason for this was, first, the failure of the native supply of material, and then the advance of civilization and arts created a desire for better conditions than prevailed in the days of "Auld Lang Syne."

The first fencing in this country, as everyone knows, was the old-fashioned rail fence, but when well done made a very formidable barrier against unruly stock. The timber was first cut into logs usually ten feet long, then split into rails and afterwards hauled to the place where needed and built into fence. Rail-splitting was pretty hard work; a good hand in fair timber would cut and split from one hundred to two hundred rails in a day. Some extra hands would do considerably better than that, while the timber was unculled and they had the pick of the trees. The speed in rail-making depended to some extent on the time of year—the timber worked better in the fall and spring than when the frost was in the trees. A fence eight rails high, staked and ridged, provided it was four and a half or five feet high and the lower cracks about four inches, was considered a lawful fence. The rail fence was all the fence used for several years, until the sawmills came in, then there was some board fences made, but the board fence was not much used until the railroads began to bring the pine lumber from the pineries, and by that time the supply of rail timber of the county was pretty well exhausted.

The board fence was always an expensive fence to build, and when it began to break it was not as easily repaired as the rail fence; consequently it was never as popular as the rail fence was in its time, as a common farm fence. A lawful board fence was five six-inch boards to the panel, nailed on to good posts with lower cracks about four inches—height of fence at first fifty-four inches, afterwards forty-eight inches.

Just before the Civil war they began to plant osage for a hedge fence, and a few years after the willow fence was introduced, neither of which made a satisfactory hedge fence.

A short time before 1860 the people of this county became interested in a more economical mode of fencing, and the hog law, as it was called, was voted on, and the winter before the first vote on the hog law the question was pretty thoroughly discussed in the little lyceums at the schoolhouses in the county. I remember in one instance one man, in his argument against the law, said they had a hog law in Indiana, where he lived, and that a man was liable to a fine for allowing his hogs to run at large. He said his hogs broke out one time and he was afraid to inquire for them for fear some of his neighbors would inform on him and have him fined, and some one on the other side that knew claimed he was just as popular with his neighbors in Indiana as he was in Iowa. But the idea of a hog law was very unpopular at that time and when the vote came it was defeated by a large majority and once or twice afterwards it suffered the same fate, but each time with less opposition.

About 1870, or may be a little later, most of the counties of the state being very largely under herd law conditions, especially in the west and north, the legislature passed a general hog and sheep law. This law came into force about the time the barb wire fence was introduced and in a few years the three-barb-wire fence became the most common fence of the county and it has been many times asserted that it has killed and crippled enough stock to pay the expense of fencing the whole county with a better type of fence. Soon after the hog law was passed a large part of the people became interested in a general stock law, but they were not able to get a majority in its favor until shortly after the year 1890.

At that time the land in the county was all fenced up and the stock in the lanes had become such a nuisance that the general stock restrain law was voted by the people by a large majority. Some types of fence appeared in the evolution of fencing in this county that were not of such magnitude as to call for an extensive mention here. In different parts of the county we found a very little stone fence and on a good many farms the picket or slat and wire fence appeared some years ago, about the time the woven wire fence was first introduced.

The woven wire fence is the best fence for the money we have ever had and is destined in a short time to supplant most of the former types as a farm fence. I do not know what the law is in regard to woven wire fence, but if we take almost any of the different kinds found on the market, say from thirty to forty inches high or more, and have our corner posts well set in cement or otherwise to make them perfectly firm in the ground and have them well braced, then stretch our fence well and staple it on to good posts set about one rod apart and supplement the woven part with from two to four barb wires on top properly spaced, I do not think our neighbors will complain of our not having a lawful fence.

The prevailing scarcity of material for fence posts is becoming a serious problem.

The destruction of the old hedge fences in the county of late years has supplied a vast number of excellent posts, but that supply will soon be exhausted and some other means will have to be found to supply the demand.

The cement post is now on trial, and from present indications the cement post is destined, in a great measure, to become the fence post of the future.

INDEX

A

A. F. & A. M.

Model Lodge, No. 315.....	264
Madison Lodge, No. 568.....	328
Ivy Lodge, No. 483.....	359
Evening Star Lodge of Winterset....	376
Afton Bridge Mill, The.....	153
Agriculture, Indian	15
Agricultural Society of Madison County	244
Officers of	246
A. O. U. W., Winterset Lodge, No. 71..	381
Appraisalment of Lots.....46, 47, 48, 49, 55	
As a Boy Saw It.....	281
Attorneys, County, from 1887 to 1915..	72
Auditors, County, from 1869 to 1915...	71

B

Backbone Mill, The.....	153
Bank of Earlham.....	327
Bank of Macksburg.....	353
Baptist Churches.....95, 354	
Bar, The	
Early Members	108
Present Members	110
Barker Mill, The.....	154
Barney, Village of.....	312
Barrow Mill, The Seth.....	151
Battle of Union Township.....	128
Bedsteads, Pioneer	159
Bench, The	104
Bertholf Mill, The Andrew.....	153
Bertholf Mill, The James.....	153
Bethany Limestone, The.....	5
Bevington, Village of.....	305
Bishop, Rev. J. G., Reminiscences of....	396
Black Hawk, Chief.....	19
Bluff Road, The Famous.....	171
Bountiful Crops in 1846.....	24
Breaking out a Farm.....	158
Bridges	172
Bridge Warrants	173

Buffalo Mill, The.....	152
Buffalo Mills	284
Burials, Early	163

C

California Trails	166
Call for Volunteers, Civil War.....	185
Campbell Mill, The.....	152
Camp Meetings, The First.....	91
Carboniferous Age, The.....	4
Carpenters and Joiners, Early.....	162
Catholic Churches.....94, 346	
Cement	10
Cemeteries, Indian	15
Census, The First, in 1849.....	399
Chautauqua Association, Madison County	218
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad	175
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad	173
Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Rail- road	174
Christian Churches.....95, 359	
Church of Christ Churches..97, 261, 298, 328	
Church, The First.....	90
Churches	
Baptist	93, 354
Catholic	94, 346
Christian	95, 359
Church of Christ.....97, 261, 298, 328	
Episcopal	94
Friends	98, 223, 226
German Lutheran	340
Methodist Episcopal.....92, 261, 353	
Presbyterian	93, 261
United Brethren	97
United Presbyterian.....96, 259	
Circuit Court, Abolishment of.....	72
Citizens National Bank of Winterset...	373
Citizens State Bank of Earlham.....	327
City Hall, Winterset.....	370
City Park, Winterset.....	371
Civil War Period	
Call for Volunteers.....	185
Enlistments	188

Madison County Acts,	186
Roll of Honor	190
Claim Club, The Madison County	126
Clanton Family, The	22
Clark's, Caleb, Stories	292
Clayton County Comes to Madison	228
Clerks of Commissioners' Court	70
Clerks of District Court from 1849 to 1915	70
Coal Measures, Middle River Valley	4
Combs Mill, The	151
Commissioners' Court	
First Meeting	36
Clerks of	70
Proceedings	36
Second Meeting	38
Commissioners, Board of County	69
Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment, N. G. I.	220
Coroners, County, from 1849 to 1915	71
Country Club, Winterset	382
County Buildings	57
County Fairs	244
The First	244, 248
County Farm, The	65
County Government, Systems of	34
County Judges	70
County Officials	
The First	30
From 1849 to 1914	69
County, Organization of	29
County Seat, Selection of	31
Naming of	33
Courthouse, A Bit of History	62-65
Courthouse, Dedication of	61
Courthouse, The Old Log	57
Courthouse, The Present	60
Crawford Township	300
Creston, Winterset & Des Moines Rail- road	175, 355

D

Daughters of Rebecca	
Crown Lodge, No. 360	381
Hawthorne Chapter, No. 350	355
Marguerite Lodge, No. 233	329
No. 469, of St. Charles	264
Des Moines, Winterset & Southern Rail- road	174
District Court, The First	104
District Judges	
The First	106
Those that Followed	107
Douglas Township	288
Douglas Township, The Land of Poetry	294
Drake Ford Mill, The	153

E

Earlham Academy	326
Earlham, City of	
Electric System	325
Financial	327
Fraternal	328
Incorporation	324
Park	326
Religious	327
Schools	326
Waterworks	325
Early Acts of Madison County, Civil War	186
Early Settlement, Reminiscences of	396
Early Settlers, The	22, 24, 27, 228
Early Settlers from Clayton County	229
Early Transportation, Incidents of	401
East Peru, Village of	309
Reminiscence	311
Echo, The Earlham	116
Educational	78
Elections	
Early	25
The First	25, 66
The First in Center, South and Union Townships	68
Enlistments, Civil War	186
Episcopal Churches	94

F

Fairs, County	244
The First	244, 248
Farmers' Institute, Madison County	243
Officers of	243
Farmers Mutual Insurance Company	242
Fencing, Evolution of	406
Fidler, Cemetery	274
Fife, Samuel, Recollections of	265
Fifteenth Infantry	195
Fifth Cavalry	213
Fight between Guye and Jones	130
Fire Department, Winterset	371
First Bank in Winterset, The	367
First Cavalry	209
First Census, The	399
First Decade, The	368
First Marriage in the County, The	25
First National Bank of Winterset	372
First Settler, The	20
First Settler in Winterset, The	365
First Steam Mill The	393
Formations, Geological	3
Forty-eighth Infantry	208
Forty-seventh Infantry	206
Fourth Cavalry	210
Fourth Infantry	191
Friends Churches	98, 223, 226

G

G. A. R.
 John Miller Post, No. 158..... 263
 Pitzer Post, No. 55..... 383
 General Assembly, Members of, from
 Madison County 74
 German Element in Jefferson Township. 333
 German Lutheran Churches..... 340
 German Settlement in Penn Township.. 395
 Gilpin, Judge, Reminiscences of..... 110
 Glacier Age. The..... 7
 Good Roads Association..... 220
 Gordon Band, The..... 299
 Grand River Township..... 349
 Guye Family, The..... 14, 22
 Guye Schoolhouse, The..... 273

H

Hartman Mill, The..... 155
 Hawkeye, The St. Charles..... 116
 Hiatt and Brown Mill, The..... 154
 Highland Nobles
 Glencoe Castle, No. 16..... 382
 Historical Society, Madison County.... 217
 Hockenberry Mill, The..... 154
 Hoosier Prairie 282
 Horseback Riding in the Early Days... 167
 Huglin Mill, The..... 152
 Hurst, Hiram, The First Settler..... 20

I

Incorporation of Winterset..... 368
 Indians
 Agriculture 15
 Cemeteries 15
 Chief Blackhawk 19
 Religious Views 19
 Method of Burial..... 17
 Removal of 13
 Treaty of 1842..... 13
 Villages..... 12, 13, 14, 16
 I. O. O. F.
 St. Charles Lodge, No. 416..... 264
 Madison Encampment, No. 146..... 264
 Earlham Lodge, No. 546..... 328
 Grand River Lodge, No. 406..... 355
 Macksburg Encampment, No. 186.... 355
 Madison Lodge, No. 136..... 381
 Rock City Encampment, No. 63..... 381
 Irish Settlement in Crawford Township 302
 Irish Settlement in Lee Township..... 345
 Growth of 348

J

Jackson Township 341
 Jail, The First..... 58
 The Present 69
 Jefferson Township 330
 Judges, County 70

K

K. and L. S.
 Winterset Council, No. 219..... 382
 Kansan Drift, The..... 7
 Kentucky Colony in Scott Township... 280
 Keokuk & Western Railroad..... 175
 K. O. B., Backbone Tent, No. 54..... 381
 K. P.
 Truro Lodge, No. 330..... 359
 Lotus Lodge, No. 48..... 381

L

Lee Township 344
 Legal Profession, The..... 108
 Light Artillery 214
 Limestone 10
 Lincoln Township 296
 Loess, or Topsoil, The..... 9
 Log houses, Pioneer..... 156
 Raisings 157
 L. O. M., Winterset Hive, No. 32.... 381
 Lot Sale in Winterset..... 364

M

Macksburg, Village of
 Financial 353
 Fraternal 355
 Incorporation 352
 Railroad 355
 Religious 353
 Settlement of 351
 Madison County State Bank of Winterset 373
 Madison Township 320
 Madisonian, The Winterset..... 114
 Marriage, The First..... 123
 Marriages, Early 123
 Mayors of Winterset, List of..... 369
 Medical Profession, The..... 99
 Medical Society, The Madison County.. 102
 Method of Burial, Indian..... 17
 Methodist Episcopal Churches... 92, 261, 353
 Middle River Valley, Geological Struc-
 ture of 4
 Mill, The First..... 150
 Mills and Mill Sites.....
 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155

- Miscellaneous Enlistments, Civil War. 214
 Monroe Township 360
 M. W. A.
 Camp No. 2890, of St. Charles. 264
 Earlham Camp, No. 2162. 329
 Evergreen Camp, No. 4133. 355
 Truro Camp, No. 9823. 359
 Winterset Camp, No. 302. 381
- N
- News, The Winterset. 115
 News, The St. Charles. 116
 Newspaper, The First. 114
 Newspapers
 Echo, The Earlham. 116
 Hawkeye, The St. Charles. 116
 Madisonian, The Winterset. 114
 News, The St. Charles. 116
 News, The Winterset. 115
 Record, The Macksburg. 116
 Reporter, The Winterset. 115
 Watchman, The St. Charles. 116
 Ninth Cavalry 213
- O
- O. E. S.
 Model Chapter of St. Charles. 264
 Earlham Chapter 328
 Winterset Chapter, No. 180. 381
 Officials, County, from 1849 to 1914. 69-74
 Ohio Township 356
 Old Settlers' Association. 220, 262
 Organization of the County 29
- P
- Patrons of Husbandry. 240
 Patterson, Village of. 304
 Penn Center Picnic. 319
 Penn Township 316
 P. E. O., Chapter A. G., of Winterset. 381, 382
 Petitions, Early Road. 170
 Phipps Mill, The. 155
 Physicians
 The First 99
 Pioneer 99
 Present Day 102
 Those That Came Later. 100
 Pioneer Life 156
 Pioneer Merchant and Store. 392
 Pioneer Merchants of Winterset. 366
 Political 66
 Political Meetings, Early. 245
 Population 248
 Postmaster, The First. 117
- Postoffice, The First. 117
 Postoffices
 Bevington 118
 Discontinued. 118, 119, 120, 121, 122
 Earlham 118
 East Peru 118
 Macksburg 122
 Patterson 118
 St. Charles 118
 Truro 122
 Winterset 117
 Prairie Fires 165
 Prairie Grass, Harvesting. 162
 Preacher, The First. 90
 Precincts 66, 67
 Presbyterian Churches. 93, 261
 Press, The 114
 Primitive School, A. 255, 290
 Public Library, Winterset. 373
- Q
- Quakers, Contention and Division. 226
 Quaker Meeting Houses. 223
 Quaker Settlement in Madison County. 221
 Quakers, The First. 221
- R
- Railroads
 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. 175
 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. 173
 Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City. 174
 Creston, Winterset & Des Moines. 175, 355
 Des Moines, Winterset & Southern. 174
 Keokuk & Western. 175
 Rathbone Sisters
 Winterset Temple, No. 105. 381
 Recollections of Samuel Fife. 265
 Record, The Macksburg. 116
 Records, County, from 1849 to 1915. 70
 Reeves War, The. 134
 Reigle Mill, The. 150
 Religious Organizations. 90-98
 Religious Views of Indians. 19
 Reminiscences of Judge Gilpin. 110
 Reminiscences of Rev. J. G. Bishop 396
 Reminiscents, East Peru. 311
 Reminiscents, South Township. 254
 Reporter, The Winterset. 115
 Republican Party, Organization of in
 Madison County 75-77
 Roads, Early 169
 Road Petitions, Early. 170
 Rock City Cemetery, Winterset 372
 Roll of Honor
 Fifteenth Infantry 195

- Fifth Cavalry 213
 First Cavalry 209
 Forty-eighth Infantry 208
 Forty-seventh Infantry 206
 Fourth Cavalry 210
 Fourth Infantry 191
 Miscellaneous 214
 Light Artillery 214
 Ninth Cavalry 213
 Sixteenth Infantry 196
 Tenth Infantry 194
 Third Infantry 190
 Thirty-fourth Infantry 206
 Thirty-ninth Infantry 201
 Twenty-third Infantry 196
 Veteran Corps, Tenth Infantry..... 208
 Roll of Honor, Civil War..... 190
 Removal of the Indians, The..... 13
 Royal Neighbors
 Earlham Camp, No. 2439..... 329
 Juniata Camp, No. 1428, of Winterset 381
- S
- St. Charles, City of
 Financial 258
 Incorporation 257
 Location 256
 Religious 259
 Schools 259
 St. Charles Park & Improvement Association 262
 St. Charles Savings Bank..... 258
 School Laws, Early..... 79
 School, The First..... 78, 233
 School Districts, The First..... 79-84
 School System, Free, Beginnings of..... 234
 Schools, Development of..... 84-89
 Schools, Earlham 326
 Schools, Early 233
 School, The First in Union Township... 272
 Scott Township 279
 Sensational Wake, A..... 274
 Settlers, Early 228
 Settlers, Early, from Clayton County.. 229
 Settler, The First..... 20
 Sewerage, Winterset 370
 Sheriffs, County, from 1849 to 1915... 70
 Shoemakers and Repairers, Pioneer.... 161
 Sixteenth Infantry 196
 Snake Hunt of 1848..... 236
 Societies, Fraternities and Clubs
 A. F. & A. M..... 264, 328, 359, 376
 A. O. U. W..... 381
 Chautauqua Association 218
 Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment, N.
 G. I. 220
 Country Club, Winterset..... 382
 Daughters of Rebekah... 264, 329, 355, 381
 Farmers' Institute 243
 G. A. R..... 263, 383
 Good Roads Association..... 220
 Highland Nobles 382
 Historical Society 217
 I. O. O. F..... 264, 328, 355, 381
 K. & L. S..... 382
 K. O. B..... 381
 K. P. 359, 381
 L. O. M..... 381
 Madison County Agricultural Society 244
 Madison County Medical Society.... 102
 M. W. A..... 264, 329, 355, 359, 381
 O. E. S..... 264, 328, 381
 Old Settlers' Association..... 220, 262
 Patrons of Husbandry..... 240
 P. E. O..... 381, 382
 Rathbone Sisters 381
 Royal Neighbors..... 329, 381
 Woodmen Circle 382
 W. O. W..... 381
 Woman's Club of Winterset..... 382
 W. R. C..... 355, 358, 384, 387
 Yeomen 265
 Soldiers' Monument 215
 South Township 250
 Speculators' Lands 133
 Statement of Lots Sold and Funds on
 Hand, 1851 53
 Stone Quarry in Madison Township.... 321
 Street Paving, Winterset..... 370
 Sugar Groves..... 180, 181, 182
 Sugar Trees and Camps..... 179
 Sulgrove Mill, The..... 151
 Superintendent of Schools, County, from
 1849 to 1915..... 71
 Supervisors, Board of County, from 1861
 to 1915 72
 Surveyors, County, from 1849 to 1915.. 71
 Swamp Lands, Sale of..... 138
- T
- Taxpayers in 1850..... 256
 Teacher's Certificate, An Old..... 88
 Teachers' Institute 88
 Tenth Infantry 194
 Third Infantry 190
 Thirty-fourth Infantry 206
 Thirty-ninth Infantry 201
 Townsites, Lost and Forgotten..... 144-149
 Transportation 169
 Transportation, Incidents of Early.... 401
 Treasurers, County, from 1865 to 1915.. 70
 Treaty of 1842..... 13

- Truro Savings Bank 358
 Truro, Village of
 Financial 358
 First Settlement 358
 Fraternal 359
 Religious 359
 Twenty-third Infantry 196
- U
- Underground Railroad, The 183
 Underground Station Agents 183
 Union Township 269
 United Presbyterian Churches 96, 259
 United Brethren Churches 97
- V
- Veteran Corps, Fifth Infantry 208
 Vigilants, The 134
 Villages, Indian 12, 13, 14, 16
- W
- Walnut Township 307
 Warrants, Bridge 173
 Watchman, The St. Charles 116
 Waterworks, Winterset 370
 Webster Mill, The 154
 Webster Township 313
 Webster, Village of 314
 Weller Mill, The 152
 When the Stove Came 160
 Wild Animals 176
 Wild Fruits and Nuts 178
 Wild Turkeys 177
- Winterset, City of
 City Hall 370
 City Park 371
 Clubs and Societies 382
 Financial 372
 Fire Department 371
 First Decade 368
 First Settler 365
 First Steam Mill 393
 Fraternal 376
 Incorporation 368
 Location 363
 Mayors, List of 369
 Pioneer Merchants 366, 389
 Public Library 373
 Rock Hill Cemetery 372
 Sale of Lots 364
 Sewerage 370
 Street Paving 370
 Waterworks 370
 Winterset in 1864 389
 Winterset Savings Bank of Winterset 373
 Woman's Club of Winterset 382
 Woodmen Circle
 Boxelder Grove, No. 72 382
 Wood's Mill, The 151
 W. O. W., Madison Camp, No. 100 381
 W. R. C.
 Pitzer Corps, No. 117 384
 John Miller Corps, No. 242 387
 Jonathan Roby Corps, No. 341 358
 Samuel Irwin Corps, No. 344 387
 J. D. Craven Corps, No. 322 355, 387
- Y
- Yeomen, St. Charles Homestead, No. 200, 265

