THE

HISTORY

OF

MARSHALL COUNTY,

IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Marshall County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

THE historian who delves among the records of the far past, and weaves in continuous thread the story of former generations, for the instruction of ages yet to come, must be governed in the methods of his work by one invariable rule, which is: The acceptance of such facts, and only such, as have become established, either by written evidence or by undoubted verbal testimony transmitted in consecutive order, and bearing on its face the impress of truthfulness from its consistency with known facts.

The historian who writes of the near past, oftentimes finds more delicate questions arising for him to decide than does the cotemporary of the musty pages. While the latter has but his own sense of consentaneousness to satisfy, the former has a wider constituency to win over to his mode of thinking. The writer upon ancient events is stimulated to careful research by the hope of discovering that which will subvert the theories of his collaborators, and vindicate his own claim to literary fame. The man who treats of the early deeds of a generation yet living can have no such ambition. His duty is to tell the tale in simple manner, leaving to those who shall come after him the more agreeable task of embellishment.

The compiler of this history has endeavored to adhere to the rules which should govern all volumes of its class. Rumors have been given only as such; traditions find their appropriate place, and assumptions are treated with lightest stroke. Indisputable facts, based upon definite dates and corroborated by testimony admissible in courts of justice, alone stand recorded as facts.

Herein lies the most unpleasant feature of the work performed: an impartial observance of the rules prescribed by us plays havoc with individual claims in more than one instance. It is just to ourselves that we say: We have been actuated by no motives but the highest in the discharge of our duty. If statements made within these pages conflict with personal assertion, let it be remembered by the critic that majority judgment has, in every case, prevailed with us on all disputed points. We do not expect to please every subscriber; that would indicate a millennial condition of unity between the writer and the public which has never been attained, even in sacred history. We have tried to give a truthful record of events, as the facts have been made known to us.

The most difficult task ever assigned us was the preparation of the chapter on the County Seat Conflict. The nature of the events precludes a full history

of that absorbing contest. It is not a thing of the past, but is a transaction of the present. The participators therein still live to read these lines. The opposing factions have, in a great measure, doffed the panoply of war, and lifted the implements of peace; but beneath the calm exterior rest the ragged remnants of former animosities. To expect other than this would be to defy natural and moral laws and seek for miracles in these latter days.

Our work has been to angle among the hidden snags of feeling and bring forth truth—truth of such indubitable form as to silence those who desire to criticise or complain. At the same time we have endeavored to be impartially fearless in the recital of the story of the contest. Much has been left unsaid on both sides, if we consider the acts of individuals; but nothing of influence has been withheld from the record of actual occurrences. We came not to bring war, but to cement the bonds of peace; and at the same time rescue from impending oblivion the most important chapter in the history of this county. We have done our work carefully, conscientiously, we trust, satisfactorily.

To the gentlemen in charge of the county records—especially to those in the Auditor's office—we express our cordial thanks for their assistance. Everywhere we have been received in the most generous spirit. The Clergy, the Press, the Pioneers, all have aided us in a large degree.

An individual mention of our obligations to Hon. WILLIAM C. SMITH, for the innumerable kindnesses extended to the Company, is due that gentleman.

From the former History of Marshall County, prepared by Mrs. NETTIE SANFORD, we have taken many incidents relating to the early social life here, and we make this general credit for the assistance the volume has been to us. The people of this county owe Mrs. SANFORD a debt of gratitude for the labor she has bestowed upon the work so well performed by her.

The able chapter on the Geology of Marshall County, was prepared expressly for this work by Dr. W. S. MCBRIDE, of Marshalltown. The character of the article is such as is rarely met with. It is a popular treatise upon an absorbing topic. It will be read with profit and pleasure by all.

When the present generation has passed into the silent grave, and the historian is no longer able to converse face to face with those who laid the corner-stone of the fine structure of Marshall County, the value of this History will be conceded.

THE PUBLISHERS.

October, 1878.

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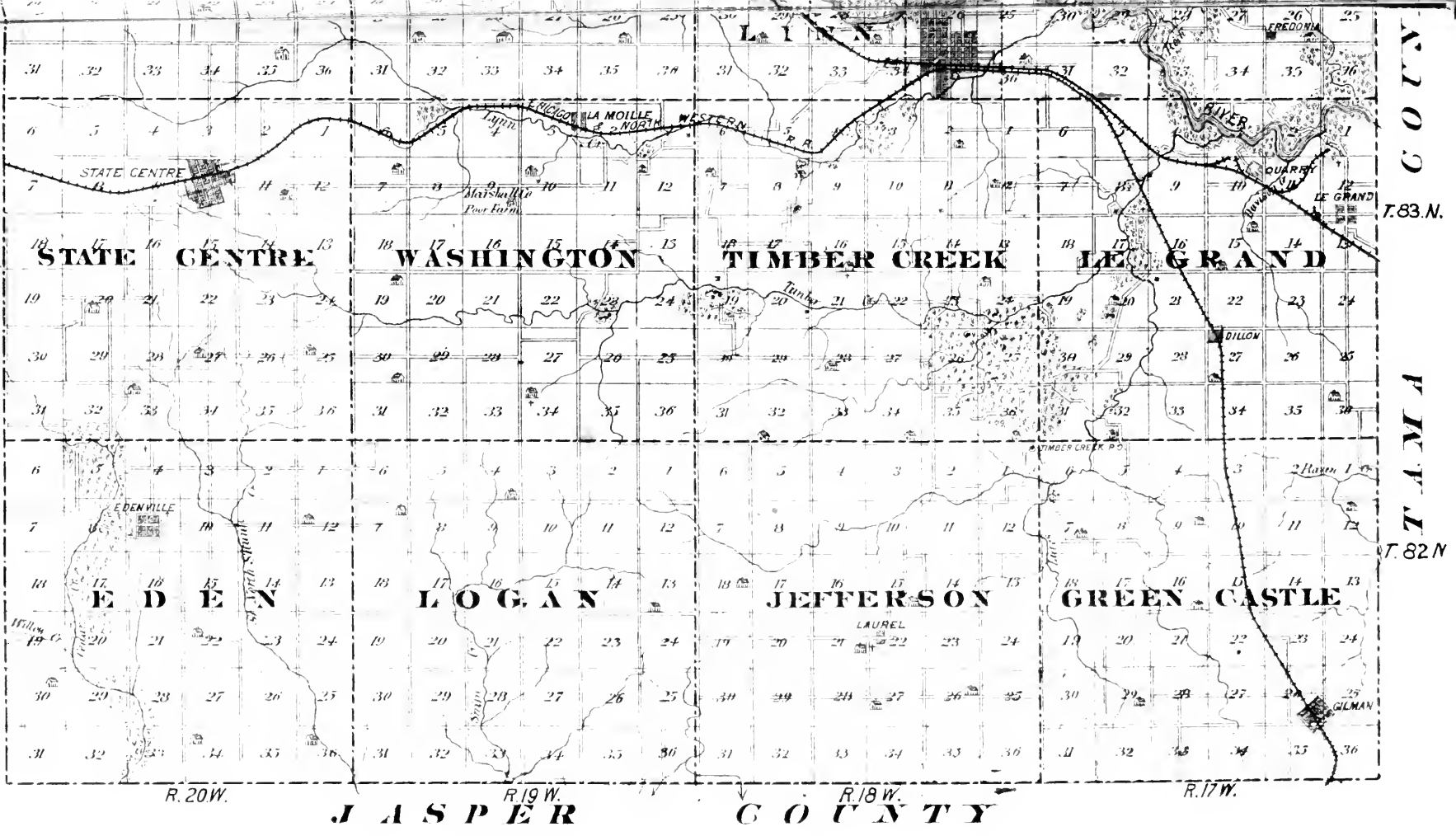


LINN
STATE CENTRE
WASHINGTON
TIMBER CREEK
LE GRAND
EDEN
LOGAN
JEFFERSON
GREEN CASTLE
LA MOILLE
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN R.R.
STATE CENTRE
Lynn Cr.
Marshall Co. Poor Farm
Tumber
FREDONIA
RIVER
QUARRY
LE GRAND
DILLON
TIMBER CREEK P.O.
EDENVILLE
LAUREL
GILMAN
T. 83 N.
T. 82 N
R. 20 W.
R. 19 W.
R. 18 W.
R. 17 W.
JASPER COUNTY
TAMA COUN

MAP OF MARSHALL COUNTY IOWA.

The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

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

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

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

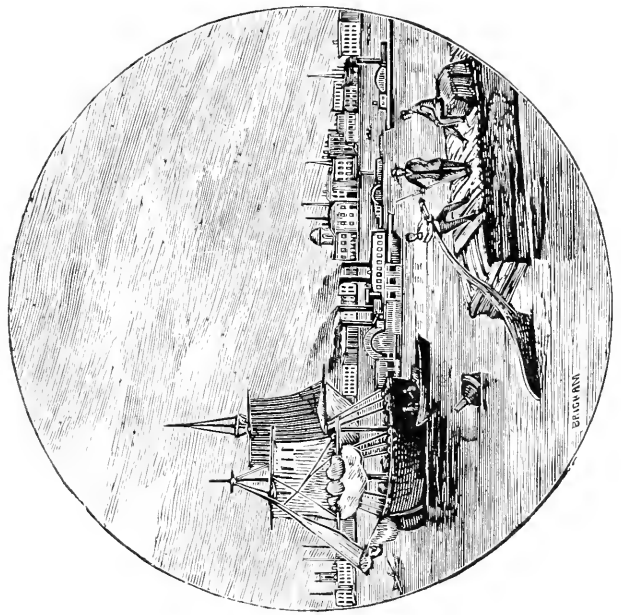
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

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

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

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



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

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

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

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

THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

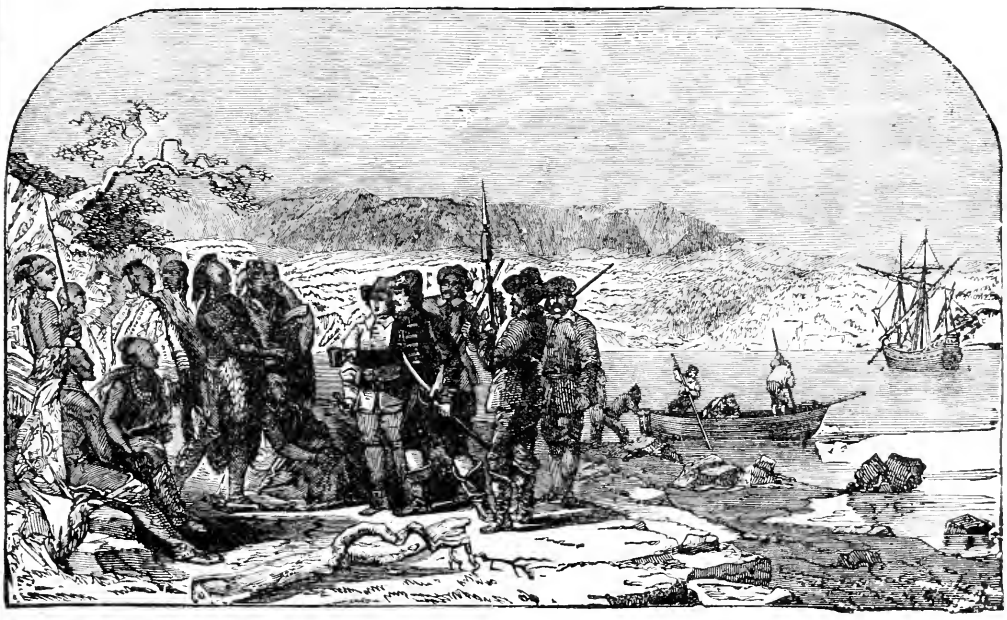
up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets,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

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

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

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

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



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

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

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

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

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

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

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

HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country.

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

IROQUOIS CHIEF.

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

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio.

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town: *anti*, against or opposite to: *os*, the mouth: *L*. of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

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

BREAKING PRAIRIE.

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

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

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

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

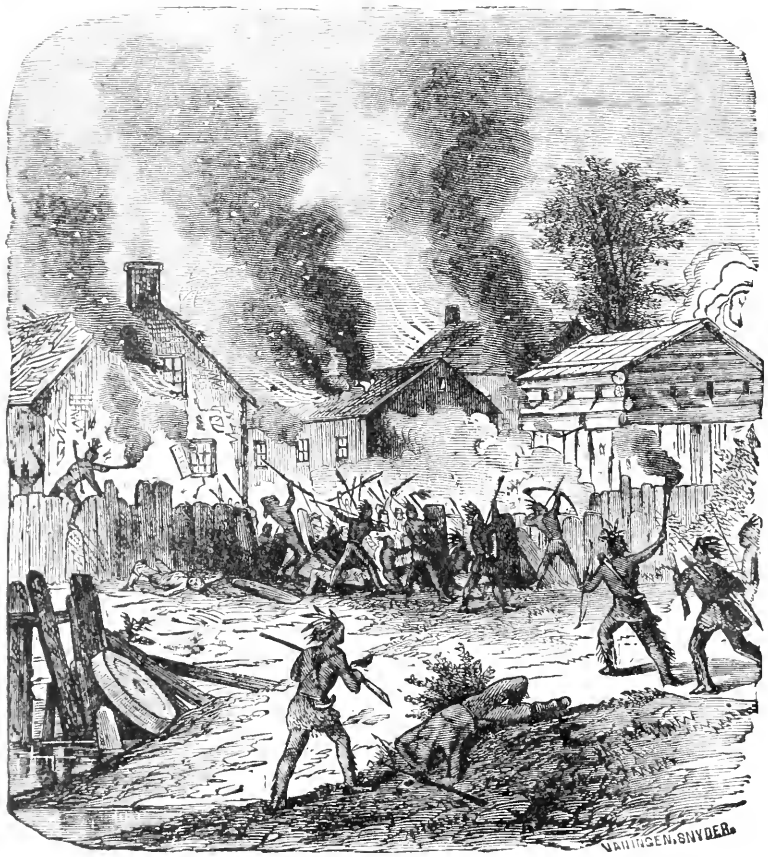
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—The above is the generally accepted version of the cause of the Black Hawk War, but in our History of Jo Daviess County, Ill., we had occasion to go to the bottom of this matter, and have, we think, found the actual cause of the war, which will be found on page 157.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order:

BIG EAGLE.

"Special Order, No. 430. "WAR DEPARTMENT,

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official: "E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the

CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

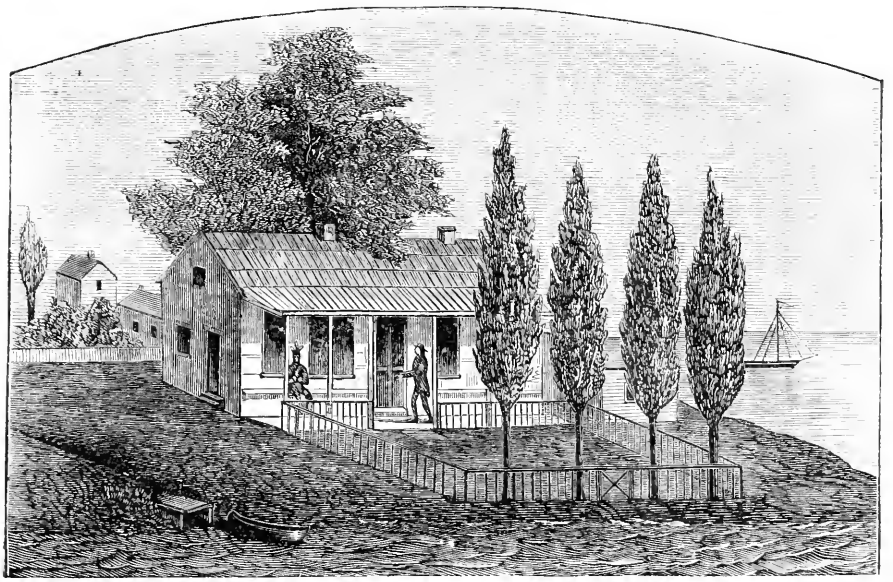
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.

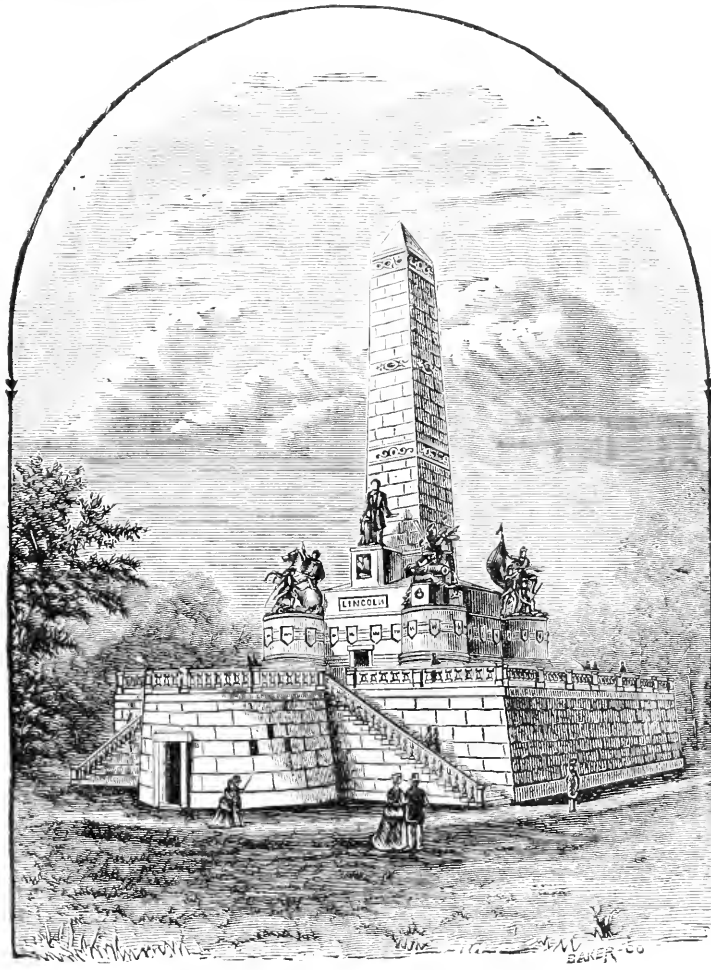
PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

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

A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

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

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

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

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

A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

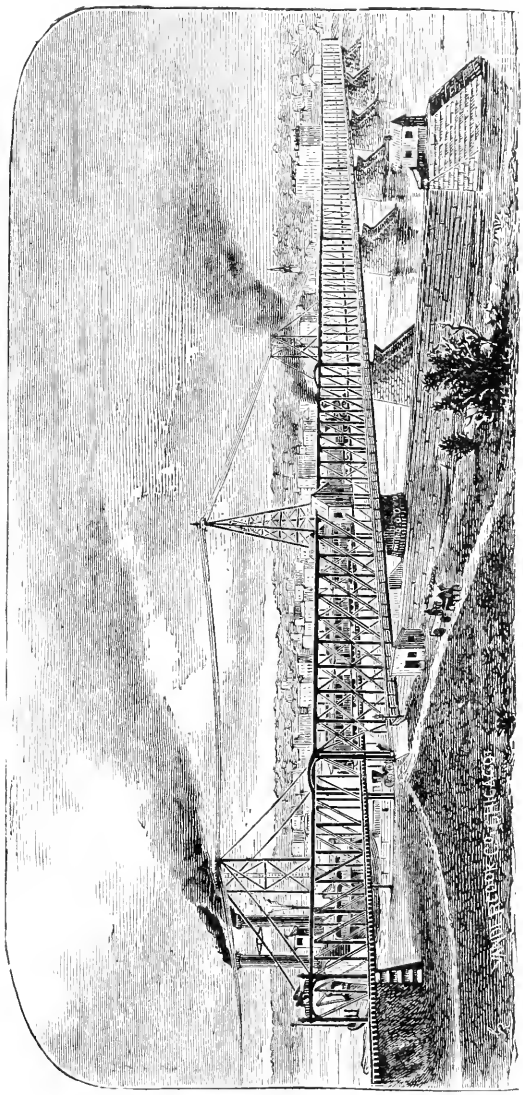
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

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

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

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

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



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

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

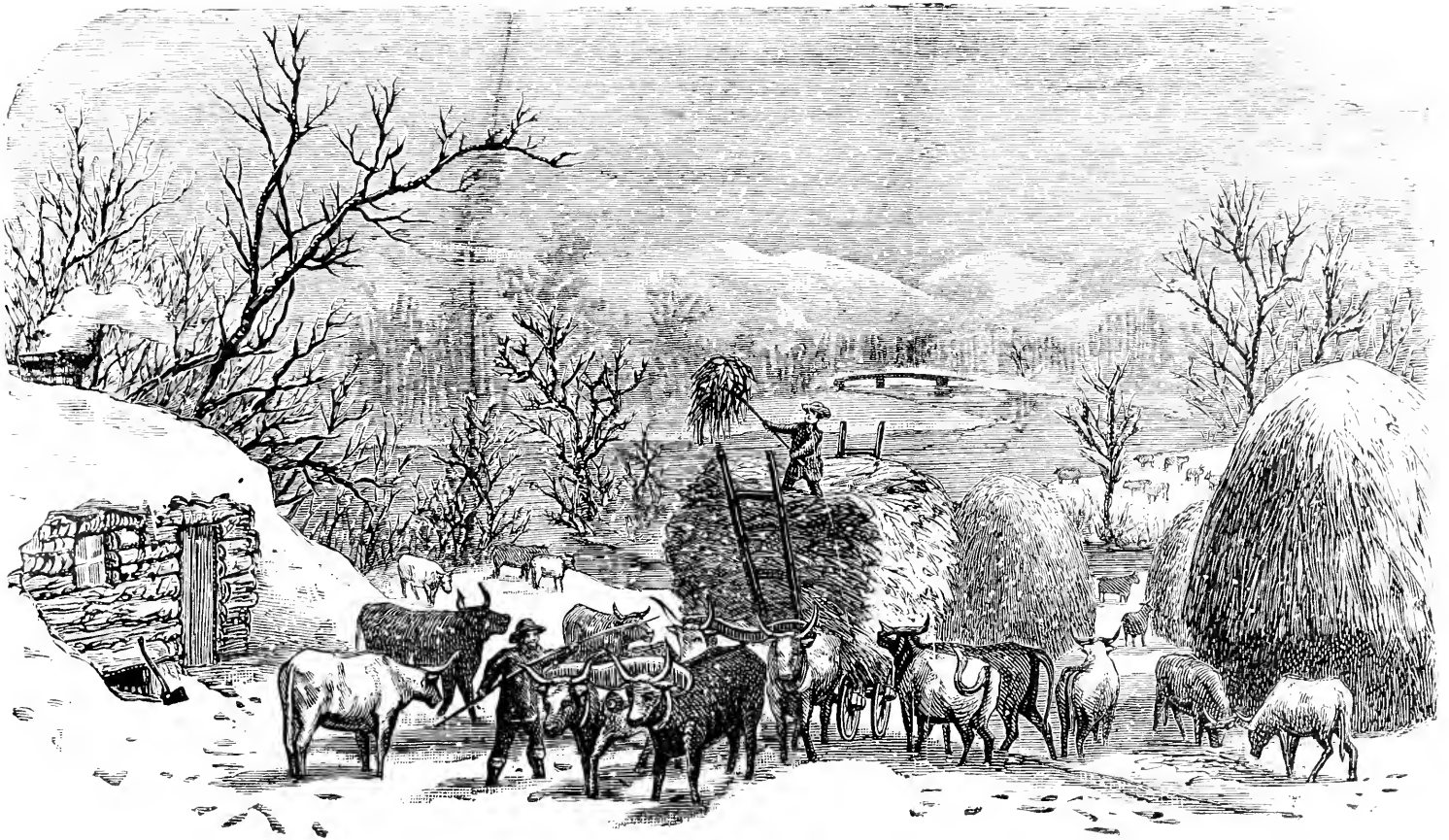
The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad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

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

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

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

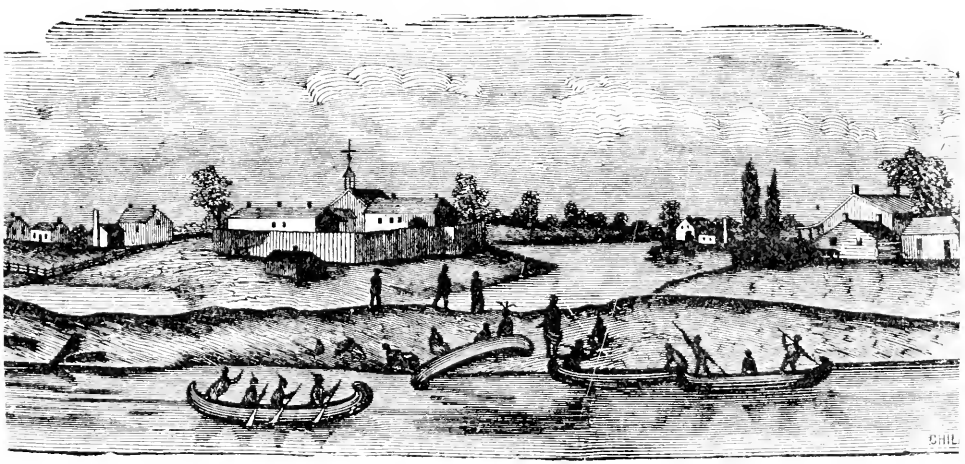
It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,



CHICAGO IN 1833.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

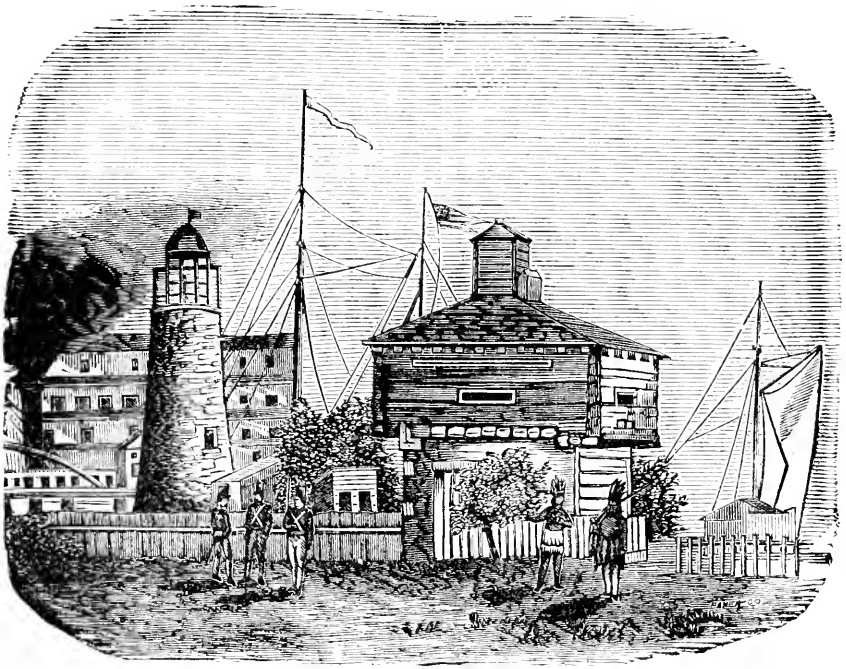
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is $215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

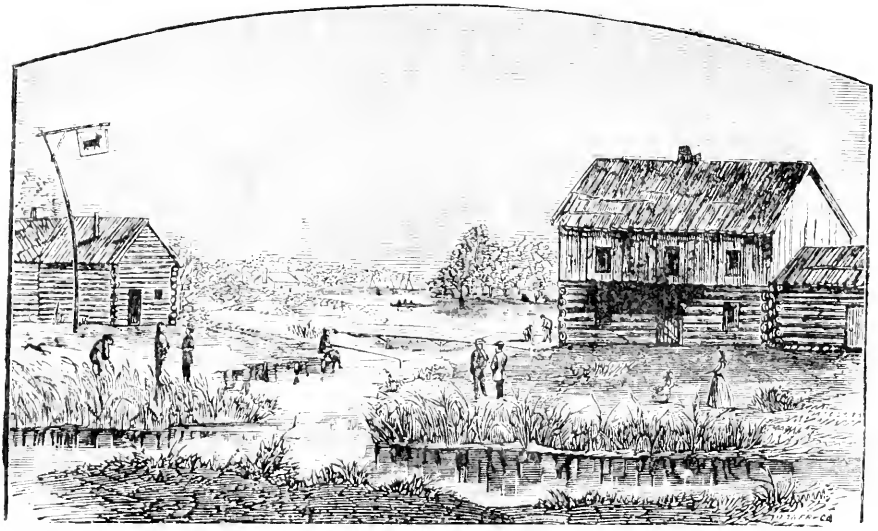
The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth $177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



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

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than $1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of $20,000,000. In 1870 it reached $400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above $450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is $24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, $659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was $294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the postmaster nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended $30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvers with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to $48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed $60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of $2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

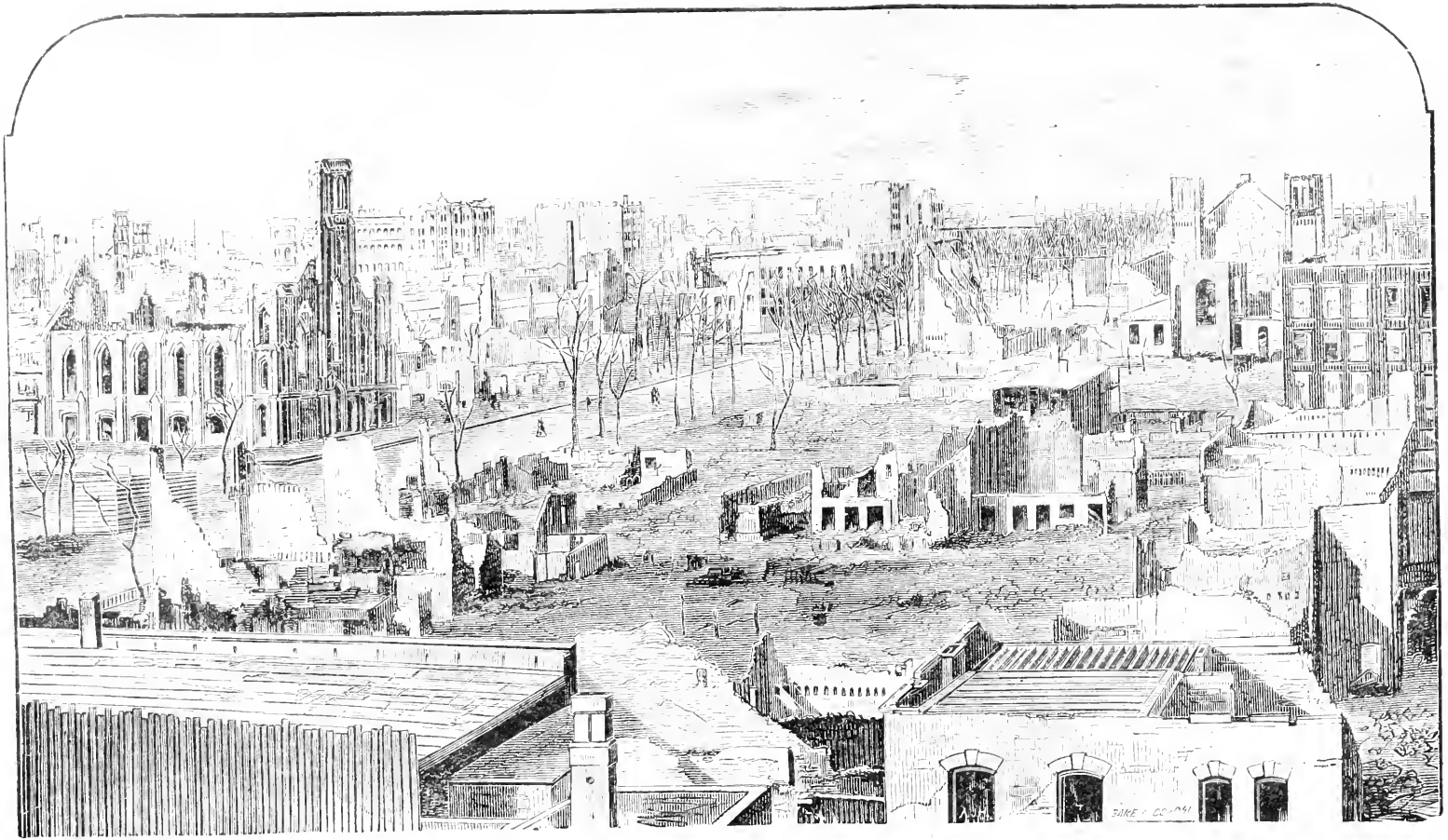
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land: with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future.*

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



RUINS OF CHICAGO.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

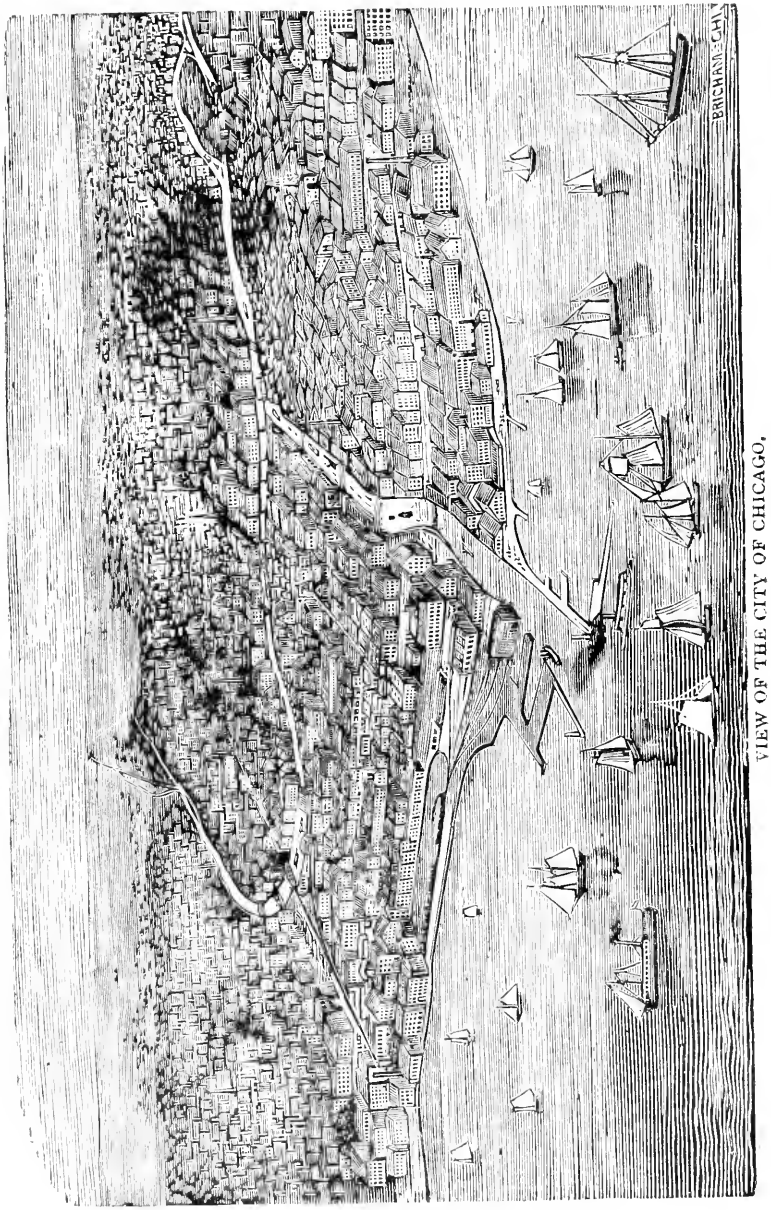
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people: and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland: but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N E. corner to Spirit Lake.....5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County)... .....4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River) .....4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri: but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculir deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallaw gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winneshiek County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	*Drift*	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous.	*Inoceramous bed*	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone	100
Carboniferous	Coal Measures.	Upper Coal Measures	200
		Middle Coal Measures	200
		Lower Coal Measures	200
	Subcarboniferous.	St. Louis Limestone	75
		Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
		Kinderhook beds	175
Devonian	Hamilton	Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Upper Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
Lower Silurian	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
	Trenton.	Galena Limestone	250
		Trenton Limestone	200
	Primordial.	St. Peter's Sandstone	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
		Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian	Sioux Quartzite	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter s sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of tribolites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles' in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral Acervularia Davidsoni occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of siliceous beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

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

Fossil shells are very common.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalapoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiapoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

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

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

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

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

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix* meekii and sassafras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

Counties.	*Acres.*
Cerro Gordo	1,500
Worth	2,000
Winnebago	2,000
Hancock	1,500
Wright	500
Kossuth	700
Dickinson	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particulary in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminæ of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from to top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it. in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

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

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

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

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

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

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

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

CLIMATOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

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

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

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

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Monin-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language.

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE.
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britian all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismembership of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

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

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor: the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 41° 21′ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of theAmericans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississppi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs: he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his apearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831–2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson: "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes.*—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

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

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

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

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

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

SPANISH GRANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondolet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the proprerty. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit:

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouaged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

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

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

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

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

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

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

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

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

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

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated $5,000 for a public library, and $20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated $20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed $51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of $20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only $5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississipi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things" and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at $1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See Hill v. Smith, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at $3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for $600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received $50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, $1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for $50.00 Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841–2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at $33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for $15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost $39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly $6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of $20,000 and the loan of $5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to $507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly $24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating $2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to $1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to $2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, $3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of $5,000, and in 1854 $4,000 more were appppropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost $123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purpoees of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was $150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at $2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	*Population.*	*Year.*	*Population.*	*Year.*	*Population.*
1838	22,589	1852	230,713	1869	1,040,819
1840	43,115	1854	326,013	1870	1,191,727
1844	75,152	1856	519,055	1873	1,251,333
1846	97,588	1859	638,775	1875	1,366,000
1847	116,651	1860	674,913	1876	.....
1849	152,988	1863	701,732	1877	.....
1850	191,982	1865	754,699		
1851	204,774	1867	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the "Star of Empire" had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as "The Great American Desert."

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated $20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The $20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of $91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

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

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

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

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

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territorry when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen bienially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to $2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience *may hereafter demand*,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing $2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive $500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over $1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing $2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated $1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856–7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows:

> The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

> The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated $3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and $10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows: Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of $2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem.*

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869–70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.	1859	1863
Francis Springer	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio	1877	1878
John H. Gear	1878	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS.	FROM	TO
Silas Foster	1847	1851
Robert Lucas	1851	1853
Edward Connelly	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.		
Hugh D. Downey	1847	1851
Anson Hart	1851	1857
Elijah Sells	1857	1858
Anson Hart	1858	1864
William J. Haddock	1864	.....

TREASURERS.		
Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop	1855	1862
William Crum	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark	1868	1876
John N. Coldren	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.		
Amos Dean, LL. D.	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*	1862	1867
James Black, D. D	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of $250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of $500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of $20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost $55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humaritarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, $4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and $50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated $258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to $13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of $125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for $88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for $6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of $55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to $3,000 per annum, and a charge of $25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of $5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for $10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877–8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Mattice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why $282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated $125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857–8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877–8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861–65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of $10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professer of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and $2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

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

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

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

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875–6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows:

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852	10,552.24
Total	45,957.94

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

V.—SALINE LANDS.

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

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

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

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

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

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

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

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

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

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

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

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

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

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

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal* to that originally *authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows:

Under the act of July 2, 1852	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County	200.00 "
Total	208,430.30 acres.

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

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of $150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of $50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

> There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was $34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of $28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, $1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at $9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to $2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, $1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, $1,136,995, making the grand total of $5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was $3,462,000. Annual interest, $276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to $198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only $364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at $571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from $198,142, in 1857, to $2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from $364,515 to $5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to ——.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Constitutional Convention, 1857—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

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

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

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

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

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occured in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of $800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract 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 regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops."

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864–65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

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

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry	959	39th Iowa Infantry	933
2d " "	1,247	40th " "	900
3d " "	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry	294
4th " "	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men)	867
5th " "	1,037	45th " " "	912
6th " "	1,013	46th " " "	892
7th " "	1,138	47th " " "	884
8th " "	1,027	48th Battalion " "	346
9th " "	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry	1,478
10th " "	1,027	2d " "	1,394
11th " "	1,022	3d " "	1,360
12th " "	981	4th " "	1,227
13th " "	989	5th " "	1,245
14th " "	840	6th " "	1,125
15th " "	1,196	7th " "	562
16th " "	919	8th " "	1,234
17th " "	956	9th " "	1,178
18th " "	875	Sioux City Cavalry*	93
19th " "	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry	87
20th " "	925	1st Battery Artillery	149
21st " "	980	2d " "	123
22d " "	1,008	3d " "	142
23d " "	961	4th " "	152
24th " "	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S†	903
25th " "	995	Dodge's Brigade Band	14
26th " "	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry	10
27th " "	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, 1864, for the older Iowa regiments	2,765
28th " "	956		
29th " "	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over	2,500
30th " "	978		
31st " "	977		
32d " "	925	Total	61,653
33d " "	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regiments	7,202
34th " "	953		
35th " "	984	Additional enlistments	6,664
36th " "	986		
37th " "	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865	75,519
38th " "	910		

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

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

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

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

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.				DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.					To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry	1	...	1	1	2	..	3	1	.....	1	4	...	4	34	3	46	1	.....	3	3
Second Cavalry	1	...	1	.....	2	...	2	.....	2	2	12	...	12	25	3	45	1	.....	5	5
Third Cavalry	3	...	3	2	4	...	6	.....	5	5	9	...	9	39	1	63	5	.....	3	3
Fourth Cavalry	3	...	3	.....	6	...	6	6	.....	6	8	...	7	31	2	55	4	.....	2	2
Fifth Cavalry	5	...	5	2	2	...	4	1	.....	1	6	...	6	35	.....	51	8	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	2	.....	1	1	1	...	1	15	2	21	.....	.....	1	1
Seventh Cavalry	1	1	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	23	.....	.....	1	1
Eighth Cavalry	3	...	3	.....	2	...	2	.....	2	2	10	...	10	23	1	41	22	.....	2	2
Ninth Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, First Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1	2	...	2	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Second Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	casu	alt's	rep.
Artillery, Third Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Fourth Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
First Infantry	1	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Infantry	6	...	6	4	2	...	6	2	.....	2	23	...	23	25	.....	61	1	1	8	9
Second Veteran Infantry	2	...	2	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	3	...	3	3	.....	9	1	.....	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1
Third Infantry	2	...	2	4	.....	...	4	1	.....	1	35	...	34	40	.....	81	8	.....	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry	2	...	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Infantry	3	..	3	3	2	...	5	1	.....	1	16	...	16	34	.....	59	.....	.....	5	5
Fifth Infantry	4	1	5	5	1	...	6	2	4	6	17	...	17	28	1	63	7	.....	3	3
Sixth Infantry	7	...	7	1	2	...	3	1	4	5	18	...	18	32	2	67	2	.....	1	1
Seventh Infantry	4	...	4	3	3	...	6	.....	.....	.....	22	1	23	37	3	73	6	.....	7	7
Eighth Infantry	3	...	3	1	4	...	5	2	2	4	14	...	14	30	2	57	12	1	3	4
Ninth Infantry	6	...	6	7	2	...	9	1	3	5	24	2	26	26	.....	72	9	.....	6	6
Tenth Infantry	6	...	6	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	4	16	...	16	32	.....	58	1	.....	1	1
Eleventh Infantry	3	...	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	4	8	...	8	25	3	47	4	.....	5	5
Twelfth Infantry	3	...	3	1	8	...	9	.....	.....	.....	11	2	13	19	1	45	22	1	.....	1
Thirteenth Infantry	2	...	2	4	3	...	7	.....	.....	.....	19	...	19	36	1	65	4	.....	4	4

Fourteenth Infantry	3	...	3	2	1	...	3	.....	.....	.....	6	...	6	22	1	35	20	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteenth Infantry	6	...	6	2	1	1	3	.....	3	3	22	...	22	27	1	62	5	.....	5	5
Sixteenth Infantry	5	...	5	3	3	...	6	2	.....	2	21	...	21	13	.....	47	15	.....	2	2
Seventeenth Infantry	2	...	2	3	1	...	5	.....	1	1	19	1	20	40	.....	69	14	.....	2	2
Eighteenth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	2	1	...	3	.....	.....	.....	5	...	5	20	5	33	.....	.....	5	5
Nineteenth Infantry	5	...	5	1	2	...	3	.....	2	2	7	...	7	18	1	36	12	.....	3	3
Twentieth Infantry	1	...	1	.....	2	...	2	2	1	3	6	...	6	20	.....	33	3	.....	1	1
Twenty-first Infantry	1	...	1	3	1	...	4	2	3	5	15	...	11	26	1	48	1	.....	2	2
Twenty-second Infantry	4	...	4	2	.....	...	2	2	.....	2	22	...	22	26	1	56	5	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-third Infantry	2	...	2	3	2	...	5	1	3	4	9	...	9	27	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-fourth Infantry	7	...	7	2	4	...	6	1	.....	1	17	...	17	23	.....	54	4	.....	1	1
Twenty-fifth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	2	2	...	4	1	.....	1	19	...	19	24	1	49	1	.....	2	2
Twenty-sixth Infantry	2	...	2	4	4	...	8	4	2	6	22	...	22	28	.....	66	3	.....	1	1
Twenty-seventh Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	3	2	3	5	7	...	7	17	.....	32	.....	.....	2	2
Twenty-eighth Infantry	4	...	4	2	3	...	5	2	2	4	16	...	16	21	1	50	4	.....	1	1
Twenty-ninth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	2	3	5	8	8	...	8	25	.....	39	2	.....	.....	.....
Thirtieth Infantry	4	...	4	5	2	...	7	.....	3	3	17	...	17	27	.....	58	.....	.....	1	1
Thirty-first Infantry	2	...	2	.....	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	9	...	8	33	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-second Infantry	3	...	3	3	2	...	5	3	4	7	9	...	9	13	1	38	5	1	1	2
Thirty-Third Infantry	.....	.....	.....	4	1	...	5	.....	2	2	8	1	9	26	.....	42	1	1	4	4
Thirty-fourth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...	3	.....	1	1	3	...	3	28	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	...	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry	3	...	3	1	4	...	5	.....	1	1	2	...	2	12	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-sixth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	1	6	...	7	.....	.....	.....	4	...	4	16	.....	27	23	.....	1	1
Thirty-seventh Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-eighth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3	27	.....	.....	2	2
Thirty-ninth Infantry	7	...	7	.....	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	5	...	5	15	.....	29	3	.....	1	1
Fortieth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	2	3	9	12	2	...	2	18	1	35	1	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Forty-sixth Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	casu	alt's	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.)	1	...	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	133	2	135	88	115	2	205	51	80	132	565	8	566	1225	56	2821	241	4	105	109

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

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.					DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.						TRANSFERRED.		
	In Action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability	Cause Unknown.	Total.	In Action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Missing.	Total Casualties.	Captured.	To V. R. Corps.	By Appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry	34	8	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	3	84	2	543	21	14	22	36
Second Cavalry	37	3	40	28	191	...	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	10	602	73	26	11	37
Third Cavalry	58	4	62	19	224	...	2	245	220	85	305	155	2	157	1	770	141	24	7	31
Fourth Cavalry	37	4	41	11	186	...	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	590	90	25	8	33
Fifth Cavalry	36	6	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	.....	452	209	14	3	17
Sixth Cavalry	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	.....	193	.....	1	5	6
Seventh Cavalry	37	8	45	2	92	...	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	.....	402	.....	3	5	8
Eighth Cavalry	24	3	27	9	91	...	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	2	274	237	20	.....	20
Ninth Cavalry	5	1	6	10	162	...	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	.....	258	1	10	1	11
Artillery, 1st Battery	7	...	7	3	51	...	.....	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	.....	124	.....	3	.....	3
Artillery, 2d Battery	1	...	1	1	29	...	.....	30	16	.....	16	14	1	15	.....	62	1	5	1	6
Artillery, 3d Battery	2	1	3	1	33	...	.....	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, 4th Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	5	...	1	6	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry	1	...	.....	.....	4	...	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge's Brigade Band	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Infantry	12	...	12	5	7	...	1	13	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	137	3	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Infantry	55	3	58	17	107	...	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	.....	758	13	9	6	15
Second Veteran Infantry	11	...	11	3	11	...	.....	14	2	1	3	41	.....	41	.....	69	.....	1	.....	1
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry	4	...	4	.....	27	...	.....	27	14	14	28	8	.....	8	.....	67	18	5	3	8
Third Infantry	52	3	55	28	99	...	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	10	749	85	13	4	17
Third Veteran Infantry	17	....	17	1	9	.....	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	23	.....	2	2
Fourth Infantry	57	1	58	51	237	...	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973	44	30	2	32
Fifth Infantry	59	1	60	29	90	1	.....	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	.....	699	96	45	2	47
Sixth Infantry	102	....	102	30	124	....	.....	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	3	855	54	7	.....	7
Seventh Infantry	94	....	94	35	135	....	2	172	180	108	288	328	3	331	.....	885	73	15	7	22
Eighth Infantry	49	1	50	44	137	....	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	8	761	382	21	13	34
Ninth Infantry	76	2	78	57	208	....	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	1	973	23	24	.....	24
Tenth Infantry	56	1	57	35	134	....	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	.....	739	16	41	5	48

Eleventh Infantry	54	1	55	25	148	...	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry	30	...	30	32	243	...	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	.....	768	382	19	3	22
Thirteenth Infantry	65	1	66	34	182	...	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	23	122	.....	.....	145	137	53	190	162	.....	162	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry	52	...	52	78	194	...	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry	57	...	57	32	217	.....	.....	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry	43	...	43	18	97	...	1	116	129	93	222	225	.....	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry	26	2	28	7	109	...	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	.....	449	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry	53	...	53	33	91	...	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	.....	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry	8	...	8	5	130	...	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	.....	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry	37	1	38	29	157	...	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry	53	1	54	52	126	...	2	180	150	8	158	245	.....	245	.....	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry	39	...	39	30	196	...	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	.....	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry	58	1	59	53	197	...	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	...	39	22	199	.....	.....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	...	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	.....	562	24	69	.....	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry	7	...	7	14	162	...	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry	52	...	52	24	180	1	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	...	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry	39	1	40	24	233	.....	.....	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry	11	...	11	16	261	.....	.....	277	137	38	175	77	.....	77	.....	540	13	72	.....	72
Thirty-second Infantry	56	...	56	33	203	...	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	.....	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry	25	1	26	37	166	...	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	...	4	2	228	1	.....	231	286	27	313	13	.....	13	.....	561	3	22	.....	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	.....	.....	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry	23	2	25	19	182	1	1	203	172	17	189	93	.....	93	3	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry	35	...	35	24	226	...	1	251	187	4	191	142	.....	142	.....	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry	3	...	3	.....	141	...	1	142	326	30	356	.....	2	2	.....	593	.....	2	.....	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry	1	...	1	.....	310	...	1	311	108	9	117	2	.....	2	.....	431	.....	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry	33	1	34	21	119	...	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	.....	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry	5	...	5	10	179	...	5	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	.....	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion)	.....	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry	.....	1	1	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry	.....	2	2	1	17	...	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	1
Forty-sixth Infantry	.....	2	2	1	23	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	28	3	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry	.....	1	1	.....	45	...	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First African Infantry [60th U. S.]	4	1	5	1	331	...	5	337	40	.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	383	.....	1	.....	1
	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	109	10011	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

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

POPULATION OF IOWA,

By Counties.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair	7045	3982	984			1616
Adams	7832	4614	1533			1727
Allamakee	19158	17868	12237	777		3653
Appanoose	2370	16456	11931	3131		527
Audubon	17405	1212	454			3679
Benton	28807	22454	8496	672		4778
Black Hawk	22913	21706	8244	135		4877
Boone	17251	14584	4232	735		3515
Bremer	13220	12528	4915			2656
Buchanan	17315	17034	7906	517		3890
Buena Vista	3561	1585	57			817
Buncombe*						
Butler	11734	9951	3724			2598
Calhoun	3185	1602	147			681
Carroll	5760	2451	281			1197
Cass	10552	5464	1612			2422
Cedar	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo	6685	4722	940			1526
Cherokee	4249	1967	58			1001
Chickasaw	11400	10180	4336			2392
Clarke	10118	8735	5427	79		2213
Clay	3559	1523	52			868
Clayton	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford	6039	2530	383			1244
Dallas	14386	12019	5244	854		3170
Davis	15757	15565	13764	7264		3448
Decatur	13249	12018	8677	965		2882
Delaware	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson	1748	1389	180			394
Dubuque	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett	1436	1392	105			299
Fayette	20515	16973	12073	825		4637
Floyd	13100	10768	3744			2884
Franklin	6558	4738	1309			1374
Fremont	13719	11173	5074	1244		2998
Greene	7028	4627	1374			1622
Grundy	8134	6399	793			1525
Guthrie	9638	7061	3058			2339
Hamilton	7701	6055	1699			1455
Hancock	1482	999	179			303
Hardin	15029	13684	5440			3215
Harrison	11818	8931	3621			2658
Henry	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard	7875	6282	3168			1712
Humboldt	3455	2596	332			695
Ida	794	226	43			172
Iowa	17456	16644	8029	822		3576
Jackson	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper	24128	22116	9883	1280		5239
Jefferson	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokok	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	5709
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7274
Louisa	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon*	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	2632
Mahaska	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattomie	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux	3720	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Union	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren	17980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	18541	22346	14518	8471	.....	3928
Warren	19269	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington	23865	18952	14235	4957	1594	5346
Wayne	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	3747
Winnebago	24233	1562	168	.....	.....	4117
Winneshiek	2986	23570	13942	546	.....	406
Woodbury	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at $4,870,937, with a balance of $1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, $840,031,703; equalized $480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly th whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.

INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, $3,896,541 as against disbursements, $3,532,406, leaving a balance, $364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, $3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

IOWA.

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of $20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic — are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was $398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, $13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to $2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to $266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of $800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake"), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorgum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, $300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, $14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, $78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, $1,045,933; of lumber, $1,327,618; of home manufactures, $338,423; of all live-stock, $45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at $85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached $333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating $602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, $886,-696; disbursements, $906,329. Value of church property, $4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of $2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

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

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

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to $53,000,000, being an increase of $11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869–70 was $77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.

HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of th Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS.
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL.
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

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

Article VIII.

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

Article IX.

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

Article X.

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

Article XI.

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

Article XII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

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

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

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

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

Article XV.

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

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

Counties.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		Counties.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson	1881	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1119	Kossuth	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon	410	352	26	.....	127	352	Lee	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton	1132	712	567	449	2701	1356	Linn	2521	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk	1780	1111	95	241	2479	1592	Louisa	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska	1823	1086	1041	596	3221	1701
Butler	1123	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2374
Calhoun	418	75	171	71	622	196	Marshall	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll	693	741	141	11	709	771	Mills	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar	1315	1093	206	416	2528	1445	Monona	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo	90	348	72	10	1274	418	Monroe	1034	928	217	26	1418	1246
Cherokee	562	71	383	86	864	175	Montgomery	1122	441	582	47	1749	759
Chickasaw	1279	1107	37	91	1771	1090	Muscatine	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clark	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton	1875	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton	2111	2527	286	66	3651	3398	Palo Alto	311	357	.....	3	313	333
Crawford	898	651	19	111	1943	638	Plymouth	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis	893	1231	863	12	1586	1631	Polk	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur	1469	961	319	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware	1226	1144	32	525	2243	1146	Poweshiek	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines	2315	1581	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson	197	8	.....	12	250	48	Sac	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque	1787	3115	406	53	2798	4477	Scott	3631	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett	213	28	.....	.....	216	36	Shelby	888	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette	1913	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd	1233	298	162	30	2032	751	Story	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama	1426	833	196	133	2237	1317
Fremont	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene	1051	215	551	27	1510	510	Union	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy	909	504	.....	8	1090	417	Van Buren	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie	1160	196	361	21	1434	629	Wapello	1740	1629	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren	1726	911	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock	349	95	24	2	281	99	Washington	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison	1318	86	523	13	1557	1386	Webster	850	127	1421	47	1293	987
Henry	1770	121	1041	119	2809	1185	Winnebago	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard	551	647	201	519	1494	600	Winneshiek	2074	1069	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt	582	149	115	61	523	183	Woodbury	1169	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida	324	54	101	.....	212	57	Worth	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa	1142	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright	391	166	117	98	579	184
Jackson	1619	1961	224	15	2126	2185							
Jasper	1977	1154	1018	268	3375	1801	Totals	121540	79353	34225	10639	171338	112121
Jefferson	1490	7	570	109	2166	1119	Majorities	1139	.....	.....	.....	59214	.....

Total vote, 1877, 215,766; 1876, including 349 Greenback, 242,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I	17158	14811	2347	32002	D. 1803	VII	19136	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II	16429	14653	1776	31122	R. 657	VIII	19658	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III	17325	16100	1225	33523	D. 63	IX	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV	20770	9670	11100	30440	R. 3824						
V	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5243		168289	118356	49933	*292111	.....
VI	18778	14149	4629	33497	R. 2724						

Total vote, 1871, 181,040; aggregate Republican majority, 24,521. *Including 5,166 Greenback votes.

Practical Rules for Every Day Use.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

Rule.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

Rule.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

Rule.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

Note.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by ¼ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

Rule.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the correct nswer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

Rule.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by 4½ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of 31½ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 22½.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height nd thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed 4½ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By ¼ or ⅖ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be ¼ or ⅖ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes ⅓ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches	make	1 link.
25 links	"	1 rod.
4 rods	"	1 chain.
80 chains	"	1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

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

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

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

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1¼ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

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

1875.	A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 10	To 7 bushels Wheat ..... at $1.25	$8 75	
" 17	By shoeing span of Horses		$2 50
Feb. 4	To 14 bushels Oats ..... at $ .45	6 30	
" 4	To 5 lbs. Butter ..... at .25	1 25	
March 8	By new Harrow		18 00
" 8	By sharpening 2 Plows		40
" 13	By new Double-Tree		2 25
" 21	To Cow and Calf	48 00	
April 9	To half ton of Hay	6 25	
" 9	By Cash		25 00
May 6	By repairing Corn-Planter		4 75
" 24	To one Sow with Pigs	17 50	
July 4	By Cash, to balance account		35 15
		$88 05	$88 05

1875.	CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March 21	By 3 days' labor ..... at $1.25		$3 75
" 21	To 2 Shoats ..... at 3.00	$6 00	
" 23	To 18 bushels Corn ..... at .45	8 10	
May 1	By 1 month's Labor		25 00
" 1	To Cash	10 00	
June 19	By 8 days' Mowing ..... at $1.50		12 00
" 26	To 50 lbs. Flour	2 75	
July 10	To 27 lbs. Meat ..... at $ .10	2 70	
" 29	By 9 days' Harvesting ..... at 2.00		18 00
Aug. 12	By 6 days' Labor ..... at 1.50		9 00
" 12	To Cash	20 00	
Sept. 1	To Cash to balance account	18 20	
		$67 75	$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A Simple Rule for Accurately Computing Interest at Any Given Per Cent. for Any Length of Time.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and *the quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of $462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. $462.50 multiplied by .48 gives $222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and $222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is $3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the $222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

$462.50
.48
370000
185000
60)360
$222.0000($3.70
180
420
420
00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.
20 things, 1 Score.

196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.
200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.
56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.

24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
20 quires paper 1 Ream.
1 ft. wide, 1 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers."

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we Rest."

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning "Long River."

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for "smoky water." Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for "bow."

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called "Carolana," after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for "at the head of the river."

Ohio means "beautiful;" *Iowa*, "drowsy ones;" *Minnesota*, "cloudy water," and *Wisconsin*, "wild-rushing channel."

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men."

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California.*

Massachusetts is the Indian for "The country around the great hills."

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River."

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its orignal owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Total Population.
Alabama	996,992
Arkansas	484,471
California	560,247
Connecticut	537,454
Delaware	125,015
Florida	187,748
Georgia	1,184,109
Illinois	2,539,891
Indiana	1,680,637
Iowa	1,191,792
Kansas	364,399
Kentucky	1,321,011
Louisiana	726,915
Maine	626,915
Maryland	780,894
Massachusetts	1,457,351
Michigan	1,184,059
Minnesota	439,706
Mississippi	827,922
Missouri	1,721,295
Nebraska	122,993
Nevada	42,491
New Hampshire	318,300
New Jersey	906,096
New York	4,382,759
North Carolina	1,071,361
Ohio	2,665,260
Oregon	90,923
Pennsylvania	3,521,791
Rhode Island	217,353
South Carolina	705,606
Tennessee	1,258,520
Texas	818,579
Vermont	330,551
Virginia	1,225,163
West Virginia	442,014
Wisconsin	1,054,670
Total States	38,113,253
Arizona	9,658
Colorado	39,864
Dakota	14,181
District of Columbia	131,700
Idaho	14,999
Montana	20,595
New Mexico	91,874
Utah	86,786
Washington	23,955
Wyoming	9,118
Total Territories	442,730
Total United States	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.	310,864
Chicago, Ill.	298,977
Baltimore, Md.	267,354
Boston, Mass.	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio	216,239
New Orleans, La.	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714
Washington, D. C.	109,199
Newark, N. J.	105,059
Louisville, Ky.	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.	82,546
Detroit, Mich.	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440
Albany, N. Y.	69,422
Providence, R. I.	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.	53,180
Richmond, Va.	51,038
New Haven, Conn.	50,840
Charleston, S. C.	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244
Troy, N. Y.	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.	43,051
Worcester, Mass.	41,105
Lowell, Mass.	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.	39,634
Hartford, Conn.	37,180
Scranton, Pa.	35,092
Reading, Pa.	33,930
Paterson, N. J.	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.	32,260
Mobile, Ala.	32,034
Toledo, Ohio	31,584
Portland, Me.	31,413
Columbus, Ohio	31,274
Wilmington, Del.	30,841
Dayton, Ohio	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.	28,921
Utica, N. Y.	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.	28,323
Savannah, Ga.	28,235
Lynn, Mass.	28,233
Fall River, Mass.	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870.	Population. 1875.	Miles R. R. 1872.
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	.....	25
California	188 981	560,247	.....	1,013
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	.....	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	.....	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	.....	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	857,039	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	.....	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	.....	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606
Michigan*	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	.....	990
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	246,280	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	52,540	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	.....	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	.....	159
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,301
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,336,729	1,725
Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59.587
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Colorado	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Dakota	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	.....	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Total Territories.	965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	4,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Wurtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Acres Unimproved Land.	No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.	Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.
				No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	
Appanoose	164059	161083	125188	9606	77789	1049	10838	64871	2385243	13756	387346	$1611937
Alamakee	134767	156821	109388	61880	937639	181	1964	24325	905920	12776	442829	1415769
Audubon	21146	23819	15986	6876	89235	10	97	9225	394655	788	33233	184153
Adams	65153	13735	54752	17947	281376	7	174	25174	969777	3951	141293	695318
Adair	83182	55680	66265	27550	435014	70	3500	30860	1402128	4155	159739	828171
Buena Vista	33118	37034	27010	15514	162737			7888	228231	2791	67069	207828
Benton	297518	53911	239408	99406	1343666	7	280	83244	3328921	15190	445070	2664995
Boone	156987	71810	108612	32505	429257	11	84	46151	1595752	10401	404620	1018453
Butler	149498	58998	121877	57907	779167	20	700	38685	1270878	13827	421719	1209785
Bremer	145367	17001	101810	48878	644795			28754	1026641	14259	518571	1144620
Black Hawk	213025	156881	181256	89361	1108024			56592	1939590	16804	538196	1898424
Buchanan	19056	71418	157240	61291	812312			48831	1811250	17431	556209	2615949
Clay	37053	39919	33375	17181	153159			8797	180120	4136	98766	123343
Cherokee	54638	28954	45112	31693	401507			9459	315215	3545	115595	35049
Cass	110864	45304	92785	40123	676209			40582	1901062	9079	176281	1284899
Crawford	58058	283414	45262	24000	324894			17957	648658	2902	99158	483357
Cedar	248869	41117	166485	40467	640541	26	295	78224	2845921	20243	675837	2606149
Cerro Gordo	52980	309895	48648	28199	415463			9512	265443	7199	228097	591617
Clayton	212291	151908	173622	86883	1305125	1347	21030	37918	1471263	20021	669895	2081793
Clinton	290855	57337		68683	1010345	12	428	89297	3061338	23704	702059	3049019
Chickasaw	96504	94772	74104	40162	643519	3	63	16821	514279	11744	446300	894656
Carroll	58065	309741	39159	26756	340161	3	20	16014	550041	3238	107577	451365
Clarke	98694	50487	78803	17968	217090	7	55	39066	1580260	12337	367643	7054987
Calhoun	26996		26618	11040	109631	10	150	10656	351120	2993	73182	221613
Davis	150038	116003	131597	5378	30993	5379	56405	62127	2115569	13643	345707	1603090
Decatur	115751	87172	95275	8211	77169	817	12239	50484	1763140	10555	344551	1024541
Dubuque	187831	98561	146244	49240	631135	84	1720	67118	1702391	25115	643322	1636132
Des Moines	143665	58165	97618	10615	113396	8688	117310	102924	2307938	9242	287392	1772992
Delaware	472029	62305	161357	60401	71728	5	50	56150	1690335	20577	632113	1693314
Dickinson	15770	29850	11961	5701	25822			3183	44455	2403	37282	45334
Dallas	132435	57765	114625	29256	445848	7	186	57652	2484898	9937	335124	1502047
Emmet	9989	25586	8387	3911	1510			2197	14273	1549	3241	15244
Floyd	147098	32130	110708	62067	941439			26462	642448	15461	487729	1367377
Fayette	179504	98156	133758	60779	863650	46	968	37091	1296480	20770	704407	1503127
Franklin	69859	43 46	65590	31096	455909			24066	758983	9532	328679	777106
Fremont	115907	198832	103039	13229	206901	841	16625	73845	1703985	5419	179645	1046066
Grundy	146089	47026	135108	67384	976607			40175	1482582	11786	401948	1593977
Green	59040	49838	52323	19391	257760	2	44	783037	783027	4227	120948	620905
Guthrie	87259	47220	76892	27189	393574	22	160	38902	1669134	4145	153505	792461
Hardin	128831	39930	97765	38464	497251			41304	1379961	10982	356945	1066627
Humboldt	29114	36906	27013	12046	20902			9998	297381	8974	90944	200001
Howard	115823	171048	61871	36115	582803			9916	307912	10210	340268	734409
Harrison	94848	337451	72287	23948	143701	84	1200	44720	1620192	3462	69140	786677
Hancock	10462	341615	9005	4889	70006			2067	57899	1353	48816	89405
Hamilton	63966	39935	52050	20676	294682			20441	670731	5108	168262	52762
Henry	182080	50249	110831	15026	180220	9041	113203	62672	2415670	13393	358221	1765670
Ida	7292	9494	6514	3108	48815			2301	108465	455	14060	7482211
Iowa	191041	89357	158488	48410	670247	36	1080	62518	2713830	11756	319071	2005049
Jackson	193290	142401	142401	43515	550000	491	7912	53962	1665518	23652	521156	1750091
Johnson	241021	71257	193019	45306	666779	100	1274	77142	3158178	17760	522197	2447875
Jasper	278881	179752	216949	79926	1107170			100217	4525889	15267	532239	2916838
Jones	208907	63298	140684	36090	462478	31	409	65423	1909524	18260	464824	1896416
Jefferson	167389	66979	125590	16237	164904	6192	66739	55061	1695510	14005	446128	1530140
Keokuk	208125	98999	119672	33278	368528	148	1363	75697	3327282	15582	447603	1919728
Kossuth	31550	48793	28835	10798	13139	140		9781	119777	5143	27857	105306
Lee	183832	78692	133580	10851	72624	15400	200407	59863	2190306	11817	279069	1631518
Lucas	108952	59557	88857	13954	153587	31	329	47022	1902530	12665	342164	1030554
Lyon	15872	318841	12766	8132	76742		54	2645	10396	3477	13789	32651
Linn	281118	62649	175655	52178	656597	12	160	91773	3439923	22670	585648	2590052
Louisa	151007	52922	100066	19764	189939	1388	16267	49642	2184658	6792	175755	1665739
Mitchell	126384	70176	94133	65534	1083811			11274	411961	14078	542662	1591878
Mahaska	232398	122190	150 68	34762	395532	205	2697	83775	3768209	16646	496248	2195785
Marion	199669	84779	153214	45136	529663	189	2212	84630	3835063	10937	335746	2181346
Mills	141512	53004	90837	24385	342961	32	513	59543	1533976	6528	232639	1003509
Madison	161998	188709	137079	37553	628314	25	484	69191	2953630	8743	285103	1709030
Monroe	102215	78206	91730	11638	101413	263	5584	45575	1738916	11512	241081	938362
Marshall	223735	45552	117303	69895	1125382	21	200	67699	2808256	13611	465245	2368278
Monona	52242	56278	39844	15734	183811			21577	818388	2304	66475	447665
Muscatine	178945	18832	129699	32375	416171	63	629	54760	1715973	13287	405562	1747906
Montgomery	104633	50607	86026	1381	551539	8	166	39251	1411467	5322	201635	1072127
O'Brien	33626	32070	26134	14901	157526			6379	106052	3107	53931	191542
Osceola	18490	31406	14651	8769	74757			2510	17279	1390	26829	69581
Polk	207689	56841	140450	37686	563389	21	394	77497	3272040	12188	431841	2140023
Pochahontas	21928	35572	19249	7434	30774			8981	229263	2541	40194	112666
Pottawattomie	124630	419489	90659	37369	588971	63	475	47258	1750038	5278	168081	1252629
Poweshiek	208089	48697	171788	57312	762826			86748	3571105	11416	333565	2393022
Page	156782	175471	115184	22689	355792	1220	20235	71386	2239043	9758	346507	1293463
Plymouth	58233	519 2	41779	33628	442736	10	160	10097	175778	4161	120437	434123
Palo Alto	18517	32225	16679	8606	23208	325		6641	142957	2979	46859	96616
Ringgold	18400	58829	50873	10026	78851	125	1762	35613	1145937	9118	255007	1115782
Scott	235515	19123	185712	17698	762315	40	618	59071	2226346	15915	528868	3041873
Story	148649	43874	99387	26658	330497	8	20	51273	1783477	11273	343265	1033743
Shelby	53180	39336	47230	22029	317944			17674	689556	2254	71676	573026
Sioux	34821	367304	33515	22166	251286			6780	32038	4591	45096	166980
Sac	21336	47201	24179	11056	110094		10	8662	279716	3035	6599	238880
Taylor	102861	235515	79142	15446	206813	244	3068	18260	1419680	8718	269657	908476
Tama	255182	90222	214941	95013	1437807			73251	2812859	13574	384469	2316405
Union	57005	33216	45826	10580	141188	53	960	24063	1130930	6127	187748	624260
Van Buren	153674	99528	113263	7455	58808	10928	121854	50211	1823622	12596	353698	1439586
Wayne	117766	66795	115089	10375	76346	143	1236	65625	2405187	13242	367396	1361376
Warren	194265	167178	158737	42155	654679	61	910	80280	3561365	8391	281510	2208392
Winnesheik	246140	131650	259169	112175	1813465			27185	977316	24307	8216508	2265252
Woodbury	44179	55097	39097	15243	278875			14617	490371	3072	91647	298209
Worth	48927	45957	32157	23092	410187			3530	122291	4445	161557	396506
Washington	225176	55952	157884	41646	469879	1479	11193	73265	2832241	15701	453320	2035264
Webster	97238	61741	70910	30554	391051	5		28713	917911	7491	207493	733342
Winnebago	17589	30625	12421	8939	162281	11	270	1374	52425	1327	45109	140219
Wright	35516	32387	28957	13629	196166			10089	281821	4134	135176	288685
Wapello	130209	63491	135173	17368	157535	1617	16159	57035	2143791	11570	293590	1455319
Totals	12627850	8410435	9354005	3690711	42669731	69188	759277	4700176	136284542	982991	29141352	$131536747

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

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

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

INTEREST.

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

DESCENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAXES.

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

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

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

CIRCUIT COURTS

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

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

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

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JURORS.

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

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

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

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

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

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

A MARRIED WOMAN

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

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

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

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

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTRAYS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

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

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

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

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

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

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

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more that twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of ——— County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at ——— and running thence ——— and terminating at ———, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Duputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces	48	Sand	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries	40	Sorghum Seed	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries	32	Broom Corn Seed	30
Osage Orange Seed	32	Buckwheat	52
Millet Seed	45	Salt	50
Stone Coal	80	Barley	48
Lime	80	Corn Meal	48
Corn in the ear	70	Castor Beans	46
Wheat	60	Timothy Seed	45
Potatoes	60	Hemp Seed	44
Beans	60	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Oats	33
Onions	57	Dried Apples	24
Shelled Corn	56	Bran	20
Rye	56	Blue Grass Seed	14
Flax Seed	56	Hungarian Grass Seed	45
Sweet Potatoes	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ℔ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ℔ lb, and Flour at $8@$12 ℔ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and ♯ for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at $1.20@$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

MR. F. H. COATS: CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at $1.50	$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30	60
Received payment,	$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18—.

——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, —— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after —— until paid. Interest payable ——, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, $—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In —— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that —— justly indebted to ———, in the

sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of $—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of $——, and $—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the —— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against —— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from ———, the interest to be paid ——.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And —— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18—. ——— ———.

——— ———.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
——— County. }

——— being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ——, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

——— ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or* the bill of sale *must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878. Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in theTownship of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law —said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testment, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(*Form No. 1.*)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
—— County, } ss.

I, ———, of the County of ——, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ——, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ——, and State of Iowa, on the —— day of ———,

A. D. 18—, at —— o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book —— of Mortgage Records, on page ——, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

———. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
—— County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a ——— in and for said county, personally appeared ——, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged —— signature thereto to be —— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and ——— seal, the day and year last above written. ———.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, and State of ——, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of —— County, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— the following described premises, situated in the County ———, and State of ——, to wit: (here insert description,) and —— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that —— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that —— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and —— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory note for the sum of —— dollars.

One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

——— ———.

——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed —— by and between ——— of the county of —— and State of ——, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of —— and State of —— party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, —— heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of —— and State of ——, described as follows, to-wit:

(*Here insert description.*)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said —— or order ————————

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within —— days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of —— dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of ———, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

———— ————,

———— ————.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this —— day of ——, A. D. 187–, by and between ————————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and ————————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of ——, A. D. 187–, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[*Here insert Terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to destrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenantable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons —— family, or in —— employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that —— will use the said premises as a ———, and for no other purposes whatever; and that —— especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that —— will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all —— rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that ——— will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that —— will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of —— family, or in —— employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, —— will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

——— ——— ——— ———

FORM OF NOTE.

$——— ——— —, 18—.

On or before the — day of ——, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay ——— ——— or order, ——— dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at ———. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within —— days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

——— ———

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of—— in consideration of —— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of —— County and State of —— do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described personal property, now in the possession of ——— in the county —— and State of ——, to wit:

[*Here insert Description.*]

And —— do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of —— dollars,

One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including $—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] ——— ———.

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— Dollars, in hand paid by ——— of ——, County and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— and to —— heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

And I do hereby covenant with the said ——— that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE OF

—— ——
—— ——
—— ——

——— ———
——— ———

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge,have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF ——— ———

—— —— ——— ———

—— —— ——— ———

—— —— [Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of —— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of —— County, and State of ——, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the —— day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of —— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

——— ———

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such device or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

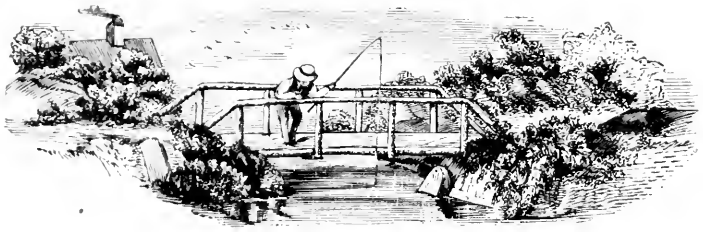
The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the *nature of a contract* of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is concurrent* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown.* These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too *often exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed* to *solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important* that all *persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode*, and *have no authority* to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal* for the *payment of expenses* incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, *before signing* their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is;* if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



(DECEASED)
MARSHALLTOWN

HISTORY OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The history of a county is usually little more than a compilation of imperfect records, partial traditions and vague legends. Very few of the counties have preserved with proper care the archives of the earliest days of their existence. Society was crude and men were unsuited by experience to places of official responsibility. No one thought that the careless transcript of primary meetings would one day form the staple of history. The duty of scribe was irksome to the pioneers, when necessity compelled some written evidence of organizing transactions; and brief indeed were the minutes of almost every public assembly.

"Had we supposed we were living history," remarked a pioneer to the writer, "we should have taken greater pains to record the daily acts of our simple lives. We would do differently were we to live our lives over again."

History is but a record of the present, when time has made it the past. Each act in one's life may be a topic of importance in the pages yet to be written. Nothing is too trivial or uninteresting in the routine affairs of those who mingle with public men, to be unworthy of a place in the diary of the local recorder of events. Some minor matter may serve to corroborate and affirm the time and method of a far mightier occurrence.

The History of Marshall County, however, differs from the general rule in this important particular. Instead of being dependent upon crippled records or unstable traditions, the story is composed of original statements, gathered expressly for this work from those principal participants in the thrilling scenes of the past who still live within the county, in the enjoyment of the blessings which accrue from lives of enterprising industry.

Marshall County is yet in its infancy, so far as years are concerned; but by its marvelous prosperity it holds a commanding place among the counties of the State. The brevity of its political life is not only favorable to the historian, affording him ample opportunities for communion with the original pioneers, but it is also significant in a material sense, inasmuch as it foreshadows a grander development of its inexhaustible resources within the lifetime of those who are now partaking of the fruits of their labors here. If less than a generation, estimated by the popular standard, is required to redeem the wilderness from a primeval state, clothe the prairies with richest crops and dot them with modern dwelling houses, may we not reasonably anticipate a far more rapid advancement toward wealth during the quarter of a century yet to come?

Those who entered upon the work of converting the wild lands into civilized abodes, began with no other assistance than strong hands and stout hearts. The patient ox, the sharp ax, the primitive hoe, the cradle and the scythe were man's only dependence. Mechanic art was then in its swaddling clothes. Cumbersome mechanism had been applied to the planting and harvesting of crops, but

those who favored the innovation on time-honored customs were tabooed and looked upon with pitiful astonishment.

But more than all else, the pioneers who made the first bold strokes for homes in the lovely land of Iowa were poor, almost without exception. Had there been unlimited numbers of improved appliances for agriculture at their very doors, they could not have availed themselves of the opportunities, from lack of means. And therein lies the pith and marrow of the credit due the noble vanguards of the West. From nothing but that which nature lavishly supplied, they builded strong and well. They labored with the energy of heroes, and deserve the reward of veterans.

Marshall County differs again from many counties of the State, in respect to some of the incidents of its early settlement. The customary monotony of pioneer life, which consisted of making claims, taking possession of them, and quietly improving the lands, is widely deviated from.

The reader is carried far back, to a period remote from that at which the first trapper wandered over the Indian hunting-grounds of the Iowa Valley, in search for the causes which led to the erection of the first habitation for white men on the fertile lands which were destined some day to become the County of Marshall.

Before beginning the work of recording the coming of white men to this region, let us consider the material construction of the locality and the natural division of its acres into prairie and woodland, hillock and valley.

In geographical position, Marshall County is one of the most fortunate of localities. Midway between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, east and west, and divided into nearly equal parts by the forty-second parallel of latitude, which is practically a dividing line of the State also, the county may be termed the pivotal county, with its capital for the central city of Iowa.

To add to this apparent centrality, two immense railroads traverse the county at right angles to each other in as near direct lines as it is possible to construct roadways, conveying to the mind of the observer who studies the map of Iowa the impression that Marshalltown is a *hub*, and that a pressure upon one of the long levers extending therefrom, might easily turn the State to suit the occasion.

Nature was lavish of her gifts upon this lovely section of Iowa. She bestowed upon it fertility of soil, abundance and purity of water, inexhaustible quarries of valuable building stone, vast beds of clay for brick-making, areas of timber that are practically beyond the requirements of man, and, above all else, a most salubrious climate, where the farmer, the tradesman and the capitalist can not only pursue his respective vocation, but can also do so with impunity, fearing neither epidemic, malarial fever nor tornado.

Marshall County is divided into eighteen civil townships. An effort will soon be made to create another township, to be called Linn, of the territory now embraced in the civil Township of Marshall, leaving the municipal corporation of Marshalltown free from the township. At the present writing (September) the list of townships is as follows:

Vienna, Liscomb, Bangor, Liberty, Minerva, Marietta, Iowa, Taylor, Marshall, Marion, Le Grand, Timber Creek, Washington, State Center, Eden, Logan, Jefferson and Green Castle.

The superficial area of the county is sixteen Congressional townships, or 368,640 acres.

The surface of the county is all that the farmer could desire. It is just sufficiently undulating to afford ample drainage, but is not hilly. In certain localities, near the larger streams, the elevations rise to altitudes which might

be termed hilly by prairie farmers; but those settlers who came from the Eastern States found the rolling lands of Central Iowa a desirable compromise between the rocky peaks of Eastern New York, Pennsylvania and New England, and the monotonous stretches of the prairie regions.

This is, of course, a prairie country; but it is that most delightful of varieties which may be denominated diversified prairie. Along the streams there are bottom lands of considerable width and inexhaustible fertility; but the major portion of the soil is high and well drained, from fifty to more than a hundred feet above the water level, waving backward from the river beds in a grand panorama of richly cultivated farms, interspersed with belts of native forest timber.

The scenery from many an elevation throughout the county is worthy of the pencil of an artist. Could the peaceful pastoral scenes be transferred by skillful limner to canvas, and hung upon the walls of some metropolitan gallery, the critic and the connoisseur would pause with delight, to do honor to the vision. The grandeur of the mountain range which so enchanted Bierstadt, it is true, is not to be discovered in this State; nor does the solemn stateliness of the forest, which Bryant loved so dearly, awe the observer with its sublimity. Nature seems to have wearied in her creation of the marvelous, and here rested her senses with a far more peaceful scene. The native groves allured the timid deer, nor offered them alarm by sudden change of view from pastoral to weird. The open lands, as though fresh from the hands of cultured floriculturist, bloomed forth perpetual flowers.

It needed no vivid imagination on the part of those who saw this region at its earliest settlement to persuade them of their entrance upon an Eden. There was that atmosphere of semi-cultivation pervading all things which inspired one with a belief that this county was once the home of industrious peoples, who had, from some unknown cause, suddenly retired from the spot, leaving their richly-tilled farms to become half wild again from lack of attention.

The pioneers were not poetic, as a general thing; but there is scarcely one of them that does not speak to-day of the entrancing spectacle offered on their arrival here. It seemed to them that the bountiful hand of Nature had been opened with such prodigal generosity that no alternative was left them but to accept the invitation to remain and partake of the feast.

The soil of the upland prairies is deep and rich, composed of a black, alluvial loam, with a small admixture of sand, is free from gravel or surface stone, and is adapted, in every respect, to the growth of all cereals, vegetables and grasses peculiar or possible to be cultivated in this latitude.

The fallacy that a perennial sod cannot be grown in this region has been fully exposed. The native grasses and the infinite varieties of the floral tribe become extinct, without cultivation, in the course of time; but where a more speedy process of extermination is desired, the ordinary methods of cultivation will soon place a sod over the rich bottom lands or hillocks that will afford the amplest pasturage for flocks and herds. This subject will be more fully treated in another chapter.

The county is one of the best watered sections of the State. The principal stream which flows through the county is the Iowa River. It crosses the north boundary about a mile and a half from the center, east and west, on Section 2, Town 85 north, Range 19 west, in the civil township of Liscomb, and flows in an exceedingly irregular manner, but in a general southeasterly direction, finally crossing the east line of the county, on Section 1, Town 83 north, Range 17 west, civil township of Le Grand.

About one quarter of the county lies on the northeast side of Iowa River. The Iowa is a fine, rapid stream of pure water, which preserves its volume in all seasons of the year. The usual width at this point is about forty yards.

The main tributaries of the Iowa are as follows: From the north and east side, Asher Creek, which rises at the north line of the county and discharges its waters nearly opposite the city of Marshalltown, being about eleven miles in length; Dean's Creek, which rises in Liscomb and Vienna Townships and flows southward, emptying north of the county seat; Nicholson's Creek, rises in Marion Township, and empties about four miles east of Marshalltown.

The tributaries from the west and south are as follows: Honey Creek, rising in Hardin County, and running southeasterly, empties into the Iowa in the southeastern corner of Bangor Township; it is composed of two branches which unite about a mile from its mouth, the main stream being about ten miles in length; Minerva Creek, made up of a number of small streams rising in the extreme northwestern and western parts of the county, is a beautiful stream, entering the river in the southeastern corner of Marietta Township; the Little Minerva enters it about one mile from its mouth; the main stream is about ten miles in length; Linn Creek, rising near the west part of the county, runs very nearly east its whole distance, and empties into the Iowa two miles east of Marshalltown; it is twenty-six miles long, and the longest stream in the county; Timber Creek, waters more than any other stream in the county, is made up of a great number of branches which traverse the whole south part of the county, and which, when united, form the largest volume of water discharged by any of the Iowa's tributaries in this county; it empties into the Iowa about two and a half miles from the eastern line of the county; the main stream is about twenty-three miles long.

The southeastern portion of the county is well-watered by the branches of the Skunk River, three or four of which rise in the county and flow south; Clear Creek is the most important, and runs through the west part of Eden Township for about eight miles.

The census of 1875 shows that there were at that time 15,687 acres of native timber in the county. To this must be added 5,526 acres of timber that has been planted since the region was settled, giving a total of 21,213 acres. This is exclusive of shade trees or orchards. The timber lands of Iowa are not so valuable as the original settlers anticipated they would become. In the days of first settlement, it was supposed that one-third of the farm must be woodlands, in order to provide against a dearth of fencing timber and fuel. This theory is completely exploded. Prairie lands are constantly increasing in price, while woodlands hold but an unsteady market value. Fuel is inexhaustible, and fences may be made on open lands much cheaper and more satisfactory from wire. This rule does not apply as markedly to Marshall as to some other counties; but the market is so controlled by other fencing materials that only a local trade can be secured by owners of timber. In wood regions, the supply is greater than the demand, as the growth of wood is probably equal to the consumption. Thus it is seen that the fears of the timid are not to be realized, but that the open country is far more valuable than the heavily-timbered localities. Marshall County will never suffer from a scarcity of woods.

This county is as well adapted to the growing of fruit as is any interior section. With proper care and cultivation, the apple, plum, cherry and grape may be successfully grown. The smaller fruits grow luxuriantly, as did the native fruits before man's advent on the scene.

The agricultural statistics show Marshall to be one of the foremost counties in fertility.

The county is rich in building stone, the quarrying of which forms a valuable industry.

The topics of material development and business progress are treated in special chapters, in an appropriate manner.

GEOLOGY.

The history of Marshall County would be incomplete without a sketch of of its geology. The geological formation of the county involves a knowledge of many of the contiguous counties, and to some considerable extent, of the whole North American continent. Geology is a history of the formation of the earth and its changes, and, like all very ancient histories, its pages are oftentimes only fragmentary; some of them lost and gone forever, while even whole chapters have totally disappeared. The early history of all nations is mythical and fabulous, and, to a great degree, unworthy of confidence; but geological knowledge has been obtained by practical observations and the severest inductive reasoning, and should command our warmest admiration.

It is not intended to give a scientific and professional article on the geology of Marshall County, but only a short popular treatise, so as to interest every man and woman of good observation who shall peruse it, and to call their attention, at least, to the superficial formation of the earth, so that in a few years there may be hundreds of observers of interesting geological facts where there is but one at the present time.

That geology commends itself to us as a truthful science, will be very readily elucidated by a very simple statement of a fact within the comprehension of all.

To illustrate: A certain kind of rocks are called Archæan or Laurentian. These are the most ancient rocks known to geologists; at one time they were supposed to be destitute of fossils. In all the systems of rocks they occupy the lowest, and consequently the oldest, position; but in whatever part of the earth found, they are always recognizable by the geologist. So the Devonian rocks are distinguished by certain fossil fishes that are found in them, and in them alone. The Carboniferous rocks are known by certain fossil mollusks; the Cretaceous, by certain reptiles that occur in no other formation; and so every geological period has its characteristic fossils, by means of which the formation and its comparative age may always be accurately determined.

The geologist will always know the coal-bearing rocks from any other class; and this knowledge ought to be possessed by every one interested in explorations for coal. Le Conte says: "It has been estimated that the money, time and energy uselessly expended in the State of New York in exploration for coal, when any geologist might be sure there was no coal, would suffice to make a a complete geological survey of the State several times over." Is the same not true of Iowa and of Marshall County?

In sketching the geology of this county one is reminded of the supercilious old Fadladeen when criticising Feramorz's poetry. "In order," said he, importantly swinging about his chaplet of pearls, "to convey with clearness my opinion of the story this young man has related, it is necessary to take a review of all the stories that have ever—" "My good Fadladeen!" exclaimed the Princess, interrupting him, etc.

Even with the gentle admonition of the beautiful Princess, it must be said the geology of Marshall County is a small section of the geology of North America, and North America is the oldest continent of the earth, in spite of the misnomer, "New World." It is new only in civilization. Still, we are able to refer to the primary theories of geology only in the briefest manner. The oldest rocks, the Archæan, are not found in Iowa; but the two next oldest groups, the Silurian and Devonian, crop out in the northeastern part of the State, and dip back west and southwest. Next come the Subcarboniferous formations, or those underlying the coal formations. In this group are comprised the Marshall County beds of limestone, called by Prof. White the Kinderhook beds, which are said by him to extend from Burlington north to Pocahontas County, a distance of more than two hundred miles. They crop out in Des Moines, Washington, Tama, Marshall, Hardin and Franklin Counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

Next come, lapping on to the limestone beds of Marshall County in the south and west, thin beds of sandstone, of the Carboniferous age, upon which *should have been*, or some time *may* have been, formed beds of coal. Above the limestone, comes the bowlder or unassorted blue clay, the product of glaciation, hereafter to be described. Above the bowlder clay, the drift deposit of the Champlain period. The oldest formations of the Silurian and Devonian ages, which should occupy the *lowest* position, do actually come to the surface in the *higher* parts of the State, viz.: in the northeast; but their dip being south and southwest, they pass so deep under Marshall County as to entirely escape observation. It then remains for us to speak only of the limestone, the carboniferous formations, and the glacial and Champlain deposits. If the Cretaceous period made any formations here, they were all glaciated away.

FORMATION OF LIME BEDS.

Limestones have mainly been formed in the bottom of the ocean; the older and purer kinds in the deep, still sea; the more recent and less pure in a shallow and disturbed sea. When the great limestone deposits were made in the Mississippi Valley, a deep salt ocean extended from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. This was the age of mollusks (shell fish), and the sea bottom swarmed with them. Many of the rocks seem to have been wholly made up of conglomerate shells. In this age of the world, there was no creature living with a spinal column or a brain; but corals, a low order of radiates, as crinoidea, several varieties of mollusks, crustaceans, called trilobites (somewhat corresponding to the river crawfish), and some lowly *worms!* These were the highest development of animal life when the earlier limestone rocks were being slowly formed.

This Silurian age was succeeded by the Devonian, characterized as the age of fishes, during which were deposited the Hamilton and Carboniferous limestones. Then came the Subcarboniferous period, during which were deposited the limestone beds of Marshall County. These were formed in a comparatively shallow sea, a fact proven by numerous ripple marks in the rocks, also by their sandy composition in some layers, and farther, by an occasional thin layer of clay intervening between the strata of rocks. These were uneasy times on the earth's crust, when it was given to upheavings and down-sinkings over large areas. Then it was that the whole northeastern and eastern part of the State was upraised. All of Marshall County, but the southwestern part, par-

ticipated in the elevation. The State was a "down grade" all the way from Allamakee County to the southwest quarter of Marshall County.

THE GREAT COAL BASIN

was formed west and south throughout Iowa, reaching into Missouri and Kansas, and perhaps into the Indian Territory and Texas. Over this vast area there stretched *a vast, dismal swamp.*

On this great marshy plain grew the rank vegetation that was in the future to be pressed into coal. It was a wilderness of moss and ferns and reeds, such as can be found nowhere on earth at the present time. Prof. Gunning, in speaking of it, says: "To the land forest of coniferas and cycads, and the marsh forest of scale trees and seal trees and reed trees and fern trees, add an undergrowth of low herbaceous ferns, and you have the picture of a primeval landscape. Blot from the face of nature every flowering weed and flowering tree, every grass, every fruit, every growth useful to man or beast; go, then, to the Sunda Islands for the largest club moss, to the East Indies for the largest tree fern, to the damp glades of Caracas for the tallest reeds, to the Moluccas for their cycad and to Australia for its pine, to the ponds and sluggish streams of America for their quillwort, and place them all side by side over a vast marsh and its sandy borders, and you will faintly realize your picture of a primeval landscape. Dwarf the cycad andthe pine, lift still higher the tapering column of the tree fern, multiply by two the bulk of the reed and by three the club moss, lift the quillwort from the water, and to its long, linear leaves add a fluted stem eighty feet high, and you would fully realize a Carboniferous landscape—realize it in all but its vast solitudes. Not a bird ever perched on spiky leaf or spreading fern of a coal forest. No flower had opened yet to spread fragrance on the air, and no throat had warbled a note of music. Such poor animal life as the carboniferous world then possessed left its imprint on wave-washed shore and in the hollow stems of fallen trees."

This was the beginning of the age of amphibians. Then lived the progenitors of the loathsome alligator and lizard. La Conte says: "The climate of the cool period was characterized by greater *warmth*, *humidity*, uniformity and a more highly *carbonated condition* of the atmosphere than now obtained." We may, therefore, picture to ourselves the climate of this period as *warm*, *moist*, *uniform*, *stagnant* and *stifling* from the abundance of carbonic acid.

Such conditions were extremely favorable to vegetable life, but not to the higher forms of animal life. Neither man nor monkey nor milk-giving animal of any kind lived for many cycles of time after the Subcarboniferous period: but that vegetation grew rank, scientific facts corroborate; thus, Prof. Gunning says: "It takes between five and eight feet of vegetable debris to form one foot of coal. A Pittsburgh seam is ten feet thick, while one in Nova Scotia is thirty-five feet in depth. The Pittsburgh seam represents a vegetable deposit of from fifty to a hundred feet in depth, and the one in Nova Scotia between a hundred and seventy-five and three hundred and fifty feet in thickness. A four-foot seam in Jasper County would represent from twenty to forty feet of vegetable debris.

During the growth and decay of this vegetable matter, the surface of the earth did not sink; but this quiescent period was *followed* by one of submergence. "The surface, loaded with the growth of quiet centuries, was carried down beneath the sea, where it was swept by waves and overspread by sands and mud." It was in nature's great hydraulic press, where it remained until

another upheaval again threw it to the surface, and another long era of verdure succeeded the one of submergence.

Thus, emergence and submergence succeeded each other as many times as the coal seams and the shale, slate or sandstone alternate—in some parts of Iowa three times, in Nova Scotia, about forty times! Who can compute the centuries here recorded?

Marshall County was only on a shallow margin of the great coal basin, consequently, no coal was manufactured within her borders, or so little as to be unworthy of notice. Let him that would prospect for coal in Marshall County be sure he does not bore into Kinderhook limestone or *subcarboniferous shale*, as the coal deposits *must* be found *above* and not *below* such formations.

The next higher formation above the coal-bearing strata is the cretaceous, or chalk. If there was ever a deposit of it in Marshall County, it was swept away by the Glacial or Champlain period. So we pass by this "missing link" and come to the consideration of the

DRIFT PERIOD.

That the surface of Marshall County, and of Iowa, and, in fact, the whole of North America north of the thirty-eighth parallel, is covered by a material known as drift has become a popular opinion. Strewn all over the country, on the hills and in the valleys and on the level prairies, covering up the native rocks to a depth of from twenty to three hundred feet, is found this peculiar deposit. The well-diggers and the colliers, in their excavations, encounter it, and the quarryman has to *strip* it from the surface of his rock bed. It is not all alike: first there are a few feet of surface soil, created by recent vegetable deposits; then a variable depth of clay, or clay and sand intimately blended; then water-worn gravel and sand, and then *blue clay*, resting upon the country rock.

Scattered over the continent are frequently seen "lost rocks," or bowlders, of various sizes and of different varieties, some of granite, others of gneiss or trap, and occasionally some of limestone. These bowlders are also frequently found in excavating the earth.

The blue clay which lies upon the country rocks, or the original formation, is the oldest of the drift deposits. It consists of a heterogeneous mixture of dark blue clay, sand, gravel, pebbles and irregular-shaped stones and bowlders, of various kinds and sizes, unassorted and unstratified, and therefore could not have been deposited in water. Sometimes, an occasional piece of stone-coal and fragments of wood are found in it. This blue clay is *bowlder* or glacier clay. From whence it came and how formed is one of the most interesting subjects that scientific minds have investigated. The history of glacial phenomena is the history of the deposition of the blue clay formation.

Too much credit cannot be given to the late lamented Prof. Agassiz and Principal Forbes for their discovery of the laws regulating glacial action. These eminent *savants* built a hut on a living glacier, in Switzerland, and studied it in all its relations to the past history of the globe.

Prof. Gunning says: "The area of Greenland is nearly eight hundred thousand square miles; and all this, save the narrow strip which faces an ice-choked sea, on the west, is a lifeless solitude of snow and ice. The snow overtops the hills and levels up all the valleys, so that, as far as the eye can reach, there is nothing but one vast, dreary, level expanse of white. Over all broods the silence of death. Life, there is none. Motion, there *seems* to be none—none save of the wind, which sweeps now and then, in the wrath of a polar storm, from the sea over the "ice-sea," and rolls its cap of snow into great bil-

lows, and dashes it up into clouds of spray. But *motion there is:* activities we shall see there are, on a scale of grandeur commensurate with the vast desolation itself."

Let the mind go back, in the history of our earth, one hundred thousand years, when Prof. Croll, from mathematical deductions, inferred the existence of a snow-cap, covering the whole of North America and Europe, from the thirty-eighth parallel to the north pole; then, in imagination, see the larger portion of North America, as you see Greenland now, covered with an "ice-mantle" 3,000 to 6,000 feet thick.

Le Conte says: "This ice sheet moved, with slow, glacier motion, southeastward, southward and southwestward, over New England, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, etc., regardless of smaller valleys, glaciating the whole surface, and gouging out lakes in its course. Northward, the ice-sheet probably extended to the pole; it was an extension of the polar *ice-cap.*"

The dynamic power of such a continental mass of ice is inconceivable. It is fit to be called one of the giant mills of the gods, which are represented "to grind slow, but exceeding fine." It was a monstrous ice-plain, shaving off the rugged crags of mountains, leveling up valleys and filling up ancient river beds. Its under surface was thickly set with rock-bowlders, which, with its ponderous weight, ground the underlying rocks to powder. This pulverized rock was washed from beneath the glacier by the outflowing waters which constantly gushed forth, and settled on far-off plains as alluvial sand and clay. The motion of the glacier was slow, perhaps six inches in twenty-four hours. This was the giant mill that ground out the *blue clay*—the glacier clay—that overlies the native formations of the entire country. It doubtless owes its dark blue color to the Laurentian and trap rocks of Canada. Well-diggers are familiar with it, and it is nearly always the same in color and composition. Geologists are now unanimous in the opinion that during the glacial epoch the whole northern portion of the continent was elevated one thousand to two thousand feet above the present level. Le Conte says: "The polar ice-cap had advanced southward to 40° latitude, with still farther southward projections, favored by local conditions, and an Arctic rigor of climate prevailed over the United States, even to the shores of the Gulf. At the end of this epoch an opposite or downward movement of land surface over the same region commenced and continued until a depression of five hundred or one thousand feet below the present level was attained."

It is not within the province of this sketch to go into details and give the problematic causes of this glacier period. The causes were mainly astronomical. Mr. Croll has calculated the form of the earth's orbit a million years back and a million years forward. The probable time of the last glacial period was 100,000 years back; then the eccentricity of the earth's orbit was very great, and the earth in aphelion (or when most distant from the sun, being about thirteen millions of miles further than in summer) in midwinter: then the Winters were about thirty days longer than now. In Summer, the earth would be correspondingly nearer the sun, and would receive an excess of heat, thus giving the earth in the northern hemisphere *short, hot Summers, and long, cold Winters.*

The subsidence referred to above forms the beginning of

THE CHAMPLAIN EPOCH.

Now let us see how the drift was deposited on the bowlder clay. When the continental depression took place, a large portion of the Mississippi Valley was submerged. Le Conte says: "It was a time of inland seas. * * * *

Another result, or at least a concomitant, was a moderation of the climate, a melting of the glaciers, and a retreat of the margin of the ice-cap northward. It was, therefore, a time of flooded lakes and rivers. Lastly, over these inland seas and great lakes, loosened masses of ice floated in the form of icebergs. It was, therefore, a time of iceberg action."

The opinion prevails among geologists that the glacier motion was from the east of north, but that the Champlain flow was from the northwest. Corroborating this hypothesis, is the marked difference in color of the bowlder clay and the Upper Drift deposit. If the glacier motion was from the north, or east of north, it did not produce the beds of our present rivers. Glaciation only wore off and smoothed down the surface of the country, leaving it a vast, undulating plain of dark blue mud, a heterogeneous mass of clay, sand, gravel and bowlders. The old river courses and valleys were completely obliterated. That the great beds of alluvium which cover up the blue clay were deposited in water, is clearly proven by its stratification, which can be observed in almost any excavation where a hill or bluff has been cut through in constructing railroads or mills, or where brick clay has been procured.

But let us see how the Champlain period was produced.

A continental subsidence came on, and large inland lakes were formed. The climate became modified; the glaciers melted more rapidly; vast icebergs broke loose from the mountain-like glaciers, and floated over the land, carrying rocks and clay and debris with them, and as they melted strewed them over the surface; sometimes grounding and excavating basins for future lakes and ponds. Thus year after year and age after age did the muddy waters and freighted icebergs flow over the country, the former depositing our present alluvial drift, the latter dropping here and there the bowlders and debris that we now find scattered over the country. No erosion, save from a stranded iceberg, occurred at that time, but it was a period of filling in, a period of distribution over the submerged land, of powdered rocks, sand and clay, and an occasional bowlder. But when the continent emerged from the abyss, and the waters flowed off, and the higher undulations of the land appeared, then the erosive action of winds and waves and storms and currents took place. The waters, as they flowed toward the sea and Gulf, produced their inevitable channels. There was much of the drift carried into the streams and borne away in the floods to the sea. Then was the stranded bowlder, by wind and wave stripped of its soft alluvial bed, left high and dry on the surface of the hereafter prairie. Then were the gravelly knolls that are found in some parts of the State robbed of every fine sediment, and the gravel and stones left to tell the story of the floods. Then were the great valleys washed out; then did the annual wash-outs all along the water courses—rapidly at first, but more slowly in after ages—eat away the drift accumulations and form *the hills*. The hilly districts generally lie contiguous to the streams. Back from these water courses, the land is usually undulating prairie, showing but little erosion.

The country contiguous to the Iowa River and its tributaries, bears in many localities unmistakable evidences of the action of the retiring waters of the Champlain period. As geology has written its history in the rocks, so the latest action of the waters has left its legible records in the drifts—*it made tracks*, and by its tracks we can see where it was and what it did.

When two currents of water flow together, charged with sediment, where the currents meet there will occur an eddy, the eddy-water will throw down its load of floating mud and build up a bar. In the valley of the Iowa River may be found many of those silted-up banks and promontories, the deposits of the

waters during the latter Champlain period. A good example of it may be seen in the long promontory that extends from near Albion and terminates near where the valley of Asher Creek and the river valley intersect. During the Champlain period, when Iowa River Valley and Asher Creek Valley were filled with water from bluff to bluff, then the eddy produced from the meeting of the two great streams silted up those extensive sand and clay hills. That it occurred when the valleys were filled from bluff to bluff is proven by the fact that the silted-up district is as elevated as the bluffs. The farms of Messrs. Chapin, Hamble and Oaks, situated at the north end of the levee, were likewise produced by the down-throw when the comparatively still waters of the river and Asher Creek mingled. Another very striking example of this formation is Mormon Ridge, a remarkably long, elevated, but narrow spit of land projecting far into the river valley, thrown up during the ancient high floods, where the waters of the Iowa River and the Minerva met. Another handsome formation of this kind is near the mouth of Timber Creek, although quite a portion of it has been eroded away by the creek in recent times. These are some of the *old tracks* made by the Iowa River and its tributaries in their youthful and gushing days.

The site of Marshalltown is a plateau thrown up from the raging waters of the river and Linn Creek, deeply eroded in places by the retiring water; silted up on the north and east, almost entirely of sand. The Westlake farm and the Utz place were deposited more recently from the eddy-waters of the river and Linn Creek. Mr. Westlake, near his residence, excavated a well forty-four feet deep, through sandy clay, and found abundance of water in the old river bed gravel. In the gravel, he found a huge granite bowlder, which was elevated with great difficulty, as it was estimated to weigh five or six hundred pounds.

The recent excavations for the engine building of the Water Works exposed the subcarboniferous formation of shale, upon which the building stands. Overlaying the shale, is the blue glacial clay; over this, the ancient river bed, consisting of water-worn pebbles about four feet thick; and above this, the shore deposit of sand and alluvium, thrown out over the beach by the returning waters. What used to be known as the "Big Slough," northeast of Baptist Hill, is a relic of the Champlain period—a ravine washed out from the overflow of the river during some of its floods. Another one is between the steam mill and First Ward School House; and the remains of still another one may be seen north of Dr. Harris' residence, in the cemetery grounds. These and others that may be seen around the city were measurably filled up and effaced by silting up from the retiring waters.

BOWLDERS

are frequently found scattered over the surface of the country, and very commonly in ravines or sloughs, because, when denudation was taking place by the agency of the subsiding waters, they invariably moved down hill when the earth was washed from under them. This readily accounts for their being usually found in ravines.

A very large granite bowlder is found three or four miles north of Marshalltown, on the Brown farm. It is eighteen or twenty feet in diameter either way, and if three-fourths of it is under ground it is twelve or fourteen feet thick. It is presumable that the usual calculation in reference to a one-fourth exposure is correct. According to a rough estimate, this stone would weigh over one hundred tons—a mere feather-weight for a large iceberg to carry! Other parts of the State have very many more bowlders than Marshalltown has,

from which we would infer that fewer icebergs drifted over this county, or that they came from glaciers that did not find ready facilities for loading with bowlders.

INDIAN MOUNDS

have nowhere been found within the county. Why they are not here, when so numerous in other parts of the State, is a question to be discussed by archæologists.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE SOIL

of Marshall County is, in every essential, chemically suited to the growth of crops for a long period of time. It is "rich" and "deep," and is all that practical farmers can desire.

THE ADVENT OF WHITE MEN.

The accident of circumstance determines the nature of history. To the Christian and Atheist alike the truthfulness of this statement appears in full force. Causes may be susceptible of discussion, and difference of opinion may be entertained as to the ordering of events; but when occurrence reaches the realm of fact, speculation ceases and reality alone exists.

That which one terms the "accident" of life, oftentimes forms a curious and highly interesting topic for study. Had it not been for some exceedingly trivial event, which, from its insignificance was unheeded or unknown at the moment of its occurrence, the thread of history would frequently be changed, and the fabric of man's or nations' life be marred or beautified according as the germ there sown was evil or good.

In the grand economy of the Omnipotent there is no such element as accident. The creative intelligence comprehends the be-all and the end-all of the universe; but finite mind fails in its grasp of knowledge and sees only those events which transpire within the radius of its limited vision. The inevitable sequence of natural causes, when those causes are obscured by time or distance, become accidents in man's conception of eventuality.

The historian who uncovers the pages of the past discerns the workings of extraneous influences upon the records of Marshall County. The original entry of white men within the limits of the territory now embraced in this prosperous region, so far excels the ordinary methods of settlement as to form a highly dramatic chapter with which to preface this work.

A deluded people, fleeing from the wrath of man, halted for a brief period beneath the shelter of the groves, but found nature no more merciful or tender in its dealings with them than were their fellow-creatures. They escaped the sword to encounter death in a more horrid form. Starvation, gaunt and inexorable, stalked after them through the primeval solitudes, and laid its specter hand upon them as they shivered before the icy blasts of Winter.

THE MORMONS.

It is necessary, in order to preserve a full record of the brief sojourn of the first white settlement in the county, to digress from the actual history of Marshall for a time, and relate the story of the inception of Mormonism, its rise to power in the East, its overthrow in Illinois, and the causes which led to the exodus of the believers in the faith from that State to the far-off unexplored region of Salt Lake.

In the narrative here given will be found the origin of the "accident" which united indissolubly the name but not the principle of Mormonism with

the early history of Marshall County. Let us first consider who the Mormons were and what were the causes which necessitated the relinquishment of wealth and political power by them, and the seeking of a home far beyond the reach of the strong arm of the law.

The peculiar tenets of a sect like the Mormons are not the product of sudden inspiration, but are developed by degrees from some centralizing thought, and in their growth often so change in character the whole structure as to leave it at the last with really as little likeness to the original as the butterfly bears to the grub. For example, Mormonism's most distinctive feature to-day, polygamy, is something that was not only denied by its first followers, but was bitterly denounced by them in their Book of Mormon as sinful. In many ways, as first originated, the Mormon system was crude and indefinite, its founders even seeming to have little idea how vast was the field they had entered upon for selfish ambitions. It was one of those projects whose success, in the eyes of the ignorant and credulous, seems to justify its claimed origin.

In briefly reviewing the history of this peculiar people, we have taken such facts as are necessary from Appleton's Cyclopedia and various other sources. Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, and its chief prophet, sprang from an obscure family in Sharon, Windsor County, Vt., and was born Dec. 23, 1805. When he was 10 years old, the family moved to Palmyra, N. Y., where they bore the reputation of being a visionary set, even intemperate and immoral, Joseph being the black sheep of the flock. He manifested the traits which afterward distinguished him very early in life, for at 15 years of age he began to see visions, and claimed to have been informed from supernatural sources that he was destined to perform a great work. He was shiftless and worthless in all practical matters, and gave up his time to digging in the earth for hidden treasures, and like occupations, and to playing the part of seer. In that way his education was wholly neglected. His deficiencies in this respect his disciples freely admit; and later in his career, when it became necessary for him as a leader to make speeches and deliver proclamations, he was obliged to depend upon others for their preparation.

In 1823, when he was 18 years old, he announced that an angel had appeared to him three times in the night, who revealed to him that there were buried in a certain hill in Ontario County, N. Y., some marvelous gold plates upon which was written, in a language no longer understood upon earth, a history of the first inhabitants of America, and of how God dealt with them. Furthermore, it was revealed to him that with these hieroglyphic plates, set in bows like spectacles, were two transparent stones, through which only could these records be read. He secured the plates and the stones, and then, lest profane eyes should see the sacred revelations, he hung a curtain across the corner of his room, and with the magic lenses to his eyes read the "Book of Mormon," or the "Golden Bible," as he called it, his friend Oliver Cowdery transcribing as he read. This book was printed in 1830. Three men, Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer and Martin Harris, called by the Mormons, "the three witnesses," appended to it this statement: "We declare, with the words of soberness, that an angel of God came down from heaven, and brought and laid before our eyes that we beheld and saw the plates and the engravings thereon." However, years afterward, when the "three witnesses" had quarreled with Smith, and had withdrawn from allegiance to his faith, they confessed that this was perjured testimony. To sustain this confession there are others who declare that at this time Smith himself admitted that it was all a hoax, but that he intended to carry out the fun.

The Golden Bible is made up of sixteen different books, which are assumed to be written at various times by various prophets. It is a medley of the historical and legendary, written in antique style, and interpersed with frequent passages from the common English translation of the Bible. This latter admixture being by far the best part of the work, is the most frequently quoted by believers in defense of their faith.

To offset the assumption of the mysterious production of the Mormon Bible, there are facts which fully establish its real author to be Solomon Spalding, a somewhat eccentric man, and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He was very poor, and had a strong predilection for literary pursuits; but his productions were so worthless that he could never find a publisher, and his only public was the few friends who were forced to listen to his reading of his own works.

Spalding was born in Connecticut, but during the years 1810, '11 and '12, he lived in Conneaut, Ohio, where, true to his instinct for composition, he wrote a romance, to prove that the American Indians were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. To this romance he gave the name of "Manuscript Found," and his intention was to make it appear that it had been discovered in a cave in Ohio. He put it into the hands of a printer in Pittsburgh, with whom Sidney Rigdon, later a prominent disciple, was associated. It seems, however, that the work was not issued, for some reason unknown, but the manuscript was returned to Mr. Spalding, who died shortly afterward.

When Smith published the "Book of Mormon," as a translation from the golden plates, Mrs. Spalding at once recognized it as her husband's work. She could only understand its being in Rigdon's possession on the supposition that he had purloined it from the Pittsburgh office. She protested against its being put to such sacrilegious uses, and said: "The air of antiquity thrown about the composition doubtless suggested the idea of converting it to purposes of delusion. Thus, a historical romance, with a few pious expressions and extracts from the sacred Scriptures, has been construed into a new Bible, and palmed off upon a company of poor, deluded fanatics as divine."

When Rigdon secured this manuscript, it was evidently with a view to making capital out of it, for he shortly afterward started out as a preacher. He advocated some peculiar doctrines, some of which afterward became a part of the Mormon religion.

He became associated with Smith in 1829, and it is supposed that it was through his agency, and to carry out Smith's assertion of the plates of gold, that he placed the manuscript in Smith's hands. At all events, there is abundant testimony to prove that Spalding's romance and the Book of Mormon are identical in the main.

At the outset, neither Smith nor Rigdon had any very definite ideas of their own doctrines; but subsequent opportunities developed form and purpose out of the chaos.

There was a strong leaning in both to Millenarianism—a subject much under discussion at that period—and they preached that America was to be the final home of the saints at the closely approaching millennium, and that somewhere in the interior of the continent was to be the New Jerusalem.

They drew about them a small following, and a church was first regularly organized at Manchester, N. Y., April 6, 1830. This consisted chiefly of Smith's family and associates, and some who had previously followed Rigdon's preaching. This they called the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

A year later, Smith, who seems to have been of a restless, aggressive nature, guided, as he professed, by celestial visions, led his band of believers to Kirt-

land, Ohio, which was to be the new Zion. Here converts were drawn to them in such numbers that it was not long before they felt the need of greater scope, and it was decided again to change their locality.

Smith and Rigdon were sent out to reconnoiter for a suitable place, and they finally fixed upon Independence, Jackson County, Mo., where, after choosing and dedicating a site for a temple to be erected in the future by the saints, they returned to Kirtland. They had yet far too little money with which to carry out their plans, and they proposed to spend five years in making it, before launching out in their project. They, therefore, established a mill, a store and a bank, which was without a charter, and of which Smith was President and Rigdon, Cashier. It was not long before the country was flooded with notes of a doubtful character, and that, with some other business transactions of a dubious nature, so incensed the people that on the night of March 22, 1832, the two prophets were dragged unceremoniously from their beds and tarred and feathered.

However, this stigma upon their fame was easily removed, as Smith had another vision, in which the angels declared their sins, as well as the transgressions of another prominent leader, Frederick G. Williams, forgiven; and these latter two were anointed as equals to Smith, and the three were jointly made Presidents over the Church. This was styled the First Presidency.

It was at this period of the history of the Saints that Brigham Young became connected with them; and, almost from the first, his shrewdness of character and his leading business qualities made him a man of rule. He was soon ordained an Elder, and at the end of three years, when the quorum of the Twelve Apostles was instituted, he was made one of them, and was sent out with the rest to preach. He was, at this time, 34 years old, and proved very successful in drawing converts into the fold.

Meantime, a large and costly temple had been in the process of construction at Kirtland, which was dedicated in 1836, and, a year later, Orson Hyde and Heber C. Kimball, who had been a Mormon member for five years, were sent out to England as missionaries.

From the time of this initiatory missionary work, the Mormon policy has been to evangelize, and their ranks have been largely recruited from the working classes of Great Britain—chiefly Wales—as well as, in some degree, from Norway, Sweden, Germany and Switzerland. Later, an "emigration fund" was established, and a thoroughly systematized plan of importing foreign converts was, and is still, successfully carried out.

In 1838, the Kirtland Bank failed, and Smith & Rigdon, already under a ban, fled in the night to escape the resentments of the people, and took refuge in far west Missouri, their creditors giving hot chase.

In this State, large numbers of Mormons had collected from various quarters, but, as a people, were in constant conflict with their neighbors, by whom they were charged with every kind of violation of law, plundering, incendiarism, and even with secret assassinations. They had been driven from place to place by outraged bands of residents, and even in this last refuge, Far West, they were at continual war with the Missourians, and at last fell to quarreling with each other.

Some of the leaders forsook Smith, and accused him of grave crimes. In October, 1838, Thomas B. March, President of the Twelve Apostles, and Orson Hyde, another of the Twelve, made the following affidavit before a Justice of the Peace, in Ray County, Missouri:

"The plan of said Smith, the Prophet, is to take this State; and he professes to his people to intend taking the United States, and, ultimately, the

whole world. This is the belief of the Church. The Prophet inculcates the notion; and it is believed by every true Mormon, that Smith's prophecies are superior to the law of the land. We have heard the Prophet say that he would yet tread down his enemies and walk over their dead bodies; that, if he was not let alone, he would be a second Mahomet to this generation, and that he would make it one gore of blood from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean."

This menacing spirit aroused a great excitement against the Mormons, and the conflict soon assumed the grave proportions of a civil war. The Mormons fortified their towns, the militia of the State was called out, and Smith and Rigdon were arrested, charged with treason, murder and felony. As the troops were greatly in excess of the Mormons, the latter were forced to yield, and promised to leave the country. Several thousand of them crossed the Mississippi into Illinois, where Smith followed them, having broken out of prison to do so. An extract from the Message of the Governor of Missouri at this time will explain the character of the occurrences that resulted in the expulsion of the Mormons from that State:

"These people had violated the laws of the land by open and avowed resistance to them: they had undertaken, without the aid of the civil authority, to redress their real or fancied grievances; they had instituted among themselves a government of their own, independent of and in opposition to the government of this State; they had, at an inclement season of the year, driven the inhabitants of an entire county from their homes, ravaged their crops and destroyed their dwellings. Under these circumstances, it became the imperious duty of the Executive to interpose and exercise the power with which he was invested to protect the lives and property of our citizens, to restore order and tranquillity to the country and maintain the supremacy of the laws."

The Mormons met with cordial treatment from the people of Commerce, Carthage County, Ill., where they had taken refuge. This pleasant change in their neighborly affairs caused Smith to have another vision, in which, as a people, they were directed to establish themselves at Commerce and build a city, which should be called Nauvoo. A considerable tract of land was presented to Smith to encourage settlement, and this he divided up and sold to his adherents at large prices, and that, together with other successful speculations, soon swelled his fortunes into upward of $100,000.

Nauvoo soon grew into a village of several thousand inhabitants, and a vision of the Prophet commanded all followers of the faith to assemble there and build a costly temple.

A charter was granted by the Legislature of the State, conferring most astonishing civil powers upon Smith and Rigdon. They were authorized to organize a military body, which they did, calling it the "Nauvoo Legion," of which Smith was commander, with the rank of Lieutenant General.

In addition to this, he was first President of the Church and Mayor of Nauvoo, and by his own revelations he was made "Seer, Translator, Prophet, Apostle of Jesus Christ and Elder of the Church," and his authority, both civil and religious, was unrestricted.

He laid the foundations of the temple with great pomp and ceremony; and the faithful were not only called upon to contribute funds to its erection, but were obliged to labor upon it every tenth day.

It was about this time that Smith, having been guilty of enticing various women from the right path, and having aroused Mrs. Smith's jealousy, received a revelation from heaven authorizing the taking of numerous wives. This made

a great scandal, as the Book of Mormon expressly prohibited it; and it was ten years before, as a sect, they openly adopted polygamy.

Some of the Mormons, resisting this debauchery on the part of Smith, established a paper called the "*Expositor*," in which they denounced him without stint. Smith thereupon, with a party of his adherents, summarily destroyed the office with its contents. Dr. Foster, its publisher, and William Law, his assistant, were obliged to flee, and they took refuge at the county seat, where they obtained warrants against Joseph and Hyrum Smith, his brother, and sixteen others.

The Constable who served the warrants was driven out of Nauvoo. The militia was called out and a civil war impended, when the Smiths were persuaded to give themselves up and take their trial. They were removed to the jail at Carthage, and a guard appointed over them for their protection.

On the evening of June 27th, a mob, mostly of Missourians, attacked the jail, overpowered the guard and fired with rifles upon the prisoners through the door. Hyrum Smith was instantly killed, and Joseph, after returning the fire until he had emptied his revolver, was shot dead.

This caused intense confusion and excitement among his people for a time, and the leadership was disputed, Rigdon aspiring to it, but Brigham Young achieving it.

The next year, the State of Illinois repealed the charter of Nauvoo, and the Saints then turned their faces toward the Rocky Mountains. Council Bluffs, Iowa, was the temporary resort of many, those remaining at Nauvoo keeping up continual strife with the surrounding people, until in September of the same year, after a three-days siege, they were finally driven out at the point of the bayonet.

Straggling parties of refugees crossed the plains at intervals, and Brigham Young arrived there in 1847, the main body of the Mormons following in May, 1848.

The name of Deseret, signifying "The Land of the Honey Bee," was given to the State which they organized. They framed a Constitution and sent it to Washington, but the General Government refused to recognize it as a State. It was made into a Territory, with the name of Utah, and President Fillmore appointed Brigham Young as its first Governor.

The part played by the Mormons in the history of this county is merely incidental, and illustrates the theory of accident to which we alluded at the opening of this chapter. Had chance led the straggling band into some other sections, there would now be no association of the name of Mormonism with the presence of white men in Marshall County. As it was, a brief page is devoted to that subject; but it is one upon which more physical suffering is recorded than any that relates to the subsequent introduction of actual settlers. Its full record cannot be made, for none of the participants in the events of those fearful times now live to tell of the hardships of the Winter of 1847. The record left behind them was not written on perishable paper by ink that vanishes, but is carved in lasting symbols on the hillsides by the river.

Two of the fleeing band came to the county after the departure of the main body of Mormons; but those men were reticent at the time as to the events of those days, and have long since removed beyond the inquiring reach of the historian. All that can be gathered to-day from those who once conversed with the last of the party is here recited. The men referred to are Voris and Gordon, neither of whom wintered here. They came to Marshall County from Iowa City.

After the death of Smith, at Nauvoo, Brigham Young assumed command of the Mormons. It may be true that he had more knowledge of the causes which led to the overthrow of the house of Smith and his own elevation to power than he cared to divulge. Be that as it may—whether or not his own ambitious scheming produced the outbreak of the people, by the misrepresentation of the motives and actions of Smith, and created a feeling of enmity toward the sect, with the deliberate intention of instituting a government, with himself at the head—it is historic fact that the Smiths were deprived of office and power by violent death, and that Young assumed the leadership.

The events at Nauvoo necessitated the departure of the Mormons from the settled part of the United States to a region remote from the presence of the law; for in no other locality could Young develop and maintain the grand project with which his mind was weighted.

Far beyond the Rocky Mountains, in the unexplored regions of the West, lay the land of safety, of immunity from law and of absolute freedom to himself. The apparent inaccessibility of that country, and the expectation that it would never be occupied by civilized man as an abiding place, confirmed Young in his intent to reach the valley west of the mountains. Wise as he was and foreseeing in his wisdom, Young could not discern the miraculous development of the West during the quarter of a century succeeding the erection of his empire. He builded well, but his edifice was constructed of error and crime. It lacked the elements of stability.

From the instant of the inception of his grand yet erroneous plan, Young encountered difficulties gigantic enough to intimidate a less heroic spirit. The Mormons were expelled from their resting place at Nauvoo in a penniless condition, so far as the masses were concerned. They were poor in purse, ignorant and unsuited to self-government. They were unprepared for a long and wearisome march over the country. But the edict had gone forth, and the faithful were compelled to obey. The timid members of the society were coerced and driven into obedience by the Elders. Those few who refused to accompany the expedition—among them Mrs. Joseph Smith, who remained at Nauvoo—were subjected to indignities of all kinds.

The order was for the society to separate into several bands and make their way toward the Missouri River, at Council Bluffs. This method of exodus was adopted because of the scarcity of provisions, and it was feared that the bands would perish of hunger if they traveled together in large numbers. The country was uncultivated, and dependence would have to be placed upon such forage as the native woods and fields supplied.

One of these bands reached Marshall County in the Winter of 1846–7, and was obliged to go into permanent quarters until the opening of Spring. Without shelter or means of erecting cabins, the company was in a most distressing condition. It is impossible to give a statement of the exact number of this party, but Judge W. C. Smith was informed by one of the Mormons, who forsook the company at Iowa City and came to this county in 1848, that at least one thousand men, women and children encamped here.

The site chosen by them is now known as Mormon Ridge, and is on the Iowa River, northwest of Marshalltown. There the party dug caves in the hillsides, which served as rude resting places for the sick and feeble. Delicate, misguided women were there confined by the score, the babes usually dying from lack of nourishment and from exposure, while the poor mothers suffered a no less terrible fate. It is impossible to portray the real condition of affairs, but it requires no very vivid imagination to conceive of the misery of that en-

campment. Far from human aid, ostracized by man, driven forth from civilized community and bearing the brand of disgrace, these poor wretches were forced to endure actual privations that took them down to death's door, with no loving hand to close their eyelids or give them Christian burial. The company was not only in suffering and want, it was also in slavery. The tyranny of the leaders was equaled by nothing save that which characterized the oppression of the African slave. Escape was impossible, because of the watchfulness of those who had at heart the desire to exercise dominion over a benighted faction in the Far West.

In this manner the Winter dragged slowly by. When Spring began to render wild life more endurable, those who remained of the company were taken to Iowa City by Government teams sent to their relief, and from that point continued their journey westward. Soon there were no traces of the camp except the new-made graves, the caverns, the stripped elm trees and the debris of a Winter's resting place by a filthy band of ignorant people.

The greatest suffering endured was occasioned by the lack of food and of suitable clothing. The small stores accumulated before leaving the outposts of civilization were soon exhausted, and reliance had to be made upon the capture of such game as roamed over the prairies in Winter. Large numbers of deer and elk, and some buffalo, were slaughtered for food: but the exclusive use of game flesh is a diet at once repugnant and dangerous. There were no vegetable substances within reach, except the bark of elm trees, and this was used largely as a substitute for breadstuffs. Imagine the impossibility of sustaining the life of a mother and new-born child upon such food. No wonder, surely, that the mortality of the band was enormous.

The history of the company prior to reaching Council Bluffs, in the Spring of 1848, is no less obscure than that of the Winter time. The journey was made on foot, as it was all the way to Utah, many of the company dragging hand-carts laden with goods. An aunt of Mrs. W. C. Smith was one of the general band which went across the plains in 1848, although not one of those who wintered here. The woman attempted to escape several times, but was prevented. Her name was Nancy Ott She drew a hand-cart from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake City. Many incidents of this kind might be related, but enough has been said to give an idea of the character of the original presence in this county of white men and women.

The first so-called religious services ever held in Marshall County were observed by these Mormons; but we shrink from according to these mistaken people the title of worshipers. We do this from no sense of bigotry, but because tyranny seems to us to be incompatible with the worship of God.

The two men who came to this county after the departure of the Mormons, were George W. Voris and Thomas Gordon. Both were men high in the councils of the sect. The cause of their disaffection was never known, but was probably the result of a quarrel or disagreement among the leaders. At all events, the party moved on and these two men remained behind.

Gordon settled on the farm now occupied by William Arney, in Iowa Township. He afterward sold this place and bought the Archibald Clemons farm, in Marion Township. Becoming frightened over the prospect of the return of the Pottawatomie Indians, Gordon went away from the county, and was absent a year or two. He then returned and finally engaged in mercantile business at Steamboat Rock, Hardin County. At last accounts he was living in Cedar Falls.

Voris became interested in the village of La Fayette (later called Albion), shortly after its survey in 1852. He soon sold out and removed to Monona Co., Iowa, where he made a farm. In 1862–63, he moved to Colorado.

Neither of these men believed in polygamy, and they were honorable in their dealings with their fellow-men. They evidently left the Mormon band because they could not indorse the actions of the leaders, while they still retained their belief in the doctrines of the Book of Mormon.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

It is a generally conceded fact that the first white settler in the county was Joseph C. Davidson, who made a claim in the Summer of 1847. He chose a location in the present Township of Le Grand, on land now known as the M. I. Willitts farm. Davidson was married and was the father of a family. His wife came with him and shared the privations of pioneer life, if either of them really comprehended what privation meant. It seems as though what would nowadays be actual suffering to most people, was to them a species of enjoyment. Davidson was a nomadic fellow, who illustrates well the current story of the man who wanted "elbow room," and moved farther west whenever a "neighbor" approached within several miles. Neither he nor his family remain in this State, all having gone as far as Oregon at last reports. Probably the wilds of the extreme Northwest are far too civilized for him at present, and he is, if alive, longing for new worlds in a more primitive condition. This man's name has been written *Davison*, but the official papers at the Iowa City Land Office spell it *Davidson*, which method we deem proper, and therefore adopt it. The first poll list also shows his name to have been Joseph C. Davidson.

There is a monopoly of honor enjoyed by this pioneer family. Not only was he the first settler, but his wife was the

FIRST WHITE WOMAN

in the county, and in all human probability was also the first woman to give birth to a white child in this locality. There is no positive information in existence on this subject; but from the numerousness of the family at the date of their arrival—showing that Mrs. Davidson was not averse to the cares of maternity—the physical vigor of both parties, and the lapse of several months between the coming of the Davidsons and the next married settler, it may be regarded as almost certain that the worthy pair were the parents of

THE FIRST CHILD

born in the county. What adds to the plausibility of this supposition is the statement by an early comer that one of the youthful Davidsons was very young when the pioneer came to the county. In the absence of proof to the contrary, we feel authorized to accord to the Davidsons the triple honor.

Davidson was a trapper, and associated with a man named William Pilgrim. The country for many miles about here formed the stamping grounds of these two men, and they were through the valley of the Iowa many times before the settlement of Davidson in 184[illegible].

The actual settlement of the county began in 1848. The dividing line between the Iowa City and the Dubuque Land districts, the forty-second parallel, ran through the county in such a manner as to separate nearly into halves this re-

gion. The following certificate of entries in the southern half of the county in 1848, was found among the papers in the Auditor's office:

List of lands entered in the south half of Marshall County from January 1, 1848, to December 31, 1848, inclusive:

Purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.
Joseph M. Ferguson	S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	25	83	18	40
Joseph Cooper	S. E. ¼	26	83	18	160
Joseph M. Ferguson	N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	36	83	18	40

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, IOWA, IOWA CITY, February 12, 1849.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of a list of land entered in the south half of Marshall County during the year 1848, as certified to me by the proper officer of the Land Office at Iowa City. JOS. T. FALES, *Auditor of State.*

These were the first entries made in the county, and were dated in May, 1848, although the certificate does not show the date.

This return was made for purposes of assessment. The north half of the county is not returned in this way, but from the abstract books, we find that there were entries made at Dubuque as follows:

Purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.
Elkhanah P. Bush	S. E. ¼	34	85	19	160
Jesse Amos	N. W. ¼	28	85	19	160

These entries were made June 23d and July 11th, respectively, and while they do not establish the date of the arrival and actual settlement of these pioneers, they may be accepted as nearly simultaneous, if the memory of man is not at fault.

Of these four men, the two first named, Messrs. Ferguson and Cooper, were Kentuckians by birth, but more recently from Indiana. They first settled near Newton, Jasper County, but left there after about a year's residence, and proceeded to Marshall to take up residence on claims made a month prior to that time. They brought with them a party consisting of William C. Smith, William Springer, and others. The original exploring party in March, 1848, consisted of Joseph Cooper, D. E. Cooper, Dr. E. B. Bush, John Campbell and J. M. Ferguson.

The little band moved northward from Jasper, for the second time, in the month of April, 1848, and came to the shore of Timber Creek, in this county, after a pleasant trip. There, by the blaze of a huge fire, they made merry and laughed at the discomforts of the hour. They all possessed the true spirit of the pioneer.

On the 6th day of April, 1848, the first log was cut for the beginning of a new settlement. This was the second stroke toward civilization ever made in the county, the crude cabin of the first settler, Davidson, being the first house erected. Two log cabins arose speedily under the willing work of the party, and the air of comfort was imparted to them by the erection of large chimneys. The two families, Cooper and Ferguson, were not long in taking up quarters at the new farms in the beautiful valley. John Campbell, then a young man, came and boarded with his friend Mr. Ferguson. He aided in breaking the prairie and joined Mr. F. in his farm work.

The land entries do not show the full list of settlers in 1848, as many of them came on and made claims prior to locating their lands. Before the loca-

tion of land by Bush and Amos, but not before they had come to Marshall County, several other men made their claims in the northern half of the county.

In March, 1848, Philip Ballard, Shelton Gear and Alexander Gear, settled on the Iowa River, in what is Iowa Township. Shortly afterward, William and John Ballard came and settled near the others. The same Spring, Washington Asher settled on the land now the farm of Thomas Swearengen, near Albion, and James Miller located in what is now Liscomb Township. John Duke and Thomas Gordon settled in the vicinity of William Ballard, in the Fall of 1848. William C. Smith, joined the party with which he came first to Marshall County, and in the Summer of 1848, located on the middle branch of Timber Creek.

An incident of the first year is related by Judge Smith, which illustrates the lonesomeness of the settlement made by Ferguson and Cooper, on Timber Creek:

"This quiet little settlement was soon disturbed by threats of the Indians of the Musquaka and Pottawatomie tribes, parts of which had left the quarters assigned to them in Missouri, and made their way back to Iowa, from whence they were removed in 1843. This little band of the white race left their homes through their dread of the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the redskins, and returned to Jasper County, remaining there six weeks, when they returned to their homes, the most of the Indians having left.

"During the absence of these families, William C. Smith, A. J. Smith and Joseph Cooper came from the settlement near Newton, in Jasper County, and broke prairie south of Timber Creek Grove. While thus engaged, one evening near sundown, they saw two persons on horseback advancing to meet them, supposed to be Indians; but on coming up, one of the party proved to be Enoch Eastman, now ex-Gov. Eastman; the name of his partner is not now remembered. These were welcomed to the hospitalities of the pioneers. In those days, it took but a few minutes to make, as it were, old acquaintances, old neighbors and strong friends. Two or three hours from their first meeting, these parties might be seen by the fireside of our old friend, Joseph Cooper, feasting on johnny-cake, roast potatoes and wild honey, laughing in the familiar style of old friends who had been long parted and met again, when but a few hours previous they were entire strangers. In the morning, Enoch and his partner left for the big woods in Hardin County, rejoicing."

In the Autumn of 1848, large bodies of Indians of the Musquaka and Pottawatomie tribes, collected in various parts of the county. This was destined to be a severe Winter upon the pioneers, so heavy was the fall of snow. To begin with, late in November a severe storm left them with snow three feet in depth; and, added to that, during the Winter, there were frequent lighter falls, which, with occasional thawing and freezing, made travel impossible. Their stores of provisions were none too abundant at the outset; and when it came to be impossible to get to town or to mill, they were like people in a state of siege, obliged to resort to all kinds of expedients to eke out their scanty supplies and to sustain life. They had corn on the cob, and this was boiled and grated to make their meal; they had salt pork, and, for sweetmeats, wild honey. Tobacco chewers used, in place of their favorite weed, the bark of the quaking ash, which was not to be scorned as a substitute. It is necessity, we know, that has brought to our notice and use all the good things of life; and these snow-bound and deprived men and women ought to have added, from the meager resources within their reach, some choice combination which would, from its excellence, have perpetuated the patience of this bleak sojourn in the wilderness. But, as far as we are acquainted with their *cuisine*, no ingenious

housewife thought to immortalize herself in compounding honey and pork in such a way as to have us crave it at this day as a choice titbit. So this golden opportunity, it seems, was lost.

The nearest town was Newton, Jasper Co., from twenty-five to forty miles distant, no easy journey in fair weather and with their facilities at their best, and the nearest mill was from fifty to sixty-five miles distant. So we can form some conception of their helpless and impoverished condition. The Indians, however, utilized this unusual snow-fall and the heavy crust that was formed upon it by the alternate thawing and freezing, by running down upon their snow-shoes and killing hundreds of deer, since when there have been very few in the country. At the beginning of March, however, the heavy snow melted, and the settlers were blessed with the earliest Spring that has been known in the annals of this country.

The year 1849 witnessed very decided increase in the population of the county. There were four entries of land in the Dubuque District, or northern half of the county; but these did not represent the influx of settlers.

Charles Miller entered the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 85, Range 14, on the 15th day of June, 1849; William W. Love entered lands on Sections 3 and 4, Township 84, Range 20; Hiram Tyner selected lands on Section 10, same township, and Richard Lindsay located lands on Sections 23 and 26, Township 85, Range 20, all on the 2d day of November, 1849. Thomas S. Brown located the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 84, Range 18, on the 1st day of November, 1849.

The southern portion of the county was the favorite section at that time, probably because of the halt made there by Ferguson and Cooper the year before.

The following certificate shows what entries were made in that part of the county:

List of Land entered in Marshall County from January 1, 1849, to December 31, 1849.

Purchasers.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	100ths.
Elias Hilsabeck	S. ½ of S. E. ¼ and S. ½ of S. W. Fl. ¼	6	82	17	166	52
William Davidson	N. ½ of S. E. ¼ and S. ½ of N. E. ¼	11	83	17	160	
Samuel Bowman	E. ½ of S. E. ¼ and S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	11	83	17	120	
Samuel Bowman	S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	23	83	18	40	
Joseph Cooper	S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	26	83	18	40	
Joseph Cooper	E. ½ of N. W. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	35	83	18	120	
David Edward Cooper	S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ and N. ½ of S. E. ¼	35	83	18	120	
David Edward Cooper	N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼	36	83	18	40	
James Green Allen	E. ½ of S. E. ¼	8	82	20	80	
James Green Allen	W. ½ of S. W. ¼	9	82	20	80	
	Total acres				966	52

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
IOWA CITY, IOWA, March 15, 1850.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a list of the lands entered in Marshall County in the year 1849, as certified by Jesse Bowen, Esq., Register of the Land Office at Iowa City.

JOSEPH T. FALES, *Auditor of State.*

It has been stated that William Davidson followed his brother and located here shortly after the original pioneer did. He may have done so, but he did not enter the land upon which he "squatted," to use a Western phrase, until November 3, 1849.

The region south of the settlements in Le Grand, by the Davidsons, and in Timber Creek, by the Fergusons and Coopers, were the only ones for a radius of many miles. Mills were no nearer than forty to sixty miles, and the pioneers were compelled to resort to all sorts of home inventions to prepare their corn for food.

John Campbell located north of Timber Creek, on the stream now known as Linn Creek, in 1848. He joined William Asher in erecting a rude dam across the latter stream, and also in putting up a "corn cracker." The mill thus attempted was exceedingly crude, and was carried away shortly after its erection, by the sudden rising of the creek.

The site was abandoned as a water power, and, in 1849, Mr. Asher and Carpenter Gear put up a saw and grist mill on Timber Creek, in Le Grand Township, on the site of the Rock Valley Mills. A portion of the frame of the first mill still stands, inclosed in the newer structure. This mill was completed in 1851, and was the first one in the Iowa Valley west of Iowa City.

Mr. Asher removed to Hardin County some time later, and there built, at Hardin City, the mill known as Hayden's Mill, which was destroyed by fire about 1859.

Mr. Asher met with a misfortune which resulted in his death, while living at Hardin. He froze his feet so badly as to necessitate amputation, from the effects of which he never rallied. Mr. Asher was a fine specimen of the Western pioneer, an enterprising man and one highly esteemed. He is remembered by the surviving companions of his life here with kindest feelings.

From the poll lists and from the memory of those who still survive, the following list of settlers in the county prior to 1850 is prepared. It is probable that others located here as "squatters," but no record of them is obtainable. These names are given not as a complete list, but as one which approximates a correct statement:

Joseph C. Davidson Joseph M. Ferguson, Joseph Cooper, Elkhanah B. Bush, Jesse Amos, William T. Sherman, William J. Asher, John F. Campbell, David E. Cooper, William C. Smith, William Ballard, Washington Asher, John T. Duke, John Ballard, John Coy, William Coddington, William Peterman, Isaac Asher, James Asher, Joshua Kemp, Carpenter Gear, Moses Lacey, Philip Ballard, G. W. Halley, Thomas Pearson, Shelton Gear, A. J. Smith, William E. Alexander, Samuel Davidson, Blakeley Brush, Alvin Adkins, James Miller, Zeno B. Freeman, Samuel Bowman, William Ralls, John B. Hobbs, Terry Gowing, William McCormick, Green Ralls, Marion Clifton, George Stanley, Riley Majors, Arthur Robinson, William Robinson, John Arney, John Hauser, Ayers Elesberry, Jacob Hauser, John J. Ferguson, John Smith, Elias Hilsabeck, James G. Allen, Thomas S. Brown, Hiram Tyner, Richard Lindsay, William W. Love, John Braddy, Charles Miller, William Davidson, Lewis Ketchum, Joseph Long, Alexander Bowles, Mr. Dean, Isaac Myers, Thomas Gordon, George W. Voris.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE LICENSE

was issued by David E. Cooper, then Clerk of the District Court, and bears date in the filing (but not dated in the certificate) November 15, 1849. The certificate reads as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
MARSHALL COUNTY. }

Almarion Gear, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that Nancy Ballard is over 18 years of age, and that she is a resident of the county aforesaid, and her parents have given their consent to her marriage, and further sayth not. ALMARION GEAR.

Sworn and subscribed to before me.

D. E. COOPER,
Clerk of the District Court, M. C., Iowa.

The lady was a daughter of Philip Ballard, and the marriage was solemnized by A. J. Smith, first Justice of the Peace for the township of Jefferson. The groom was a son of Carpenter Gear. The occasion of the wedding is reported by those who participated in the festivities as one of the notable social events of pioneer times. The blushing bride was the recipient of attentions more demonstrative than agreeable from the merry guests.

The organization of the county took place in the Summer and Fall of 1849, and to this subject a special chapter is devoted elsewhere.

The year 1850 is a notable one in the annals of the county, because of an

INDIAN SCARE

which then occurred. In the Spring, large numbers of Indians came pouring into the county from the reservation assigned them in Missouri. In response to the proposition to return, the red men grunted: "Heap sick in Missouri; Indian no live there: Indian all die; Indian live in Iowa heap good; Indian live long time on Iowa River."

The Davidsons were not favorites of the Indians. The encroachment of the whites on their territory had soured the natives, and the early settlers were more or less afraid of them. The chief cause of the disturbance at the time of which we write was the conduct of Samuel Davidson, son of Joseph. The young man made demonstrations against the aborigines. Davidson secretly visited the camp of the Indians, during their absence, and destroyed considerable of their corn and camp property.

The Indians thus disturbed were of a mixed tribal character. Part of them were of the Musquakas, some of the Pottawatomies and a portion of the Winnebagoes. All were hostile to the bloody Sioux, and feared them with intense fear. Had the outraged Indians been of the warlike Sioux, the acts of the Davidsons would undoubtedly have resulted in the entire extermination of the white men in Marshall County. As it was, a feeling of cowardice appears to have governed them. The unwarranted action of young Davidson in destroying the Indian camp, fortunately, did not affect the temper of the Indians beyond a desire to have revenge upon the perpetrators of the cruel deed.

When the Indians returned to camp and beheld their loss, they at once proceeded to the white settlements and vented a degree of spite on innocent men. Mr. Campbell suffered in the loss of some of his stock, and Mrs. Ralls and other women were badly frightened. The whites concluded that a massacre was imminent, and that defensive measures were imperative. To this end they assembled and petitioned to Maj. Wood, of Fort Dodge, for aid. The Major responded that he could render no assistance, and that the settlers must protect themselves as best they could, or leave the country. As they had made considerable improvement on their farms, the pioneers had no idea of abandoning their homes, and at once set about erecting a fort, or stockade, in which to gather until the danger was past.

The Indians were reported to be very hostile, and wild rumors were set afloat respecting the conduct of the braves near Indiantown, their headquarters in the adjoining county of Tama.

There were some 1,500 warriors, and they became very saucy and threatening. Some of their number one day went to Mr. John Campbell's claim, killed some of his hogs, pointed their guns at him in a very alarming fashion and drove off his stock. They had war dances, and were on the war path every day, armed and painted for the fight, which it was evident would be brought about

on the least provocation. As a natural result of this, terror reigned in every white family.

The settlers on the south side of the Iowa River united in a petition to Major Wood, of Fort Dodge, for help, who answered by saying he could spare no troops then, and that they must either remove from the vicinity or protect themselves. Some tried to hire the Indians to leave, but were not successful—they preferring the Iowa climate to the less-healthy one of Missouri.

In the midst of this alarm, Major Williams, who had been ordered to remove these Indians to their proper quarters in Missouri, sent word to the inhabitants that the probabilities were, that in order to get the Indians to leave, he would have to move on there with his troops, and in that event, the Indians would probably avenge themselves by scattering and murdering the inhabitants.

At this intelligence the settlers rendezvoused not far from Mr. Robinson's house to devise means for safety; and John Braddy and Greenbury Ralls were dispatched after ammunition. The rest counseled together, and while some advocated returning to the more closely populated parts of the State, yet, as it was in June and in the very midst of crop-growing, all finally agreed that to abandon the settlement now was to give up everything to the Indians, and so it was decided that their best measure was to erect a stockade fort in which they could take shelter.

So the fort was made. It was ninety feet square, built of puncheons—driven like piles into the ground, so that the walls were about ten feet high—and was called Fort Robinson. It was begun June 11th, and was finished in a few days. In it some twenty-four families took refuge, making their preparations to spend the Summer there, and leaving their growing crops outside to the possible tender mercies of the Musquakas.

They brought in their furniture, bedding and provisions, but kept the cattle upon the outside. Once settled there, the ladies busied themselves with patching their husband's coats and with other domestic duties; and as there were thirty children to be looked after, it is not supposable that any of them suffered from *ennui*.

Their tents were made of wagon covers and old quilts; they had a few "chunk" fires in common; each family had its own table, and, withal, there was never a lack of something to do. Some of the meat was kept at Mr. Robinson's smoke house, as was also the milk and butter.

The names of the families who thus joined together to protect themselves, were: Wm. C. Smith, John Campbell, A. J. Smith, John Braddy, Wm. Ralls, G. S. Ralls, James A. Logan, Blakeley Brush, Joseph Cooper, David Cooper, J. M. Ferguson, Isaac Meyers, Carpenter Gear, Riley Mayors, Samuel Bowman, F. M. Clifton, Stephen Crowder, Arthur Robinson, William Robinson, John Ferguson and John Smith. James A. Logan was selected as Captain of the garrison, and Wm. C. Smith and John Campbell were chosen as spies to watch the movements of the Indians. The latter two generally went down to the Indian camps each day to take notes.

On the fifth day of the siege, on appoaching the hill that overlooked the Indian village, they saw two large bodies of Indians on horseback riding swiftly backward and forward over the prairie in that vicinity. Soon the sound of a drum was heard, when the Indians rode hastily up to a large tent or wickeup, several hundred feet in length and about fifteen feet in width. Here they dismounted and formed a ring on the inside. Their heads were shaved smooth, with the exception of a small bit of hair on the top of the head, and that stood erect and was wrapped with deer sinew. They were almost naked, and were

painted in red stripes from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet, each warrior having in his hand a gourd containing beans or corn, which he shook as an accompaniment to their powwow songs.

While the warriors were thus engaged, some of the squaws that remained (as, in view of battle, most of the women and children had been sent away) hung up four dogs by the necks, and while they writhed and struggled in the process of strangulation, the braves, with war clubs in hand, danced round them for the space of half an hour. Then, at the signal from the drum, they seated themselves and began singing a chant.

Meantime, the squaws had made ready in the center of the wickeup, four large kettles partly full of boiling water. Into these the dogs were placed—hide, hair, entrails and all—while a large bundle of dry sticks close at hand kept the fire good and hot for two and a half hours. During this space of time, several hundred of the savages danced around the savory kettles, brandishing their clubs and yelling hideously, threatening Smith and Campbell repeatedly.

Again at a signal they seated themselves, while the squaws dished up the boiled dogs, and served up a portion to each warrior, seasoned with maple sugar. This Macbeth-hash seemed not to pacify and make amiable, as a good dinner is generally supposed to do, but, on the contrary, after it they grew more boisterous, and resumed their yelling and dancing. It may be that this effect followed their not having enough of the savory dish. During this time, the two spies made a vain effort to communicate with John Green, the chief and leader, but failing in it, they withdrew.

On their attempt to regain Fort Robinson, they were accosted at intervals by two parties of Indians, thus:

"Where you going? You going to block-house?"

On being answered in the affirmative, they continued:

"How many men in block-house?"

They were replied to after the Indian style, "Oh heap."

"Any big guns?"

"Yes, some big guns."

"Any big man in block-house?"

"Yes, a heap big man."

After this conversation, they passed on.

A few days after this, William Davidson, thinking it would be a nice thing to test the courage of the garrison and commander, laid a plan for a sham attack. Letting the guard for the night—William Asher (who had a tremendous shot-gun, that had done some good execution among the wolves), Jack Braddy and Carpenter Gear—into the secret, he went up on the hill, where the cattle were lying down, and raised a stampede.

"Ah, then and there was hurrying to and fro." The cow bells jingled at an appalling rate, as if all the herds were in frightened motion; reports of guns were heard, and the garrison was soon fully aroused and trying to collect itself, to meet this dreaded and dreadful emergency.

Mrs. Logan sent to her husband, "Keep your guns clean and your powder dry." Every light was extinguished, and the Captain said, in hushed whispers, "Keep still, and stay in your beds, women." Some of the children were aroused, and it was somewhat difficult to keep them within proper bounds; but on the whole, they behaved well.

There was, of course, terrible excitement; the men grasped their guns, and some of the women commenced praying. Poor old Mrs. Robinson, thinking she was not quite ready for the scalping-knife, fell on her knees, repeating,

quite loud enough for all the Musquakas to hear, had they listened, "O, Lord, I have tried to live in thy service through life, but I find I have not enough religion to die by! Give me more, Lord, please!"

Logan acted very well, and most of the men; but no red skins appeared at their walls; and finally, about daylight, as they could find no moccasin prints in the vicinity, they concluded they had been *sold*. Of course their chagrin and indignation were great, and had it not been that white men were scarce and valuable, it is more than likely that some body would have been punished.

Of course, this little garrison was very vigilant; for, besides having one of the most cruel of foes to contend with, their means of defense were none too plentiful.

Alarms were not uncommon, and at another time than the one mentioned above, when some of the young people were spending the evening in dancing at the house of Mr. Arthur Robinson, at a little distance, some of the older men in the fort saw two Indians leisurely riding along the bottom on their ponies. Fancying them to be scouts, and fearing an attack, they rushed out of the fort and called to the merry-makers to come into the inclosure at once and prepare for danger. Whereupon some members of the dancing party went out to meet the Indians, and asked them where they were going, and asked to see their guns. The Indians were at first very reluctant to give them any information, but finally, in fear and trembling, handed over their arms. It then transpired that they, unconscious that they had given the whites a great fright, were dreadfully frightened themselves. And so the young men returned, with relieved minds, to their dancing.

These Indians, after parleying with Maj. Williams for three or four weeks, agreed to leave peaceably if the Government would give them a stated amount of flour, pork, ammunition and blankets. To this the Government, through the Major, acceded, when they took up their line of march to their home, in Missouri, and the garrison at Fort Robinson broke up, its occupants returning to their homes, never after to be molested with fears of tomahawks and scalping-knives.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE

in the county was located on Section 34, Township 83 north, Range 18 west, in the present township of Timber Creek. William C. Smith was appointed Postmaster by Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Postmaster General. The appointment was made June 13, 1850, and the commission bears date July 10, 1850. The post route was from the office in Timber Creek to Newton, Jasper County, and the service was weekly. A. J. Smith was contractor, and carried the mail for the net proceeds of the Timber Creek office.

The original commission is still in the possession of Mr. Smith, and from it we make the following copy:

[*Cut of an Eagle.*]

NATHAN K. HALL, *Postmaster General of the United States: to all who shall see these presents*, GREETING:

WHEREAS, On the 13th day of June, 1850, William C. Smith was appointed Postmaster at Timber Creek, in the County of Marshall, State of Iowa: and, whereas, he did, on the 10th day of July, 1850, execute a bond and has taken the oath of office, as required by law; Now, know ye, that confiding in the integrity, ability and punctuality of the said William C. Smith, I do commission him a Postmaster, authorized to execute the duties of that office at

Timber Creek, aforesaid, according to the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Post Office Department, to hold said office of Postmaster, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same belonging, during the pleasure of the Postmaster General of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be affixed at Washington City, the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [SEAL.] hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-fifth. N. K. HALL.

THE FIRST DEATH

which occurred in the county was that of an infant child of William C. Smith. The date is June, 1850. The second death was that of an infant child of William Powers.

THE FIRST ADULT DEATH

was that of Hosea Dean, who died in February, 1851. His coffin was made of the boards of a wagon box. The second adult death was that of Mrs. Joseph Cooper. The coffin in which the body was finally composed was made of lumber which a neighbor chanced to have on hand for repairing a wagon. Fine lumber could not be obtained nearer than sixty or eighty miles, and the bereaved friends of these two worthy people were compelled to resort to the expedient of using such materials as were at hand. Mr. Dean lived three miles from Marshalltown, on the west side of Asher Creek. Mrs. Cooper lived on Timber Creek.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES

were conducted by Rev. Mr. Bagley, of the Christian denomination, in the Fall of 1848. Mr. William C. Smith is a regularly-ordained minister of the same sect, and preached on Timber Creek, where Mr. Bagley had held service, in 1849. Rev. J. F. Hestwood was the first Methodist Episcopal clergyman in the county. He preached in Timber Creek in 1850.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

was taught by William C. Smith, in the first log house erected on Timber Creek, by Joseph Cooper. The school consisted of some twelve or fifteen pupils, and was taught during the years 1849–50.

THE FIRST STORE

was opened at Le Grand, by James Allman, in 1850. The second store was owned by William Dishon, at Marietta.

LA GRAND, THE FIRST VILLAGE

was not recorded as a surveyed plat until July 5, 1854, but was probably first designed in 1850; for, as above stated, the pioneer store was opened there in that year. It is located on Section 13, Town 83, Range 17.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER

was the *Iowa Central Journal*, established at Albion in November, 1855, by Thomas J. Wilson, J. W. Tripp, H. C. Knapp and Orson Hobart.

THE FIRST MILL

was built in 1847, by William Asher, on Linn Creek, and was soon washed away. The first beneficial mill was put up in 1849, on Timber Creek, by J. F. Campbell and William Asher.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

April 10, 1848, the Board of Commissioners of Jasper County adopted the following:

Ordered by the Board. That there hereby is a township laid off in the boundaries of Marshall County, to be known by the name of Minerva Creek Township; the place of holding the election to be at the house of George W. Halley. George W. Halley, Washington Asher and David Miller to act as Judges of Election.

January 1, 1849, the Board allowed Joab Bennett, of Jasper, three dollars for assessing Marshall County, which job took three days' time.

The county of Marshall was organized under the management of Joseph M. Ferguson, who was vested with authority by the general laws of the State, by the provisions of which the District Court had power to appoint an Organizing Sheriff, when proper application had been made.

Mr. Ferguson, as Organizing Sheriff, called the first election in the county on the 6th day of August, 1849. Under the caption of "Elections" is given a detailed report of this and subsequent elections.

The vote numbered twenty-eight ballots, and resulted in the election of J. M. Ferguson, Sheriff; Jesse Amos, Joseph Cooper and James Miller, Commissioners; Zeno B. Freeman, Treasurer; A. J. Smith and Joshua Kemp, Justices of the Peace.

The first session of the Commissioners was held at the house of one of the Board—Jesse Amos—on Section 28, Town 85 north, Range 19 west, in what is now Bangor Township.

There was no seat of justice established in the county at that time, and the meetings of the Board were held at the houses of the Commissioners, as conveniences suggested, for the first year or more. The chapter on "Fiscal Records," in this volume, contains as full an account of those meetings as can be obtained, because of the loss of the few sheets of foolscap paper, stitched together as a rude book, which formed the first volume of the Commissioners' Minutes. The documentary evidence obtainable to-day is exceedingly meager, and is but a list of the county orders issued by the Board in the year 1850. It is safe to accept the absence of the records as an indication of the lack of very important business.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved January 21, 1851, Messrs. B. B. Berry, of Mahaska County; Manley Gifford, of Jasper County, and W. W. Walker, of Dallas County, were appointed Commissioners to locate the county seat of this county.

Messrs. Gifford and Miller performed the trust accorded them, and chose the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Town 84 north, Range 19 west, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Town 84 north, Range 18 west. The site thus chosen, the Commissioners named "Marietta."

The long chapter on the "County Seat Contest" contains a full description of the location of the county seat, and the subsequent complications arising therefrom.

The county seat having been established, a Court House was erected by Alexander Crow, in 1852.

In 1851, the Legislature abolished the Commissioner system of government in counties, and substituted therefor a plan known as the County Judge system. One man was elected by the people, with powers equal to those formerly possessed by the Board of Commissioners. John B. Hobbs was elected Judge of the County Court, in 1851.

Of the proceedings of this court there can be found but fragmentary documents prior to July 5, 1852, at which period Minute Book "A" begins. The business transacted was undoubtedly of a mere routine nature, until the September term of the court, when the suggestion of organizing new townships was entertained.

The October term was almost entirely given up to the consideration of this important matter. The division of the county at the date of the proposition was Minerva Creek, Iowa River and Jefferson Townships. The population of these townships may be estimated from the statement of the vote cast at the general election in 1852: Minerva Creek, 29; Iowa River, 10; Timber Creek, 31.

At the October term was perfected the creation of Iowa, Washington, Marietta, Economy, Jefferson and Minerva Townships. The plan did not prosper, however, and the election returns show that polling precincts were never legally established in the numerous subdivisions.

This method of dividing the county did not prove at all satisfactory, and at the March term, 1853, the County Court again considered the subject. The records read: "There being many applications made for the alteration of townships, it being the opinion that a less number of townships would be to the advantage of the county; Therefore, the Court has changed and altered the townships," as follows:

Iowa Township began at the northeast corner of the county and ran west to the crossing of the north line by the Iowa River; thence followed the stream to where it crossed the east line; thence on the east line of the county to place of beginning.

Marietta Township began at crossing of the north line of the county by the Iowa River; thence to northwest corner of the county; thence on west line of county to the southwest corner; thence east on the south line of county to the section line between Sections 33 and 34, Township 82 north, Range 19 west; thence on said line north to north line of Township 83, Range 19, between Sections 3 and 4; thence east on township line between Townships 83 and 84 to section line between 33 and 34, Township 84, Range 18; thence north on said line to Iowa River; thence running on south side of river to place of beginning.

Jefferson Township began at the east line of the county, where the Iowa River crossed the same; thence west on south side of river to section line between Sections 27 and 28, Township 84 north, Range 18 west; thence south on said line to township line between 83 and 84; thence west on said line to section line between Sections 3 and 4, Township 83; thence south to south line of the county; thence east to southeast corner of the county; thence north to place of beginning.

On the 27th day of September, 1853, Alexander Crow made a formal tender of the Court House building to the county. Judge Wm. C. Smith, who succeeded Judge Hobbs, accepted the same, as is shown by this entry in the court minutes:

September the 27th, A. D. 1853. Alexander Crow tenders to the county of Marshall a certain Court House, contracted for between the said Crow and the county of Marshall, State of Iowa, and the said county of Marshall, by her agent William C. Smith, County Judge of said county, has this 27th day of September, A. D. 1853, received said Court House and paid therefor $508.75, in town lots in the town of Marietta, in the county of Marshall, State of Iowa, and $30.50 by voluntary subscriptions, and $365.75, in county warrants and bonds; making in all $905, the price agreed upon for building said Court House.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, *County Judge.*

At the March Term, 1855, the County Court re-divided the county into the following townships:

Iowa Township began at the northern boundary of the county where the Iowa River crosses that boundary, in Section 2, Township 85, Range 19; thence following the course of the river to the line between Sections 23 and 24, in Township 84, Range 18; thence north on the section line to the northern boundary of the county; thence west on this northern line to the place of beginning.

Marion Township began on the section line between Sections 23 and 24, in Township 84, Range 18, where the Iowa River crosses that line; thence north on the section line to the northern boundary of the county; thence east to the northeast corner of the county; thence south on the eastern boundary of the county to the northern bank of the Iowa River; thence along the course of the river to the place of beginning.

Le Grand Township began where the Iowa River crosses the eastern boundary of Marshall County, in Section 1, Township 83, Range 17; thence south on the eastern boundary to the southeast corner of said county; thence west on the southern boundary of the county to the township line, between Ranges 17 and 18; thence north on the township line to the northeast corner of Section 6, in Township 83, Range 17; thence east on the township line to the Iowa River; thence along the course of the river to the place of beginning.

Marshall Township began where the Iowa River crosses the line between Townships 83 and 84, Range 17; thence along the meanderings of the Iowa River to the section line between Sections 16 and 17, in Township 84, Range 18; thence south on the section line to the township line between Townships 83 and 84, Range 18; thence west on the township line to the township line between Ranges 18 and 19; thence south on the township line to the southwest corner of Section 7, in Township 83, Range 18; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

Jefferson Township began at the southeast corner of Section 12, in Township 83, Range 18; thence running south on the township line to the southern boundary of the county; thence west to the township line between Ranges 19 and 20; thence north to the southwest corner of Section 7, in Township 83, Range 19; thence east on the section line to the place of beginning.

Marietta Township began where the Iowa River crosses the section line between Sections 27 and 28, in Township 84, Range 18; thence following up the course of the river to the township line between Townships 84 and 85, Range 19; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 84, Range 19; thence south on the township line to the southwest corner of Section 7, in Township 83, Range 19; thence east on the section line to the southeast corner of Section 12 in said township; thence north on the township line to the northeast corner of said township; thence east to the section line between Sections 30 and 34; thence north on the section line to the place of beginning.

Bangor Township began where the Iowa River crosses the township line, between Townships 84 and 85, Range 19; thence following the course of the river to the northern boundary of Marshall County; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 85, Range 19; thence south to the southwest corner of said township; thence east to the place of beginning.

Liberty Township began at the northeast corner of Township 85, Range 20; thence west to the western boundary of the county; thence south on the western line to the southwest corner of Township 84, Range 20; thence east

BANKER, MARSHALLTOWN

on the township line to the southeast corner of that township; thence north on the township line to the place of beginning.

Eden Township began at the northeast corner of Township 83, Range 20; thence west to the western boundary of the county; thence south to the southwest corner of the county; thence east to the southeast corner of Township 80, Range 20: thence north on the township line to the place of beginning.

Green Castle Township was composed of Congressional Township 82 north, Range 17 west, and was organized in 1856.

Vienna Township was composed of Congressional Township 85 north, Range 17 west, and the east six sections of Township 85 north, Range 18 west.

Washington Township, the second so named in the county, the first having been abolished by the court in 1853, was created in 1859, and was composed of Towns 82 and 83 north, Range 19 west.

Timber Creek Township was created in 1861 out of Town 83 north, Range 18 west.

State Center Township was created in 1866 from Town 83 north, Range 20 west.

Logan Township was created in 1869 from Town 82 north, Range 19 west.

Liscomb Township was created in 1869 from Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, Town 85, Range 18, and Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24, Town 85, Range 19.

Taylor Township was created in 1871, from Sections 1, 2, 3, east half of 4, east half of 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and the north half of Sections 21, 22, 23 and 24, in Town 84, Range 18.

The present formation of the townships of the county is as follows:

Vienna remains as originally defined and herein described.

Liscomb as originally defined.

Bangor consists of the four west tiers of Town 85, Range 19, except the east half of Section 27, and the northeast quarter of Section 34.

Liberty is Town 85, Range 20.

Minerva is Town 84, Range 20.

Marietta is Town 84, Range 19, except Section 1 thereof; and Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 of Town 84, Range 18.

Iowa was changed, in 1869, and made from the following irregular territory: Sections 26 to 35, Town 85, Range 18; Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 and the east half of Section 27 and the northeast quarter of Section 34, Town 85, Range 19; Section 1, Town 84, Range 19; and Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, and the west half of Section 4 and the west half of Section 9, Town 84, Range 18.

Taylor remains as herein described as original formation.

Marion is Town 84, Range 17, excepting Sections 30, 31 and 32.

Le Grand is Town 83, Range 17.

Timber Creek is Town 83, Range 18.

Washington is Town 83, Range 19.

State Center is Town 83, Range 20.

Eden is Town 82, Range 20.

Logan is Town 82, Range 19.

Jefferson is Town 82, Range 18.

Green Castle is Town 82, Range 17.

Marshall is composed of Sections 30, 31 and 32, Town 84, Range 17; the south half of Sections 21, 22, 23 and 24, and all of Sections 25 to 36, inclusive of Town 84, Range 18. An effort is about to be made to erect a township, to be called Linn, from this territory, excepting the incorporated limits of Marshalltown, situated therein.

ELECTION.

The first election held in Marshall County took place on the 7th of August, 1848. Marshall was then an unorganized territory, and was attached to Jasper County for judicial and revenue purposes. There is no record of the election extant, except the certificate of the election of David E. Cooper, as Constable. Mr. Cooper lived on Timber Creek. The entire county is spoken of in the Certificate as "Minerva Township," but the designation of this county by that title had no reference to that portion of the county so called at the time of organization, in 1849. The county was divided at its organization into two polling precincts, the northern half being styled Minerva Creek Township, and the southern half Jefferson Township.

Below is given a copy of the certificate referred to:

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
JASPER COUNTY, } I, Jesse Rickman, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify that at an election held in and for the Township of Minerva Creek, in the attached part of said county, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1848, David E. Cooper was then duly elected a Constable in and for said township.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Board, this [SEAL.] 10th day of August, A. D. 1848. JESSE RICKMAN,

Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Jasper County, Iowa.

On the back of the certificate is the following resignation:

September 4, 1849.

I do herewith resign my office as Constable (by the authority of the within certificate).

DAVID E. COOPER,
Constable.

Under the general law which provided for the appointment of an Organizing Sheriff by the District Judge, and authorized the said Sheriff to conduct the work of organizing the county, Joseph M. Ferguson was duly appointed Organizing Sheriff in the Summer of 1849.

The records of organization are very imperfect. But few of the papers can be found. The timely research now made among the scattered archives and the interviews had with the remaining pioneers fortunately rescue from oblivion the important events of those early days.

The townships of Minerva Creek and Jefferson were created by Sheriff Ferguson, and an election ordered for the 6th day of August, 1849. The poll lists are in existence, and from them it is learned who were in the county at that time and qualified to vote.

In the northern precinct of Minerva Creek there were seventeen votes cast by the following persons: William Ballard, Washington Asher, John T. Duke, John Ballard, John Coy, William Coddington, William Peterman, Isaac Asher, James Asher, Jesse Amos, Joshua Kemp, Carpenter Gear, Moses Lacey, Philip Ballard, G. W. Halley, Thomas Pearson, Shelton Gear.

The polls were located at the house of Geo. W. Halley. Joshua Kemp, as Justice of the Peace, swore in two of the Judges of Election, who were Philip Ballard and G. W. Halley. Mr. Kemp acted as the third Judge. Shelton Gear and Thomas Pearson served as Clerks.

The signature of Justice Kemp to this document proves that he was a Justice prior to the organizing election, and must have been elected or appointed while the county was a part of Jasper.

The polls for Jefferson Township were located at the house of Joseph Cooper. The Judges of Election were: Joseph Cooper, William J. Asher and David E. Cooper. William C. Smith and J. M. Ferguson acted as Clerks.

There were eleven votes cast, and by the following named persons: William C. Smith, J. M. Ferguson, D. E. Cooper, A. J. Smith, Wm. E. Alexander, Samuel Davidson, Blakeley Brush, Joseph C. Davidson, Joseph Cooper, Wm. J. Asher, Alvin Adkins.

The returns from Minerva Creek Township are indorsed, in the handwriting of Mr. Ferguson: "Incorrect, but filed August 15, 1849. J. M. Ferguson, Organizing Sheriff."

Wherein they err is not explained; but it may account for the fact that the list of the officers actually shown to have been elected does not tally with that of the officers certified to.

The officers declared elected were: J. M. Ferguson, Sheriff; Joseph Cooper, Jesse Amos and James Miller, County Commissioners; Wm. C. Smith, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners; David E. Cooper, Clerk of the District Court; Zeno B. Freeman, County Treasurer, and A. J. Smith and Joshua Kemp, Justices of the Peace.

The vote on Sheriff was a tie, if we may rely on the official poll lists. In Jefferson Township, Mr. Ferguson received ten votes, evidently refraining from voting for himself. In Minerva Creek, he received three votes, and Moses Lacey received thirteen, thus defeating a choice. On this point we mention the statement of Mr. Weatherly, who declares that Moses Lacey was the first elected Sheriff.

Judge W. C. Smith, on the other hand, claims that Mr. Ferguson was finally the recipient of the honor. Since Mr. Smith was here at the time, his testimony is probably the more reliable. The records bear out Mr. Weatherly, but the memory of Mr. Smith is not to be lightly regarded. He asserts that the tie vote was decided in favor of Mr. Ferguson by the two candidates "drawing cuts."

W. C. Smith was chosen Commissioners' Clerk by a unanimous vote, twenty ballots being cast for him.

On the question of Commissioners there is conflict. The list shows that Jesse Amos received twenty-six votes, and Joseph Cooper twenty-six votes, without opposition; but the third place was contested. Thomas Gordon received ten, and James Miller, sixteen votes. Accepting this record, in the absence of positive recollection on this point, we state James Miller as the successful candidate.

Samuel Davidson, for Prosecuting Attorney, received twenty-seven votes, without opposition.

Thomas Gordon obtained fifteen, and Shelby Wyatt seven votes, for Recorder.

Joshua Kemp received twenty-five ballots for Judge of Probate, and also fifteen as Justice of the Peace for Minerva Creek Township.

A. J. Smith was elected Justice for Jefferson Township.

Thomas Pearson was elected Coroner, and George W. Halley, Constable, of Minerva Creek; and William Coddington and Blakely Brush to the same offices, respectively; in Jefferson.

Following are copies of the election certificates for a portion of the first officers, no other certificates being found:

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.: I, David E. Cooper, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and in every respect discharge the duties of District Clerk faithfully and to the best of my ability, so help me God. DAVID E. COOPER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1849.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Organizing Sheriff of Marshall County, Iowa.

Know all men by these Presents, That we, William C. Smith, J. M. Ferguson, D. E. Cooper, A. J. Smith and John T. Campbell, of Marshall County, Iowa, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Iowa in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, the payment whereof we bind our heirs, executors and administrators, severally, jointly, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this 22d day of August, A. D. 1849.

The condition of the above obligation is such that, Whereas, the said William C. Smith was duly elected Commissioners' Clerk of the county aforesaid, Now, if the said Smith will well and faithfully perform all the duties of the said office, then the above obligation to be null and void; otherwise, to be and remain in full force and virtue in law.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, [Seal.]
J. M. FERGUSON, [Seal.]
D. E. COOPER, [Seal.]
A. J. SMITH, [Seal.]
JOHN T. CAMPBELL. [Seal.]

The following indorsement appears upon this:

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.: I, William C. Smith, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of Commissioners' Clerk of the aforesaid county to the best of my ability, so help me God. WILLIAM C. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22d day of August, A. D. 1849.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Organizing Sheriff of Marshall County, Iowa.

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss: I, J. M. Ferguson, Organizing Sheriff of said county, do hereby certify that at an election held on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1849, in the township of Jefferson, in said county, Andrew J. Smith was duly elected a Justice of the Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of August, A. D. 1849.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Organizing Sheriff of Marshall County, Iowa.

The following indorsement is upon this:

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.: I, A. J. Smith, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution and Laws of the State of Iowa, that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as a Justice of the Peace, according to the best of my understanding; so help me God. ANDREW J. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, A. D. 1849,

D. E. COOPER,
Clerk of District Court, Marshall County, Iowa.

On a separate slip of paper is found the following resignation:

Notice is hereby given to the Clerk of Board of Commissioners of Marshall County, Iowa, that I have this day resigned my office as Justice of the Peace in and for Jefferson Township, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1850. ANDREW J. SMITH.

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.: I, J. M. Ferguson, Organizing Sheriff of said county, do certify that an election, held in said county on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1849, Joshua Kemp was then duly elected Probate Judge of said county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 14th day of August, A. D. 1847.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Organizing Sheriff of Marshall County, Iowa.

On the back of the certificate appears the following oath of office:

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.: You do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and in every respect discharge the duties of Probate Judge faithfully, and to the best of your ability, so help you God.

Sept. 1st, A. D. 1847.

The within named Joshua Kemp was duly sworn into office by me.

D. E. COOPER, *Clerk of District Court.*

The above oath recorded September 1st, A. D. 1849.

D. E. COOPER,
Clerk of District Court, Marshall County, Iowa.

Written on one corner of the slip is the following resignation:

By the powers of the within certificate, I resign my office as Probate Judge.

JOSHUA KEMP.

The second election was held in the Summer of 1851. The law abolishing the Commissioner system of government and inaugurating that of County Judge had come into force, and under its provisions the election was held with the following result:

John B. Hobbs, County Judge; Jacob Hauser, Clerk of the District Court; J. M. Ferguson, School Fund Commissioner; W. H. Weatherly, Sheriff; George Atwater, Prosecuting Attorney.

At the April election, 1852, the following officers were chosen:

J. M. Ferguson, School Fund Commissioner; Mahlon Woodward, Treasurer and Recorder; Simon L. Baker, Coroner.

Prior to the August election, in 1852, another township had been created, known as Iowa River Township. Ten votes were cast therein at the August election. There were seventy votes polled in the county at that time on the State and Congressional ticket. For the county ticket, there were eighty-four votes cast. The following county officers were elected:

William Dishon, Clerk of District Court; Moses Lacey, Supervisor; Geo. Atwater, Prosecuting Attorney.

The first Presidential election ever held in the county took place November 2, 1852. The list of townships had been largely increased under the system of Judge. A transcript of the official returns is here preserved:

Abstract of the votes cast in the county of Marshall, State of Iowa, in the respective townships thereof, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1852, for the offices of State Electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States of America:

Townships or Precincts.	First Congressional District.				Second Congressional District.			
	George H. Williams.	Jonathan E. Fletcher.	Thomas E. Claggett.	John P. Finley.	Augustus Hall.	Wm. E. Leffengood.	Wm. H. Henderson.	Wm. H. Warren.
Economy	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Iowa	7	7	1	1	7	7	1	1
Jefferson	10	10	5	5	10	10	5	5
Marietta	9	9	8	8	9	9	8	8
Minerva	4	4	6	6	4	4	6	6
Washington	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....
Total	52	52	31	31	52	52	31	31

April 4, 1853, William C. Smith was elected County Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John B. Hobbs; J. B. Hughes, Surveyor; Peter Collins, Drain Commissioner.

April 3, 1854, J. M. Ferguson was elected School Fund Commissioner; Delos Arnold, Prosecuting Attorney; William H. Howard, Surveyor.

August 6, 1855, William C. Smith was re-elected County Judge; William H. Weatherly, Sheriff; Thomas Mercer, Treasurer and Recorder; H. H. Seymour, Drain Commissioner; W. H. Minord, Surveyor; Jefferson C. Crookham, Coroner.

August, 1856, James L. Williams was elected District Court Clerk; William P. Hepburn, Prosecuting Attorney; Frederick Baum, Surveyor.

August 3, 1857, L. L. Harris was chosen Sheriff; William Bremner, Surveyor; William H. Lindsey, Coroner. At the Spring election, E. N. Chapin had been elected Drainage Commissioner, and N. C. Smith, County Assessor.

At the August election, the people voted upon the proposition to strike the word "white" from the suffrage clause of the State Constitution. The ballot stood 324 against the extension of suffrage and 157 in favor of it in this county.

At the April election, 1855, the people voted upon the question of allowing swine to run at large in the county. Following is the vote by townships:

Towns	For the Law Restraining.	Against the Law Restraining.
Iowa	50	24
Liberty	10	11
Marietta	31	16
Bangor	25	8
Marshall	48	1
Le Grand	34	3
Jefferson	4	25
Eden	12	2
Minerva	31	12
Total	245	102

Appended is a list of the county officers from the year 1858 to the present time, with the date of their election:

Clerk of District Court.—James L. Williams, 1858 to 1870; Preston M. Sutton, 1870; F. M. Thomas, 1872; Edward R. Jones, 1874.

Superintendent of Schools.—J. J. Teagarden, 1858; S. W. Griffin, 1859; A. M. Geiger, 1861; Cyrus H. Shaw, 1863; Thomas J. Wilson, 1867; Cyrus H. Shaw, 1869; Miss Abbie Gifford, 1873; W. W. Spear, 1877.

County Judge.—William Battin, 1859; R. Howe Taylor, 1861; Edwin A. Rice, 1863; T. A. Lampman, 1865.

The office of County Judge was abolished in 1861, so far as the same pertained to the general business of the county; but the name was retained in connection with the office of Probate Judge, and so continued until the act of the Legislature, approved April 7, 1868, which entirely abolished the office and transferred the duties to the Auditor. Mr. Lampman served as Auditor *ad interim*.

County Auditor.—Jabez Banbury, 1869; Alfred N. French, 1873.

Sheriff.—Edwin W. Lockwood, 1859; William H. Weatherly, 1863; Thomas E. McCracken, 1865; J. L. Herbert, 1869; E. C. McMillan, 1873; George S. Hickox, 1875.

Recorder and Treasurer.—Thomas Schofield, 1859; R. Howe Taylor, 1863.

Recorder.—John Turner, 1864; A. J. Cooper, 1866; Francis M. Thomas, 1868; N. C. Messenger, 1872.

Treasurer.—H. A. Gerhart, 1865 to 1875. Mr. Gerhart became involved in his accounts, legal proceedings on which are still pending. In 1875, Byron A. Beson entered upon the duties of the office to fill Gerhart's unexpired term, caused by the latter's death, and was elected to the place in 1876. He is the present incumbent.

Surveyor.—William H. Howard, 1859; James Thompson, 1861; Archibald Allison, 1863; William Bremner, 1865 to date.

Coroner.—David Clark, 1858; T. P. Marshall, 1859; C. Brown, 1861; D. T. Rickey, 1863; W. B. Walters, 1865; B. F. Kierulff, 1869; W. B. Walters, 1871; James Lang, 1873; S. E. B. Holt, 1875.

Drainage Commissioner.—Thomas Purnell, 1859; Abram Wickersham, 1861; J. C. Bently, 1863.

The Supervisor system of government began in 1861, and continued for ten years. The following list of township representatives exhibits the delegations by years, naming the localities from which each delegate came:

For 1861—William A. Weatherly, Marietta; William Battin, Marshall; Henry Bevins, Liberty; R. McRill, Iowa; S. T. Bently, Bangor; Geo. Hambleton, Minerva; C. B. Rhodes, Eden; P. M. Scroggins, Jefferson; J. M. Ferguson, Timber Creek; William Fallas, Vienna; P. Jones, Le Grand; E. Hilsabeck, Green Castle; Samuel Waltz, Marion; A. Butter, Washington.

Abner Wickersham was appointed as the member from Washington, *vice* A. Butter, deceased. Levi Saylor was appointed as the member from Marion, *vice* Samuel Waltz, removed from county.

For 1862—J. M. Ferguson, Timber Creek; P. M. Scroggins, Jefferson; E. Hilsabeck, Green Castle; Samuel Monnerny, Washington; C. B. Rhodes, Eden; W. Spence, Minerva; G. Wheeler, Iowa; Joel Brock, Marion; W. Fallas, Vienna; Hiram Hammond, Le Grand; Jacob Rumdall, Marietta; William Battin, Marshall; Hiram Bevins, Liberty; S. T. Bently, Bangor.

Giles Duncan to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of G. Wheeler, from Iowa Township.

For 1863—C. B. Rhodes, Eden; H. Hammond, Le Grand; E. Hilsabeck, Green Castle; A. B. Masterson, Timber Creek; J. H. Marsh, Marietta; J. Kinzer, Liberty; S. T. Bently, Bangor; Giles Duncan, Iowa; Samuel Richey, Vienna; W. Dunlap, Washington; W. Spence, Minerva; P. M. Scroggins, Jefferson; C. Taft, Marion; W. Battin, Marshall.

For 1864—John H. Marsh, Marietta; P. M. Scroggins, Jefferson; W. C. Smith, Green Castle; S. T. Bently, Bangor; W. Spence, Minerva; Samuel Beson, Iowa; W. Battin, Marshall; S. Richey, Vienna; W. D. Dunlap, Washington; J. Kinzer, Liberty; C. Taft, Marion; A. B. Masterson, Timber Creek; P. A. Asher, Eden; H. Hammond, Le Grand.

Joseph Glaspy was a representative from Jefferson, *vice* P. M. Scroggins.

For 1865—William Battin, Marshall; W. C. Smith, Green Castle; C. Brown, Washington; J. R. Howard, Liberty; C. A. Haskins, Le Grand; Jacob Whealen, Marietta; P. A. Culver, Eden; E. J. Coffin, Bangor; W. Botson, Jefferson; N. C. Gibson, Marion; S. Richey, Vienna; S. Beson, Iowa; A. B. Masterson, Timber Creek; G. P. Burkholder, Minerva.

For 1866—J. M. Rhodes, Eden; C. A. Haskins, Le Grand; J. B. Cripps, Iowa; G. W. S. Michael, Jefferson; E. J. Coffin, Bangor; E. Hilsabeck, Green Castle; J. Whealen, Marietta; C. Brown, Washington; G. P. Burkholder, Minesva; S. Richey, Vienna; J. R. Howard, Liberty; Thomas Mercer, Marshall; N. C. Gibson, Marion; A. B. Masterson, Timber Creek.

For 1867—N. C. Gibson, Marion; J. M. Rhodes, Eden; J. R. Howard, Liberty; E. J. Coffin, Bangor; W. E. Alexander, Minerva; C. Brown, Washington; J. B. Cripps, Iowa; Thomas Mercer, Marshall; S. Richey, Vienna; S. T. Mote, Le Grand; James Price, State Center; G. W. S. Michael, Jefferson; A. B. Masterson, Timber Creek; Jacob Whealen, Marietta; E. Hilsabeck, Green Castle.

For 1868—Thomas Mercer, Marshall; A. B. Masterson, Timber Creek; E. J. Coffin, Bangor; S. Richey, Vienna; W. D. Alexander, Minerva; N. C. Gibson, Marion; Jacob Whealen, Marietta; S. T. Mote, Le Grand; J. R. Howard, Liberty; C. B. Rhodes, Eden; Samuel Beson, Iowa; C. Wyatt, Washington; Seth Smith, Jefferson; W. Barnes, State Center; J. Seagar, Green Castle.

For 1869—J. C. Hopkins, Marion; E. J. Coffin, Bangor; S. Richey, Vienna; Seth Smith, Jefferson; Jacob Whealen, Marietta; A. B. Masterson, Timber Creek; E. K. Wyatt, Washington; E. N. Chapin, Marshall; W. H. Clemons, Minerva; John Seagar, Green Castle; Jacob Kinzer, Liberty; John Jeroleman, State Center; C. B. Rhodes, Eden; S. T. Mote, Le Grand; Samuel Beson, Iowa.

For 1870—E. J. Coffin, Bangor; Jacob Whealen, Marietta; A. B. Masterson, Timber Creek; E. N. Chapin, Marshall; William H. Clemons, Minerva; Jacob Kinzer, Liberty; Samuel T. Mote, Le Grand; J. C. Hopkins, Marion; G. S. Wilber, Vienna; George Currey, Eden; E. A. McMillan, Iowa; J. Reed, Green Castle; Samuel Beson, Liscomb; Nathaniel S. Ford, Logan; Wm. G. Crary, Washington; S. Smith, Jefferson; John Jeroleman, State Center.

Subject to an act of the Thirteenth General Assembly of Iowa, entitled "An act to amend Article 11 of Chapter 22 of the Revision of 1860, creating a Board of Supervisors, and acts amendatory thereto," contains the following: "That on and after the 1st day of January, 1871, the Board of Supervisors of each organizing county shall consist of three persons. . . . The Supervisors shall be qualified electors, and shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective counties, at the annual election in each year, and shall hold their offices for three years, except as hereinafter provided, and are hereby authorized and empowered to do and perform all such duties as are done and performed by the present Board of Supervisors." The law further stated that one member should serve one year, one two years, and one three years.

Subject to the above law, the three following-named gentlemen were elected: R. Howe Taylor, Marshall; Samuel T. Mote, Le Grand; E. J. Coffin, Bangor (2).

For 1872—S. T. Mote, Le Grand; E. J. Coffin Bangor; John Turner, Marshall.

For 1873—Samuel T. Mote, Le Grand; E. J. Coffin, Bangor; Wm. H. Steward, Taylor.

For 1874—Wm. H. Steward, Taylor; E. J. Coffin, Bangor; Thomas Schofield, Le Grand.

For 1875—Wm. H. Steward, Taylor; Thomas Schofield, Le Grand; J. G. Brown, Logan.

For 1876—Wm. H. Steward, Taylor; J. G. Brown, Logan; E. P. Thompson, State Center.

For 1877—Wm. H. Steward, Taylor; J. G. Brown, Logan; E. P. Thompson, State Center.

For 1878—Wm. H. Steward, Taylor; E. P. Thompson, State Center; George Hammond, Le Grand.

Marshall County has been represented in the State Legislature by the following gentlemen:

SENATORS.

1850, Phineas M. Casaday; 1852, Andrew Y. Hull; 1854, Theophilus Bryan, elected for four years, but election contested by James C. Jordan, who succeeded in gaining his seat over Bryan, January 8, 1856. The District was changed, and at the general electon in 1856, Josiah B. Grinnell was chosen for four years. In 1857, the District was again changed, and A. M. Pattison represented Marshall and Jasper during '58, '60 and '62. 1864, Henry C. Henderson; 1868, Wells S. Rice; 1872, R. Howe Taylor; 1876, Delos Arnold.

REPRESENTATIVES.

At the session of 1850, this county was a part of the District represented by Lysander W. Babbitt and Edwin R. Guiberson. In 1852, by J. F. Rice, Joseph C. Goodson and Benjamin Green; in 1854, by Samuel B. McCall; in 1856, by Delos Arnold; in 1858, by T. Walter Jackson; in 1860, by William Bremner; in 1862, by Thomas Mercer; in 1864, by O. F. Hixson; in 1866, by T. J. Wilson; in 1868, by B. W. Johnson; in 1870, by Delos Arnold; in 1872, by James L. Williams; in 1874, by W. D. Mills.

THE FIRST COURTS.

The first session of the District Court in this county was held in the house of William Ralls, in a log cabin owned by him in the edge of the woods, just north of the present site of Marshalltown, in the Fall of 1851. Judge William McKay presided.

The county was attached to the Fifth Judicial District. The business of the court at that session was merely nominal. There were present several lawyers who afterward became well-known in political and judicial circles. Among them were Enoch W. Eastman, subsequently Lieutenant Governor of the State; William Seevers, of the Supreme Court, and others.

The house in which the court met was situated near the present residence of William H. Weatherly.

The officers of the court were Jacob Hauser, Clerk: William H. Weatherly, Sheriff. The latter entered upon the duties of his office on the first day of the session. John Crocker and N. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Daniel O. Finch and Mr. Young; the latter acted as District Attorney.

There was no petit jury drawn. The grand jury consisted of Isaac Meyer, James Asher, F. M. Clifton, Green Ralls, William E. Stout, Thomas S. Brown, Riley Majors, Blakeley Brush, Thomas M. Wimberly, Hiram Lackey, Mahlon Woodward, James Pearson, Wells Titcomb, Richard Westlake and James F. Hestwood. Mahlon Woodward was chosen Foreman. The jury were instructed as to their duties and given into the charge of Moses Lacey. They retired to a secluded spot in the woods and there proceeded with the solemn business of the hour. They returned to court and reported that they could find nothing to do.

The docket of the court consists of eleven sheets of foolscap paper stitched together; the writing is now dim, and the paper is yellow with age.

The first case of record is that of William Davidson *vs.* Rebecca Davidson, a suit for divorce. It is remembered that when the complainant rode up to the house of Ralls on horseback, Mrs. Davidson observed: "La! Old Billy thinks he's going to git a divorce, anyhow. See how straight he sits up!" The woman was right; a divorce was granted.

The incidents related of the lawyers who assembled at this first term, show more forcibly than the formal records do, the style of living and the peculiarities of the early days. It is said that Governor Eastman aided in cutting grass for the horses owned by the party, and that Judge Seevers jocosely assured him he was better at making windrows than speeches.

The dignified court slept over the one living-room, parlor, court-room and kitchen, which composed the cabin of Mr. Ralls. The men swung themselves up among the rafters and climbed into a gable end of the cabin. There they laid their honorable heads to rest, and possibly dreamed of future prosperity and professional success.

There were only two cases that received any attention at this term. The other case was that of Alexander Smith against Greenburg Haggans. The Court ordered that the defendant have and recover of the plaintiff his costs, consisting of $22.68, and that the case be dismissed.

The first trial by jury in this court that the writer finds, was in the case of Penny against Wright, at the September term, 1854. There may possibly have been jury trials prior to this period, but no record exist to show such a thing.

Henry Dunn, at this term, declared his intention on oath, that it was his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce all allegiance and fidelity to all and any foreign prince, potentate, State and sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Victoria, reigning Queen of Great Britain.

The first criminal trial in this court was in the case of The People *vs.* James Reed, indicted for an assault with intent to kill; Arnold and Finch for the State, and Foster and Templin for the defendant. He was convicted of an assault.

The District Judges who have presided over the court in this county are: William McKay, Charles J. McFarland, James D. Thompson, John Porter, Daniel D. Chase and Isaac J. Mitchell.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Subject to an act of the General Assembly, approved April 3, 1868, establishing Circuit and General Term Courts and defining their powers and jurisdictions, the first term of the Circuit Court for Marshall County convened in the Court House, in Marshalltown, on the 1st day of February, 1869, Hon. Henry Hudson, Judge presiding; J. H. Bradley, District Attorney; G. S. McCracken, Sheriff, and A. P. Williams, Clerk.

The first petit jury in this court were as follows: W. D. Inglehue, Thomas Cole, E. Willigrod, W. Billings, M. H. Wright, Merrick McCloskey, Henly Thomas, A. F. Culver, Levi Saylor, J. F. Cooper, John Goshen, M. Johnston and V. V. Draper.

The first case of record in this court was the case of John Turner & Co. against Hiram Willard, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

FISCAL RECORDS.

The historian is dependent upon stray sheets and chance documents for information relative to the first year's monetary transactions. The Commissioners' Court Records are so carefully laid by that they are altogether beyond the reach of the most patient searcher.

There is a slight conflict between the recollection of Judge Smith and the oldest written evidence of the meeting of the first Commissioners. Mr. Smith was Clerk of the Board and attested the proceedings of that primal meeting. His present impression is that the first session was held at the house of Jesse Amos, in the now Bangor Township, in December, 1849; but the time-stained paper before the writer reads as follows:

To the Treasurer of Marshall County, State of Iowa:

Number of county orders issued in Marshall County, State of Iowa, at the *first term* of Commissioners' Court of said county, *January 7, 1850:*

To William J. Asher, for services as Judge of Election	$1 00
To Joseph M. Ferguson, for advertising election	75
To Joseph M. Ferguson, filing returns of election	50
To Joseph M. Ferguson, issuing certificates of election	4 25

To Joseph M. Ferguson, services as Clerk of Election	$1 00
To William C. Smith, for services as Clerk of Election	1 00
To William C. Smith, for paper furnished for use of Board	32
To Joseph Cooper, for services as Judge of Election	1 00
To David E. Cooper, for services as Judge of Election	1 00
To Jesse Amos, for one day's service in term	2 50
To Joseph Cooper, for one day's service in term	2 50
To William C. Smith, for one day's service in term as Clerk	2 50

Attest, WILLIAM C. SMITH,
[SEAL.] *Clerk Board County Commissioners, Marshall Co., Iowa.*

The foregoing substantiates two points claimed by the writer: (1.) The business transacted by the Board was solely relative to the first election, proving that no other prior session of the Board had been held, at which the first election expense bills were audited, and affirming this as the *first* meeting ever held, as is also declared in the title of the Clerk's minutes; and (2) that the session was brief, as one day's service was allowed each member. This brevity is in itself a sufficient reason to cause confusion of recollection on the part of Mr. Smith, especially in the absence of written evidence.

On the strength of this document, it is here given as fact that the first session of the Commissioners' Court was held at the house of Jesse Amos, who located the northwest quarter of Section 28, Town 85 north, Range 19 west, on the 11th day of July, 1848, in what is now Bangor Township. There were but two Commissioners present, Joseph Cooper and Jesse Amos. The disputed point of whether James Miller or some other man was the third Commissioner, is not settled by this document before us. William C. Smith, as has been shown, was present as Clerk.

The second session was held in April, 1850. The record of general business is still lacking, but the fiscal report supplies partial omissions. County orders from No. 13 to No. 30 inclusive, were issued, and completed the list of Election Judges and Clerks who served at the first election, left uncompensated at the first session. Jesse Amos and Joseph Cooper were the only Commissioners present.

The July term took up the work of issuing county orders with commendable devotion to business. There seems to have been still a few judges and clerks of election unprovided for, and these worthy gentlemen were relieved. The balance of the work was pleasanter, for it consisted in voting $4 each to the Commissioners and their Clerk. At this session, John J. Ferguson appears for the first time as a Commissioner. The county orders reached from No. 31 to No. 50 inclusive, and were certified to by Mr. Smith as the only orders issued prior to July 16, 1850.

The Treasurer's certificate for 1850 is here given:

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.

I, Zeno B. Freeman, Treasurer of said county, do hereby certify that I have received of Wm. C. Smith, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of said county, the tax list for the year A. D. 1850, one hundred and seven dollars fifty-eight cents and three mills, of which thirty-three dollars ninety-seven cents and five mills is due the State of Iowa.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of August, A. D. 1850.

[Seal.] ZENO B. FREEMAN, *Treasurer of Marshall Co., Iowa.*

The next record in order is an undated paper, of which a transcript is made, with slight modifications in orthography:

County funds expended, Marshall County and State of Iowa, A. D. 1850:

Wm. C. Smith, Clerk of said County, one year and expended nothing.
Made out tax list without cost.
John B. Hobbs, Ex-County Judge, served 15 months and expended..... $260 00
Jacob Hauser, Clerk of Marshall County, served 12 months and expended nothing.

Wm. Dishon, Clerk of said County, and expended for paper		$ 75
George Atwater, former County Judge, served 5 months and expended :		
For books		40 00
For county seal		6 00
Paid for table		6 25
Paid for benches		2 00
For town plat		6 00
Cash received belonging to the county		$60 25
Account filed against the county	$25 00	40 00
		100 25

After our readers have carefully studied the foregoing report, they will undoubtedly ask what it means. We assure them sincerely that we do not know. It is our duty to give facts and not to instruct our readers in the mysteries of bookkeeping in the early days.

The first volume of records in the Treasurer's office is composed of three sheets of foolscap paper, upon which are made entries by Mahlon Woodward, the first Treasurer, beginning with the date of December 1, 1851. The sheets are but partially written over in a loose manner, but cover a period of six months.

The largest amount received from any one source is a fine collected by Sheriff Weatherly, February 28, 1851, from William and Margarette Peterman, for an "assault upon the person of William Coddington." The nature of the assault is not here stated. A copy of the entries would be scarcely intelligible at present.

It will be observed that no mention is made of the receipts of money, but the allowance of Assessors' claims for service appear in the orders issued in 1850. In the County Court minutes, also, is a list of orders, amounting to $46, drawn in favor of William H. Weatherly and Mahlon Woodward for work in "assessing property for 1852."

The following order is the first of its kind met with in the records :

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY : At a session of County Court held in the town of Marietta, on the 23d day of July, 1852, an order was given to levy a tax as follows : For State, one and one-half mills on the dollar ; for county purposes, five mills on the dollar ; for road purposes, one mill on the dollar ; and one dollar of poll road tax ; for school purposes, one mill on a dollar, on all the taxable property on the assessment roll, and also fifty cents poll tax on all persons twenty-one years of age, for county purposes. JOHN B. HOBBS, *County Judge.*
July the 23d, A. D. 1852.

The following certificate is found on a single sheet :

Notice is hereby given that I have issued county orders since the first day of September, A. D. 1852, to the amount of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty cents, and have, in that time, canceled county orders to the amount of seventy-eight dollars and forty cents ; and that I have issued town orders to the amount of $126.94, and have on hand notes, and have canceled orders to the amount of $35.00, leaving an indebtedness of $91.94, and have on hand $35.70 and 9 mills for road purposes. JOHN B. HOBBS, *County Judge.*

From the year 1853, the financial statements are clear and easily comprehended. The following report of the first year of Judge Smith's occupancy of the office is given :

Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Marshall, Iowa, for the fiscal year ending July 5th, A. D. 1853.

The whole amount of warrants drawn on the Treasurer in the above is	$645 55
Of the above amount there were canceled at the July Term of said County Court	241 49
Leaving of the amount issued last year not canceled	404 06
The whole amount of county warrants canceled at the July Term of said County Court	364 19
Amount of old warrants brought in and issued Sept. 7, A. D. 1850	65 54
Showing an indebtedness of this county up to this date, to wit, Sept. 7, 1853	469 60

WM. C. SMITH,
County Judge of Marshall County, Iowa

SOCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The first census taken in Marshall County was for the year 1850, that succeeding the organization of the county. There were then 338 inhabitants. In 1851, the number had increased to 454; in 1852, to 710; in 1854, to 1,607; in 1856, to 4,460. At this date the products had reached considerable dimensions. There were 15,704 acres of land under improvement, from which were harvested 2,515 tons of hay, 10 bushels of grass seed, 19,988 bushels of Spring wheat, 406 bushels of Winter wheat, 27,170 bushels of oats, 246,028 bushels of corn, 16,795 bushels of potatoes. The stock product was valued at $13,633 for hogs, and $20,285 for cattle sold. There were 48,344 pounds of butter, and 2,675 pounds of cheese made, 4,105 pounds of wool clipped; and the domestic manufactures were valued at $3,062, and the general manufactures at $22,908.

In 1859, the population had reached 5,713; in 1860, 6,015; in 1863, 7,550; in 1865, 8,759. In 1866, ten years after the foregoing report of products, Marshall had 26 miles of railroads completed; three institutions of learning above academy grade; her manufactures amounted to $11,416 in value; and $159,529 worth of farm machinery was returned in the census. There were 368,935 bushels of Spring wheat harvested, 280,892 bushels of oats, 727,015 bushels of corn, 855 bushels of rye, 251 bushels of Winter wheat, and 3,770 bushels of barley, 23,852 gallons of sorghum syrup, 1,720 tons of tame hay, 49,492 bushels of potatoes, 2,851 bushels of onions, 188 bushels of flax seed, 11,102 pounds of honey taken, 273,254 pounds of butter, and 21,291 pounds of cheese made, 108,451 pounds of wool clipped; while the average per cent. of products to the acre was among the highest in the State. In stock raising it was crowding hard upon the older counties.

In 1867, the population was 11,513; in 1869, 15,514; in 1870, 17,576; in 1873, 18,272; and by the last census, that of 1875, taken just a quarter of a century after the first census of the county, the following facts are shown:

The total population of the county is 19,629. Of this number, 6,617 are natives of Iowa, and 10,551 are natives of other parts of the United States. There were at that time 6,129 children from 6 to 21 years. The voters numbered 4,445, and the militia 3,234.

The products of 1875 amounted to 1,125,382 bushels of Spring wheat, 2,808,256 bushels of corn, 465,245 bushels of oats, 67,151 bushels of barley, and about 6,000 bushels of other small grains. There were 177,303 acres under cultivation. There were 34,792 bushels of flax seed harvested; 7,709 gallons of sorghum syrup made; 13,106 tons of tame, and 21,570 tons of wild hay cut; and 5,422 bushels of grass seed saved; 166,211 bushels of potatoes, 1,593 bushels of onions, 10,634 bushels of turnips, 2,953 bushels of beets, and 1,507 bushels of pease and beans raised. While this cannot be called a preeminently fine fruit region, still there are many fine orchards and much fruit raised, especially apples and small fruits. Grapes grow well, but not equal in quantity to the more favored localities. There were 145,897 pounds gathered in 1875.

The herd and dairy statistics indicate the natural advantages of the county. In 1874, there were 625,418 pounds of butter, and 5,083 pounds of cheese made; while only 8,135 milch cows are reported. There were 66,311 gallons of milk sold in 1874.

There were 56,553 hogs returned as on hand. In 1874, there were 41,509 hogs marketed. It is somewhat suggestive that but 3,318 fine blooded hogs

were reported. This shows that the farmers are not fully awake to the benefits of good blood and more careful breeding.

There were 13,249 pounds of wool clipped, in 1874, from 7,062 sheep.

The total value of the farm products in the county in 1874, was $2,368,678. Market garden products amounted to $19,152; orchard products, $15,099; small fruits, $18,528; herd products, $590,713; dairy, $141,945, and forest, $34,153.

These figures show that the life of the county is in herd and dairy—especially in hogs. The two interests—dairy and hogs—are inseparable, and are susceptible of limitless extension in this well-favored county. The broad prairies are just suited to pasturage; are well watered, well drained of stagnant pools, and suited in every way to these industries. Since Iowa butter has risen to the rank of A No. 1 in the Eastern markets, a grand possibility is presented to the husbandman here. The investment of capital in creameries is one of the most satisfactory that can be imagined in such a country as this.

The county fulfills the promise of early days, and handsomely maintains its average of per cent. of productiveness.

The county does not rank high as a manufacturing locality; still, the class of industries already established are such as consume the native productions. In 1874, there were sixty-one factories, of all kinds, in the county, which consumed 27,000 cubic feet of wood, 2,000 pounds of wool, 32,400 pounds of leather, 60,000 bushels of flax seed, 165,000 bushels of wheat, 27,000 bushels corn and 7,000 bushels of barley; total value of raw materials used, $609,330.

There was one coal mine, which turned out 600 tons, valued at $1,800, in 1874; but the chief quarry interests are in building-stone, which aggregated $27,700 in 1874, and has since then been largely increased.

There are four seminaries in the county.

CENSUS OF MARSHALL COUNTY, AS RETURNED IN 1875.

	POPULATION.			NATIVITY.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. born in Iowa.	No. born in U. S., but not in Iowa.	Foreign.	No. of voters.
Albion, town of	238	270	508	176	327	5	138
Bangor	442	402	844	347	474	23	181
Eden	380	313	693	239	390	54	159
Green Castle	628	525	1153	369	604	180	245
Iowa, exc. of Albion	233	227	460	212	239	9	95
Jefferson	410	349	759	267	389	103	153
Le Grand	815	782	1597	575	722	300	312
Liberty	399	357	756	327	381	48	172
Liscomb, exc. of town	302	291	593	232	340	21	135
Liscomb, town of	203	169	372	120	245	7	97
Logan	234	199	433	137	216	80	85
Marietta	495	421	916	329	510	77	202
Marion	459	401	860	343	477	40	190
Marshall, exc. of Marshalltown	242	233	475	158	215	102	108
Minerva	378	318	696	262	246	121	117
State Centre, exc. town of	297	236	533	178	303	52	115
State Centre, town of	413	383	796	185	486	125	203
Taylor	260	227	487	177	299	11	106
Timber Creek	373	352	725	263	399	63	163
Vienna	408	336	744	244	448	44	185
Washington	455	390	845	251	448	146	185
Total			15245	5391	8158	1611	3346

CENSUS OF MARSHALLTOWN, 1875.

Marshalltown, City of C. H.	POPULATION.			NATIVITY.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. born in Iowa.	No. born in U. S., but not in Iowa.	Foreign.	No. of voters.
First Ward	476	480	956	247	525	185	224
Second Ward	440	461	901	285	504	112	219
Third Ward	709	675	1384	367	734	283	328
Fourth Ward	583	560	1143	327	630	186	328
Total of City	.....	.....	4384	1226	2393	766	1099
Total of County	.....	.....	19629	6617	10551	2377	4445

THE COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

The location of the seat of justice produces more or less agitation in every county; but the excitement attending the settlement of this vexed question in Marshall County was never surpassed in the history of the State.

The elaboration of this topic is one of the most delicate tasks that has fallen to the lot of the writer. He has endeavored to give facts and results, omitting unpleasant details of methods, and has conscientiously performed the duty assigned him. If the history falls short of the expectation of partisans, let it be borne in mind that we compile our record from an impartial stand-point. While it is true that the animosities of the olden time have greatly diminished, and the opposing factions mingle in unity and accept the judgments of the courts without murmur, it nevertheless becomes a most exacting task for one to preserve in consecutive form a true statement of the affair and avoid the imputation of partisanship. That such a motive is possible on our part, surely no man will contend. We shall try to give only the truth, gathered from a voluminous mass of court records, as well as from individual recitals of incidents connected with the "war."

The official records are full, and preserve the *legal* points of the case in undisputed accuracy; but they do not point out the motives which actuated the leaders, or the many details of procedure which were the life and soul of the contest. We shall try not only to give a legal record, but also a history of the affair in such manner as to enlighten future generations on the subject, and retain what will soon become inaccessible—the *story* of the fight.

That blood was not shed during the controversy is a great marvel. Probably the coolness and personal bravery of the leaders alone prevented a crimson shade being given to the history of the affair.

It is necessary to begin this chapter by introducing an account of the location of the county seat at Marietta.

For two years after the formal organization of Marshall County, a seat of justice was not designated. By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved January 21, 1851, Messrs. B. B. Berry, of Mahaska County; Manly Gifford, of Jasper County, and W. W. Miller, of Dallas County, were appointed Commissioners to perform that work. The act provided that those gentlemen should meet at some convenient point in this county on the third

Monday of April, 1851, or within six months thereafter, and thence proceed to examine the various eligible localities in the county, and choose the one which, in their unbiased opinion, was the most suitable for the purposes for the present and future.

The law was obeyed by Manly Gifford and W. W. Miller, a majority of the Commissioners, who met at the house of the Clerk of the District Court, Jacob Hauser, and there, on the 18th day of August, 1851, subscribed to the following oath:

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss: We, Manly Gifford and W. W. Miller, do solemnly swear that we have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the location of the county seat of Marshall County, and that we will faithfully and impartially locate the same according to the best interest of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county. So help you (*sic*) God.

MANLY GIFFORD,
W. W. MILLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of August, A. D. 1851.

JACOB HAUSER,
Clerk of District Court of Marshall County, Iowa.

After an examination of the county, the two Commissioners reported in favor of a site. The official documents of the oath and the report show but one day's difference in date; but it is to be supposed that the gentlemen were prepared, by previous investigation, to give a proper decision. It must not be inferred that a spirit of unfairness actuated them, or that they were insensible to the importance of their trust. The rumor that an offer from John B. Hobbs captured them is unsubstantiated by any evidence. Undoubtedly, the proprietors of property in various localities exercised the unquestionable right of urging their several claims.

At all events, the report filed by the Commissioners with the Clerk of the County Court is as follows:

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by act of the Legislature, approved January 21, 1851, to locate the county seat of Marshall County, Iowa, having met and qualified, according to law, have located the said seat of justice on the following-described quarter section, viz.: The east half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, in Township 84 north, of Range 19 west, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, in Township 84 north, of Range 18 west; and the undersigned give said county seat the name of Marietta.

Given under our hands, this the 19th day of August, A. D. 1851.

MANLY GIFFORD,
W. W. MILLER,
Commissioners.

It was thus that the county seat became a fixed locality, and cause of heart-burnings and enmity was introduced into the lovely county of Marshall.

While this was transpiring, strangers had entered the land and builded up unto themselves altars for the worship of other gods than those before whom Marietta bowed the knee. While John B. Hobbs and Isaac Dawson were purchasing from the Government the lands upon which Marietta was located, as is explained in a subsequent chapter, and platting a town, in October, 1851, Mr. Henry Anson was planning a city to the southeast of Marietta, and summoning to him his clans. The original plat of Marshall, as it was then called, was recorded in August, 1853; but Mr. Anson had located the site of the present metropolis of the county in the Spring of '51. Hence it was that the rivalry between the locations began from the very moment of the decision of the Commissioners.

Meanwhile, the county seat was the object of attraction. It was near the geographical center of the county, and the chances were exceedingly favorable to its permanent selection as the seat of justice. While truth compels the admission that Marshall equaled Marietta in natural advantages of beauty and

healthfulness, it is by no means true that the claims of the Mariettans in these regards were unfounded. The village is described by those who knew it at its best, as more than an ordinarily lovely spot, and one well suited to the development of a town.

But the fates conspired against the embryotic city. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," is an old but truthful classical allusion. The blood of the county-seat advocates was thoroughly aroused, and war became inevitable, unless the Marshallites retired from the field. Such a hope as that was surely based upon a meager understanding of the Marshall spirit; for the orthography of the name might have been slightly changed with peculiar significance. The martial propensities of the settlers who came to the new village were as marked as were those of the Marietta people.

In 1853, the village of Marshall became a fixed fact, and the struggle for honor and permanence increased. The opposing factions, in 1853, were composed of men of ability and severe determination. For Marietta stood W. C. Smith, John B. Hobbs. George Atwater, William Dishon, W. H. Weatherly, Alexander Crow, *et al.*, while Marshall was represented by Henry Anson, Wells S. Rice, John Shields and others.

In the Spring of 1852, George Atwater moved to Marietta from Circleville, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of law. William Dishon had preceded him there, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Atwater was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county in 1852, and Mr. Dishon was chosen Clerk of the District Court at the same time.

John B. Hobbs was County Judge, and in that capacity had authority to provide for the erection of county buildings. In the Fall of 1852, Judge Hobbs entered into a contract with Alexander Crow to erect a small Court House at Marietta. The official papers show that the edifice was to have been no very elaborate affair, but all that the new county then required. The contract is not preserved, but the schedule of dimensions and the bond are here copied:

SCHEDULE.

Marshall County Court House, as agreed by Indentures, 19th July, 1852:

Dimensions—32x22 feet, one story in height, 9 feet clear. Partition, cutting off 12 feet; small room divided into two parts.

Timber—sills, 10 inches square; plates 8 inches wide and 6 inches thick; post, 8 inches square.

Building to be raised 18 inches above ground by 12 pillars solid wood, set 1 foot in earth, 5 under each side sill; one under each end sill.

To be inclosed by 15th October next, walnut and pine siding, dressed and painted.

To be covered with walnut shingles 18 inches long, 6 inches to the weather. To have 2 batten doors. 1 in each small room; 1 large 3-paneled door in end fronting square.

Windows, 6; 1 in each small room, 1 in each side of large room, 1 on each side of door fronting square; lights 10x12.

Square eave cornice, barge boards, with same molding under eave.

Floor, seasoned oak plank 1⅛ inches thick, laid down with square joint. Inside to be lathed and plastered.

Building to be entirely completed 15th May, 1853.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, Alexander Crow, William Dishon, Mahlon Woodward, hereby acknowledge ourselves to owe the county of Marshall, of the State of Iowa, the lawful sum of eighteen hundred and ten dollars, for the full and true payment of which we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

Dated at Marietta, Marshall County, Iowa, this 19th day of July, A. D. 1852.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas, the said Alexander Crow has covenanted and agreed with said Marshall County, by indentures bearing date the 19th day of July, A. D. 1852, to build a certain Court House, in manner and form as therein set forth. *Now*

therefore, if the said Crow shall faithfully observe and fulfill the requirements and covenant so agreed to, and made by him on his part as therein expressed, then this obligation to be void and of no effect. Otherwise to be in full force and virtue in law.

ALEXANDER CROW. [Seal.]
WILLIAM DISHON. [Seal.]
MAHLON WOODWARD. [Seal.]

This positive effort to secure the county seat, by constructing buildings at Marietta, aroused the Marshallites to hostile demonstrations against Marietta and the Judge. It transpired that Judge Hobbs, for some reason not clearly shown, resigned his office in the early winter of 1852. Prosecuting Attorney Atwater became *ex officio* County Judge until the Spring election in 1853.

George Atwater, who figures quite extensively at this point in the history, was a young man of more than ordinary ability. He was well read in his profession, of ready native wit, and possessed many acquired advantages over his brother lawyers. But, like numerous other Western professional men at that time, he had contracted a love for spirituous drinks, and was almost beyond redemption in the habit of profane language. The periodic indulgence of his appetite and the incessant indulgence of his disagreeable expressions, soon led to the social ostracism of Atwater. Marietta's doors were closed against a young man who might have been an ornament to the society of the little town.

In 1853, he in company with his brother, kept bachelors' hall in a house on the outskirts of the town. It was at this time that William C. Smith was elected County Judge. Mr. Smith was residing on his farm on the middle branch of Timber Creek, when he was named as a candidate for the office. The election of Judge at this April election was, as has been shown, the result of Judge Hobbs' resignation, and the successful candidate was required to take the office from George Atwater, Prosecuting Attorney and *ex officio* County Judge.

The Marshall men nominated Isaac N. Griffith, and the Marietta men William C. Smith. Thomas Gordon was also a candidate. The vote stood:

William C. Smith	59
Isaac N. Griffith	28
Thomas Gordon	24

The following certificate was issued:

THE STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, to wit:

At an election holden in said county on the first Monday of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, William C. Smith was elected to the office of County Judge of the above county to fill the vacancy of John B. Hobbs, resigned. And the said William C. Smith will continue to hold the said office till the August election, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. And he has qualified by taking the oath of office, as required by law.

Witness, William Dishon, and the seal of the District Court of said county, this eleventh day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. WILLIAM DISHON,
Clerk District Court Marshall County, Iowa.

Mr. Smith was declared duly elected and removed to Marietta at once. He was accosted by Atwater, who applied to him for board. Judge Smith replied that the rumors concerning the conduct of the attorney were such as to produce an unfavorable impression, but that he would give Atwater a trial. His stay was conditional upon his observing gentlemanly deportment. During the two or three months which Atwater resided with the Judge, he was never known to drink liquor, and but once did he forget himself in the use of profane language. The cause of that lapse was almost sufficient to excuse the transgression. He was seated at table, and attempted to partake of "bean soup," a dish noted for its capability of retaining heat. A greedy mouthful of the boiling liquid created an explosion that was too humorous to permit of lasting censure.

Atwater had been a Griffith man and still entertained regrets at the defeat of his candidate. It soon transpired that he was detected in the expression of sympathy for Marshall, and awakened a response from the ever-ready Marshall men, who were quick to perceive their opportunity to exert an influence upon the young officer.

It has been shown in this chapter that but two of the three Locating Commissioners really visited Marshall County and chose Marietta for the seat of justice. Because of the absence of a unanimous vote, Mr. Atwater, who retained his title of Judge, was induced to rule that the location was illegal. It was represented by Marshall men that no desire to change the seat was entertained by them, but that the proper compliance with law was the only motive which actuated them.

On the strength of those assertions, Mr. Atwater joined the Marshallites in petitioning Judge McKay, of Des Moines, then Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, to which Marshall was attached, for the exercise of the prerogative vested in the Judge of the District Court, by law, in the vacation of the Legislature, and consent to the appointment of a new Board of Locating Commissioners. It was held out to Judge McKay that the people of the county were exceedingly anxious to prevent any trouble in the future by securing the location of the seat in an absolute manner.

After a consideration of the subject, Judge McKay concluded to appoint a Board, and designated, under provisions of the General Assembly act, approved January 12, 1853, the following men to serve as Commissioners: Wm. Wood, of Story County, William Taylor, of Tama County, and Jesse Rickman, of Jasper County.

These men were favorable to the re-location of the county seat at Marshall, and the honorable court had clearly been victimized. Upon learning of the misrepresentations, Judge McKay revoked the appointment; but the Board failed to respond to the second order of the Court.

The Commissioners appointed by the Judge proceeded to discharge their pretended duty, and announced Marshall as the most eligible site for a county seat.

Meanwhile, work had progressed upon the new Court House at Marietta, which was being completed as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Because of instructions from the Secretary of State, Hon. George W. McClary, Judge Smith did not execute his official bonds at once, but deferred their issuance until July 23, 1853. This fact was made use of by Atwater, with other points, and he appeared before the Supreme Court at Iowa City, and asked for a writ of *mandamus* compelling Judge Smith to remove the county seat to Marshall, on the strength of the decision of the second Board of Locating Commissioners; representing also that Smith was not the legal Judge, in the absence of the required bonds; and also praying for a writ of injunction restraining the issuance of warrants for the payment of the Court House erected by Crow.

The law compelled those who applied for a mandamus to first notify the party of the second part of the intended application. This requirement Atwater claimed had been observed. The Supreme Court granted the prayed-for writ; and Judge Smith ascertained that Atwater had sworn to the required notification, without having first served the papers on the County Judge.

The case called for prompt action, to prevent the compulsory removal of the records, so Judge Smith at once prepared to go to Muscatine, and present a petition to Judge Williams, asking for relief from the mandamus, and also from

the injunction restraining the payment of Crow. The County Judge started the following morning by stage for Marengo.

It occurred that Mr. Henry Anson, of Marshall, learned of Smith's intentions and also set out for Marengo on horseback. He was so eager to meet Judge Williams first that he overrode his horse, which died from the effort. From Marengo, Smith and Anson continued their journey in the same stage, and, on arriving at Muscatine, occupied the same room at the hotel.

In the morning, Anson arose first and started to see the Judge, who resided out of town. He returned and informed Judge Smith that Judge Williams would do nothing to relieve the writs. This report did not deter Mr. Smith from presenting his petition, however, and he soon laid his case before his Honor. We herewith append a copy of his petition:

To the Hon. Judge Williams, Chief Justice of the State of Iowa:

Your petitioners, William C. Smith, County Judge of Marshall County, Iowa, and Alexander Crow, of said county of Marshall and State of Iowa, respectfully represent to your Honor that heretofore, to wit, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1853, your Honor granted to George Atwater, Prosecuting Attorney in and for the county of Marshall and State of Iowa (and he also claiming to be of said county), a writ of injunction against your petitioners, upon filing his affidavit before your Honor, in substance as follows, to wit: That at a special election held in said county on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1853, that one of your petitioners, to wit, the above-named William C. Smith, was elected County Judge in and for the county aforesaid, to serve for the term of two years and until his successor was elected and qualified; and that the said Smith did, on and about the 9th day of April, A. D 1853—though without giving bond for their execution—enter upon the duties of County Judge, aforesaid; and that, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1853, under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the said State of Iowa, approved by the Governor January the 12th day, A. D. 1853, one William Wood, of Story County; one William Taylor, of Tama County, and one Jesse Rickman, of Jasper County, all of the State of Iowa, were duly appointed by the Hon. William McKay, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Iowa, and that within two months after receiving said notice of said appointment, to wit, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1853, a majority of said Commissioners located said seat of justice, naming the place, etc.; and that your said petitioners did, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D. 1853, enter into a bargain with the said Crow, in the name and pretendedly by the authority of the county aforesaid, by which the said Crow agreeing to build a certain house at a point in Section, etc; and the said Smith agreed to receive the same for the said county, to be used as a court house, and to pay therefor, from the funds of the county aforesaid, a large sum, to wit, the sum of nine hundred and five dollars, on the completion of said building; and goes on and charges your petitioners with corrupt confederacy, etc.

Now your petitioners, the said William C. Smith and Alexander Crow, would represent to your Honor that by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved January 21, A. D. 1851, that B. B. Berry, of the county of Mahaska; Manly Gifford, of the county of Jasper, and W. W. Miller, of the county of Dallas, were appointed Commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of the county of Marshall, State of Iowa. And the act further states that said Commissioners should meet at the same place in said county on the third Monday of April, A. D. 1851, or within six months thereafter, and, after taking the oath prescribed in the act, should proceed to locate said seat of justice.

And your petitioners would represent to your Honor that a majority of said Commissioners, to wit, Manly Gifford, of Jasper County, and W. W. Miller, of Dallas County, did meet in said county of Marshall, to wit, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1851, and, after taking the oath prescribed by law before Jacob Hauser, Clerk of the District Court of said county of Marshall, State of Iowa, which oath is now on file and recorded in said office of District Clerk, said Commissioners did proceed to locate said seat of justice of the county of Marshall, State of Iowa. Their certificate is as follows:

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislature, approved January 21, A. D. 1851, to locate the county seat of Marshall County, in the State of Iowa, having met and qualified according to law, have located the said seat of justice on the following described quarter section, viz.: the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 84, Range 19 west, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 84 north of Range 18 west. And the undersigned give said county seat the name of Marietta.

Given under our hands this, the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1851.

Signed, MANLY GIFFORD, } *Commissioners.*
W. W. MILLER, }

And we petitioners would further represent to your Honor that the foregoing certificate is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of said county of Marshall and State of Iowa. And, further, that in pursuance of said location, John B. Hobbs, acting County Judge in and for said county of Marshall, did, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1852, contract with one of your petitioners, to wit, Alexander Crow, to build the before-mentioned Court House, agreeing to pay said Crow, on completion of said house, the sum of nine hundred and five dollars, and the said George Atwater drew up the writings between the parties. Said nine hundred and five dollars was to be paid out of the funds of said county.

Said contract failed, partly on the part of said Crow not being able to complete said building within the time specified in said contract.

And your petitioners would further represent to your Honor that the said William C. Smith was duly elected to the office of County Judge in and for said county of Marshall, State of Iowa, on the 4th day of April, and in accordance with the instructions of George W. McClary, Secretary of the State of Iowa, did not enter into bond until the 29th day of July, A. D. 1853.

And your petitioners would further represent to your Honor, that George Atwater, Prosecuting Attorney in and for said county of Marshall, State of Iowa, drew up a petition and circulated it around amongst some of the citizens of our county, keeping it a secret to at least one-half of the citizens of said county, and, as your petitioners are informed by Judge McKay, misrepresented to him that the Commissioners that located said county seat of Marshall County, State of Iowa, were not sworn; and that the oath, if they were sworn, was not on file, and that the certificate of location was not on file.

And Judge McKay stated to one of your petitioners, to wit: Wm. C. Smith, that the person who presented said petition to him stated that there hadbeen a mass meeting held in Marietta, and that the entire people of the county were present, with but a few exceptions, and agreed to the relocation.

And your petitioners would represent to your Honor that there never has been a meeting in Marietta called for that purpose, and that we believe one-half the people of the entire county were entirely ignorant of the matter till the Commissioners were appointed by Judge McKay. And Judge McKay now says that he had no power to appoint Commissioners to relocate said seat of justice.

And your petitioners would further represent to your Honor that they fully believed Marietta to be the county seat of Marshall County, Iowa, and under said consideration contracted for the completion of said Court House, which said Court House is now completed.

And your petitioners pray your Honor to vacate and relieve your petitioners from said writ of injunction. Might it please your Honor to grant unto your petitioners to be relieved from said writ of injunction.

And your petitioners further represent to your Honor that they fully believe that it was and is the design of George Atwater and others connected with the town of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, to keep your petitioners from paying for or receiving pay on said Court House, that they may keep the county of Marshall from receiving said house in order to retard the progress of said town of Marietta, until the next session of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, that they may stand a chance for the county seat.

Your petitioners would further represent to your Honor that if the issue of said writ of injunction would come up for a hearing at the September Term of said District Court of Marshall County, then your petitioners would not pray to be relieved from said writ of injunction. But George Atwater declared to me, Wm. C. Smith, that Judge McKay should not try the merits of said writ, but that he would have a change of venue to another district.

Now your petitioners would further represent to your Honor that they believe that unless said writ of injunction is vacated, it will very materially injure said county, as the said county must undoubtedly engage in a most ruinous lawsuit, and, unless speedily put an end to, down to ruin she must go in spite of all her toil, by those who delight in lawsuits and refuse to till her soil.

Might it please your honor to grant unto your petitioners to be relieved from said writ of injunction, which your humble petitioners believe not to be their petition only, but the petition and wishes of two-thirds of the legal voters of said county of Marshall, State of Iowa.

[Then follow the usual certificates.—EDITOR.]

The result of this petition was the issuance of an order by Judge Williams on the District Court to which Marshall was attached, commanding a compliance with the prayer of the petitioners.

Judge McKay had, meanwhile, been succeeded on the District bench by Judge McFarland. The order granting a stay of proceedings was brought back by Judge Smith and turned over to Sheriff Weatherly for service.

The papers had to be served personally upon Judge McFarland. At that particular time, he was holding court at Knoxville, and thither William H. Weatherly, Sheriff of Marshall County, proceeded with as little delay as possible.

Mr. W. found the court adjourned, and the Judge absent from the village on some festive mission bent. The dignity of the law was not always maintained by his Honor, as this history shows elsewhere; and it is necessary to remark here merely that the bar was fully represented, in a profane way, by the Judge alone. He was given over to the free and reckless use of language more emphatic than choice, as he was to the too profuse indulgence in alcoholic stimulants.

A friend recognized the Sheriff, and surmised his business there. Calling him into his room at the hotel, the lawyer informed Mr. W. that the best time to find the Judge would be when he went over to an adjoining saloon for his morning toddy. The lawyer remarked, also, that he would very much like to be present when the papers were served, to "hear the Judge swear."

In the morning, Sheriff Weatherly stationed himself at a convenient post, and watched the coming of the Judge. Presently he bore down, with his usual martial tread, toward the place of refreshment. The Sheriff hastened to meet him, but did not succeed in reaching him until the "Court" had taken his drink and started back. Then, in the center of the street, he accosted him:

"You are Judge McFarland, I believe?"

"Yes, sir: that is my name," replied the massive jurist as he gazed upon the Sheriff.

"My name is Weatherly. I am Sheriff of Marshall County, and I have a paper to serve on you," said the Sheriff.

By this time the Judge's acquaintances had gathered around him in full numbers, awaiting an explosion. It came and with fury enough for almost any occasion. The "atmosphere was blue," said our informant. The Judge cursed the Supreme Court and swore that he would not obey any orders from it, and gave vent to all sorts of expressions but polite ones.

Later in the day, Judge McFarland called a friend to the bench and retired to a private room with Mr. W., where the subject was fully discussed. He admitted that the Supreme Court had power to compel his obedience, but that he "would not say so before that pack of d—d lawyers." He agreed to hold his next court at Marietta, but publicly declared, for the benefit of his own pride, that Sheriff Weatherly would have to move down to Marshall.

Mr. W. laughingly replied that, if the Judge wanted to hold court in Marshall, he knew where to find the county officers and could send for them.

The case, The State of Iowa *vs.* The Judge of Marshall County, was brought up in the District Court, but was taken to Iowa City, before Judge Smythe, of Marion, Linn County, in February, 1856. It was argued in chambers by Enoch Eastman and Mr. Templin for the defendant (Mr. Smith), and W. Penn Clark, of Iowa City, for the Marshall men.

Judge Smythe decided that Marietta was the legal county seat. This ended the first chapter of the struggle, except as concerns Atwater.

The investigation of the foregoing case resulted in the discovery that Atwater had made oath before the Supreme Court that he had notified the County Judge of his intended motion for an injunction and mandamus. This being false, Mr. Smith instituted legal proceedings against Atwater, and secured the issuing of a writ of attachment against him. Atwater's bondsmen in the office of Prosecuting Attorney, had been relieved by Judge Smith of pecuniary liability, in August, 1853, on the manifest exhibit that Atwater proposed to leave the county. The young attorney suddenly quitted Marshall, and word was returned that he had hanged himself at Dubuque. This rumor was designed as a misleading report, to prevent a continuance of the suit against him.

It appears that Atwater returned to Circleville, Ohio. There he was visited by Thomas B. Abell, who purchased Atwater's claim against the county for services as Prosecuting Attorney and Acting Judge, in June, 1856.

Another page is discovered in the somewhat cloudy history of the fight. It is a matter of fact, in liber D, page 332 of the county records, that George Atwater quit-claimed Lots 1 to 12, Block 3; Lots 1 to 12, Block 10; Lots 1 to 12, Block 14; Lots 1 to 12, Block 21; and all his interest in the village of Marshall, "acquired by purchase or otherwise," to Thomas B. Abell, for $150, on June 12, 1856.

The statement has been made that Atwater was bribed to co-operate with Marshall, and this evidence proves that he had a valid interest in a portion of the village. Rumor has it that he had forgotten the exact description of the

lots owned by him, and that, in order to cover and embrace all, his deed read by lots and in total, rather than by specific property. Certain facts lead us to regard Atwater's position as anomalous: He was compelled to leave the county under fear of arrest; he was far from wealthy while he resided here; but he was able to transfer a valuable share of village property to Mr. Abell.

Atwater died shortly after the events above related transpired.

The following documents, found among the musty paper in the Auditor's office, furnish something of a clue to the feeling in Marietta against Atwater, at the time of his desertion of the town for Marshall. They are given as an aside to the drama:

To George Atwater, Prosecuting Attorney of Marshall Co., Iowa:

Sir: You are hereby notified that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1853, we will proceed to file a petition in the office of the County Judge of Marshall County, Iowa, for relief as your sureties upon your bond as Prosecuting Attorney of said county, filed on the 9th of Aug., A. D. 1852, upon the following grounds, to wit:

1st. That you, the said Atwater (as Prosecuting Attorney), have not settled with the county of Marshall and are a defaulter to said county in the sum of $25, and are wholly and totally insolvent, and unable to pay said sum of money, and the same could not be collected from you by execution.

2d. Said Atwater is about to abscond and leave the county of Marshall without paying said sum of $25, and is in other respects endangering your petitioners by making them liable on said bond.

Said petitioners pray that you be ordered to give a new bond, and to supply the place of petitioners as your sureties, etc. At which time and place you may appear if you wish, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

William Dishon,
Alexander Crow,
By J. G. Templin, their Attorney.

William Dishon and Alexander Crow, *vs.* George Atwater. } In County Court, in and for Marshall County and State of Iowa, Aug. 3d, A. D. 1853, 2 o'clock P. M., of said day.

To the Hon. Wm. C. Smith, County Judge of Marshall Co., Iowa:

Your petitioners, Wm. Dishon and Alexander Crow, would respectfully represent to your Honor, that on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1852, the said defendant, George Atwater, was duly elected Prosecuting Attorney of Marshall County, Iowa, and that on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1852, your petitioners executed a bond jointly with the said defendant, for the faithful discharge of his duties, according to law, as such Prosecuting Attorney, and that said bond was approved and filed by your Honor's Court, on the said 9th day of August, A. D. 1852, which said bond is hereto attached, and made a part hereof by a true copy of the same. Your petitioners further represent that they conceive themselves in danger of suffering by remaining surety for said defendant, and desire to be relieved of their said obligation. Your petitioners would respectfully state the following grounds for conceiving themselves in danger of suffering, as aforesaid, to wit:

1st. The said Atwater has not settled with the county of Marshall, and is a defaulter to said county in the sum of $25, and is wholly and totally insolvent, and unable to pay said sum of money, and the same could not be collected of him by execution.

2d. Said Atwater is about to abscond and leave the county of Marshall without paying said sum of $25, and is in other respects endangering your petitioners by making them liable on said bond.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the said George Atwater may be ordered to give a new bond, and to supply the place of your petitioners as his sureties within a reasonable time, to be prescribed by this Court, and that your petitioners be declared discharged from all liability on their said bond for the future acts of the said Atwater. And your petitioners, etc.

WILLIAM DISHON,
ALEXANDER CROW,
By J. D. Templin, their Attorney.

The following is a true copy of the bond referred to in the above petition, and made a part thereof, to wit:

Know all men by these presents, that we, George Atwater, William Dishon and Alexander Crow are held and bound unto the county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, in the sum of $2,000, to be levied of our goods and tenements if default be made in the condition following, that is to say: *Whereas*, the said George Atwater has been elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the county aforesaid; *Now, therefore*, if as said Prosecuting Attorney, he render a true account of his doings therein to the proper authority when required thereby, or by law, and promptly pay over to the person or officer entitled thereto, all money which may come into his hands by virtue of his office, and promptly account for all balances of money remaining in his hands at the termination of his office, and if he shall hereafter exercise all reasonable diligence in the preservation and lawful disposal of all money, books, papers, securities or other property appertaining to his said office, and deliver them to his successor, or to any other person authorized to receive the same, and faithfully and impartially, without fear, favor, fraud or oppression discharge all other of the duties now or hereafter required of his office by law, then this obligation to be void. Otherwise, to be in full force.

GEORGE ATWATER,
WILLIAM DISHON,
ALEXANDER CROW.

The following are the indorsements on the back of said bond, to wit:

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss. I, George Atwater, do hereby solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constition of the State of Iowa, and that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will perform all the duties of Prosecuting Attorney, as provided by the conditions of the bond within written.

GEORGE ATWATER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1852.

JOHN B. HOBBS, *County Judge*.

Approved and filed Aug. 9, 1852.

The second chapter of this history was opened before the first was closed. Fearing that their chances of gaining the suit through Atwater's machinations were very slight, and not altogether approving of a contest carried on in such a manner, an appeal was made to the County Judge, in the Fall of 1855, through the medium of petitions, for the ordering of an election on the subject, in April, 1856.

The petitioners secured the requisite order from the Court, and the election was duly held, with the following result:

Abstract of the number of ballots cast at the April election held in the county of Marshall, State of Iowa, April 7, A. D. 1856, for the county seat of said county of Marshall, State of Iowa:

Townships.	Marshall.	Marietta.
Marietta	7	127
Iowa	13	151
Bangor	2	57
Liberty	.....	63
Eden	8	17
Marshall	152	.....
Jefferson	54	.....
Green Castle	23	3
Le Grand	54	19
Marion	35	45
Total	348	482
Majority for Marietta		134

The result of the vote of April, 1856, merely served to intensify the feelings of both factions. The Marshall men were determined to pursue the matter to the bitter end, and secure the county seat at all hazards.

On the 7th day of April, 1857, certain Marietta parties gave notice in the *Iowa Central Journal*, published at Albion, that a petition would be presented at the May term of the County Court asking for the removal of the seat one-half mile west of Marietta. This petition, however, was not presented, so far as any available records show, and was probably nothing more than a subterfuge to either gain time or thwart the opponents of Marietta in some of their movements.

The forces on both sides had been greatly augmented by the increase of population in the county. Prominent among the Marietta men now appeared Mr. James L. Williams, Clerk of the District Court; John Turner, Elias Woelohan, H. E. J. Boardman, Thomas B. Abell, J. G. Crookham and John W. Tripp.

Albion became a factor in the problem. In the struggle it was a question which way the vote of that place would be cast. Marshall favored the securing of the Albion vote, and for that desideratum proposed to work for the endowment of a County High School under the then existing law.

An act of the Legislature, approved in 1855, enabled counties of a certain population to establish a High School for the education of teachers. In accordance with the law, a High School Company was organized under Articles of Incorporation, and was used as a medium of securing the vote of Albion for the contending factions. It was supposed that Albion would cast her vote in favor of the locality contributing most generously to her institution. To this end Marietta raised a considerable sum, perhaps $4,000 in notes, conditional upon the securing of the requisite sum to establish the High School. Marshall immediately issued a larger amount of paper, and thereby obtained a controlling share of stock in the school. Marietta saw that there was no possibility of equaling her rival, as the latter held the longer purse, and quietly gave up that race. Marshall secured the vote of Albion. This fact became an element in the future contest in the courts, as will hereafter be shown.

In passing, we observe that Marshall never redeemed the notes thus issued, and they, together with the Marietta paper, never benefited the proposed school.

Further mention of this institution is made in the chapter devoted of Albion.

Marion Township also desired aid, but in a different channel. The Iowa River divided Marion from the market at Marshall, and bridges were highly essential to its prosperity. The Marshall men perceived the opportunity and at once pledged Marion aid in the work of bridging the river. This fact appears later in the records.

In the Fall 1857, Marshall conceived the idea of erecting a building suitable for a Court House, and deeding the property to the county on certain conditions. To this end a company was formed and styled the Marshall Town Hall Company. The corporation obtained a warranty deed from Henry Anson to Lot 5, Block 14, in the village of Marshall. The record of this transfer bears date January 14, 1858, and the consideration is stated at $325. The building, however, was begun in the Fall, and the foundation walls constructed at that season.

The property, consisting of lot and building in process of erection, was given to the county in the Spring of 1858, conditional upon the county seat being removed to Marshall by popular vote at the April election in 1858, which had been proposed in the Spring of 1857 by the Marshall men, and retained at Marshall thereafter. The result of the vote was the inauguration of the long and bitter contest related herein. The title of this property was confirmed in the county by subsequent events.

At the time of its occurrence, the erection of the Court House was regarded as a very important matter. The pledge in the gift-deed required the completion of the building by the time Court met, and to accomplish this purpose, every available man was impressed into the service as mason or builder. So rapidly was the work done that Marietta was scarcely aware of the commencement of the walls in the Spring, before news of the finishing of the building was transmitted to the rival town.

The erection of this building had a marked effect upon the voters outside of the immediate locality of Marietta. It was considered an act indicative of generosity and public spirit.

With these alliances the contest was renewed. At the June term of the County Court, in 1857, Judge Smith listened to the voluminous petition praying for another election on the subject: and accordingly, after a long and heated canvass, the vote was taken on the 5th day of April, 1858.

When the poll books were returned to the County Judge, he called to his aid two Justices of the Peace, viz., John Turner and John W. Tripp, both favorable to the retention of the seat at Marietta. The following return was made by the Board of Canvassers:

Abstract of the ballots in the several townships in the county of Marshall, State of Iowa, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1858, for the county seat of said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa:

Township.	Marshall.	Marietta.
Le Grand*	.....	.....
Marshall	204	.....
Marietta	13	177
Liberty	1	103
Bangor	3	94
Iowa	126	106
Marion*	.....	.....
Eden	18	30
Jefferson	79	1
Green Castle*	.....	.....
Vienna	18	8
Total	462	519

* A majority of the Board of County Canvassers decide that there is no return from the township.

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF MARSHALL, ss.: We, the undersigned Board of County Canvassers in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that we have this day canvassed the votes cast for the county seat of said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, in the several townships in said county, on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1858, and find the result to be as follows, to wit: Whole number of votes cast for the county seat of said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, nine hundred and eighty-one, of which Marietta received five hundred and nineteen votes, and Marshall received four hundred and sixty-two votes, for the county seat of Marshall County, Iowa. Marietta having received the highest number of votes for the county seat of the said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, is declared elected.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our official signatures, and affixed the seal of said county of Marshall, at Marietta, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1858.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, County Judge.
[SEAL.] JOHN TURNER, Justice of the Peace,
JOHN W. TRIPP, Justice of the Peace,
County Commissioners.

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.: I, William C. Smith, County Judge within and for said county, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and complete copy of the county canvass had on the 6th day of April, 1858, of the ballots cast on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1858, on the question of the removal of the county seat of Marshall County, Iowa, from the town of Marietta to the town of Marshall, in said county.

Witness my hand, with the seal of said county hereto affixed, this 6th day of April, 1858.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM C. SMITH, *County Judge.*

The returns from Le Grand, Marion and Green Castle townships did not contain the properly worded jurat, and were alleged to be technically imperfect in the matter of identification. The vote in those towns was:

	Marshall.	Marietta.
Le Grand	79	19
Marion	87	17
Green Castle	39	7
Total	205	43

This arbitrary act deprived Marshall of 162 votes, which, added to the 462 declared in the returns, would have made a total of 667 as against 562 for Marietta, leaving a clear majority of 105 in favor of Marshall.

At the April (1858) term of the District Court, Wells S. Rice filed his information, setting forth the facts in the case and exhibiting all papers of record. The reproduction of the legal formalities herein is not deemed essential, inasmuch as the points claimed by Mr. Rice are shown in simple form.

The District Court awarded an alternative writ of mandamus commanding the Judge to take to his aid two Justices of the Peace, and recanvass the vote and return the result according to the actual number of votes cast. The nature of the writ was such that it allowed the Judge an opportunity to defend his position before the Court. The County Judge replied with a long list of reasons for not obeying the order to recanvass the vote. The District Court ruled the reply of Judge Smith insufficient, and issued a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the recounting of the ballots.

It is here incidentally mentioned that Judge Smith claims that the Marshall returns were as imperfect as either of the disputed three, when first filed with him; but that Sylvanus Rice and Solomon Dunton came to him and requested the privilege of examining the same, which was granted. When the poll lists were again filed, they were properly certified to. As this forms no part of the records, we give it merely as a part of the story of the contest.

Upon the issuance of the peremptory writ compelling a recanvass, Judge Smith appealed to the Supreme Court. The Court delivered the following opinion:

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The State of Iowa *ex rel.* Wells S. Rice,
vs.
The County Judge of Marshall County, Appellant.

By the statute of 1854–5, Chap. 6 (Acts 55, p. 71), it is provided that when the citizens of any county desire the relocation of the county seat, the major part of the voters of the county may petition the County Judge to order an election for that purpose, naming in their petition the place at which they desire it located. The returns being made to the County Judge, he is to take to his aid two Justices of the Peace, and they are to canvass the election and declare the result.

At the April election (1858) such a vote was taken upon the question of relocation of the county seat of Marshall County, between the town of Marietta, its then seat, and Marshall, the proposed place. The canvassers rejected the returns from two townships, and declared the result in favor of Marietta. Upon an information filed upon the relation of Wells S. Rice, an alternative writ of mandamus was issued to the County Judge, commanding him to take to his assistance two Justices of the Peace, and recanvass the said votes; and in such recanvass, to count the votes cast on the said question by the townships of Le Grand, Green Castle and Marion, respectively, according to the returns of said election from said townships, and, when so recanvassed, declare the result in accordance with said vote; or in default therein, to make known why they have not done the same. The return, with the causes shown therein, is sufficiently set forth in the opinion of the Court. The District Court awarded a peremptory writ.

The defendant appeals.

OPINION.

The return of the defendant assigns twenty-seven causes why he has not obeyed the alternative writ, several of which may be classed as objections to the validity of the law relating to the re-location of county seats, and to the validity of the election held under it, and other causes; but there are two or three which we will refer to particularly:

The first states that the defendant had already canvassed the vote, as required by law, and declared the result, and that the Board of Canvassers no longer exists, and that there is no law under which he can re-organize it.

The second is, that the poll-books, or abstracts, of the said three townships were rejected because they were not in accordance with the requirements of the statute.

Fifteenth. That the writ is directed to the wrong person.

Sixteenth. That the defendant has no authority to call to his assistance other persons and recanvass the vote.

Twentieth. That the writ requires the defendant to do a particular act in a particular way.

Twenty-first. That it commands him to call others to his assistance, and requires them to do a judicial act in a particular way.

Twenty-second. That the writ is directed to the County Judge, and requires other persons, not now parties, to act.

Twenty-fourth. That the writ does not show that the canvassers are legally bound to do the act required: nor that they have been requested and have refused to act.

A demurrer to the return was sustained, and a motion to quash the writ was overruled.

The defendant assigns as errors, the refusal to quash the writ.

Second. The sustaining the demurrer; and

Third. The granting of the peremptory writ.

Without adverting specifically to each objection taken, we will point out the views entertained by us in relation to the proceedings.

The writ is directed to the proper person, that is, the County Judge. One conclusive reason against directing it to one of the two Justices with him is, that they may have gone out of office before the writ issues: and again, they are not a board of such a nature that no other can perform the duty. The County Judge is the only permanent member, and he calls to his assistance, such other two being Justices, as he sees fit, and for the same reasons they are not such a board that their dissolution renders it impracticable that the duty should be performed. If it has not been done, it may still be done by a command of the Judge to take to his assistance two proper persons.

Another point is, that the duty to be performed is not a judicial one: it is ministerial. Neither is there, properly speaking, a discretion to be exercised.

In respect to this, there is a wide-spread error among the civil officers, and the people generally. It is not correct to suppose that a board of canvassers, such as the County Board, in the *present instance*, has the duty or the authority to judge of the validity of returns or of votes. This duty, or power, belongs to that tribunal which is appointed by law for the ultimate trial of contested elections, or to a court before which the case may be brought in any manner recognized by law. The canvassers are only to receive the returns and count them, leaving all questions as to their sufficiency or validity to another tribunal. (The People *vs.* Cook, 4 Selden, 67, 89; the same, 14 Barb., 285; The People *vs.* Van Slyck, 4 Cow., 297: *Ex parte* Heath, 3 Hill, 42; Bacon *vs.* York Co. Coms., 26; Maine, 491: Opinion of Court, 25; Maine, 56; Brown *vs.* O'Brien, 2 Carter, 423; The People *vs.* Korduff, 15 Ill., 492; and cases therein cited.)

It is true that extreme cases may be supposed when the paper does not bear sufficient marks as to be known as an election paper. Such a case stands by itself. But the foregoing remarks apply to the cases which usually occur, and where there is enough to show what it is intended to be; but where the paper only wants some of the appointed marks of authenticity or of completeness. Thus we might instance that, if the supposed returns were not signed by any one, they have not the evidence of being returns: but if it does not show that the officers were sworn, this goes to its sufficiency only. The canvassers must judge whether they are the returns from such a township, or such a county, but when known to be such, they are not to determine upon their sufficiency. This belongs to another tribunal empowered to judge upon the legality of the case ultimately. In the present case, the canvassers rejected the returns from the townships because they did not show that the elective officers were sworn. This was not within their province, and was an error. Now this Court does not in this case determine upon the sufficiency of the returns. It only decides that the canvassers should count them, leaving the other question to such tribunal as may have cognizance of the case, in the event that the election should be contested or otherwise tried. The proceedings under the writ of mandamus do not, in all cases, determine the ultimate right. Thus, it has been applied where it could determine but one step in the progress of inquiry, and when it could not finally settle the controversy, but it might still be neces-

sary to resort to quo warranto an injunction, or a contest of election under the statute. (*Ex parte* Strong, 20 Pick., 496; Brown *vs.* O'Brien, 2 Carder, 423; The People *vs.* Kilduff, 15 Ill).

In the case of Strong, above cited, the Court intimates that the party might still be obliged to resort to *quo warranto*, and in Brown *vs.* O'Brien he says that the writ confers no right, but merely places the party in possession, which enables him to assert his right, which, in some cases, he could not otherwise do; and farther, there may possibly be cases in which this writ would not be applicable for any purpose or in any degree.

It has been remarked that the duty of the canvassers is ministerial in its nature, and such it is in the main; but this is not true universally. There are points in the range of their duty where it partakes of the judicial or allows of the discretionary character (The People *vs.* Cook, 14 Barb., 294); but so far as the present case bears upon them, they are ministerial.

The next subject of examination is the answer that the duty has already been performed. Inasmuch as the canvassers have rejected the returns from three of the townships which they should have counted, it is legally true that the duty has not been discharged, and when the writ now commands, it is not in a proper legal sense to recanvass, but to canvass the returns of that election. It is to do that which was their duty, but which they omitted. What has been done is as if it had not been done, and the *Judge is commanded to proceed as if no former steps had been taken.*

To say that the Judge is commanded to do a particular act in a particular way, is not a strictly correct use of language. He is commanded to do something which he has omitted to do, which is the very object of the writ. But even as the objection is stated, it is not necessary; for the manner may be of the essence, and the mandate may be correct if the manner is not a subject of discretion. To the first part of the *twenty-fourth objection we answer, in view of what has been said, that the writ does show that the canvassers are legally bound to do the act required.*

This duty is a result of the facts stated and the law applied to them.

The objections to the writ presented in the answer are so numerous that it is impossible within reasonable limits to respond to them severally, and we would say, generally, that the answer is partly an answer to the information, and so far requires no attention. A portion of the objections go to matters which fell within the cognizance of the County Judge in ordering the election, and he having acted, they do not remain subjects of examination, and others are not pertinent to the present inquiry; others still are not sufficient to invalidate the election, though well founded as matters of fact.

In the matter of public right, any citizen may be a relator in an application for a mandamus. (The People *vs.* Collins, 19, Wend. 5, 6; Pike County *vs.* The People, Ill., 202; Napier *vs.* Poe, 12 Georgia, 170.)

The allegations of fraud and bribery in the election do not come within the cognizance of the court under this proceeding.

These and other objections might be proper subjects of examination in a subsequent proceeding, adopted to attest the legality and validity of the election or the several steps leading to it, or of the law under which it was held. The present one is only to arrive at the result of the election which has been held.

The remarks before made cover those objections which have an important bearing on the present matter. But there remains to be noticed the objection that the writ does not show that the defendant was requested to do or perform the act and that he has refused. It is stated that a demand must be made and

a refusal thereto. (Tap. on Mand. 382–3, and in Chance *vs.* Temple, 1st Iowa, 189.) This is true as a general rule, and it is more especially true where the proceeding has relation of private rights or interests, as will be observed by the subjects treated by Tapping on Mandamus, pages 84, 162, 163, marginal. But it is manifest that there are cases affecting public officers or duties where the idea of a literal demand and refusal does not have place, there being no one particularly empowered to demand, as it does not affect individual interests; but the official duty is in the place of it, and omission or neglect is refusal, and especially is this true where the respondent has done an act which he calls a performance, but which the law says is not such. The refusal is not necessarily a literal one. Tapping 1, 282, says it must be either in direct terms or by conduct from which a refusal can be conclusively implied; and on page 285, he says it is not necessary that the word refused or any equivalent of it should be used, but there should be enough from the whole of the facts to show to the Court that from some improper reason compliance is withheld, and a direct determination not to do what is required; and instances are given in which acts have been construed to amount to a refusal. We cannot bring ourselves to think that in a case of public duty like that at bar, in which the act to be done is well known, and should have been performed already if the party did not intend not to do it, and where it belongs to no one to demand it, but it does belong to the defendant to do it, a formal demand and refusal are not necessary. It is clear that duty makes the demand, and omission is the refusal.

Another point remains. The Court rendered judgment that a peremptory writ issue, but ordered that it be stayed that the cause might be taken to this court.

From this order the complainant appealed. The matter is of no practical importance in the present cause, and does not call for a formal disposition. But it may be remarked that no reason is perceived why the appeal, with a bond as provided by law, would not stay the proceedings as in other cases; and in that case the order would be unnecessary, whilst without the bond the order would be unavailing. (The People *vs.* Steele, 2 Barb., 564.)

The judgment of the District Court in awarding a peremptory writ of mandamus is affirmed, and a writ of procedendo will issue accordingly.

W. G. WOODWARD, *Justice.*

SPECIAL ORDERS.

State of Iowa, Supreme Court, December Term, A. D. 1858.

The State of Iowa, *ex rel.* Wells S. Rice, *vs.* The County Judge of Marshall County. } Cross Appeal from Marshall County.

Comes now counsel for plaintiff, and moves the Court to amend the order of this Court for issuing the procedendo to the District Court, so as to require the Clerk of said District Court to issue the peremptory writ of mandamus without delay, returnable at the April term of said District Court, 1859, and commanding the defendant to perform the duties required of him in the alternative writ without delay; and the Court having heard counsel for plaintiff and defendant on said motion, and being sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises.

It is ordered by the Court that the procedendo to the District Court in this cause shall direct the Clerk of said District Court to forthwith, upon receiving said procedendo, issue the peremptory writ of mandamus, as of the September term, 1858, returnable at the April term, 1859, and commanding the defendant to perform the duties required by the alternative writ heretofore issued, without delay.

MARSHALLTOWN

I, Lewis Kinsey, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa, do hereby certify that the foregoing contains a full, true and complete copy of the record entry in the cause to which it refers—as full, true and complete as the same now remains of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court hereto affixed. Done at Des Moines, this 31st day of December, 1858. LEWIS KINSEY,

[SEAL.] *Clerk Supreme Court of Iowa.*

PROCEDENDO.

The State of Iowa to the District Court of Marshall County:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of said State being lately certified of the record and proceedings in a certain cause which was in the District Court for Marshall County and State aforesaid, wherein the State of Iowa, *ex rel.* Wells S. Rice, plaintiff, and the County Judge of Marshall County, defendant; in which said cause judgment was rendered against the said defendant, from which judgment so rendered the said defendant appealed to the said Supreme Court; and the said Court having duly examined the records and proceedings aforesaid in the premises, at the Capitol at Des Moines, in said State, on the 17th day of December, 1858, did affirm the judgment aforesaid, as rendered in the court below, and order that the Clerk of the District Court, forthwith upon receiving this writ, issue the peremptory writ of mandamus as of the September term, 1858, returnable at the April term, 1859, commanding the defendant to perform the duties required by the alternative writ heretofore issued, without delay;

Therefore, you are hereby commanded, that, with the speed which of right and according to law you may, you proceed in the same manner as if no appeal had been taken and prosecuted in this Court, anything in the record or proceeding aforesaid heretofore certified to the contrary notwithstanding.

Witness, Lewis Kinsey, Clerk of the Supreme Court, with the seal of the said Court hereunto affixed, at Des Moines, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1859. LEWIS KINSEY,

[SEAL.] *Clerk of the Supreme Court.*

In compliance with the foregoing orders, James L. Williams, Clerk of the District Court, issued the following mandamus:

MANDAMUS.

THE STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF MARSHALL, *ss.: To the County Judge of Marshall County, Greeting:*

WHEREAS, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1858, an alternative writ of mandamus was issued from the Clerk's office of the District Court of Marshall County, directed to the said County Judge of Marshall County, which writ was duly executed and returned, and such proceedings were had thereon by the said District Court, that, upon a full hearing thereof, a peremptory writ of mandamus was adjudged to issue, from which judgment the parties interested therein appealed to the Supreme Court of Iowa; *And, whereas*, the judgment of the District Court aforesaid, was affirmed in and by the said Supreme Court of Iowa, upon which judgment of affirmance a writ of procedendo has been issued from the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court, and has this day been duly filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court aforesaid, and by which procedendo the Clerk of the said District Court of Marshall County is ordered forthwith, on receiving the said procedendo, to issue the peremptory writ of mandamus as of the September term, 1858, returnable at the April term, 1859, commanding the defendant to perform the duties required by the alternative writ hereto-

fore issued without delay: Now, these are, therefore, in the name of the State of Iowa to command you to forthwith take to your assistance two Justices of the Peace of said county of Marshall, and recanvass the votes cast at the April election, 1858, in said county, on the question of relocating the county seat of said county of Marshall, at the town of Marshall in said county, and in such recanvass to count the votes cast respectively on said question in the townships of Le Grand, Green Castle and Marion, in said county, according to the returns of said election from said townships now on file in your office, and when so recanvassed, to declare the result in accordance with said vote at the said election, and that you make out returns hereof, together with your actions and doings hereunder, to the District Court of Marshall County at the next April term, thereof you are not to fail.

In testimony whereof, I, James L. Williams, Clerk of the District Court of Marshall County, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 6th day of January, A. D. 1859. JAMES L. WILLIAMS,

[SEAL.] *Clerk.*

It is claimed by some of the Marietta men that Justice Wright presented a dissenting opinion in the preceding case, and that the opposition to Marshall, on their part, was largely based on this decision. We can find no trace of any such opinion. The reports contain no mention of it. The singular feature of this part of the case is that the impression that Judge Wright made a statement, should be so wide-spread, without some available evidence to substantiate the belief.

The peremptory mandamus was made out, but illegally served upon the County Judge. The law explicitly provides that the original writ shall be personally served on the party; but in this case a copy was read to the Judge, who certified to having been served in that manner. This irregular proceeding created a whirl of excitement among the Marshall faction.

It is a disputed question as to whether a legal service of the peremptory mandamus was ever made upon the Judge. At all events, he called to his assistance two Justices of the Peace, and proceeded to recanvass the vote as ordered.

The Justices, John Turner and Elias Wolohan, were both Marietta men, and claimed that the order of the Supreme Court did not tell them *how* to canvass, leaving it discretionary with them. From this opinion Judge Smith dissented, but but was overruled by the two Justices, who proceeded to count the vote as it had previously been counted, and declare Marietta the properly designated county seat.

The recanvass was made at Marietta, on the 6th day of January, 1859, and the following returns made and filed with the county Judge:

Abstract of the ballots in the several townships in the county of Marshall, State of Iowa, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1858, for the county seat of said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa:

Name of Township or Precinct.	Marshall.	Marietta.
Le Grand*	.....	.....
Marshall	204	.....
Marietta	13	177
Liberty	1	103
Bangor	3	94
Iowa	126	106
Marion*	.....	.....
Eden	18	30
Jefferson	79	1
Green Castle*	.....	.....
Vienna	18	8
Total	462	519

*A majority of the Board of County Canvassers decide that there is no return from this township.

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF MARSHALL, ss: We, the undersigned Board of County Canvassers in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that we have this day canvassed the votes cast for the county seat of said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, in the several townships in said county, on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1858, and find the result to be as follows, to wit: Whole number of votes cast for the county seat of said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, nine hundred and eighty-one, of which Marietta received five hundred and nineteen votes, and Marshall received four hundred and sixty-two votes, for the county seat of Marshall County, Iowa. Marietta, having received the highest number of votes for the county seat of the said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, is declared elected.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our official signatures (William C. Smith, County Judge, dissenting in opinion), and affixed the seal of said county of Marshall, at Marietta, this, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1859.

William C. Smith, County Judge, dissenting, he having decided that there were returns from the townships of Le Grand, Marion and Green Castle, and the majority deciding there were not.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, County Judge,
JOHN TURNER, Justice of the Peace.
[SEAL.] ELIAS WOLGHAN, Justice of the Peace,
County Canvassers.

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.: I, William C. Smith, County Judge within and for said county, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and complete copy of the county canvass, had on the 6th day of January, 1859, of the ballots cast on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1858, on the question of the removal of the county seat of Marshall County, Iowa, from the town of Marietta to the town of Marshall, in said county.

Witness my hand, with the seal of said county hereto affixed, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1859.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM C. SMITH, *County Judge.*

The case was then taken to the District Court, and a writ of attachment issued against the Judge of the county, because of the recounting of the vote in favor of Marietta—that is, because of the action of the Justices. The Judge absented himself from the county temporarily, and thereby avoided arrest.

After the adjournment of the District Court, Mr. Smith returned, and appealed the case to the Supreme Court, when, at the October term, 1859, the following opinion was delivered:

The State of Iowa upon the Relation of WELLS S. RICE, *vs.* W. C. SMITH, County Judge of Marshall County. } Marshall County, Appellants.

Henderson & Clarke for Petitioners; Eastman and Cole & Jewett for Respondent.

The same cause was before this Court at the December term, A. D. 1858. A peremptory writ of mandamus had been ordered by the Clerk of the District Court, and the defendant appealed.

The judgment of that Court was affirmed, and the writ issued accordingly. In the return to the alternative writ, the County Judge and Canvassers had stated that they had rejected the returns from the townships of Green Castle, Le Grand and Marion for insufficiency.

It was held they were not authorized to adjudge upon their sufficiency or validity, but if they were returns the canvassers must count them, and leave their sufficiency to be determined in some other proceedings, and that even this Court could not adjudicate this question in that cause.

In the certificate of the returns to the peremptory writ, the County Judge states that in recanvassing the returns of the election, in obedience to the peremptory writ, a majority of the canvassers decided that the papers supposed to be returns from the three townships were not returns, the two Justices so holding, and he dissenting; and he sets forth the canvass made by them. In con-

sequence of this decision, the returns from those three townships were not counted.

In this stage of the case, the relator moved for a writ of attachment against the County Judge, and that the above certificate of return be set aside. This was set aside, and the writ of attachment was issued. There is strictly no return to the peremptory writ; it is to be obeyed, and a certificate is made of what has been done. (Tapp on Mand., top page, 61, 389, 445, 456, State *vs.* Jones).

A writ of attachment was issued, running against the County Judge, without naming him, a return of non est being made, an alias issued, and the same return was made, and a pluries was issued.

The defendant then appeared, by his counsel, and moved that it be quashed, for the reason that the writs ran against the County Judge, and the returns to the former writ of attachment showed that the individual was absent from the county, and could therefore do no act as a Judge (the former certificate having been made before the term of the court), and that the County Judge, "de jure or de facto"—that is, the Judge or his legal substitute—was always present in the county.

The writ of attachment should run against who may be entitled as the County Judge, but it should not issue against the official canvassers. There was, however, occasion for such a writ. In the prior proceedings the returns from the three townships had been treated as returns. They had been rejected for insufficiency only, and the command of the peremptory writ was that they should be counted. After this, it did not lie in the power of the canvassers to say that they were not returns.

The order of the peremptory writ extends to the Justices as well as to the County Judge, in its legal effect. If it were not so, they might defeat the object intended, and so it would in this case. The Judge, with the Justices, as canvassers, must do what is commanded by the writ. Therefore, the writ of attachment should have issued against the Justices as well as the Judge. The County Judge cannot control them and their actions; but this belongs to the District Court. The only discretion now left them is to compute the votes for the respective places.

The Judge having returned that he was willing to obey, cannot be made to suffer for disobedience, but he can still be caused to do the act.

The return of a copy of proceedings made by the County Clerk, and showing a subsequent canvass, with the assistance of still other Justices, cannot be regarded.

It is not certified nor returned by the Judge, and, besides, the Judge, with the two Justices first called under a peremptory writ, or a majority of them, must be caused to obey the writ. They have been called, and they are not yet discharged.

The appeal of the defendant is from the order setting aside the certificate of return and granting the pluries writ of attachment, and from them refused to set them aside. This writ should be set aside; but, because it runs against the County Judge alone, and against him in his official name, and such a writ must issue against William C. Smith, the County Judge, and against John Turner and Elias Wolohan (who were the Justices of the Peace called to act as canvassers), to all of whom the command of the peremptory writ extended, and they are to be dealt with according to law in such case. Until they obey the peremptory writ of mandamus, the judgment of the District Court is, therefore, reversed, and a writ of procedendo will issue.

[Signed.] W. G. WOODWARD, *Justice.*

The newspapers waged as bitter a war as we have ever noticed, even in Western journalism. So emphatic were the utterances that quotation from the columns of those papers in this chapter would be an act of personal injustice to interested parties. It must be admitted, however, that the *Marshall County Times* was conducted with marked ability, coming into this struggle at a little later date than we have now reached. It began in 1858, and was conducted on the true basis of *news*. The *Iowa Central Journal*, a Marshall faction paper, published at Albion, and the Marietta *Express*, are conspicuous factors in the battle: but the files are so imperfect that the writer is unable to gather much of value therefrom. This careless preservation of these files is a fact to be seriously regretted by both newspaper men in the county and the historian.

At this juncture in the affairs of the two armies, the Marshall men, who were rendered more demonstrative by the articles published by Mr. H. C Henderson, in the *Times*, resorted to forcible means to attain their ends. Complaint was made by Sylvanus Rice against Judge Smith and his aids for malfeasance in office, before N. F. Yeamans, a Justice of the Peace in Marshall: and warrants were issued for the arrest of the recalcitrant officials.

It is necessary to return to a date somewhat earlier than the arrest of the Canvassers to explain a measure proposed by the Marietta men, before proceeding with the account of the "trial" of Smith.

Soon after the recanvass by Turner and Wolohan, a meeting was secretly called at Marietta, of which Judge Smith was in ignorance. At that meeting, the subject of compelling the settlement of the contest by the erection of an expensive Court House at Marietta was freely discussed. The prime mover in the matter was William Dishon.

The day following this meeting, Dishon approached Smith with the scheme, which was the issuance of county bonds, in a large sum, to Dishon, in payment for a Court House building that would be so fine as to preclude the probability of a continuance of the struggle. It was hoped thereby to reach the pockets of enough disinterested voters to carry the day; for the erection of county buildings was a matter not to be treated lightly.

Smith refused to entertain the proposition at first, but consented to attend a secret meeting on the following night. The meeting was held, and each man in attendance was sworn to secrecy. There were present H. E. J. Boardman, William Dishon, Thomas Mercer, James L. Williams, Thomas B. Abell and many others. The question was fully argued. Dishon stated that he had conferred with the leading men of the county, and found them almost unanimous in favor of the plan, which would end the tiresome controversy. It is said there was a diversity of opinion in the meeting, however. Smith opposed the matter, according to his own statement made to the writer. The account here given is almost a literal copy of his report. After a lengthy arguing of the case, Smith consented that Dishon should go to Des Moines and consult with Messrs. Crocker, Cole and Casady, lawyers. If they thought it legal and prudent, he would consent. Dishon went to Des Moines, and was absent during the proceedings which we are about to relate.

Sylvanus Rice charged the Board of Canvassers, Smith, Turner and Wolohan with crime and malfeasance in office, entering his complaint before Justice Yeamans, at Marshall, and procured warrants for their arrest. Sheriff Harris proceeded to Marietta with the warrants, and at once took Turner and Wolohan into custody. The County Court being then in session, presided over by Judge Smith, the Sheriff refrained from serving the warrant upon the Judge until the adjournment of the Court in the evening. He then took the three Canvassers

into his charge and prepared to return to Marshall. The citizens of Marietta opposed Smith's going, anticipating trouble from the Marshall men; but the Judge replied that he would go as freely to answer this charge as he would go to his supper. A number of the Marietta men accompanied the Judge.

When within a mile and a half of Marshall, the party was met by a large number of men, who manifested considerable feeling. The Judge had no idea of the real condition of affairs in Marshall, and the appearance of this body of men naturally aroused in his mind a sense of alarm.

When he reached the town, he found many hundred persons surrounding the Court House. It was then about 7 o'clock in the evening. After calling Court, to which the Sheriff responded with his prisoners, Justice Yeamans adjourned the same for supper. After the adjournment, Mr. Woodbury invited Smith to go with him to tea. The Judge responded that he did not know whether he was at liberty to do so, since he was in the custody of the Sheriff. Mr. Harris gave him permission to go with Mr. Woodbury, and they proceeded to the house of the latter, where a social meal was enjoyed until about 8 o'clock. There was at that time an alarm at the door. Upon opening it, Mr. Woodbury discovered the Rev. Mr. Babcock, a Methodist clergyman, located at Marshall, who expressed an earnest desire to see Mr. Smith. The Judge stepped out of the door, when Mr. Babcock conducted him around the house to a retired place, and there told him that he had come to him as a friend. Mr. Babcock assured him that he must recanvass the vote and declare the same in favor of Marshall, or he would certainly be lynched before morning. The Judge responded to him that he did not then know what he should do, but that he most strenuously refused to make a voluntary canvass of the votes, or to comply with the request.

The gentlemen were then joined by Messrs. Woodbury, Brown, Hepburn and Glick, and a general conversation ensued. The weather was cold, and Mr. Woodbury invited the party into his office, where the conversation was continued. The Judge was again assured of the necessity of the recanvass in order to pacify the people and prevent personal violence to himself. The Judge met all these propositions with a firm refusal to entertain the same, but suggested his willingness to submit the matter to a competent jury of unbiased lawyers, and said that he was willing to abide by their decision, after a full presentation of both sides of the case. This proposal was at once rejected by the Marshall men. He told them that he realized that he was in their power, and might be compelled through the exercise of force to obey their commands, but that he was opposed to such proceedings, and that if he did recanvass it would be against his will and by compulsion, and consequently would not be legal.

The party then started to return to the Court House. The Judge observed that the house was surrounded by men. Upon the re-assembling of court, the Judge offered to waive examination as to the alleged malfeasance in office, and be bound over to appear at the next term of the District Court to answer to the charge. The Court refused to entertain the plea. He then applied for a change of venue; said that he could get no justice in the tribunal before which he was arraigned, and made oath to the necessity of such procedure. This request was also refused. Mr. Smith now states that at this stage of the so-called trial, he distinctly heard from the men without the Court House (for the room could not contain all who were assembled) the cries of "Lynch him!" "Blow out the lights!" "Let us clean out the Marietta men!"

At this juncture of affairs, when violence seemed imminent, Messrs. Woodbury and Glick approached the Judge, and said to him, "Come with us." They

led him down into the street, one upon either side, and asked him where he wanted to go. He told them that his first choice, of course, was to go home, but that, if he could not go there, he desired to be taken to his father's house, just across Linn Creek. They consented to go with him, and conducted him to the place mentioned. They led him to his father's gate, and told him to go in, to rest quietly, and to come up in the morning, and settle matters then.

The Judge went into the house and was engaged in telling his father of the affairs of the day, when some one rapped at the door. He opened the door and found two Justices of the Peace, Messrs. Jarvis and Haskins. He inquired their business, and was informed that they had come there to recanvass the vote. "To-night?" asked the Judge. "Yes," responded the Justices.

The moon was shining brightly, and Judge Smith was able to distinguish the forms of many men in the vicinity of the house. Parson Babcock put in an appearance, and told the Judge that he desired him to accompany him to his (the parson's) house. Smith asked what was wanted of him, and Babcock replied that he would find out after he got there.

The Judge stepped into the yard, when he was surrounded by men, two on each side, two in front and two behind. He was led up Linn Creek to the old mill, where the oil-mill now stands, thence across the dam and back to town. He was taken to Babcock's house, and conducted into an upper chamber. There Messrs. Woodbury and Hepburn expressed a desire to have the vote recanvassed. Smith assured the gentlemen that he would comply with their demands, but that the work was performed on compulsion, and would not stand in law. The Marshall men were willing to take all chances on this score, and ordered the Judge to proceed.

Some time prior to this, as though in anticipation of the events of the night, Mr. Woodbury had obtained an impression of the county seal upon blank paper, in a surreptitious manner, while at the Court House in Marietta. The returns of election were all made out, and required merely the signature of Judge Smith to give them the appearance of validity. The name was subscribed to these papers, as before related, and the following canvass made:

Abstract of votes cast for county seat on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1858, for the county seat of said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, *County Judge.*

Abstract of the ballots cast in the several townships in the county of Marshall and State of Iowa, on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1858, for the county seat of said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa:

Name of Township or Precinct.	Marshall.	Marietta.	Le Grand.
Le Grand	79	19	1
Marshall	204	.....	.....
Marietta	13	177	.....
Liberty	1	103	.....
Bangor	3	94	.....
Iowa	126	106	.....
Marion	87	17	.....
Eden	18	30	.....
Jefferson	79	1	.....
Green Castle	39	7	.....
Vienna	18	8	.....
Total	667	562	1

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.: We, the undersigned Board of County Canvassers, in and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that we have this day canvassed the votes cast for the county seat of said county of Marshall in the State of Iowa, in the several townships in said county, on

Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1858, and find the result to be as follows, to wit: Whole number of votes cast for the county seat of said county of Marshall in the State of Iowa, twelve hundred and thirty, of which Marietta received five hundred and sixty-two votes, and Marshall received six hundred and sixty-seven votes, and Le Grand received one vote for the county seat of Marshall County, Iowa.

Marshall, having received the highest number of votes cast for the county seat of said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, we therefore declare Marshall to be the county seat of said county.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our official signatures, with the seal of said county hereunto affixed, this, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1859.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, County Judge,
J. H. JARVIS, Justice of the Peace,
C. A. HASKINS, Justice of the Peace,
County Canvassers.

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.: *Whereas*, On this 11th day of January, A. D. 1859, I, William C. Smith, County Judge within and for said county, did take to my assistance C. A. Haskins, Esq., and J. H. Jarvis, Esq., two Justices of the Peace of said county, and canvassed the votes cast at the April election, A. D. 1858, in said county, on the question of the removal of the county seat of said county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, from the town of Marietta to the town of Marshall, in said county, I do hereby declare Marshall to be the county seat of Marshall County, Iowa.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, *County Judge.*

It is shown, notwithstanding the denials, that the opportunity was then improved to serve upon the Judge the peremptory writ of mandamus ordering the removal of the records. The service was admitted in the following document:

LEGAL SERVICE OF PEREMPTORY WRIT.

Received the original writ (of which the within is a true copy), for service, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1859, and served the same original the same day by delivering the same to William C. Smith, the County Judge of Marshal County, Iowa, in person, at his office in Marietta, in said county.

Witness my hand and seal, the day and year above mentioned.

[SEAL.] L. L. HARRIS,
Sheriff of Marshall County, Iowa.

When these returns and service of writ were made, the Judge proceeded to issue the following

ORDER FOR REMOVAL OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss: *To the Sheriff of Marshall County, Greeting:*

Whereas, On the 11th day of January, A. D. 1859, Marshall was declared by authority of law to be the county seat of Marshall County, Iowa, you are, therefore, hereby authorized and required to remove, carefully and unharmed, all the records, books, papers, documents and other property belonging to said county, now in the town of Marietta, in said county, to the town of Marshall, in said county.

Witness my hand, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1859.

WM. C. SMITH, *County Judge.*

After these formalities were completed, the Judge was shown to bed and no harm was done him. The house was guarded, however, during the entire night.

Mr. Woodbury came to the Judge and advised with him relative to the proceedings of the Marshall men. Now that they were armed with the Judge's order to the officers of the county to deliver up the property, they were half

crazed. Mr. Smith advised a peaceful attempt to carry out the order, fearing that a forcible exhibition would provoke feeling and end in bloodshed.

Mr. Woodbury wanted the Judge to go to Marietta and urge the delivery of the archives; but Smith replied that such an act would place him between two fires and result in certain death. He could not go to Marietta and tell his townsmen that he had voluntarily consented to the issuance of the order, for that would be false; nor could he consent to telling the people publicly that the order had been forced from him, for that would create so bitter an antagonism among the armed Marshall men as to result in his bodily injury. For these reasons he refused to go to Marietta with Mr. Woodbury.

At this critical period, Mr. E. N. Chapin, who then lived at Albion, came to see the Judge and ascertain the true state of affairs. Mr. Smith speaks in warmest praise of the disinterested friendship manifested for him at that alarming time by Mr. Chapin, who stood by him, in the name of justice, as no other person did.

Mr. Chapin says that he asked the Judge whether he had voluntarily made the recanvass. The Judge told him that he had made it because he considered it the safest thing to do; that he had not acted voluntarily in the matter, but that he was actuated by fears for his personal safety. Mr. Chapin urged him to do what he considered right in the matter, and the Judge replied that he would be governed by the proper motives in all he did.

It may be overstepping the bounds of our office to interpolate the result of our investigations here; but, at the hazard of creating comment, we shall express what we consider the sentiment of both factions in the affair just related. No one has made a more exhaustive examination of this contest than we have done.

The courts have passed upon various legal phases of the question; but those opinions were rendered in the height of the conflict, and were in themselves but fragments of the controversy. Brief histories have been prepared by persons more or less interested here, and necessarily to that degree unconsciously biased by friendship or other causes. We are the first to literally *mine out* the voluminous records, and prepare a full and connected account of the "war." The position occupied by the historian is sufficiently elevated above interests local and personal and generally independent, to allow a free and unobstructed view of the late field of battle. We therefore submit the following opinion of the proceedings thus far, as the result of impartial consideration.

Marshall was seriously in earnest in her attempt to gain the victory. Not only was she governed by a desire to acquire wealth and position by the location of the seat with her, but there was a still stronger vein of feeling underlying her action, which was a dislike of failure in the cause she had espoused. These were both natural motives for vigorous conduct, and apply as well to Marietta as to Marshall.

The *legal* question had been decided in favor of Marshall, and therein lay her strongest claim. The question arose as to the surest method of enforcing the advantage gained by the decision of the Supreme Court. Marietta considered the opinion of the Court not only unjust, but even biased; and was as firmly determined to maintain her nine points of possession as Marshall was to override them. Knowing the metal of Marietta men, Marshall concluded that a *display of force* upon the Judge *separately* would effect the desired purpose, and avoid armed conflict. We do not wish to impugn Judge Smith's bravery, but it appears to us that there was more show of violence than there was a sincere spirit to perpetrate it. The arrest of the Judge and the liberation of the two Canvassers, Turner and Wolohan, while he was retained, shows that the Mar-

shall men were bent on one purpose alone, viz., the obtaining of his signature to the preconcerted recanvass papers. The unwarranted possession of the impression of the county seal, and the united action of the Marshall men on the night of the Judge's arrest; the refusal to extend his lawful right of change of venue, that he might carry his case to the District Court, stamp the proceedings before Justice Yeamans a farce.

Therefore, we express the belief, that had Judge Smith absolutely refused to obey the demands of his opponents, he would have held the key to the situation. Violence would never have been used against him, had he done so.

The men interested in the Marshall movement were the leading men of the town. Messrs. Woodbury, Glick, Hepburn, *et al.*, would no more have dared to lift their hands against the Judge than they would against us for writing these lines. There were hot-blooded men in the crowd, but the town was not in a state of anarchy, and the leaders were amply able to control the reckless spirits. The whole matter was intended as an intimidation merely, and as that, succeeded in full degree.

Judge Smith is in no way to blame for his conduct. The *appearance* of violence is as unpleasant, oftentimes, as the actual existence of danger. Smith was alone, and felt that he was in the power of his political enemies. He yielded under protest, and obeyed their commands.

At a later period in the contest, there was great danger of bloodshed; for Marshall had grown somewhat reckless in her victory over the Judge. But at the time of the signing of the returns, the blood of the leaders was not hot enough to permit any outrages in the village of Marshall. The naturally excited mind of the Judge saw more to create apprehension than really existed, we have no doubt.

This statement is due to Marshall, since we have given the Judge's account of the arrest, almost *verbatim*, and with his full knowledge. It is not just that the names of those who controlled the Marshall faction should pass into history as willful violators of law and order, to the extent of encouraging so enormous a crime as murder. Had the Judge refused their demands, and asked "What are you going to do about it?" the leaders would have answered, "Nothing." They would have been compelled to restrain the worst element in order to preserve their own safety as well as honor. The death of Judge Smith would have resulted in the burning of Marshall and the ostracism of its leading men. This fact was fully known by all, and would have controlled if fairness and honesty could not.

Having received the signature of the Judge to returns declaring Marshall the county seat, it then devolved upon the Marshallites to secure the records and county property. This was a task of no small magnitude, since the archives were in the hands of men as intrepid as any in the State. But neither party was of a nature to falter at dangerous work.

On the 11th of January, 1859, Sheriff Harris ordered out the company of militia, commanded by Capt. E. Shurtz. The following order was issued:

MARSHALL, January 11, 1859.

CAPT. E. SHURTZ, ESQ.:

Sir—You are hereby commanded to summon your company to be and appear before the Court House in Marietta, in Marshall County, Iowa, armed and equipped as by law required, forthwith; and by no means whatsoever harm or molest any one without my orders.

Hereof fail not, under the pains and penalties of the laws of the State of Iowa.

You are further commanded to strictly forbid any loose talk or swearing, or even threats, from any one of your company. L. L. HARRIS, *Sheriff of Marshall County, Iowa.*

Judge Smith was still at Parson Babcock's house.

All was hurry, bustle and excitement in Marshall. It was designed to keep the intended attack upon the Court House a secret, and accomplish the capture by strategy. But fortune smiled upon the Marietta forces. There were friends of that party in Marshall when the summons came, and they speedily set forth, like Paul Revere, to warn the sleeping citizens of the approach of invading hordes. Messrs. Boardman and Turner were in Marshall with a somewhat worn wagon, but that did not deter them from making royal speed homeward. On they dashed, regardless of the safety of life or limb. Disaster overtook them in their hurried flight, but did not dishearten them in the least. A tire flew off their wheel, and on they went, rattling away on broken fellies and battered spokes. At last they reached the citadel and aroused the friends of personal liberty. The story was quickly told, but the trouble lay in finding an organizer. Mr. Greener arrived early in the day and told the story to startled Marietta. Neither Deputy Sheriff nor Coroner lived in the village; but William H. Weatherly was there, and to him, as an experienced officer of the law, papers were issued at once as Special Sheriff.

Mr. W. rallied his troops, which were armed with all sorts of implements of war. Men were stationed in front of the building and others were placed about it. Orders were given not to fire without positive commands from the Special Sheriff. In this position the defenders of the court records and tax rolls awaited the approach of the Marshall troops. Finally, down the road appeared the forces, vaguely seen in the winter morning. The invaders halted at a safe distance and made known their business. Sheriff Harris accosted Sheriff Weatherly, and demanded a peaceful surrender; but that was not within the power of the Marietta Captain to grant. He told the Sheriff to retire, or he would not be responsible for personal injury to him. Sheriff Harris was not a cowardly man, but he desired to be safely out of complications that endangered future political preferment.

Parley after parley was held, but the same answer was returned. The Marietta men answered that the archives could be taken away only over their dead bodies. The Marshall men, supported by the Bowen Guards, armed with Government muskets, were determined to take the records, even at the hazard of life. The Guards were under the command of Capt. Elliott Shurtz, First Lieut. George Hampton and Second Lieut. Wells S. Rice. The regular body numbered, probably, fifty arms, while as many more men, armed at will, were following in the wake of the Guards. There were, doubtless, several hundred Marshall men on the grounds. The Marietta forces may have reached fifty strong, but they "held the fort."

The little town was turned into a martial camp. It is said that a keg of powder was placed under the county safe, with which to blow up the records in case the Court House was captured. Even the women were belligerent, and armed themselves with such articles of defense and offense as were within their reach. James L. Williams was to fire the train and blow up the Court House, in case of its capture. Had the Marshall men reached the safe, probably a score of lives would have been instantly sacrificed by the explosion of the mine.

While the leaders of the Marshall men were not bent on bloody work, they were disposed to make as formal a show of authority as possible, and intimidate those whom they really believed were violators of the law. The valiant little band of Marietta guards were as sincere in their defense of the county property as were the Minute Men of the Revolution, and were ready to fall, if need be, in the discharge of a duty. The bristling bayonets of the Bowen Guards were,

in the eyes of Marietta, the evidences of tyranny, so cursed in the estimation of every American, and must be brought low before the defenders of the faith.

Sheriff Weatherly meant to restrain the hot-blooded young men of his party until the invaders opened the battle: but he was equally firm in the intention to order his men to fire low, if an assault was made on his brave little company.

The Bowen Guards and *posse comitatus* did not go forth with "music and banners," but they were as ready to fight as ever was the bravest company of Union men when face to face with traitors. When the company reached Marietta, a body of "cavalry" preceded the "infantry." The greeting of this military cavalcade was far from complimentary. Even the women of Marietta were up in arms, ready for the fray. It is said that Mrs. Boardman, wife of the leading spirit of Marietta, provided herself with a gun and marched out to defend her home. One of the company became impertinent to her, and, with true Western grit, she ordered him to observe proper respect, or she would shoot him on the spot.

One of the most humorous of all the incidents was the appearance of Mr. Daly on the scene, armed with a huge sausage-stuffer, from which he sent forth streams of muddy water upon the invading hosts.

It is said that the clerical robes of the reverend Chaplain of the day, Mr. Babcock, of Marshall, were badly soiled with eggs thrown by the fair hands of Marietta ladies, and that the voices of gentle women were heard all day long in tones suited rather to outdoor exercises than to parlor conversation. But there was an air of earnestness in all their doings which proclaimed their sincerity in the advocacy of the cause.

There was a desperate element among the men on both sides, which was kept from open riot only by the firm, cool judgment of the leaders of both factions. When the day advanced and the time drew near for definite proceedings, Sheriff Harris approached Mr. Weatherly and quietly asked for the records. Weatherly drew Harris aside and told him that his "hide would not hold straw" if he remained there much longer. Harris took the hint and made no further demonstration. This left the ordering of the battle to Capt. Shurtz, who had grown disgusted at the delay caused by Harris' parleying. The Guards were rested just out of the village, but the place was alive with independent Marshall men. Shurtz finally went over and held a council of war, and then moved his men into the public square. A barricade was constructed within a few feet of the Court House and the cloud of battle began to lower. Harris skipped about with wonderful agility, keeping an eye on possible attacks from the rear.

Sheriff Weatherly held his ground firmly, and all about him could be heard the "click, click" of the rifle locks, as the Marietta men cocked their guns.

Had a reckless boy fired a stray shot, or had a rifle accidentally gone off, these records would have sad stories to relate. Fortune favored the work, however, and preserved the lives of those half-crazed men.

At about 4 in the afternoon, an injunction from Judge Thompson of the District Court was received, which commanded the cessation of further hostilities on the part of Marshall men. The seal of the Court was necessary to complete the document, and Mr. Williams, the Clerk, was quietly aided in climbing through a rear window of the Court House for the purpose of obtaining the required certificate.

Presently, the loud voice and commanding presence of Mr. Boardman stilled the noise of the swaying crowd, as he read to the Marshall men the writ of injunction. The effect of this document upon the belligerents was, as might have been expected, stunning. Many were disposed to fight the issue to the

bitter end, while others were secretly glad that the conflict had ended thus without bloodshed.

The Guards were withdrawn from the defenses and the stragglers followed the main body toward Marshall. On the way home, the company met Judge Smith and Messrs. Woodbury and Chapin. A call was made on the Judge for a speech. He spoke to the men and told them that he had acted, as he supposed, for the best. He rejoiced at the peaceful termination of the outbreak. He said that he had recanvassed in good faith and would adhere to his decision. This speech was made use of by Marshall men afterward; but the Judge now admits that it was made on compulsion, like the rest of the proceedings.

The Guards were received in Marshall with less honors than usually fall to the lot of returning warriors. All day long, the women had rushed from house to house, in an agonized spirit, trying to draw consolation from one another's glimmer of hope; but when the wild rumors of death and destruction were disproved by the return of the liege lords in sound mind and body, laughter and derision took the place of despondency and tears.

Although many minor feuds grew out of the Marietta "battle," no blood was ever spilled because of it. No further movement was made to coerce the defenders of the county property, except through the courts. Legal prowess shone out more gallantly than did the military bravery of the men.

As the Marshall troops scrambled into the wagons and rode from the scene, threats of a return on the morrow were loudly made. The Marietta men concluded to be prepared for an attack and spread the news far and wide. Probably a hundred more were assembled on the second day than were present on the first, and every man was ready to fight. Had the Marshall men really presented themselves, there would have been many persons killed, for numerous Kentuckians and Arkansas men were on the ground, armed with rifles and anxious to use them. They even proposed to go to Marshall and force a battle. But wiser counsels prevailed. No hostile bands came in collision and peace reigned in Marietta. Judge Smith was invited to tell his version of the recanvass, and did so publicly at Marietta, a day or two after the "battle." The Marietta men then voted to burn Marshall that night, but were dissuaded from their purpose. A few days later, Mr. Smith repeated his speech at Albion. He was there met by a large delegation from Marshall, and an open conflict was narrowly escaped.

Several days after the "Marietta battle," Mr. Dishon returned from Des Moines, armed with legal opinions concerning the question of issuing county bonds for the erection of a Court House at Marietta, a subject alluded to in the preceding pages, in proper chronological order.

Smith still professed an aversion to the adoption of the plan, but was dissuaded from his position by Dishon and others, who represented that they had consulted with the leading men of Timber Creek and neighboring townships, which were supposed to favor Marshall, and had been assured that the sentiment of the voters was all in accord with the scheme. The long trouble would thus be ended.

Smith argued that the adoption of such a course would ultimately result in litigation and rebound upon Marietta. The Judge asked Dishon what he would do in case the county seat was removed after the bonds were issued. Dishon pledged him that the county should never lose one dollar by the issue. If the contest ended adversely to Marietta, he would care for the bonds at maturity. He also promised that Smith should not suffer from the acceptance of the proposition.

At last, persuaded by the arguments of his friends and controlled by the opinions of the Des Moines lawyers, Smith made the serious mistake of issuing $26,000 in county bonds.

The bonds were to run four years, at 10 per cent. interest The total value in principal and interest amounted to $33,000. Dishon accepted the paper, and wrote a contract with the county, agreeing to erect a specified Court House at Marietta, within twenty months from January 14, 1859, the date of the contract. The county was secured by a bond of $80,000, with the names of J. G. Crookham, Thomas J. Wimberly, John Turner, Stacey Nichols, William M. Clemons, John R. Mercer, Caleb Tompkins, H. E. J. Boardman, Thomas J. Wilson, James L. Williams, Thomas Mercer, George Patton, Samuel Bowman, F. Baum, John Robbins, O. Shively, J. W. Leaming and George Whealan, as sureties.

Mr. Dishon at once negotiated the bonds at the East, placing his name as indorser thereon, and receiving in exchange mercantile goods, he being in that business in Marietta then. Thus the bonds passed into innocent hands, and the county became responsible.

The question of the payment of these bonds became an active one in politics. Meetings were held in various parts of the county, and violent opposition was manifested. The *Times* openly advocated repudiation. The matter was beyond redress, however, except by compromise.

The contract made by Mr. Dishon was not carried out and no building was erected. Bond-holders made strenuous efforts to influence the county to pay the face, but such efforts were unsuccessful.

Pending the settlement of this case, the State law creating the Board of Supervisors to succeed the County Judge system went into force, and bribes were tendered Supervisors to pass a bill declaring the county fully responsible. The total cost of compromise was $10,973.66, to the tax-payers of the county.

It need not be here recorded what the personal feeling engendered between the ex-Judge and the people was, for the measures and methods of procedure are unessential, so long as facts which affected the material interests of the people are preserved. Such an action as the ex-Judge was responsible for necessarily produced lively newspaper and personal comment.

The case was taken to the District Court and thence to the Supreme Court, where, on Thursday, November 3, 1859, the following statement of case and opinion were rendered. The case is so clearly summed up that we copy in full from the IX Iowa Reports:

RICE *vs.* SMITH, County Judge, and DISHON.

Appeal from Marshall District Court. Thursday, November 3, 1859.

The petition was for an injunction to stay the building of a Court House in accordance with the contract made, and the issuance of county bonds therefor.

The petitioners, Wells S. Rice, G. W. Woodbury, Reuben H. Webster, Henry Anson and H. C. Henderson, represent that they are citizens, voters and tax-payers of the county of Marshall, and resident in and property holders in the town of Marshall in said county, and largely interested in the matters set forth in the bill.

They represent that, in accordance with a petition presented to the County Judge in June, 1857, praying therefor, he ordered an election to be holden in April, 1858, upon the question of the relocation of the county seat at the town of Marshall. That a vote was taken in pursuance of the law, and that the vote and election resulted in favor of Marshall. That the County Judge took

to his assistance two Justices of the Peace, who, with himself, were in favor of the town of Marshall, to canvass the vote, and they, for certain informalities, rejecting the returns from the townships of Marion, Le Grand and Green Castle, declared the result to be in favor of the town of Marietta. That at the April term of the District Court, A. D. 1858, an information was filed praying that a writ of mandamus might be issued, commanding the said Judge to take to his assistance two Justices of the Peace, and to recanvass the votes of the said election, and in such canvass to count the returns from the three townships which had been rejected, and to declare the result accordingly; and that such proceedings were had in the cause that the said Court ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue, commanding as above stated. That the defendant appealed from that judgment to the Supreme Court, but the same was affirmed at the December term, A. D. 1858, and a writ of procedendo was issued, and, in accordance therewith, a peremptory writ of mandamus.

The petitioners further represent, that afterward, on the 6th of January, A. D., 1859, the County Judge, pretending to act under the said peremptory writ, called to his assistance two Justices of the Peace, and pretended to canvass the returns of the said April election, but, instead of obeying the said writ, they again rejected the returns of the said townships of Marion, Le Grand and Green Castle, and again declared the result in favor of the town of Marietta. And the petitioners aver that at the time of the said pretended canvass, the peremptory writ had not been legally served upon the County Judge, but a service by reading and copy had been acknowledged by him on the peremptory writ; and they say that on the 10th day of January, 1859, a legal service was made by the Sheriff, leaving the writ with the Judge, and indorsing a return upon a copy thereof.

The complainants further state, that on the 11th day of January, 1859, the Judge took to his assistance two other Justices of the Peace, thus forming a Board of Canvassers, and in obedience to the writ, they canvassed the votes of the said election of April, 1858, and, in accordance with the result therefor, declared that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the town of Marshall; and that this result was duly entered in the proper election book, with a declaration that the town of Marshall is the county seat of said county.

The complainants further represent, that, notwithstanding the above proceedings, the County Judge, on the 14th of January, A. D. 1859, entered into a private contract with William Dishon, a citizen of Marietta, for the erection of a Court House at Marietta, at a cost to the county of $26,000 as principal, and at least $7,000 as interest to accrue according to the terms of the contract, which building was to be completed within twenty months from the date thereof; and that according to the statement of the contract, the Judge had issued, in advance, twenty-six bonds of the county, for the sum of $1,000 each, which fall due in different sums (stated in the bill) in January of the years 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, with the accruing interest at 10 per cent; and that this will be a needless and unlawful expenditure, and will lead to oppression and useless taxation, for that the county has already a good title to a lot and building in the town of Marshall, affording ample accommodation to the courts, juries and officers of the county, which building was erected at the expense of the citizens of the last-named town.

And the complainants aver that the above contract was made by the said County Judge, with said Dishon, with full knowledge on the part of both and of all concerned therein, of all the matters above set forth; and that they believe, and have good reason to believe, that the contract was made and the

bonds issued by collusion and fraud between said Judge and Dishon, with intent to cheat and defraud the county, and prevent the removal of the county seat.

They therefore pray a writ of injunction against the said County Judge and said Dishon, restraining them, and all persons in their employment, from proceeding to execute the said contract; and enjoining said Judge not to issue or deliver said bonds, nor any part of them; and restraining said Dishon from selling, transferring or otherwise disposing of them or any of them; and from erecting said Court House in the town of Marietta, or providing any materials therefor, until otherwise legally ordered.

An injunction was allowed upon the foregoing bill, by the Judge, in vacation; and at a succeeding term of the District Court, in April, 1858, a motion was filed to dissolve the same, which was overruled. At the same term, there was a demurrer to the petition, and this was not sustained. The defendants then filed an answer, and after that, a second motion to dissolve the injunction, which also was overruled.

The answer commences in the name of both the defendants, and admits the statements of the bill as to the petition for a vote on the question mentioned, and the order therefor; but they deny that the petition was presented in pursuance of the statute, and deny that notice thereof was given, as required, and aver that the Judge had no authority to make the order. They deny that legal notice was given in the townships; that the town of Marshall received the number of votes alleged, and Marietta only the number alleged by petitioners; they deny that the informalities in the returns from Le Grand, Marion and Green Castle consisted merely of the omission of the jurat of the election officers, but say that there were other essential defects in said returns, and among them, that said returns did not show that the officers had any color of title to the offices of Judges or Clerks of Elections; that they did not show that they were returns of any election in Marshall County, nor that the persons signing them signed as Judges or Clerks of Election, and that they were not certified as true, and were not attested by the Clerks.

The respondents further admit the alleged proceeding of the District and Supreme Courts, and the issuance of a peremptory writ; but aver that on the 6th of January, A. D. 1859, the said Judge, calling two Justices of the Peace, proceeded to canvass the said returns, in obedience to the writ, and that the Canvassers did not reject any returns, but they did adjudge that there were no returns from the townships of Marion, Le Grand and Green Castle, and did declare the result in favor of Marietta. They deny the allegation in relation to an illegal service of the writ on the Judge, and aver that there was legal service on the 6th of January, by his written admission thereof. They deny the averments concerning a second service, and deny that, on the 11th January, 1859, he called the two Justices to his assistance, and with them canvassed the returns of the said April election upon the county seat question; and they deny that in consequence of the said pretended canvass, the town of Marshall is the county seat, but aver that Marietta is the county seat, both in law and in fact.

And the respondents aver that the pretended canvass of the 11th January was without authority of law, and void; for, at the time of making the same, the said Judge was not at the county seat of the county, but at the house of one Babcock, six miles distant therefrom, and was under duress by the petitioners in this bill, and other persons; that the plaintiffs, confederating with others, caused him to be arrested on a pretended criminal charge, and having acquired possession of his person, dismissed the said charge, and then by means of

threats of personal violence and against the life of defendant, compelled him to make a pretended canvass, which is the same mentioned as of the 11th of January, A. D. 1859; that he, the County Judge, did not call to his assistance the two Justices, but they were among those concerned in his imprisonment and duress, and what they did was done without being called thereto by him, the Judge aforesaid.

The respondents further admit that the Judge made a contract with Dishon, and issued the bonds as alleged; but deny that he did the same unlawfully or improperly in manner, as alleged; and they say that the said bonds were issued long before the commencement of this suit; and they deny that the money will be needlessly or unlawfully expended, and that it will lead to oppressive taxation; they deny collusion and fraud, and that the facts are as averred in the bill; but admit notice of them, as stated in the answer; and they deny that the contract was made or the bonds issued for the purpose of preventing the removal of the county seat.

The answer is sworn to by Dishon, and is not signed or sworn to by Smith, the County Judge.

Upon the filing of the answer, the defendants again moved that the injunction be dissolved, but the motion was overruled. The defendants appeal, and assign as error the overruling the demurrer and the motion to dissolve the injunction.

HENDERSON & CLARKE, for the Appellant.

COLE & JEWETT, for the Appellees.

OPINION BY JUDGE WOODWARD.

It will not be necessary to consider whether the court should have dissolved the injunction upon the motion based upon the bill alone; for if the demurrer should have been sustained, or the second motion to dissolve based on the bill and answer, this will be sufficient.

We do not think the court erred in refusing to sustain the demurrer. Objection is made to the competency of the complainants to present this bill. In The State *ex rel.* Byers *v.* Bailey, 7 Iowa 396, and The State *ex rel.* Rice *v.* Smith, County Judge of Marshall County, Ib. 186, we held that complainants who are, and are averred to be, citizens, voters and property holders and tax payers, had such an interest, and held such relations that they might file an information for a writ of mandamus to the County Judge to enforce a public duty in which they and other citizens had an interest; and the same reason holds good for their being permitted to pray an injunction to prevent the doing some act detrimental to their interest, and those of other citizens of the county. No reason is perceived why they should not be permitted to sustain such a bill, either for themselves or for them and all others in like manner interested. These petitioners represent themselves as citizens, voters, property holders and tax payers in the county, and in one of the towns affected by these proceedings, so that, as citizens of the county, they are interested in the question of expending $26,000 and more, in building a Court House, and in the place where it shall be built, as citizens and property holders in one of these towns.

Besides this, there is no officer upon whom it devolves to enforce the performance of a duty upon the County Judge, or to restrain him if he is about to do an act at the same time illegal and detrimental to the rights and interests of the public and of individuals.

If he should undertake to build a Court House at a place which is not the county seat, there is no officer whose duty it is to cause him to be restrained, whilst the right to do it would seem to belong to many.

The petition is addressed to the Hon. J. P.. Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of the State, and was filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in Marshall County. This is sufficient in form as a bill in equity in that court.

The authority of the County Judge to provide the public buildings is not questioned in the bill, but his authority to place a Court House in a town which is alleged not to be the county seat. This is the gist of the bill.

We think the complainants show enough to sustain their bill for an injunction. For this we need not determine, at present, which of the two canvassers of the returns of the April election is authoritative.

It is sufficient that the bill shows that the location of the county seat is in controversy, and the proceedings in reference to it, and the state of the question, are set forth so far as to show that it is manifestly improper for the Judge, in the present position of the matter, to expend more than $30,000 in the erection of a public building which must be the county seat; and especially when it appears to the court, that when its mandate shall be obeyed, Marshall will be the county seat.

The grounds for the motion to dissolve the injunction, both on the bill alone and after filing the answer, are in part the same as are assigned as causes of demurrer, but in part they are different; one of these is the alleged insufficiency of the injunction bond, in that it is given to the county alone. This would, with more propriety, have run to both the county and Dishon; but we are of the opinion that he would have a right to sue upon it under Section 1693 of the Code, and therefore this objection would not sustain the motion. It is true that the County Judge has discretionary authority as to the erection of public buildings; but this discretion may be restrained if it is abused, as if the Judge is about to erect a Court House at a place which is not the county seat.

And though the fraud may not be sufficiently charged, or a disobedience to the peremptory writ may be remedied under the mandamus itself, still the facts shown in this case warrant the injunction.

The general and particular denial of the allegations of the bill in the answer, would, upon ordinary grounds, call for the dissolution of the injunction, were it not that the fact remains, after all the denial, that the County Judge is about to expend over $30,000 upon a public building located at Marietta, whilst a controversy is pending as to the county seat, whether it shall be, or has been, removed to Marshall. This is the burden of the case, and as the granting or the continuance of the injunction is ultimately in the discretion of the court, the important fact referred to must prevent the application of some of the ordinary rules of law; and it is further to be borne in mind that Smith does not answer, whilst the more material facts relate to him or his office, and lie more particularly within his knowledge.

In a cause relating to this controversy, which was before this court at the December term, A. D. 1858, this court held that the question of the validity of the returns from the three townships was not involved, but the only question was whether the canvassers should count them. And it was held that they must count them, that they could not judge of their validity beyond the question whether they were *returns*, and that their validity must be tried by another proceeding, which might be a mandamus or a quo warranto or an injunction. And now this case is probably brought to try that ultimate question, whether the returns from the three townships are such as should be received and counted. In the answer it is alleged that the election was not legally called and conducted,

for various reasons given, and several reasons are assigned why the timers mentioned are not sufficient and legal. Whatever else may be alleged and may appear, it appears that the controversy is pending, and the work of building is not done.

It was not in the power of the Canvassers, after the issuance of the peremptory writ, to declare the supposed returns from the three townships to be no returns. On this point we refer to the case of The State *ex rel.* Rice *vs.* W. C. Smith, County Judge, upon the mandamus, ante.

The complainants insist that there was a second and legal canvass, by which Marshall was declared to be the county seat. The County Judge acknowledged a legal service on the 6th of January, and acted upon it, and thus was sufficient. It would not be in his power, after this, to object the want of a legal service by reason of a copy being served upon him instead of the original writ. The second service, of the 11th January, was superfluous; and another reason why this should not be regarded as conclusive is, that the Judge does not recognize it. He admits service on the 6th January, and avers that he canvassed under it, and insists that the supposed canvass of the 11th was not his. But whatever may be said of the other parts of this proceeding, his answer and averment that the Justices acting in this canvass of the 11th were not called by him, will prevent it being taken as conclusive, at least for the present.

We have before remarked that in another cause now before this Court, it is held that the Canvassers under the peremptory writ could not declare the returns from the three townships to be *no returns*, and while under that case they must make a canvass, counting those returns, this cause must proceed to the trial of the question pertaining to the sufficiency and validity of those returns. The former cause in this court determined only that the Canvassers must count them.

That decision was not upon the ground that they were sufficient, but expressly upon the ground that the Canvassers had no authority to decide thus. And, as the case was presented, *this* Court could not then determine that question, but it was left for another proceeding, if the parties choose to try it. And such a further proceeding is the present cause in which every question relating to the sufficiency of those returns and to the legality of the election, which is stated or involved in the answer, may be tried. Until the conclusion of this cause, which is the one actually determining which place is the county seat, the injunction must continue. The judgment of the District Court is affirmed, and a writ of procedendo will issue, and the cause be conducted to trial in accordance with this opinion.

The contract entered into by Dishon was never fulfilled. The county obtained a perpetual injunction restraining the erection of a Court House at Marietta under its provisions. No suit was ever brought against Dishon's bondsmen.

Mr. Dishon died of consumption some time later, and there the matter rested.

It is stated that Mr. Dishon proposed to Judge Battin to erect a Court House on the original contract at Marshall, and thus relieve himself of the burden of the bonds which he had indorsed. The offer was refused, although made in a tempting manner to the Judge. The anxiety produced by this self-imposed load is thought by some to have hastened Mr. Dishon's death.

The issue of the legality of the removal of the county seat came up in the Supreme Court at the December Term, 1859. This was the last appeal made to that tribunal.

From the X Iowa Reports we made the following extract, being the statement of case and opinion:

DISHON *v.* SMITH, County Judge.

Appeal from Marshall District Court rendered Thursday, December 22, 1859:

This was a petition for an injunction to restrain the County Judge of Marshall County in reference to certain proceedings subsequent to a vote upon a proposition to remove the county seat.

The petition refers to the election held in April, 1858, upon the question before named, and avers that the election was unauthorized, and was void upon other grounds. After stating some grounds for the charge that the election was void, which are set out in the opinion of the Court, the complainant charges that the citizens of the town of Marshall, to which it was proposed to remove the county seat from Marietta, procured votes to be cast in favor of Marshall by bribery, and by purchase and sale, and that the number of votes thus procured to be cast was more than sufficient to change the result.

The first specification under the charge of bribery, is that the citizens of the town of Marshall subscribed, agreed and bound themselves to pay the citizens of Marion Township, in said county, the sum of $500, to be applied in building bridges across the Iowa River, between the town of Marshall and the township of Marion aforesaid; which was upon the express condition that the citizens of Marion Township would vote for the relocation of the county seat at Marshall. And the petition charges that twenty-five votes were obtained in said Marion Township for the location of the county seat at Marshall by reason of such agreement and obligation, which would otherwise have been cast for Marietta.

The second specification is the following: That the citizens of the town of Marshall, with the intent, improperly and illegally, to induce the citizens of the county to vote for the relocation of the county seat at Marshall, did make a conveyance of certain real estate and appurtenances in the town of Marshall, to the citizens of said county, upon the condition expressed in said conveyance, that the people of said county would vote for the relocation of the county seat at Marshall. And the complainant avers that by reason of said conveyance a large number of votes, to wit, fifty-six votes, were obtained for Marshall which would otherwise have been cast for Marietta.

The third specification is as follows: That one Wells S. Rice, a citizen of Marshall, and a prominent actor in the said question of relocation, with the corrupt intent thereby to improperly and fraudulently procure votes for Marshall, gave his promissory note to the Marshall County High School Company for the sum of $3 000, which note was indorsed by G. M. Woodbury and others, citizens of the town of Marshall, and was so signed and indorsed upon the condition and corrupt agreements, that in consideration thereof the citizens of Iowa Township would vote for Marshall as the county seat. And it is charged that, by reason of the bribe, votes to the number of seventy were procured to be cast for Marshall by the voters of said Iowa Township, which, but for said bribe, would have been cast for Marietta. And it is further alleged that one Sylvanus Rice, also a citizen of Marshall, gave his note to the same parties for $1,000 with the same corrupt intent, agreement and result.

By an amendment to the petition, the complainants represent that after the election, the Canvassers canvassed the returns and declared that Marietta had received a majority of the votes, and thereupon one Wells S. Rice sued out from the District Court a writ of mandamus, requiring the County Judge to

recanvass the said votes, and to count certain votes which were before rejected by the Canvassers on account of certain informalities in the returns thereof, or show cause why he should not do so; and that such proceedings were had therein, that the District Court awarded a peremptory writ commanding the same, from which order the said County Judge appealed to the Supreme Court, and such proceedings were had thereon; that at the December term, 1858, the last-named court affirmed the decision of the District Court awarding the peremptory writ. That such peremptory writ was issued and served on the said defendant, he confessing service thereof by writing, and in obedience to the mandate thereof, he did (with two Justices of the Peace) proceed to recanvass the said returns, and did duly and legally canvass them, and did declare as the result thereof that Marietta had received a majority of the votes, and he made a legal entry thereof and declared Marietta the county seat of said county.

In the original petition, the complainants prayed an injunction restraining said Smith and his successors in office from proceeding further in the canvass of said votes than simply to examine the returns and make abstracts, stating the number of votes cast for each of the said towns, and such other acts as by law they are required to perform; that he be specifically enjoined from declaring Marshall to be the county seat, and he and all others under his authority from removing the records, documents or offices of the county thereto until the further order of the Court. And they pray that the Court adjudge the said pretended election to be null and void; that the returns from the townships of Le Grand, Marion and Green Castle may be declared insufficient and void: and for such other orders and relief, etc.

An injunction was allowed in vacation, and at the April term, A. D. 1859, the respondents filed a motion to dissolve it, which was granted, and the complainants appeal. For the purposes of the hearing of this Court, the motion is to be regarded as a demurrer. All other points which are essential are notices in the opinion of the Court.

E. W. Eastman, M. M. Crocker and C. C. Cole, for the appellants: H. C. Henderson and W. Penn Clark, for the appellee.

OPINION BY JUSTICE WOODWARD.

In the outset, we are met by that cause assigned which objects that the injunction commands the County Judge not to do that which by writ of mandamus he is commanded to do. At the first sight, this appears plausible: but on a close view it is ascertained not to be sound. The two commands do not conflict. The mandamus only orders the doing of a certain act, and does not follow into its consequences. The injunction seeks to stay those consequences. The mandamus directs the County Judge to canvass the votes, counting in certain returns, and to ascertain the result, but it does not order him to remove the public offices; whilst the injunction directs him not to remove these. We need not determine how far, to what act, the true mandate of the writ would go. It would not, in the first instance, command him to carry out to the full extent the consequence of the election, that is, to remove the county seat: but at whatever point the mandamus would cease to direct, at that point the injunction would commence its inhibition.

This reasoning is of necessity. Hitherto, the two points held have been that the Canvassers could not judge of the sufficiency of the returns, and that they must count them. In this positson of things, Marshall appears to be the county seat. Now, suppose the returns from three townships to be insufficient, and this changes the result. Then there must be some point at which the

injunction may apply itself to prevent that result the true vote does not call for, that is, a removal to Marshall. The sufficiency of the returns from the three townships has not yet been tried. As this sufficiency is contested, until this trial takes place, it is not known whether the legal returns show Marshall or Marietta to be the county seat. This is the object of the present suit, and the injunction is to stay the proceedings just where the mandamus leaves it, until the above question is tried. Such is the true intent of the mandamus and the injunction, to whatever intent their particular language may go. But they do not conflict in the present case. It will be observed that the prayer is that the County Judge be restrained from proceeding further in the canvass than simply to examine the returns and make abstracts, stating the number cast for each town, and such other acts as they may by law be required to perform. If the writ should go so far as to direct the Judge to declare the result, still the removal is the chief object, and this is restrained.

Neither does the injunction restrain the County Judge from the performance of a legal duty. If the returns are invalid, as alleged, and thus the result is changed, it is not his duty to remove; and it is in order that that question may be tried that the injunction was allowed.

The question next in importance is whether the matters alleged in relation to the election and to the returns from the three townships sustain the charge of insufficiency and invalidity.

First, it is objected that the act under which this vote was taken, entitled "An act in relation to County Seats" (Acts of 1855, chap. 46, p. 71), was not approved by the Governor. The printed copy in the volume of acts is wanted in the evidence of an approval; but the original, in the office of the Secretary, bears the approval, as of the date of January 22, 1855. The copy or certificate of this in the printed acts is but evidence of the fact, and is not essential in order that the act may take effect. Such certificate is convenient as evidence of the approval and of the date, but it is not necessary.

It is next objected that the records of the County Court do not show that notice of the presentation of the petition for holding the election was given, and it is urged that this is essential to the jurisdiction of that Court. And it is further averred that there was no such notice, in fact. It is an error to regard this as a jurisdictional matter. This idea pertains to cases where the Court acts judicially, and in matters between party and party, and not to one of the nature of the present one, which is a vote of the people. Nor does the want of such notice invalidate the election. In matters of such a public nature, the observance of each particular is not held a prerequisite to validity. And it is a general rule of law that statutes directing the mode of proceeding of public officers, relating to time and manner, are directory. (The People *vs.* Cook, 14 Barb., 261–290; Marchant *vs.* Langworthy, 6 Hill, 646; The People *vs.* Peck, 11 Wend, 604.)

But this proposition is not applicable when the statute uses negative words, restricting the action, or when there is something plainly showing a different intent. But there is a peculiar fitness in the rule when applied to popular elections, in which case we may consider the character of the duties, and of the men necessarily chosen to perform them. These are men usually not instructed in their duties, or in nice forms and distinctions. Many of their duties, too, are to be performed in haste and amid confusion, and without opportunity for deliberation. It is true that the last thought does not apply in force to the specific act now in question; but it reaches to some of the objections hereinafter made; and besides, whilst it applies to such duties generally, specific instances are not to be singled out as exceptions.

The same tenor of reasoning applies to the objection that the records do not show that notices of election were posted in the townships, and the averment that such notice was not, in fact, posted in the township of Marietta. And it has been remarked, further, that the people are not to be disenfranchised, to be deprived of their vote, by the omission of some duty by an officer, if an election has in fact, been held at the proper time; and that such a penalty ought not to be visited upon them for the negligence or willfulness of one charged with similar duties.

Upon considerations like these, the Courts have held that the voice of the people is not to be rejected for a defect, or even a want of notice, if they have, in truth, been called upon and have spoken. In the present case, whether there were notices or not, there was an election, and the people of the county voted; and it is not alleged that any portion of them failed in knowledge of the pendency of the question, or to exercise their franchise.

The objections next to be noticed are those relating to the returns themselves. It is alleged that the returns from the townships of Le Grand, Marion and Green Castle are insufficient, and should be rejected. Copies of the poll books of the election are made exhibits to the bill.

At the head of the poll list in each of these is a caption, showing it to be the poll of an election on the proper day, in the above townships respectively, and in the county of Marshall. The exceptions, therefore, that they do not appear to be returns from these townships, nor from townships in the county, are based upon errors of fact, and must fail. Each of these contains a certificate of returns, signed by three persons styled the Judges of Election, and attested by two who are styled Clerks of Election.

It is not fatal that full particulars of time and place are not contained in these returns, for the caption and certificate may be taken together, and thus, every defect of one is supplied by the other.

A more manifest fault is in the fact that neither the Judges nor the Clerks of the Election appear to have been sworn. In the case of each of these townships before named, the officers signed a form of oath, but there is no evidence of the oath having been administered. It is urged that this defect entirely vitiates these three returns. But the law is not so. Whilst it is the law that the Canvassers cannot adjudicate upon the sufficiency of returns, as we have held in the former case, where a case of this kind comes into a court of justice, such court, or a jury trying it, not only may, but it is their duty to, look behind the returns, and even behind the ballot-box in some cases. Thus, were the case on trial upon the facts, the court might receive evidence of these officers having been sworn. (People *vs.* Cook, 14 Barb., 298; People *vs.* Ferguson, 8 Cow., 102; People *vs.* Vail, 20 Wend., 12; People *vs.* Seaman, 5 Denio, 409.)

And this might be the course in the present case; but the law goes yet further. Neither the election nor the particular returns would be vitiated and subject to rejection if the above officers were not sworn. (People *vs.* Cook, 14 Barb., 286, 287, 297; Greenleaf *vs.* Low, 4 Denio., 168; Weeks *vs.* Ellis, 2 Barb., 320; People *vs.* Covert, 1 Hill, 674; People *vs.* Hopson, 1 Denio, 575; In matter of Mohawk & Hudson R. R. Co., 19 Wend, 135.)

Much more might be said, enlarging upon these points, but the length of this case forbids, and we will but make reference to other authorities, upon similar occasions, showing that the election, and not the returns, is the foundation of the right. (3 Mass., 230; 6 Wend., 486; 3 Hill, 43; 12 Wend., 481; 11 Wend, 604; 19 Wend., 143; 5 Cow., 269; 4 Cow., 297; 7 Hill, 9; 20 Pick., 489, 490; 25 Maine, 507; 26 Maine, 491; 2 Carter, Ind., 423.)

Another objection, and one going to the validity of the election itself, is that bribery and unlawful means were made use of by the citizens of the town of Marshall, to influence the result. The first instance of this is that the citizens of Marshalltown agreed to pay $500 to those of Marion Township to build a bridge connecting the two townships; the second was that the citizens of the former town conveyed certain real estate in Marshalltown to the citizens of the county; and the third is, that two certain persons, named Rice, gave their promissory notes, indorsed by others, to the County School Company, for $3,000 and $1,000 respectively—which charges are accompanied by pertinent allegations of corrupt intent, of agreement, and of votes being procured thereby in numbers sufficient to change the result of the election.

We do not think the growing facilities for the public convenience to the whole county, such as furnishing a building for the courts and officers, and thus relieving the county from a burden of expense, amounts to bribery. Nor would the giving property, though not of that specific character, but yet adapted to reducing the expense of a change.

If the people of a town desire a county seat located at such place, there is no wrong and no corruption in their offering and giving facilities to produce that result. Either in buildings or in offices direct, for the use of the public, or in property, or in money to procure the facilities, they may offer to take away or to lessen the pecuniary burden which would come upon that public—the county—by the location or by a change of location. And this cannot be bribery. And it may be doubted whether such an act can become bribery when the offer is to the whole county, and upon a matter of county interest only. In a case like the present, there is no duty upon the county from which it or its citizens may be induced to swerve. They may adopt which place they see fit, and it is offering additional inducements only in favor of one, to offer as above mentioned.

The other instance, that of agreeing to pay money to erect a bridge between the townships, partakes somewhat more of the nature of an inducement to neglect the public good, and consult personal interest or convenience only. But yet, as there is no duty upon the citizen to vote one way or the other, but he may act his pleasure from however personal an interest, as the offer is to all the inhabitants of a township, and still more, as the thing offered or the purpose intended is of a public nature, a public convenience, and that, too, one only facilitating intercourse between the two townships, we cannot view it in the light of bribery.

Bribery may be defined to be the giving (and perhaps offering) to another anything of value, or any valuable service, intended to influence him in the discharge of a legal duty. It does not apply to a mere moral duty. Our State punishes criminally the bribery of public officers (Section 26, 47–57), and of Electors, and the Judges, Clerks and Canvassers of Elections (Sections 2,691, 2,699), and declares (Section 339) that the election of any person may be contested when the incumbent has given or offered any Elector, etc., any bribe or reward, in money or property, for the purpose of securing his election.

It does not seem that provisions like these can be extended to a case where, as in the present one, the question is only a local, county question, and the party to be influenced is the entire county, or a whole community, which is a portion of itself; and the thing offered is of a public nature, pertaining to the public and not to individuals, consisting of public facilities only.

The remaining instance of alleged bribery is, that two persons gave their promissory notes, indorsed by others, to the Marshall County High School

Company. It is to be noticed that the consideration of these notes was, that the citizens of Iowa Township, and not merely those connected with this company, should vote for Marshalltown. This is somewhat different from the preceding case, in the nature of the thing offered, as it partakes of a private character; but it is still an offer of a gift of facilities to the public of a township, and even of the county. The inducement is public in its nature, and is held out to the entire people of the township.

We here repeat the idea that there is no duty incumbent upon this people which they are tempted to violate. Neither are the public officers, legislative, executive or judicial. They are voters who are sought to be influenced in the choice of a county seat by gathering around one of the places proposed certain advantages promotive of the common convenience and welfare. These are wanting the elements requisite to constitute a bribery, or a corrupt or unlawful influence.

In a motion to dissolve the injunction, the respondents assigned thirty causes, embracing those above considered, and in view of the positions taken in respect to these, it becomes unnecessary to examine the remainder. Regarding it as a motion, the conclusion is that the injunction was properly dissolved, and the order should be made perpetual. Regarding the motion as a demurrer, in which light it was argued, the result is, that the facts and grounds alleged in the bill are not sufficient to invalidate the election.

No attention has been given to that part of the bill relating to the forced canvass by the County Judge, since under the views taken, it becomes immaterial, for it is not one of the grounds of the bill that the canvassers have not declared the result of the election: and for the purposes of this bill, it can have no effect whether there has been such a declaration or not.

In conclusion, regarding the motion as one to dissolve the injunction, we are of the opinion that it was properly sustained: and viewing it as a demurrer (in which light it was argued), we think the facts shown in the bill are not sufficient to invalidate either the election or the returns from the three townships of Le Grand, Marion and Green Castle.

Therefore, the decree of the District Court is affirmed.

The Marietta men finally became convinced that the only way in which an adjustment of the long and wearisome controversy could be made was to yield to Marshall, and accept the inevitable with good grace. This conclusion they communicated to the Marshall faction, and great rejoicing was indulged in by the people. Men and women joined in the work of preparing to receive the records when Marietta should decide to voluntarily relinquish them.

The hall at Marshall, which had for so long a time been awaiting the advent of the county property to assume the dignity of "Court House," was transformed into a banqueting chamber. The ladies vied with each other in preparing for the grand event.

The *Marshall County Times*, of January 4, 1860, gives the following account of the festivities. It is so thoroughly characteristic of the feeling of the chief combatants that it must be reproduced entire. During the fight everybody was for war to the knife; at the dawn of peace, all joined in handshakings and songs of rejoicing. The article given below was published by Mr. Henderson as an editorial.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

THE FESTIVAL—THE HATCHET BURIED.

"With emotions of unalloyed pleasure, we announce the final act and scene of the drama of the protracted contest between the towns of Marietta and Mar-

shall for the county seat of this county, under circumstances highly honorable to both places. On Saturday last, 31st ult., the records, safe and treasure of the county were removed from Marietta to this place by the citizens of Marietta.

"As this event was not expected just at this time, and will take some of our readers by surprise, we will state some of the facts and incidents preceding and and attending it.

"About the first of last week the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the judgment of the District Court, dissolving the injunction, brought by Marietta about a year since, to restrain the removal, was received in Marietta.

"A previous decision of the Supreme Court had declared that it was the duty of the County Canvassers to recanvass the votes, count the returns before rejected, and declare the result in accordance with the vote.

"The whole controversy being thus settled by the highest legal tribunal, Judge Smith, on Thursday evening last, called to his assistance, Esqs. Turner and Wolohan, recanvassed and declared Marshall the county seat.

"The next day, Messrs. Dishon and Whealan, of Marietta, came as a committee to inform our citizens that they would move down the county property on Saturday.

"This was the first intimation that we received of what was in contemplation. At 3 o'clock Friday, our people assembled and resolved to signalize the event by a free supper to the citizens of the county, to supervise the preparation of which a committee of arrangements was appointed. A committee was also dispatched to Marietta to extend to her people, and those of the whole county, so far as the limited time would permit, a cordial invitation to participate in the festivities. At once the public spirited ladies of our town, summoning their culinary skill, began the operations of baking, roasting, stewing, etc. Throughout the evening these processes went cheerily and actively forward.

"Saturday morning came—clear, and though intensely cold, yet beautiful. Old Sol smiled forth his brightest beams, and flecked the snowy earth with gems of silver. On all sides resounded busy notes of preparation. Citizens from all parts of the county, heralded by the chime of merry bells, were constantly arriving. At 11 o'clock, James L. Williams, the courteous and efficient Clerk of the District Court, brought, in his own conveyance, his records and desks, and placed them in a room in the Court House already selected by him.

"Soon after, other teams and other citizens from Marietta arrived, bringing the County Judge's and Treasurer's books. At 3 o'clock, the crowd was marshaled into procession by Capt. Hall, and repairing to the Marshall House, escorted our Marietta friends to the Town Hall. At the head of the procession, 'discoursing sweet music,' was the Marietta Brass Band. Cherrily its merry notes rang forth, in 'spirit stirring' strains, on the cold, clear air. In the hall, 250 feet of tables, covered with substantials and delicacies, tastefully arranged by the ladies, proffered a bountiful repast.

"The company disposed in order, W. P. Hepburn, Esq., on the part of our people, tendered to our Marietta friends the hospitalities of the occasion, cordially thanking them for the act of justice thus honorably consummated, proposing that 'by-gones be by-gones,' and hoping that the fraternal spirit which animated all on the occasion might ever survive, to promote the common good of the county.

"On behalf of the people of Marietta, Thomas Mercer, Esq., responded, reciprocating these sentiments, in chaste and appropriate words. Rev. Father Danton then invoked the Divine blessing upon the multitude; after which, all hands proceeded to help themselves to the good things before them. A large

number of ladies, from this place and from Marietta, graced the occasion with their presence, and 'all went merry as a marriage bell.'

"About dark, the safe, in charge of William H. Weatherly, Esq., and drawn by eight yoke of oxen, arrived, amid prolonged cheers, and was delivered by Mr. W. in a neat speech. Judge Smith accompanied the safe, and was escorted to the table by the Committee of Arrangements, amidst the cheers of the crowd. At least 600 persons were in the hall at this moment.

"Supper over, Mr. Hepburn, on behalf of the citizens, addressing Judge Smith, tendered him 'the right hand of fellowship,' desiring him to forget the past and its difficulties; to which the Judge feelingly responded in the same spirit.

"All the outgoing and incoming county officers were present on this occasion, and in the earlier part of the festivities responded to sentiments proposed in their honor.

"Our space will not permit us to give all the spirited toasts read, but will present one which was characteristic of the fraternal inspiration of the hour. It was read by Mr. Hepburn, President of the Day, as follows:

"'*Marietta and Marshall*—the gems of the Iowa Valley; may they grow in fraternal feeling, as they will in population and wealth.'

"Mr. Mercer responded, earnestly urging the necessity for *union*, in order to develop the latent wealth of our county, closing his pertinent remarks by using those noble words of Webster: 'Liberty and union—now and forever—one and inseparable.' This sentiment was greeted by prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

"While the tables were being cleared, the hall was magnificently illuminated, and preparations were made by those who trip 'the light, fantastic toe' to welcome in the New Year 'with music and the dance.'

——Let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet,

seemed the animating emotion of the hour.

"Thus ended, happily and pleasantly, this county seat contest, protracted through seven years of eventful struggle, setting neighbor against neighbor by the animosities it engendered, and seriously impeding the settlement and industrial progress of this, the best county in Central Iowa. And we believe this a *finality*.

"The citizens of our county, knowing by sad experience the deleterious influence of local contests and jealousies, will evermore discountenance them, and substitute in their stead that generous rivalry to excel in substantial improvements and development of the common resources, which is consistent with the general good of the county.

"We learn that many of our friends, in various parts of the county, feel disappointed in not having received notice of the jollification on the occasion of the county seat removal, last Saturday.

"We regret exceedingly that the short notice given us did not permit a more general circulation of the news. We knew nothing whatever of the matter till Messrs. Dishon and Whealan came down on Friday. From that moment every man and woman in town was 'busy as nailers,' preparing for the supper and reception to come off next day, at 3 o'clock.

"It was impossible then to send out persons to notify the people. We trust our friends will accept these facts as our apology."

THE ALBION MOVEMENT.

The success achieved by Marshall was provocative of considerable feeling at Albion, and an effort was made by the citizens of Albion, in 1860, to secure the seat of justice for that place. Petitions were circulated by the Albion men, assisted by some of the Marietta people, and a large number of names obtained. It has been told us that over 1,300 signers were secured; but this must be an error. Since it is a fact that the vote for Governor in October, 1861, a year and a half later, was but 1,125, on both tickets: and the population for 1860 was but 6,015, it is reasonable to believe that the only record found by us of the vote is about correct, viz.: 720 names. The papers quoted hereafter give what may be accepted as an official statement.

This large petition praying the County Judge to order an election in April, 1860, was met by a remonstrance which shows 775 names.

It is not our purpose to discuss the subject of the validity of the documents, since they were investigated before Judge Battin, County Judge, at the time The examination of them consumed about six days, and resulted in a ruling by the Court that the remonstrants were in the majority. The ruling of Judge Battin created a feeling of dissatisfaction in Albion, especially as the Judge was a resident of that place for several years after 1856. Suit was brought in the District Court to obtain a writ of alternative mandamus compelling him to order an election in April, 1861, or show cause for not doing so. The people were represented by William Parnell. The Court granted the mandamus at the April term, 1860, as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, } ss. Motion.
MARSHALL COUNTY. }

In the matter of the State of Iowa *ex rel.* Wm. Parnell *vs.* The County Judge of Marshall County:

Now comes Wilson & Boardman, on the part of and in behalf of the above relator, William Parnell, and prays the court for an alternative writ of mandamus, directed to the County Judge of Marshall County, commanding him to order a vote on the relocation of the county seat of said county at Albion, according to law, or that, in default thereof, he show cause why he has not done the same, on or before the morning of the fifth day of the present term of the District Court of said county, at 9 o'clock A. M.

WILSON & BOARDMAN,
Attorneys for Relator

THE STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
COUNTY OF MARSHALL. }

To the County Judge of Marshall County, Greeting:

Whereas, it has lately been represented unto the District Court of the County of Marshall, State of Iowa, on the behalf of William Parnell, that the said Wm. Parnell is a resident of the town of Albion, in said county, that he is the owner of real estate therein, and that he is beneficially interested in having the county seat of Marshall relocated at said town of Albion; that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1860, a notice was issued in the *Marietta Weekly Express*, a weekly newspaper published in said county, and the same was published for a term of twenty days thereafter, notifying the citizens of said county that at the February term of the County Court of said county, being on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1860 a petition would be presented to the said court praying the relocation of the county seat of said county at the town of Albion, in said county; that on the said first Monday of February, A. D. 1860, the said petition was presented to the said County Court, praying the relocation of the county seat of said county at the town of Albion, and praying the Court to order that at the next April election holden thereafter, to wit: on the first Monday of April, that a vote should be taken between the said designated place, Albion, and the existing county seat; that said petition was signed by *seven hundred and seventeen* citizens of said county, *six hundred and eighty-five* of which signers were legal voters of said county; that an affidavit was made at the time of the presentation of said petition, before the County Judge of said county, by at least one credible witness, that all the signers were, as the affiant verily believed, legal voters of said county; that proof of the publication of said notice was duly made before the said County Court, previous to the publication of said petition; that the number of voters in the county of Marshall, according to the last preceding census, previous to the presentation, was *twelve hundred and eighty-four* (1,284); that upon

the presentation of said petition a remonstrance to the prayer of said petition was presented to said court, signed by *seven hundred and seventy-eight* (778) persons, claimed to be legal voters of said county, and the same was by affidavit in the same manner of petition; that afterward, the said cause having been continued until the 15th day of February, 1860, at which time a further remonstrance was presented, signed by twenty-two persons, and verified in the same manner; that upon the presentation of said petition and remonstrances, certain proceedings were had before the said Court, in which and by which it was by the said Court decided and determined that of the names of persons signed to the said remonstrances there appeared to be but *six hundred and ninety-five* (695) legal voters, entitled as such to sign such remonstrance; and to the said petition there appeared but *six hundred and eighty-five* names of persons, legal voters in said county, as such entitled to sign such petition; that therefore the said County Court, then and there, refused to grant the prayer of the petition, and refused to make the said order, and still refuses so to do; that the said relator, nor the citizens of the county of Marshall, have any plain, speedy and adequate remedy at law.

These are, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the State of Iowa, to command you that you forthwith proceed to make and enter at length upon the proper record book of said County Court, an order that at the April election to be holden hereafter, to wit: on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1861, a vote shall be taken upon the relocation of the county seat of said county, between the town of Albion aforesaid and the town of Marshall, the existing county seat of said county; or that in default thereof, you show to this honorable Court, on or before the morning of the sixth day of the present term of this court, why you have not done the same.

In witness whereof, I, James L. Williams, Clerk of the District Court of the County of Marshall, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, this fifth day of April, 1860.

JAMES L. WILLIAMS,
Clerk of the District Court of Marshall County, Iowa.

BOND.

We, the undersigned, acknowledge ourselves to owe and be indebted to the county of Marshall, in the State of Iowa, in the sum of *Five Hundred Dollars.*

To be void on condition that the undersigned shall pay or cause to be paid to the proper parties, or to the said county for the use of the proper parties, all costs incurred on behalf of the town of Marshall in a certain proceeding now depending in the County Court of said county, in the matter of a petition and remonstrance relating to an order for a vote on the question of relocating the county seat of said county between the town of Marshall, the present county seat, and the town of Albion, in said county.

WELLS S. RICE,
H. D. HARTWELL.

On the 7th of April, Judge Battin subscribed the following demurrer to the mandamus:

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF MARSHALL.

DISTRICT COURT.—APRIL TERM, 1860.

THE STATE OF IOWA, *ex rel.* vs. THE COUNTY JUDGE OF MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA. — *Mandamus.* — *Demurrer.*

Comes now William Battin, County Judge of said county, and demurring and excepting to the alternative writ of mandamus heretofore issued in this cause, says he ought not to be required to obey the mandate of said writ, and for cause thereof showeth the court the following:

1st. That said writ commands defendant to perform an act which the law does not specially enjoin as a duty resulting from an office, trust or station.

2d. The law does not require the defendant to relocate the county seat of said county, and the prayer of the petition mentioned in said writ could not be granted by defendant.

3d. Said writ is not issued upon information; or, if so, the informant is not made known to defendant by said writ.

4th. Said writ is misdirected, in that it issues to the County Judge, who is not authorized to perform the act required by the mandate of said writ.

5th. Said writ requires defendant to make an order for election not conformable to the prayer of the petitions referred to in said writ, in that said petitions are alleged to have asked for a vote on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1860, and said writ commands defendant to order an election in April, A. D. 1861.

6th. Said writ does not show that any petition, such as is required by the law of 1855 on the subject of relocating county seats, was ever presented to defendant, praying an order such as is required by the mandate of said writ.

7th. Said writ commands the County Judge to do what could only be done by the County Court.

8th. There is no law authorizing a vote on the question of relocating the county seat of said county.

9th. There is no April election now authorized by law, and the County Judge is not authorized to appoint an election for the purpose designated in the mandate of said writ.

10th. The writ seeks to control the discretion of a judicial officer, acting in a judicial capacity.

11th. Said writ commands the defendant to perform a judicial act in a particular manner.

12th. Said writ shows upon its face that the County Court has acted and determined the questions referred to in said writ.

13th. Said writ shows that by the finding of the County Court an actual majority of the legal voters of said county remonstrated against an order for a vote on the question of relocating the county seat of said county, as prayed for by the petitioners, and therefore,

14th. Said writ shows that the prayer of said petition ought not to have been granted, and it cannot now be granted.

15th. Said writ expressly declares that the relator—whoever he may be—and the citizens of the county of Marshall, have no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law; and, therefore, he and they are not entitled to the writ.

16th. If the relator, or any person aggrieved by the decision of the County Court, have any remedy, it is by appeal of writ of certiorari.

WM. BATTIN,
County Judge.

By H. C. HENDERSON.
His Attorney.

The Court sustained the demurrer, and the counsel for the people took exceptions thereto, but the case was never taken to the Supreme Court.

Thus ended the county seat contest, which had extended over nearly a decade of the history of Marshall County. No effort to renew it has ever been made, and Marshalltown may rest safely on the numerous laurels she has won.

When the county seat was finally given to Marshall, many of the most active men removed from Marietta and cast their fortunes with their whilom rival.

Among those who are still living in Marshall are James L. Williams, John Turner, William H. Weatherly and H. E. J. Boardman.

Judge Smith removed to his farm on Timber Creek, and, three years ago, to Albion, where he still resides.

Judge Battin is living on his farm near Liscomb.

The feeling which so long controlled the men of Marshall County is fast dying out. The greater number accept the theory of Aaron Burr, "There is no use repining over the inevitable," and join in the development of the enterprising city of Marshall.

MARIETTA.

Let us approach this village with heads uncovered, and for a moment stand in silence, as before the dead! There is something pitiful in the record here transcribed. It is the story of that which was, yet is not; of a village which might have been.

It was not written in the book of Fate that Marietta should hold dominion over the lovely region of Marshall County, and the hand of the destroying forces have wrought sad changes where hopeful minds conceived bright possibilities.

There is an air of desolateness about the ruins of the little town that strikes one like a chill blast, as one gazes on the scene once busy with ambitious life. The bright sun could not dispel the atmosphere of solitude as we drove through the deserted streets and paused upon the spot where hostile men stood in crude but desperate array.

Here, where the corn grows highest and promises a rich harvest of golden grain, the Court House stood. There, where the trench still breaks the evenness of the prairie sod, the Marshall soldiers awaited the grim order to assail the weak fortress of the county. Yonder, half hidden by the waving fields of corn, stand the homes of the several participants in the struggle that so nearly terminated in bloodshed.

There is no air of idleness or decay on the fertile farms of Robert Timmons, Martin Braddock and Jacob Whealan, but we cannot help speculating on the might have been, as we rest in the shades of the enormous stacks of hay and grain that are piled up in the very center of the village limits.

The "corner lots" fronting the "public square" are given over to the use of cattle, and where there might have been high blocks of handsome stores, there are the unpoetic pig-sties and the appurtenances of a farm yard. The large farm house owned by Mr. Timmons stands on the corner opposite the "park," and just across the street is his immense barn. These buildings show the prosperity of their proprietor, but they mock the weather-stained, pretentious buildings that have survived the shock of time and disaster. Mr. Timmons turned from town to country life, with that philosophic determination to succeed, which proves his shrewdness, and his bravery to fight fate as well as invading forces.

We step across the street from this home of comfort, and pass the park. There, in a central location, stands the post office, a little building, covered with brilliantly colored circus posters, displaying men and women in all sorts of impossible attitudes, and imparting to the dilapidated structure the appearance of trying to be gay in spite of its broken windows and dusty floor. A pane of glass is gone, and we gaze through the aperture at the official array of lettered boxes within. The Postmaster is at home, for there is little need of his awaiting the coming of an applicant for mail. A few letters and papers still repose in sleepy quiet in their appropriate receptacles, as though they contained no startling intelligence to shock their sometime readers, and were thankful for it. A stray urchin rushes by us, the only sign of human life upon the streets, and manifests his free, American spirit by tearing the circus-bill equestrian, who stood so defiantly an instant before, in a most shocking manner. Satisfied with his work of destruction, the boy runs away and hides himself behind a barn.

We continue our ride across the village plat, and pause before the door of the venerable Postmaster, who, with his good wife, greets us cordially. Mr. Jacob Randall was one of the first to locate on the charming site, and still retains his early admiration for the place. Well he may do so, for Marietta was a lovely spot, and still is pleasing to the eye, despite the gloomy air which so affects a chance observer. This disturbing sensitiveness the worthy Postmaster does not possess, for he has seen the gradual change occur and has become accustomed to each trifling phase. As they relate to us the history of the contest, and point out the several scenes of action, we feel that, had all been imbued with the spirit manifested by Mrs. Randall and her friend Mrs. Crow, the termination of the day's conflict might not have been so peaceful as it was.

We see the former homes of Thomas B. Abell, William Dishon, J. L. Williams, Jacob Holland, John Robbins, Edward Hall, W. C. Smith, Richard Lackey, Thomas Greener, Israel Griffith, John Miller, Lot Holmes, Joseph Mills and others whose names are associated with the place and times. Many of the houses have been torn down, while the old Court House was removed to Marshall and transformed into a less prominent building, as though to add to the degradation of the memorable pile.

Now we are passing a cottage that once must have been a constant delight to the proprietor and a source of pride to the town. A well constructed fence, of neat design, surrounds the yard, but the hand of the careful owner no longer trims the vines or prunes the shrubs which thrive luxuriantly therein. A grape clambers recklessly about and seems to be endeavoring to get away from the place. Trees cast a shade as deep as twilight over the ground. Wild bushes and weeds lift up their heads in open defiance of right, and rejoice at their undisturbed possession of the garden.

The streets of the town present the appearance of an unkempt country road. The whole place is neither village nor farm—it is that strange combination of life in death. Thrifty farms and spacious buildings crowd out the tumbling residences of by-gone days.

Let us glance backward at the times when Marietta promised to become the leading city of the region.

The first entry of land in the vicinity of the town of Marietta, as it is now defined, was made by Dr. E. B. Bush, June 23, 1848. The quarter section chosen by him was the southeast quarter of Section 34, Town 85, Range 19, just south of the Iowa River, but across the north line of Marietta Township, in Bangor. That entire section was included in the precinct of Minerva Creek, at the first election in 1849. Mr. Sherman, his brother-in-law came with Dr. Bush and located in the neighborhood of the first claim, but no record of land purchase is made.

Among the first settlers in the vicinity of Marietta were Reuben Rosseau, Dr. O. P. Hixson, Alexander Crow, William Peterman (who was probably one of the very first to settle), Mr. Coddington, Chester Brackett, Mahlon Woodward, Thomas Wimberly, Martin Braddock, Richard Lackey. In the year '51, William H. Weatherly settled in that town.

John B. Hobbs located in what is now Iowa Township in 1850, and in 1851, William Dishon moved to a point just north of the village site, and expressed a determination to lay out a town there.

Under the code of 1851, John B. Hobbs was elected County Judge, and in the early Fall of that year, the Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, chose the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Town 84, Range 18, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Town 84, Range 19, as the most desirable site.

John B. Hobbs and Isaac Dawson immediately entered these lands, which were public domain at the time of their selection by the Commissioners, and platted a village thereon. The owners recorded their plat October 11, 1851. John Mills Barnard was the surveyor.

One-half of the village was deeded to the county by the owners, as is shown by the following deed.

DEED.

For the consideration of $200, we, John B. Hobbs and Isaac Dawson, of Marshall County and State of Iowa, do hereby convey to Marshall County, in the State aforesaid, the following described tract of land, situated in the Town of Marietta, the county seat of Marshall County, in blocks and lots as follows:

Block 2 and Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 3; Lots 7 and 8 in Block 4; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 5; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 6; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Blocks 7, 8 and 9; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 10; Lots 1, 2, 5 and 6 in Block 11; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 12; Lots 1, 2, 5 and 6 in Block 13; Lots 1, 2, 5 and 6 in Blocks 14, 16 and 18; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 19; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 20; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 21; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 22; Lots 1, 2, 5 and 6 in Block 25; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 26; Lots 1, 2, 5 and 6 in Block 27; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 28; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Blocks 29, 31 and 33; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 34; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 35; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 36; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in

JAS. L. WILLIAMS

MARSHALLTOWN

Block 37; Lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Blocks 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54, all on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, in Township 84, north of Range 19 west; and on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, in Township 84, north of Range 18 west, to have and to hold the same unto the second part, and its assigns forever. And the above premises is conveyed clear of all incumbrance, except one-half of the expense of surveying the said town of Marietta, in which the foregoing lots and blocks do lay. And we warrant the title against all persons whomsoever, and Emily Hobbs, wife of said John B. Hobbs, and Sarah Dawson, wife of said Isaac Dawson, do hereby relinquish all their right and claim of dowry in and to said premises. as witness whereof the said John B. Hobbs and Emily Hobbs, and Isaac Dawson and Sarah Dawson have hereunto set their hands and seals, April 6, A. D. 1852.

JOHN B. HOBBS.
ISAAC DAWSON.
EMILY HOBBS.
SARAH DAWSON.

In presence of Jabob Hauser and Martha Dawson.

STATE OF IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, ss.: Before me, Jacob Hauser, Clerk of the District Court of the county and State aforesaid, personally appeared the above named John B. Hobbs and Emily Hobbs, his wife, and Isaac Dawson and Sarah Dawson, his wife, personally knowing to me to be the identical persons whose names are subscribed to the above conveyance as grantors, and acknowledged the execution of the same to be their voluntary act and deed.

Given under my hand, this April, 22d day, A. D. 1852. JACOB HAUSER,
Clerk of the District Court of Marshall Co., Iowa.

Mr. Dishon was induced to locate in the village, and there opened, in 1851, a general store, which was the second mercantile venture in the county. The first store was opened in Le Grand, by James Allman, in 1850.

The succeeding stores were conducted by Thomas Darlington, Peter and Edward Collins, J. B. Thomas, Henry Crow, Chester Brackett, C. Tomlinson, Alfred Cummings, John Anson, Letchey Brothers (furniture) and John Turner (hardware). Dr. Whealen opened a drug store at an early date.

William Dishon's log house was the first one erected. The Court House, which figures so largely in this history, was the first frame building put up in the limits. Alexander Crow, who was the contractor, hauled the materials from Iowa City and Muscatine.

Mr. Hobbs never lived in the village, but resided on what is now known as the Swearengen farm, near Albion.

The first religious services were conducted in 1851–52, by Father Dunton, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, who acted as missionary in this region. The first school was taught by Hon. Delos Arnold, in 1850. Dr. Whealen was the first responsible physician in the town in 1853, although Dr. Atwater practiced there prior to that time. Dr. W. B. Waters and Dr. Winterstein were located in the place at a later period.

The legal profession was represented by H. E. J. Boardman, Delos Arnold, Loring Brown, Thomas J. Wilson and J. Crookham.

The first established Pastor was Peter Collins, who came in '52.

There were church societies formed by the Methodists, Christians, Disciples, Baptists, Quakers and Roman Catholics, but full histories of these organizations cannot be obtained. The records, if any were kept, have long since passed out of the knowledge of man.

Alexander Crow opened the first tavern; and shortly afterward, A. L. Hall, now of Marshalltown, and William Shively kept public houses.

Among the first artisans in the place were: Alexander Crow and John Bailey, carpenters; Elias Wolohan, blacksmith; John Turner, tinner; James Geitzey, furniture maker; Thomas Greener, shoemaker; John Lodge and Henry James, wagon makers.

The post office was established in 1852, with William Dishon as Postmaster. The present incumbent has filled the office honorably for twenty years, or thereabouts. His present term of service is over sixteen years.

In 1852, we find the names of Lot Holmes, Jesse Amos and William Marsh figuring in the history of the place. It was in this year that George Atwater moved to Marietta.

The following year, 1853, is the date of the inception of the struggle which ended in the death of the town. The resignation of Judge Hobbs, in the Fall of '52, and the sale of his interest in the town to William Dishon, withdrew his name from the exciting events of the next eight years.

Atwater, by virtue of the office of Prosecuting Attorney, to which he had been elected shortly after his arrival, became Judge of the County.

The account of the contest for supremacy between Marietta and Marshall is given a separate chapter, and need not be recounted here.

In 1853, Judge Smith took up his residence in Marietta; and subsequent to that, the Williams family moved to the county and located at Marietta. Mr. J. L. Williams became one of the leading men in the fight. Mr. H. E. J. Boardman was one of the foremost men of the place. Mr. Delos Arnold took no minor part in the drama.

The history of this town is practically the history of the county seat war, after the year 1853, and an attempt to reproduce the personal experiences of those who lived there would be to commit the folly we have all along sought to avoid, that is, the error of awakening unpleasant memories of the past.

All who engaged in the scenes of those days have agreed to bury the hatchet, perhaps with regret at individual losses, for that would be but human, but still with a genuine determination to work for the interests of the county.

Let us, then, ring down the curtain on Marietta, and turn to the more prosperous city of Marshalltown and to the county generally.

RAILROADS.

The railroad history of Marshall County forms an interesting chapter, inasmuch as this question, like nearly all others of a public nature, is more or less involved in the greater one of the county seat location.

No sooner was Marshall County endowed with life, by the settlement of enterprising men upon its fertile lands, than the attention of the more active minds was turned to the securing of rail communication with Eastern markets. When the need of postal and market advantages was realized, strenuous efforts were made to procure the survey of a line east from Marshall County, as a continuation of some one of the main lines to Chicago.

Marietta, which not only possessed the county archives and was the established seat of justice, locally, but which even aspired to the dignity of being the State capital, was successful in getting a preliminary survey for a railroad run to her, before Marshall was able to check the movement.

The Iowa Central Air Line Railroad was sprung into life through the bestowal of public land grants by Congress, and was designated as the corporation to construct an east and west road through the State, as near as practicable on the forty-second parallel. In addition to the Congressional subsidy, private and municipal aid was pledged, by interested parties, to this company, and success seemed certain.

The opposition between Marietta and Marshall naturally provoked an intense rivalry on the subject of this railroad project. If Marietta obtained the road, the hopes entertained by Marshall of one day depriving that town of the county seat would be forever blighted. We find, therefore, a vigorous spirit

manifested by Marshall against the Air Line Road, shortly after the promulgation of the scheme.

Marshall turned her attention to Cedar Rapids as the point most likely to co-operate with her, and through the instrumentality of G. M. Woodbury, gained the confidence of such men as Judge Greene, John Weare and others.

The *Marshall County Times* lifted up its voice in advocacy of some plan to defeat the Air Line and thwart Marietta.

In 1858, the proposed road showed signs of weakness, and was openly denounced as a swindle. Efforts were made to bolster it up and retain the grant, but the main purpose was carefully avoided by the manipulators of the funds, and the public became disgusted with the policy of the corporation.

Early in '59, it was proposed to induce the Legislature to transfer the franchise of the Air Line to a corporation to connect with the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, which had reached Cedar Rapids from the Mississippi and opened up communication with Chicago and the East.

Every inducement was offered by Cedar Rapids to obtain the formation of a new company, which was to have the rights of the Air Line, and be a practical extension of the C., I. & N., and intersect the Missouri traffic on the western boundary of this State.

Marshall joined heart and hand in this plan, for it not only made her the railroad town of the county, but also killed, at one blow, Marietta and the Air Line Road.

On the 11th of May, 1859, a convention was held at Marshall, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the delegates representing the sentiments and interests of the people of the counties of Linn, Tama, Marshall, Boone and Greene, in the State of Iowa, on the subject of railroads, are duly impressed with the importance, not to say absolute necessity, of railroad connection with the East, and deem it to be our duty to extend our sympathies, support and confidence to any company or organization which promises to give us the benefit of an Eastern railroad connection in the shortest practicable space of time; and

WHEREAS, The long cherished hopes of our people in the success of the "Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company" have been utterly disappointed, and there no longer remains any reason for expecting the fulfillment of the pledges of that faithless organization, and the conditions on which the munificent grant of lands was ceded to it; and,

WHEREAS, The Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, by the energetic, economical and successful management of their affairs, have evinced the capacity and integrity of its directory, and forced us to a confident reliance on its entire ability to carry forward its plans with characteristic promptness and regard to the wants and expectations of the public; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That all the interests, present and prospective, of the tier of counties in Central Iowa, running west from the Cedar River, on the 42d parallel of latitude, demand a railroad on or near said parallel, and that we hereby pledge the hearty co-operation of the people in said counties to such an enterprise.

Resolved, That we have lost all confidence in the capacity and integrity of the "Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company:" that its reckless mismanagement, the corrupt and extravagant expenditure of its funds, the imbecility of its directory and plan of operation, and its entire failure to meet the just expectations of the people along the line, and comply with the conditions on which the "land grant" was ceded by the State to said company, all combine to drive out the last reasonable hope in its future success, and its power to confer any, even the slightest, benefit upon those for whose benefit particularly said land grant was ceded to it.

Resolved, That we believe that sheer justice to the counties west of the Cedar River, in which the lands heretofore ceded to said "Air Line Railroad Company" lie, demands at the hands of the legislative authorities of the State a transfer of said "land grant" to a more efficient organization, under proper restrictions guarding the interests of said counties in said "grant."

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the directory and management of the "Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company," inspired by the eminent success which has crowned their efforts in constructing their road from the Mississippi to the Cedar River, a distance of 82 miles, in these times of unparalleled commercial and financial depression.

Resolved, That if said last named company will take hold of the project of extending their line west from the Cedar River, as indicated in the first resolution above, we deem it expedient

and proper, and we ereby recommend, that the "land grant" be transferred to said company to aid in the construction of such extension; but in case said company should decline to enter upon said project, then we recommend the early organization of a *new* company to carry forward substantially such design by constructing a road west from the terminus of the "C., I. & N. R. R." on the Cedar River, and transfer of said "land grant" to such new company.

Resolved, That in carrying forward the object above indicated, we deem it to be of the utmost importance to avoid all local and sectional jealousy, to refrain from any attempt to dictate to the company which shall undertake the construction of a railroad through our county the line of its location, but are willing and desirous to allow the directory of said company to locate the road at their discretion, having due regard to the general public interest, and the best interest, present and prospective, of the company.

Similar resolutions were received from the several counties interested in the project. The convention was attended by the leading men of Marshall and all places along the projected line. It was an enthusiastic gathering, and indicated a determination to succeed.

Thereafter, the *Times* was filled with articles showing the advantages of opening up trade with Cedar Rapids, and encouraging by every conceivable argument the success of the plan.

The following address to the people was issued, and cast broadcast over the country. It is reproduced entire, as an ample explanation of the work proposed, as well as of the sentiment of the people at the time:

To the Citizens of Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Story, Boone, Greene, Carroll, Crawford and Monona Counties, in the State of Iowa:

At a convention of delegates representing the counties of Linn, Tama, Marshall, Boone and Greene, convened pursuant to notice, at the town of Marshall, on Wednesday, the 11th of May, 1859, for the purpose of considering our railroad interests, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people interested, briefly stating the history of railroad operations so far as they point westwardly through our tier of counties, furnishing such information as we could command on the subject, and earnestly soliciting the future co-operation of the people all along the line, from the Cedar to the Missouri, in prosecuting such plans as will procure for ourselves the advantage of railroad facilities at the earliest practicable day.

In pursuance of the wish of the Convention, the undersigned ask the attention of those into whose hands this paper shall fall, for a few moments.

Sometime in the year 1853, the "Iowa Air Line Railroad Company" was organized for the purpose of constructing a road from Sabula, on the Mississippi River, westwardly on a straight line (or nearly so) to the Missouri. This company, it was intended, should be exclusively an Iowa company, owned, controlled and built by Iowa men. The company maintained its existence, but without accomplishing any substantial good, for nearly three years, when Congress made a large grant of public lands along the line of the proposed road, to the State to aid in constructing a road. The amount of these lands is now ascertained to be over 600,000 acres. There were certain restrictions and conditions imposed by Congress, and, subject to these, and some others imposed by the Legislature, the lands were granted to said company.

Nearly all these lands lie west of the Cedar River, and the distance from the Mississippi to the Cedar, on the route proposed by Congress, although not exactly known to us, is probably nearly 100 miles. The Legislature required the company to build twenty miles of the road, and then authorized them to sell twenty miles of the land, and so on until the road should be completed, and seventy-five miles of the road were to be completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859.

A failure to comply with the conditions would work a forfeiture of the lands granted, and the law provided for the right of the State, in such case, to resume the control of the lands. Spasmodic efforts have since been made from time to time, by said company, to go forward with the work, and a great deal of money (considerably over $1,000,000) has been expended by them, according to their showing, yet not a rail is laid—and there is no hope that they will ever succeed in their undertaking. They have delayed the work until rival roads have been constructed, taken possession of the field of operations, and though not precisely on the line of the "Air Line Road," they run so close and parallel with it, that the completion of the road, even as far as the work has been partially done by the Air Line Company, is almost rendered unnecessary for the convenience of those for whose benefit it is constructed. The company now has scarcely enough vitality left to keep up its legal existence, while its own friends have abandoned it as a hopeless and lifeless thing.

The city of Lyons, which is at the eastern terminus of the road as proposed by Congress in making the land grant, and which is more interested in the concern than any other town, has rescinded the vote by which it voted $40,000 of its bonds to the company, and other towns are taking the same course, and will probably arrive at the same result.

It is now very certain that the Air Line Company will utterly fail to comply with the conditions of the land grant, and the lands will revert to the State.

But to add to all the disadvantages which rest like an incubus upon the affairs of that company, recent investigation has disclosed a state of corruption and imbecility, unparalleled in the history of railroad enterprise. The company is without funds, without credit, without character, and has nothing to depend upon in the future but the land grant, and that is departing from them as rapidly as the present year is passing away. It is not probable that even the existence of the company can be maintained for another year. Such, then, fellow-citizens, is the brief history of that company—the only company to which we in this tier of counties, west of Cedar, have been in the habit, until recently, of looking for railroad facilities.

The land grant was made by Congress for the benefit of the interior of the State, to develop the resources of these counties, and create a demand for the remaining public lands lying in and near them. It was made to encourage us to settle in this tier of counties, and many of us came here, not doubting but that the liberal designs of the General Government would be carried out in good faith by the railroad company into whose hands these lands should be placed by the State. These lands do not belong and were never intended to be given up to the company without an equivalent to us. They belong to us virtually, and the State and railroad company are merely our trustees. Since, then, it is certain the Air Line Company will not be able to comply with the conditions of the grant, and since we are forced to the conclusion that the last vestige of hope from that source has been removed by the corruption, mismanagement and delay, and even next to bankruptcy of that company, it becomes our duty, as it is our right, to cast about us and see what our interest, under the circumstances, requires at our hands.

The only substantial and material means within our reach (beyond a moderate subscription by corporations and individuals along the line of the railroad) for railroad purposes are the lands granted by Congress, and to make them available, they must be transferred from the Air Line to some other company. If this disposition of the lands can be procured at the next session of our State Legislature (and with the consent of Congress, if that be requisite—and we are unable to see why such a transfer may not be obtained if we do our duty, and send a proper Representative to the capital next Winter), we have then a good foundation laid for future operations. Probably by the time this circular reaches you, the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad will be completed to Cedar Rapids, fully one-fourth of the distance to the Missouri River from the Mississippi River, and probably more. Two plans are suggested, which we will state.

One is to organize a new company, to construct a road from Cedar Rapids, west, and the other is to unite our fortunes with the C., I. & N. R. R. Co., and get them to extend their road west, and in the event of either of these plans being adopted, to procure the transfer of the land grant to aid in the work.

It gives us great personal pleasure to second the unanimous wish of the Convention we represent, by recommending the extension of the C., I. & N. Road in preference to the organization of a new company, simply asking such proper representation in the directory as will protect our interests.

We the more heartily indorse this plan because of the entire confidence we feel in the integrity and soundness of the company. The company which, in the space of three years, by almost unaided private enterprise, and in the midst of strong competition and bitter opposition arising from local jealousies, and during these unparalleled hard times, has completed and equipped eighty miles of road is entitled to our confidence, and unquestionably stands well with the commercial and financial world; and this confidence is not a little heightened by a comparison of its operations with its once great but now dead rival.

The C., I. & N. R. R. completed to Cedar Rapids, and fully equipped and furnished with rolling stock, cost less than $1,500,000, while nearly all that amount has already been expended by the Air Line Company, and not a single foot of their road is completed or likely soon to be. No present inhabitant of these counties can hope to live to see the Air Line completed at the past rate of its construction; and we are confident that the whole State is not able to foot the cost of it, at the rate of expenditure heretofore indulged in by its directory. The record of the latter company is one of weakness and folly, not to say crime, resulting in nothing but blasted hopes and ruined fortunes, while the history of the former is a record of wisdom, economy and enterprise eminently crowned with success.

Another reason for indorsing this plan is that the line will be continuous, and under one directory, leaving no opportunity for conflicting interest and jealousy. This is no small matter, but taken in connection with the well established reputation and untainted credit of the company, is a conclusive and irresistible argument in favor of the plan proposed. No new company could hope to start under such favorable auspices.

The resources which we along the line, with the aid of the land grant, could bring into the field of operations, added to the strength, credit and experience of the C., I. & N. R. R. Co., with its eighty-two miles of road in complete operation, would insure the completion of our road sooner than we could possibly hope for one from any other source, or by any other scheme.

If we but regard our own interest we conceive that no time will be lost in bringing ourselves at once square up to the work in prosecuting the plan proposed. Let us go to work energetically and make the necessary sacrifice of present time and expenses for the future public good. Let

us see to it that our Representatives at Des Moines next Winter are with us, and men of intelligence and influence. Let us avoid all sectional and local jealousy and contest for rival interests, resting satisfied if the common good of the counties along the line is kept in view. Let us do all these, and it will not be long until we have a railroad and markets. The undeveloped wealth of this part of Iowa will be made known to the Eastern world, and with an increased population and growth in material wealth, we shall advance to a higher civilization and enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

It has been agreed to hold a convention at Cedar Rapids on the 13th of June next, for the purpose of inaugurating the proposed plan of operations, at which it is expected that a large number of the Eastern stockholders and heavy capitalists who are interested in the C., I. & N. R. R. will be present. It is very important that every county along the line shall be represented, and it is recommended that five delegates be sent from each county.

Two delegates have already been appointed from each of the counties of Tama, Marshall, Boone and Greene. These were appointed at the convention at Marshall, on the 11th inst. Three more are to be selected by each of said counties, and a delegation of five from each of the other counties on the line, and we hope the people will take hold of the matter, appoint their strongest, most active and influential men, and those who will attend most certainly. Let there be a full attendance from each county at Cedar Rapids on the 13th of June. Consider the importance of the undertaking and govern yourselves accordingly.

W. W. WALKER,
H. O. HENDERSON,
Committee.

Pursuant to the call, a convention was held in Cedar Rapids June 11, 1859. Marshall County was represented by Messrs. James Allman, H. S. Patrick, T. V. W. Young, Thomas Schofield and H. C. Henderson.

The result of that meeting was the formation of a new corporation for the purpose of supplanting the old Air Line Company. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors: Robert M. Rippey, Greene County; G. M. Woodbury, Marshall County; L. C. Sanders, Boone County; A. D. Stephens, Benton County; James Hawthorne, Story County; John Weare and John F. Ely, Linn County; James W. Graham and W. C. Salisbury, Tama County; Mr. Dennison, Crawford County; John Bertram of Salem, Mass.; Oakes Ames, Boston; L. B. Crocker, Oswego; John Wentworth and Charles Walker, of Chicago. The officers chosen were: President L. B. Crocker; Vice President, G. M. Woodbury; Treasurer, John Weare; Secretary, W. W. Walker; Executive Committee—L. B. Crocker, G. M. Woodbury, John Weare, John F. Ely and W. C. Salisbury.

The new company naturally encountered great opposition from the elements favorable to the old Air Line road. In August, 1859, we find that Mr. Woodbury felt called upon to issue the following circular as an excitant:

The time has arrived for the people of the counties on and near the 42d parallel of latitude to arouse themselves to earnest action in one great and united effort to save the Government lands donated to this State to aid in building a railroad on this parallel, and making them available to the legitimate objects for which they were granted.

The delegates which these counties sent to the convention held at Cedar Rapids on the 13th of June, after carefully considering the whole subject, made the organization of this new company, called the Cedar Valley & Missouri Rail Road Company.

The embarrassed, if not insolvent and bankrupt, condition of the Iowa Central Air Line Company, made it evident to the Convention that that company could not build the road if let alone; and it was believed unsafe and hazardous in the extreme for individuals or counties to make subscriptions to the stock of that company, lest their whole assets should be sold on outstanding obligations, which still exist to more than half a million of dollars, without any means of payment. Nor was the embarrassment of the company the only objection to its being made again the favored recipient, from the State Legislature, of the lands granted by Congress to aid this line of road; objections far more fatal and alarming to the minds of that convention came up in such force as to compel them not only to withhold their confidence and support from the Iowa Central Company, but to take the most active and prompt measures to dispossess that company of the use and perversions of the lands which it was their policy and intention to make.

They originally designed to use the lands, which are all west of the Cedar, and mostly west of the Des Moines, to build the road commencing on the Mississippi; but they now propose to begin at Anamosa, some thirty or forty miles east of the Cedar, and apply the lands first to the cost of that portion of the road, by which it appeared that there being only lands enough to apply

to 170 miles of the road, they would become exhausted when they should reach the valley of the Des Moines, and the State thereby be deprived of a through road to the Missouri; and the people west of the Des Moines would be compelled to see their own lands taken to build a road east of the Cedar, to compete with the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska, which is now in operation to Cedar Rapids, on a line ten miles shorter, and fifteen feet lower maximum grade, to the Cedar River than the I. C. line.

If, therefore, the Iowa Central Company *could* carry out their design, they should not be permitted to do so unless they, *too*, would begin at Cedar Rapids, in connection with the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska road, and extend that better line and better grade through the State; and, even under the change of policy, they should be required to cancel their old obligations, stocks and bonds, and to come before the Legislature with clean hands and honest faces and ask again the confidence of the people.

The Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company have, in the face of and under the shadow of this land grant, built their road during the past three years as an extension of the Galena & Chicago Union line, due west from Chicago to Cedar Rapids, and these two strong and well-managed companies now turn their attention to this further extension of their line from Cedar Rapids to the Missouri, stating in the Convention that they were ready to co-operate with any company of honest men who would organize and begin this road at Cedar Rapids, clean from debt and uncontaminated with frauds, and with an earnest and honest effort to build it with promptness and economy—that such a company could, with all confidence, look to them or their stockholders for such aid and support as was in their power to render.

These two Eastern companies desired the business of Central Iowa to pass over their roads to and from the East, and, to obtain this advantage, they were ready to do their part in preparing a basis of progress.

The wisdom and even necessity of the organization of this new company must therefore be apparent to every intelligent mind.

We have slumbered too long already in passive acquiescence in the policy and plans of the Iowa Central Company; we must now come together of one accord in defense of our rights and interests. We want a great commercial avenue through our State. The Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska have built one-fourth of the distance without Government lands or State aid. Congress has recognized our necessities. Let the State now do her part. We, who are the interested parties, have organized a company of honest men from amongst ourselves to receive the Government lands, as we shall build the road in good faith, and this company will demand of the Legislature their confidence and support, and the people of the counties on or near the 42d parallel should demand of every candidate for legislative honors a pledge that he will make the grant of the Government lands to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Company the object of his most earnest efforts, and the completion of a railroad, as designed by this company, the object of his deep solicitude.

G. M. WOODBURY, *V. P. C. R. & M. R. R. Co.*

As the question of transferring the land grant from the Air Line to the new company would come up in the Legislature in 1860, the matter was made a political one at the election in the Fall of 1859. The "People's Ticket" contained the name of William Bremner, who was nominated with the express understanding that he would favor the transfer, as he honestly and consistently could do. He was opposed by Mr. Boardman.

The Senator from the Thirty-fourth District was A. M. Pattison, of Marshall County, opposed to Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Bremner's majority was 323; Mr. Pattison's was 342.

The session of the Legislature was an animated one. The lobby was strong and active on both sides, and the events of that year were remembered by all who were in the least concerned in railroad affairs. Marshall County felt a greater interest in the proceedings than is usually the case, because the question of abolishing the County Judge system of government was also before the Legislature.

The new corporation, which was called the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, did not have undisputed control of the field. When it became apparent that the Air Line had not sufficient vitality to resist the attack of the C. R. & M. R. Co., it was proposed to save the franchise and local aid along the first surveyed line, from Anamosa, Marion, Marietta, etc., to the river, by the formation of a new company, to be called the Dubuque, Marion & Western Railroad Company. This project received considerable support from

the towns that would be left out in the cold by the success of the C. R. & M. R. Co. The lobby waxed warm, and the delegations from all parts of the State concerned in the matter continued to increase. The Air Line had by this time lost the last trace of life, and the struggle was over the distribution of the estate of the defunct company. The relative merits of the lines East *via* Dubuque and Clinton formed the topic of many a newspaper article and public speech at this time.

On the 24th of March, 1860, the bill transferring the land grant to the C. R. & M. R. Company passed the Legislature. The bill was approved by the Governor and became a law.

The town of Marshall owes its success in this matter to Mr. Woodbury more than to any other individual. He was untiring in his labors to secure the passage of the bill, and devoted his whole time to work at the capital that Winter. The people of this section speak in unanimous praise of his indefatigable labor in their interest.

As an interesting reminiscence of this time, we quote the following editorial from the Chicago *Press and Tribune* of April, 1860. Only eighteen years have passed since the article was written in the metropolis of the West, but how great has been the development of the Far West since these predictions were made :

The President, Hon. L. B. Crocker, of Oswego; the Treasurer, John Weare, Esq., of Cedar Rapids, and other gentlemen interested in the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, are in this city, and from them we learn that the land grant recently transferred from the old Iowa Central Air Line to this company, is larger than was expected. Within fifteen miles of the line, a large amount of lands were pre-empted previous to 1858, which will be forfeited and made available to the company. They believe that the lands thus granted and made available for building the road will amount to 1,000,000 of acres. The lands are entirely unencumbered, and if properly managed, as we have not the least doubt they will be, they are worth more than the road will cost. Responsible parties stand ready to build the 230 miles of road, depots, water tanks, etc., for $15,000 per mile. That would amount to $3,450,000, while the lands can be made to realize at least $5,000,000. That certainly will be sufficient to build and equip the road.

The building of 60 miles of road will carry it through the counties of Benton and Tama, and into Marshall. The two last are among the best cultivated and the richest counties in Iowa. Those best acquainted with their population and resources believe that they will furnish sufficient business to make the road pay.

We need not argue here the importance of this new road to the Missouri, to our city and to the Galena Air Line Railroad. Let any of our readers take a map and they will find it on the direct line to Pike's Peak; and if it were done to-day, Chicago would command the lion's share of the trade in spite of all opposition. We are glad to know that the officers of the Cedar Rapids and Galena roads are to have a conference the present week, and it is to be hoped the whole matter will be laid before the stockholders of the latter road, and that it will be so carefully discussed, that when they come together in June, they will be ready to take hold of this new road in right good earnest, and build the line as fast as men and money can do it. We hope also that our own capitalists will be willing to do something effective toward the building of this 230 miles, and thus secure to our city the rich trade of Pike's Peak and the Upper Missouri for all time to come.

Could the money be properly assessed upon our capitalists and business men, Chicago could afford to build half of the road within the next eighteen months, and make a splendid operation by it, if she never received a dollar of interest or principal from the investment. Let any one study the map for ten minutes in view of the flourishing communities which must soon be in the Platte Valley, and the untold riches of Pike's Peak, and the new State soon to be organized there, and, withal, the richness and extent of the valley of the Upper Missouri, and he will be convinced that we have not overstated the importance of this road to the stockholders of the Galena Road, and to the trade of Chicago. Will our citizens take the time to examine the important subject?

At this time began the earnest work of influencing the people to co-operate in favor of the road. Meetings were held along the line, and all measures adopted to overcome the general feeling of distrust caused by the dishonest conduct of the old Air Line Company. Chicago and Eastern capitalists took great interest in the project, but the times were not of the best for public measures,

and the experience of the managers of the scheme was far from encouraging. Like all other great undertakings, the work progressed slowly. During the Summer we notice that the people needed constant exhortation to keep from lagging. The exciting campaign of 1860 began, and nothing else was thought of. Politics ran high and absorbed public attention.

In October, the *Times* remarked that the "railroad prospects were brightening," and urged renewed efforts on the part of the people. Again, on the 10th of that month, the *Times* said: "The subscriptions to the capital stock of the C. R. & M. R. Railroad are getting along finely," and advocated subscriptions in such amounts as could be afforded by the people. It remarked, "Let every man and woman bear in mind that whatever is done must be done now."

January 23, 1861, the *Times* "stops the press" to announce, in large type, and with a spread-eagle over the article, the "glorious news" that Marshalltown has been definitely chosen as the point in this county to be touched by the road. "The contract has been let to responsible Eastern men, and will be built as fast as men and money can do it. A happy future awaits us. Hip, hip, hurrah!" shouts the gratified editor.

In 1860, the surveys were made west of Cedar Rapids, and grading was done. In 1861, forty miles of iron were laid, taking the track to Chelsea, Tama County. The next year, 1862, early in January, the first train ran into Marshalltown. There was an intense excitement over the event, and proper observance of it was made. Exercises were held in this city, and excursionists came out from Chicago to join them. Marshalltowners returned the compliment by going back with their city friends, and a jolly season was passed.

The work was pushed steadily and persistently west of this city, and was completed to Council Bluffs in February, 1867. The last 150 miles of the road was graded and the iron laid in 275 days. This rapid work was done in order to earn a donation offered by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of $75,000 provided the road reached the Missouri River by April, 1867. It was completed two months before that time, and it was then considered a great feat in railroad building.

This was the first road built across the State to the Missouri River, and a large portion of the materials for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad was transported over the line. The principal offices of the company are at Cedar Rapids.

The officers of the company are: Horace Williams, President; Frederick Nickerson, Vice President; P. E. Hall, Secretary; D. P. Kimball, Treasurer and Register of Stock; J. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer; George T. Crandell, Auditor.

The capital stock of the company is: Common stock, $6,850,400; seven per cent. preferred stock, $769,600; first mortgage seven per cent. bonds. $3,614,000; dividends on stock, February and August.

The Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad is leased to the Chicago & North-Western Road, and in connection with the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska, forms the Iowa Division of the North-Western Road. Steel rails have been laid on the whole road, and it is said to be not only the best managed road in the State, but it is also claimed that it is the smoothest and best in the West. It does a very large passenger and freight business. The management have made it popular with the people along the line, and eventually it will be the principal east and west road in the State.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

In January, 1866, Messrs. Platt Smith, J. K. Graves and C. C. Gilman, of Dubuque, and George and William Greene, of Cedar Rapids, incorporated under the general laws of the State, the "Eldora Railroad and Coal Company," for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from Ackley, a station on the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R., 133 miles west of Dubuque, southward to Eldora, the county seat of Hardin County, and then supposed to be in the center of the Hardin County coal fields. The road was to be seventeen miles long. The company was empowered to mine and ship coal, as well as operate the railroad to the beds referred to.

The people of Eldora and Steamboat Rock offered inducements for the rapid completion of the work. The right of way and 1,000 acres of coal fields were donated to the project. In December, twelve miles of the iron was laid, taking the track to Steamboat Rock. Meanwhile, the Sioux City Railroad, which encouraged the scheme, had passed into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the latter company impeded the progress of the work by a series of petty annoyances.

The little railroad company began to falter. A large amount of money had been put into the enterprise, and the individual credit of its projectors was pledged for the ironing and equipment of the line. The road was partly built, but the larger road upon which they had depended for support, and which they expected to be used as a feeder to, was in the hands of men opposed to the plan. At this point, Mr. Gilman, President of the Company, bought out the other parties in interest, and completed the remaining five miles to Eldora. Mr. Gilman was aided by F. W. H. Sheffield, of Dubuque, A. L. Hatch and H. P. Liscomb, of New York. These gentlemen induced Eastern capitalists to examine the work, and in 1868, a party of Baltimore gentlemen invested money therein.

It was resolved to extend the line to Marshalltown, then a place of some 4,000 inhabitants, and there intersect the Chicago & North-Western, which was operating the line of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad. The new plan was at once carried out, under the name of the Iowa River Railway Company, and the line extended twenty-nine miles. The corporation was allowed to build a road north and south across the State, as near as practicable to the 16th degree of longitude. Stock to the amount of $30,000, and bonds to the amount of $16,000, per mile were authorized on each completed mile of road. The old franchise was sold to the new company. The coal mining rights passed to the Eldora Coal Mining Company.

Mr. Gilman was President; and Horace Abbott, Thomas Kennett and John S. Gilman, of Baltimore; H. P. Liscomb, of New York; H. L. Huff, Wells S. Rice, of Marshalltown; H. L. Stout and F. W. H. Sheffield, of Dubuque, constituted the Directory. Mr. Liscomb died soon after, and Isaac Hyde, Jr., of New York, succeeded him.

Full authority was given the President to build the road to Marshalltown, and to negotiate for funds. The people along the line responded nobly to the appeals for aid. Marshalltown donated, in various ways, over $60,000; and Albion, with but 500 inhabitants, raised over $20,000. The line was located through those places in this county, and at once pushed to completion by Greene, Rowley & Co., of Cedar Rapids, contractors.

The Iowa Central Company had already surveyed a line about thirty miles east of Marshalltown, and the vigor of the new corporation surprised and

pleased it. But little work had been done by the Central at the north end, but some sixty miles had been graded south of Oskaloosa, at the southern end. The managers of the road had been disappointed in the matter of help, and were willing to co-operate with the Iowa River Company. Propositions were made and accepted, which led to the formation of a new corporation, called the Central Railroad of Iowa, and the union of the two forces. This resulted in the completion of the present line of road, which opens up directly and by connection with other roads, a vast region of magnificent country, and brings St. Paul and St. Louis into close relations.

The completion of the road was effected to Marshalltown in January, 1870, and was the occasion of great rejoicing by the people.

The history of this railroad, in its alternations of prosperity and pecuniary straits, is not properly a subject for consideration here. Having traced the rise and progress of the scheme to its successful completion, so far as the construction of the line to and beyond Marshalltown is concerned, we leave the matter for elaboration in other works written for the especial benefit of those who are pecuniarily interested in the profits of the business.

Marshalltown owes, for the accomplishment of this road, a debt of gratitude to her esteemed townsman, G. M. Woodbury, whose name is indissolubly associated with all the important measures adopted or proposed by the town.

OTHER RAILROAD PROJECTS

have been offered from time to time, but do not form any part of the actual history of this county. The plans of speculators or capitalists are not within the province of this work, and we therefore refrain from naming any but the roads actually operated within the limits of Marshall County.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

The first party of settlers, after the location of Davidson, consisted of Joseph Cooper, David E. Cooper, J. M. Ferguson, John Campbell and Dr. E. B. Bush. They reached Timber Creek on the 13th day of March, 1848, and there camped for the night. On the morning of the 14th, they concluded to examine the country before making claims. They went north past the present site of Marshalltown, and reached the river below Marietta. Thence the party proceeded up the river, and part of them stayed with Dr. Bush, who had made a claim in the northwestern part of the county, as is shown fully elsewhere. D. E. Cooper remained overnight with Curtis Dooley, who worked with Joab Bennett, parties who settled in that vicinity, but who never became citizens of the county, as they remained but a short time.

On the morning of the 15th, the party went up to the west fork of the Iowa River, but found no site that pleased them as well as the original selection on Timber Creek. On the 18th of March, these men made claims on the site first chosen, by blazing trees and driving stakes.

The country was green with grass at that early season of the year. In all directions the fresh growth of herbage was beautiful to the eye, and the pioneers agreed in calling this a lovely region. Game was abundant.

The party returned to Jasper County, and prepared to return to Marshall as soon as possible. By April 1st, the little band came on, and this time W. C. Smith, William Springer and J. F. M. Cooper accompanied them. The Coopers brought in an ox team, and Smith had a horse team. These were the first teams in the county.

In 1848–50, the pioneers of Marshall were compelled to go to Oskaloosa for their stores. A little trading place was opened in Newton, in 1848–9, but no reliance could be placed on it. In 1851–3, the natural channel of trade opened up to Iowa City, and continued there until the railroad drew the custom toward Cedar Rapids, in 1858–9.

The milling privileges were very crude in 1849, as has been shown. One day, Francis M. Cooper and William Asher took two bushels of corn to the first mill built in the county, and concluded to wait for it. They went into the timber and hunted for bee trees until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, five hours after they handed in their grist, and when they returned there was still half a bushel of corn in the hopper.

The mill on Timber Creek, a year later, was not much better. Charles Brennicke, who bought the property in the early '50's, used to make it a rule that those who came with grists should work upon the farm while he ground the corn. The time given to grinding was so long that there was no profit in it. So the men who went to mill had to pay double for the privilege.

John Haines brought the first threshing machine into the county in 1854. He had a monopoly of the business, and literally wore out his machine. He charged $6 to set the thresher, or six cents per bushel if more than 100 bushels were turned out. Farmers used to club together and make one threshing of it.

The first grain or produce bought and shipped was probably in 1854, although it was several years later that this trade assumed respectable proportions. Not until the railroad approached the county, in 1859 or 1860, did the farmers realize much for their grain.

The first corn grown was raised by Davidson, but we were unable to satisfy ourself about the first field of wheat.

In the Fall of 1848, Alvin Adkins, William Campbell, Emanuel Anderson and Francis M. Cooper took a fishing trip from the Cooper-Ferguson settlement on Timber Creek to the present site of Woodbury's Mill, on the river north of Marshall. They stopped on the site of the town and played "seven-up" for their fish, on their way home. The river was alive with all the varieties of the finny tribe peculiar to such waters, and the stake played for was a large one.

An incident is related of Thomas Pearson, who located in Bangor Township. In the Winter of 1848–49, he attempted to cross the prairie from near the present site of Bangor, on his way to Newton, Jasper County. The snow was very deep and the weather exceedingly cold. He traveled Indian fashion, on snow shoes. He lost his way and wandered desperately on, knowing that there was no aid in any direction but by the one he desired to make. If he traveled west or north, he went farther and farther away from succor. Fortune favored him, for by mere chance he chose the right course. When night came he made a huge fire in the edge of a grove, and remained until morning. He was nearly frozen to death, but succeeded in reaching Newton before sundown, and thus escaped a terrible fate.

The following is the second list of grand jurors chosen in this county: John M. Whitaker, George B. Derbin, Edward Edwards, Isaac Myers, James Asher, F. M. Clifton, Green B. S. Ralls, William E. Stout, Thomas S. Brown, Riley Meyers, Blakely Brush, Thomas M. Womberly, Hiram Lackey, Mahlon Woodward, James Pearson, Wells Titcomb, Richard Westlake, James F. Westwood, Ayers H. Elsbury, Lewis H. Ketchum, Allen Steele, Hosea J. Dean, John B. Hobbs.

A story is told of the time of the terrible rain storm, which occurred near Albion in 1853 or thereabouts. The bottom lands south of the new village were covered with water, and the wind blew frightfully. Judge Hobbs lived on the Swearengen farm and had but one neighbor between his house and the village.

That memorable night, at about 3 o'clock, the Judge was awakened by the sudden appearance of his neighbor, who burst in through the rain, and deposited one of his children on the floor, meanwhile crying lustily for aid, as his family were all killed, saving the child he had thus rescued.

In his haste to aid his friend, Judge Hobbs could not find his clothes, but chanced to lay his hand on a short-skirted overcoat, which he speedily donned, and in this scant habiliment rushed out into the storm. The man kept ahead of the Judge, who could see him staggering onward through the mud and water every time a flash of lightning illumined the sky.

At last, the Judge reached the shanty in which the man had tried to live, and found it completely overturned. Not a trace of life was there, and believing that the settler's story was true, the Judge attempted to lift one corner of the small cabin. The weight proved to be greater than he could master, and in despair the Judge looked about him for the owner of the wreck. Nothing could be seen of him. The Judge concluded to go to the village for assistance, as that was the nearest place where it could be obtained. Forgetting his undress uniform, in his eagerness to perform a good deed, the official representative of the county ran to the nearest house. He saw that the storm had worked destruction in many places, but observed a light burning in one of the cabins. To that house he made his way and loudly rapped at the door. Before he was aware of his situation, he found himself in the midst of nearly all the ladies in town, who gazed at him with mingled mortification and amusement.

The lady of the house had presence of mind enough to bring the astonished Judge a pair of pantaloons, in which he hastily incased his judicial limbs, and then proceeded to tell his story.

The sequel shows that the pioneer had also beheld the ruin of his home, and had gone to the village for aid. During his absence in notifying the Judge, the wife had managed to reach the village, and there the happy couple manifested their joy, in the presence of all, by numerous hearty osculatory expressions of delight.

The presence of the ladies in one house is easily accounted for. It thundered, and under such circumstances the female mind is a unit. The ladies went out in the rain for the express purpose of dying together, if they were obliged to die at all.

An incident is related of the early religious services at Albion that illustrates the quality of the professional men, and also proves that the rough pioneer missionaries were as sound in common sense as they were unpolished in exterior.

Some time about 1855, a United Brethren minister chanced to stop at Albion, and Western courtesy compelled the pastor in charge to invite the traveler to preach. The people knew he would bore them, but they were too sensitive in their observance of etiquette to ignore his rights. So he was called upon to preside over the meeting and the invitation was speedily accepted.

After a thoroughly uninteresting attempt to tell the people something about a subject far beyond his comprehension, the good man paused and noticed the looks of disgust on the countenances of his hearers. Leaning over the box—for pulpits were a thing unheard of then—the preacher roared out: "My friends, preachers is just like apples. In a new country you can't get much fruit. All

you can get hold of is crab-apples. But by and by, when the country grows older, you will be able to do better. You will be able to give up the crab-apples and pick grafted fruit."

In the Marshall *Times*, Oct. 27, 1858, we read how an old gentleman, a farmer on the north side of the river, missed his horses from their stable somewhat late at night. If he had reflected a little, and noticed that his boys were missing, too, he might not have become so alarmed. However, as it was, he immediately suspected horse thieves, and came over to town in hot haste and aroused the Vigilance Committee. The President of this organization soon had out a force of men, armed to the teeth, and scouring the country in pursuit of the thieving scoundrels. But after a few hours, the old gentleman, whose horses were missing, came back to town rather crest-fallen, to announce that he had discovered that his boys had gone off with the horses to a distant part of the neighborhood to "charivari" a newly married couple. So the police were obliged to return without any prowess.

In the *Times*, of the date Dec. 22, 1858, the editor mentions seeing a fine-looking specimen of an elk ("if anything so ugly can be called fine-looking") pass through the town, being led by a rope around his horns, but evidently a very unwilling captive. A child upon the street fled in terror, believing it to be the devil.

The *Times*, of Oct. 10, 1860, speaks of there having been no frost up to that time, and says that "tomato vines are as green as they were in June, and the leaves upon the trees are dying of old age. Surely, Iowa is a great country."

In the Fall of 1860, we read of a lyceum which had been organized in Marshalltown, and which reflected great credit upon all concerned in it, with the one exception of the order, which was not of the best. There was evidently a lack of the respect due to the officers of the association, for it is related that when, as a finale to a very praiseworthy debate, the Secretary arose to make a motion, one of the mischievous members slipped behind him and drew his chair away. When he had finished, he did what was expected of him, politely took his seat *a la bumpe* (the editor's French) where his feet should have been. The rogues laughed, of course, and there was a general rush for the door.

Mr. Philip Ballard, who came into Iowa Township in 1859, thus relates his experience in getting there: "It was early in the Spring, and when coming to the Iowa River, it was found necessary to cross on a piece of ice by laying boards from the shore to the ice. In that way the horses were induced to cross over; then the wagon was drawn over by hand, the goods having been removed; then over went the furniture, and finally the wife and little ones. It was a marvel to every one in the vicinity how we crossed, and without disaster."

There is a record of former good fishing in Iowa River. We find that in the Fall of 1859, Ed. Thorn caught, one day, a pike weighing twenty pounds, and the next day another weighing twenty-four and a half pounds. As high as seventy pounds a day were taken by a single person with hook and line. The average weight of the fish was four and a half pounds. Later, we find a record of a pike caught just below the dam at Woodbury's Mill, by Messrs. Shutz and Sherwood, which weighed twenty-seven and a half pounds.

Linn Creek has been the scene of several tragedies. A young lady with her father, Mr. Hudson, was drowned about two miles west of Marshalltown. Miss Hudson attempted to cross on the submerged bridge, but her horse lost his foothold upon the planks, and there being no railing, both fell into the water. Her father, attracted by her screams, plunged in, but lost his hold upon a

bunch of willows to which he clung for support, and being unable to swim, both were drowned. At another place, a railroad bridge over this creek was damaged by a freshet, and a train was wrecked upon it. The locomotive only passed over, the baggage and passenger cars plunging into the water. It was in the darkness of the night, but strangely enough, with heated stoves and burning lamps and overturned cars, no one was hurt—only the passengers and mails had an unwilling bath. A Mr. Algoyee was drowned in this same creek, not far from Le Grand highway bridge, while he was in bathing. And about 1860, Mrs. Ed. Lockwood and Mrs. H. Nash had a narrow escape from death in the same ill-fated waters. The covered wagons of some Pike's Peak travelers frightened their horse, which began obstinately backing, and finally overturned the buggy with its human freight into the current. It was in March, and the water was icy cold, and Mrs. Lockwood struggled to hold up her child, which she did, with the aid of willows on the shore, until she was rescued by the emigrants whose wagons had caused the disaster.

The *Times*, of Jan. 30, 1861, records an accident which came about from rejoicing over the location of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad. "The boys thought they could not let the event pass without some noise. Accordingly, they found the cannon which was cast here last year, and after heating it thoroughly to extract the frost, commenced firing. They had fired but a few rounds, when the gun burst, throwing the fragments in every direction. One piece struck the Marshall House, passed through into a bed room, breaking the leg of a bedstead, and finally buried itself in a sack of sugar which happened to be in the room. Another piece struck the Court House, tearing up the shingles, but doing no particular damage. Another piece struck Mr. Getting's house." No one was killed.

In the *Times* of March 12, 1862, we learn that there had been no news from the outside world since the 1st. It had snowed for a week, and the roads were so bad that neither the mails nor the express were able to get through, and travel was entirely done away with.

The same date announces the closing of the first term of the Marshalltown Graded Union School with an exhibition, which had a crowded house.

The *Times* of April 2, 1862, says: "The Iowa River seems to take on about these days as if it was on a bender. The water is up so that it touches the bridge at Woodbury's Mill and runs around on the north side of the bridge, covering the flats for at least a mile north of the mill. Northeast of town the river must have been nearly two miles wide. One family, of the name of Young, were obliged to leave their house and seek a place where land was higher.

"Linn Creek, also, joined in the jubilee, and for two or three days, it more resembled the Mississippi than the little insignificant stream it is. At all events, it has raised hob with the telegraph poles and buried the wires some four feet under water, so that we are now shut out from news either by stage power or lightning."

Thomas J. Wilson, who founded the press of the county, was drowned in Linn Creek, while serving as Superintendent of Schools. His business took him into the southern part of the county, and while he remained there the waters of Linn Creek were greatly swollen by freshet. He attempted to cross on a submerged bridge on horseback; the horse was carried from the bridge, and both rider and animal were lost. Mr. Wilson was a most estimable man, of fine intelligence, and his sudden death caused great sorrow here.

In the files of the *State Centre Enterprise*, we read of the Museum belonging to John King of that place, which contains more than 20,000 specimens of

shells, minerals, fossils and curious works of art. Mr. King has been for years engaged in collecting curiosities from all parts of the globe.

This is the way an old lady in State Centre inquired for a lost snuff box: "Gentlemen, you haint none on you seen nothin of no snuff box no where around here no time to-day, with no snuff in it, haint you?"

This a very good sample of a Western advertisement, and we find it in the *State Centre Enterprise:*

Two plow-men out West were telling touching stories of their exploits in breaking up new ground. The linen was taken off the bush by this yarn: "'Twas up in Dixmont, twenty-seven years ago this Spring, I was plowing in stump ground with a team of nine pair of cattle, for Sol Cunningham; we were going along, makin' not very smooth work among rocks and stumps. Well, one day the pint o' the plow struck fair agin a stump four feet through, split it square across the heart, and I was follerin' the plow through when the thought flashed through my mind that the pesky stump might snap together and pinch my toes. So, I just gripped the plow-handles firm and swung my feet out o' the way and the stump sprang back and catched the slack of my pantaloons. That brought every thing up stannin'. Well, I tightened my hold, and Jim Swithin, he and Sol was drivin', they spoke to the cattle, and we snaked that stump out by the roots—and it had awful long ones!"

"It must 'a been strainin' on your clothes," said the other.

"Wal, yes it was; but I got the material at F. G. Tummel's, and it stood the test."

When Mr. Woodbury first came to Marshalltown, the house he lived in had but two rooms, and as there was no lumber or shingles to be got, he put on a a cloth roof. Mr. Pratt, coming into the town and having no house, it was arranged that his family should occupy one of these rooms, which made the accommodations of either family not very spacious. Provisions were not very plenty, as the demand was greater than the supply, and when a speculating farmer from outside brought in a load of slaughtered hogs, Mr. Woodbury bought there. It was not quite as bad as to have a present of a white elephant; but still the quandary what to do with them was a puzzling question—no cellar, no woodshed, no barn. Finally, Mrs. Woodbury suggested an old joiner's bench that stood out of doors, and so there they were stored, covered with the wagon sheet—a part of every pioneer's property. Often in the Winter, the wolves would crave a nibble, and come prowling around, notwithstanding a deadly old musket that Frederick and John Woodbury, the sons, kept standing by their bed post. When meat was wanted, they had only to go out and hack off the desired quantity with an ax. When Mr. Woodbury built his grist-mill just north of Marshalltown, it was the first and a great blessing to the settlers, who otherwise would have been obliged to go to Cedar Rapids or Oskaloosa to mill over the then appalling roads. If a "grist" could not be got, then boiled corn had to be used for bread. Mr. Woodbury afterward built mills at Xenia and Alden on the Iowa River, and sold flour to grocers and others "on tick," supplying the whole northwestern part of the State for some years. On one of his rounds for collection of these flour bills, his wife went with him. They were in Wright County, and came upon a slough, which looked dubious, but which Mr. W. decided might be undertaken with safety. He had a single horse and buggy, and after proceeding a little way, down went both into the mud and water. After some effort, Mr. W. succeeded in getting the horse unharnessed, and in getting him out in the right direction. Next, the baggage was safely landed on the other side. Mr. W. had removed his coat and boots, and was by

this time in good working condition, but how to get his wife across! Finally, after much coaxing, she was carried over, papoose fashion, upon his shoulders, and then, to crown the work, he placed himself between the shafts and pulled the buggy out in triumph. At this juncture, however, a Turkish bath would have been very acceptable.

The first 4th of July celebrated in Marshalltown was in 1853; the point of celebration, the public square. There was a large bower built of green branches, with a flag waving gayly at the top. Tables were spread with unstinted abundance. Mr. Atwater, the young lawyer of Marietta, delivered the oration, and the singing class of Mr. Childs gave "Hail Columbia." Dr. Bissell was Marshal, and at one time when he called for cheers, an old lady shoved a young girl out of a chair, very unceremoniously, with: "Git up; hain't ye no manners? Don't you hear 'em call for *cheers?*"

Everybody had worked to make it a success, and it is related that old Mrs. Rice trimmed cake for the occasion, and that Mrs. Straight filled a clothes basket with goodies for the tables.

The first funeral in Marshalltown was that of a little daughter of Mr. Silas Chorm, on the 10th of August, 1853. The burial took place without any ceremony whatever, as there was not a professing Christian in the neighborhood. A month later, a little seven-year-old sister of this child was buried in the same simple manner, under the wild asters at the corner of Jack Braddy's farm. At this funeral, Mrs. John Smith, mother of Mrs. Ralls, remarked that she could not rest easy if thus buried, but in the January following, she was interred in the same way.

The first distillery in Marshalltown was built by a man named Haynes, in 1854, and was conducted on a very primitive plan. His receivers were dug-out troughs of wood, and trappers would take a bag of corn and a jug, empty the corn into a heap, and fill the jug from the trough, without any graduating scale or measure. Such a plan would be a poor business for a distiller in these days.

On the 4th of July, 1855, there was a celebration at the town of La Fayette. The multitude assembled in the public square; Mr. Sawyer was Chief Marshal of the Day, and Dr. Hixon read the Declaration of Independence and delivered the oration. Dr. Whealan was to have filled the latter office, but a slight injury prevented.

The prairie in the western portion of Jefferson has been noted for hunting parties. There is a tradition of 708 chickens being killed in one day by a party who went to the head of Timber Creek. Mr. George Wills with a party of five went one day beyond Power's Grove, and killed 311 chickens, returning at night with a wagon loaded down with game. Sportsmen from all parts of the country, as well as from England came out here to enjoy the fine shooting.

In the Fall of 1855, Mr. Rice started up two deer near Linn Creek, and turning them westward, they galloped down Marshalltown Main street, leaving the prints of the their feet where is now the constant roll of traffic.

The west half of Washington and Jefferson Townships were prairie uplands, with only now and then a farm to break the monotony. It was a fine sweep for a fire, and one time Mr. Manwaring was aroused by a crackling and roaring, and looked out in time to see his haystacks in a blaze, with danger to his house and stable. All hands were set to work to carry water, and finally, with the help of wet blankets and carpets, they saved a part of the hay and buildings. And one night Mr. Gotham was awakened by the light of a coming fire, and getting up, he succeeded in plowing a furrow around his buildings; but a hen-

coop and its inhabitants were badly singed, the latter appearing in the morning without tail-feathers or wings. Many tons of hay a year were lost from fires carelessly lit by the pipe of a passing hunter, or by the mischief of boys.

Mr. G. W. Voorhees, an early settler in Marion, lived near Mr. Holcomb, and having a neighborly regard for him, sent him one day a watermelon by "Jeff." This melon, which was regarded as a great delicacy, tempted "Jeff" to the degree, that he, with the help of a young comrade, ate it up instead of delivering it, which was a standing joke against him for many a day.

In Vienna, on the occasion of the wedding of Mrs. Bradbury's daughter, which was the largest festival of the kind that had been held in the the township, a careless boy on the farm set a straw stack on fire, which caught the barn and burned it with other valuables. It was a heavy loss, but the neighbors lightened it as far as lay in their power.

Mr. Hummaleau was an early settler in Albion, and, though wasted by long disease, took special delight in putting out trees. Some one asked him, not long before his death, why he continued to plant so many ornamental trees, and he replied: "Some weary body will love to sit under their shade when I am gone."

At the time of the Marietta and Marshalltown war, every device was resorted to by either place to put the other at a disadvantage. As a specimen of the ridicule used to influence public sentiment, the *Iowa Central Journal*, the Marshalltown organ, announced: "A Frenchman lately from Paris is negotiating for the purchase of the public square in Marietta to raise frogs for that market." On another occasion, a gentleman of the name of Crookham, an extensive property holder in Marietta, was in Marshalltown on business. It was arranged by a few of the mischievous ones of the latter place to badger him a little. So, calling some stranger within his hearing, up to where a group of them were standing, they told him that a man was actually drowned in the public square of Marietta only a week before! Nothing could equal Crookham's disgust at such broad fibbing, and he was glad to get back to his own much-abused town.

When Judge McFarland was on the bench, a ludicrous scene occurred in Court one day. A young lawyer from Burlington, of the name of Wood, was facetiously termed "Old Timber" by the profession. At this court he was in the midst of a fine rhetorical display in submitting his case to the jury, when the head of an immense donkey thrust itself through the door and interrupted his eloquence with a sonorous bray. McFarland cried out: "Hold on, Old Timber, one at a time sir, one at a time!" Is it to be wondered that "Old Timber" was so confused as to lose his case?

In the State Centre *Enterprise*, June 21, 1872, we find the following declaration:

"We the undersigned merchants of State Centre, Iowa, never having taken a general holiday, do hereby and hereon notify the public, that the undermentioned firms will not open their stores and offices on the 4th of July, 1872.

V. J. SHIPMAN, etc., etc.

It seems that when these energetic people played, they did it in earnest, just as when they worked they did it with all their might, as the results testify.

The following anecdote of Judge McFarland first appeared in the *Des Moines Register:* Some years ago, Judge McFarland, the hairy man of the West, as the Cincinnati Convention dubbed him, used to be a "power" up in the High Boone and the adjacent counties, wherein he dispensed justice—or rather dispensed with it. During the time he thus adorned the bench, the late Gen. Sam. A. Rice happened to have a "case" in one of his courts, of which he

used to relate the following: The morning upon which the Court was to hear and decide motions, "she" scarcely "understood herself," from the fact of "her" bibulous practices the preceding evening, and, indeed, until the "wee sma' hours bevant the twal." In short, the Court was in a very obfuscated and muddled condition, and decidedly cross-grained. One attorney after another had submitted motions, all of which his Honor summarily overruled, without a moment of thought or investigation. At length Gen. Rice's turn came, when he arose and quietly remarked that "he had a little motion to submit, which however, was of no particular moment—merely to 'save a point'—and that as his Honor was overruling everything that morning, he couldn't expect an exception to be made in his case, and would therefore consider his motion in the same category." While he was repeating something about the unimportance of the case, etc., the Court leaned forward, extended "her" right hand and shaking "her" long forefinger in the face of the speaker, decided the motion in the following terse and vigorous style: "No you don't, Sammy! No you *don't*, Sammy! This hon'ble Court has keerfully investigated that ere pint, and your motion is sustained!" It happening that the motion covered the entire case, of course "Sammy" won.

Among the various kinds of wit—such as mother wit, Irish and French wit —there is room for still another division which might be called "pioneer wit." The face to face contact with Nature, which the settler in a new country always enjoys, gives a fresh-air kind of strength to his faculties, both of body and mind, and his humor seems to partake of the clear, open, direct character of everything about him. It is in fact "mother wit" nurtured under the same sky that ripens his crops, and grows into something as huge and strong as his own vegetables and grain. The Frenchman's wit is like his smile, volatile, incessent, impalpable, except to an oversharpened sensibility; the Irishman's is the ready-make shift of one who has to do the best he can with bad circumstances, and who from good-natured indolence finds it more comfortable to parry fate with a blundering thrust, than to stand up and face odds with either strength or skill; but the true pioneer neither polishes nor evades; he gives his blows with the vigor of a mind that has met hardships in many forms, and yet has not been made afraid.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER WOMEN.

In such history as we have of pioneer efforts, great stress is laid upon the courage of purpose and of action, as well as the extreme physical endurance, required in men who devote their lives to the venture of compelling nature's wilderness to blossom as the rose. There is little danger of too great credit being given them; and yet, there are others who deserve, even more than they, our respect and praise, and to whom even reverence may justly be added; and that is the pioneer women. As it is more in man's nature to combat and conquer, so it is more in woman's to submit and endure. And as he who fights and wins deserves the victor's reward, so she who suffers and bears should have her crown; oftener than any other way, however, it proves the martyr's crown.

If the history of all public effort is of interest, then why not the detail of the daily life—the struggle with privation, the close planning to get the desired results from very inadequate means, the overtaxed strength, the heart-ache of homesickness, and the still bitterer strife with prolonged sickness in the family and even with death? This was essentially the woman's part; and so we purpose to devote a little space to the experiences of the Marshall County women, apart from the general and mutual trials.

There are sometimes heavy shadows in the picture, but these are relieved by pleasant lights, and by many a touch of bright color. The pioneer wife and mother is not a gloomy object, for her life was too active a one to admit of any long-continued melancholy. It is true that there was never absent the sense of being in a strange land, and this feeling has, during all time, been recognized as a very trying one. We read that the daughters of Israel wept when they remembered Zion, and the settler's wife felt a pang when she remembered, perhaps, some far-away New England village, with its sacred Sabbath and its church bells, with its schools, and its many familiar firesides surrounded by long-tried friends.

Yet, in the new country there was much to do. There were the kindly acts for those who were in need; the healthful occupation of domestic work, which was often a sovereign cure for loneliness; the cheer and pride of being able to do so much with so little—all these phases lightened care and helped to make life easy. Then there were the gala neighborly evenings, when a guest was sure to be welcome, and the intercourse was genial and friendly without reference to rank or station.

We could hardly understand, now that ease and comfort are so universal, what the household life was in that early period, but for the fact that it is within the memory of not very old people, and we get the story direct from the lips of those who shared that life. Personal denials had to be made, refinement of taste held in abeyance, accomplishments forsworn—all until the great Juggernaut of work could be appeased.

Idleness was not the part of any. The word "Iowa," in one Indian dialect, is said to mean "drowsy." It must be that the State was christened in the Indian Summer, which season covers its fair face with a blanket of smoke, and hushes it to its Winter sleep with softened sunshine and the repose of gathered harvests. It surely could not have been named for any woman within its borders; for if it had been, the Indian for "energy," or "resolution," or "industry" would have been chosen.

Who could be idle living in a rail pen with a slough-grass roof, as Mrs. Hoffman did in Marshalltown? When it rained, she was obliged to go about her mansion with an umbrella, for, as one would naturally infer, the roof was leaky. But woman of fine instincts she was, for she had a parlor, notwithstanding the primitive condition of things generally. The parlor was the family carriage with the curtains taken off. And, living in this way, five members of her family had typhoid fever from exposure. That certainly must have tried the fiber of any woman's spirit.

It involved more labor then than now to cook a meal. A "chunk" fire out-of-doors had to answer the purpose of our elaborate kitchen ranges, and complete little oil stoves, which do the culinary work of the family from only lighting a lamp. Mrs. Wm. Ralls cooked the food for her family and guests over one of these fires. Their house was a mere cabin, with a loft for a chamber, which loft was reached by a pole ladder. On one occasion when Mr. Eastman, afterward Lieut. Governor, was a visitor, he had to swing himself above the heads of the family as he went to retire for the night. After he reached his perch he looked down at the crude cradle made of oak shakes, in which the baby was sleeping, and said gayly, "That looks like the running-gear of a whip-poor-will's nest!"

What "pernickety" housekeeper, as the Scotch say, would be willing to live as did Mrs. S. N. Knode, of Le Grand, whose house was a hut without door or chimney, and where the smoke had to find its way out as best it could

through the logs? This cabin was sixteen feet square, and to her own family were added others more homeless than herself, making in all thirty-six persons. Besides this, she must graciously entertain whatever travelers wanted a shelter, and one night, four more were added to the thirty-six; this "Arab hospitality" making so close a sandwich of them all that it was doubtful if each could have a separate "puncheon" for a bed. Now, a puncheon carpet consisted of logs split in two, and laid with the flat side up. Supposing the housewife a Quaker, or a descendant of the Puritans, or of good Holland Dutch blood, as the Knode name implies, how was she to scour and sand that? Must not her sense of cleanliness have endured constant torture?

There could have been little cleaning of windows then. Mr. Henry Anson's cabin was the first one in Marshall that was sufficiently ornate in style to require any such superfluous arrangements, and the first lumber that was ever sawed in the county was wrought into them.

It is said that the settlers, being mostly from heavily wooded countries, usually selected their building sites in the timber; and that they thought it very foolhardy in Mr. Anson to choose for his dwelling-place a spot on the open prairie, nearly half a mile from trees. They said of him: "A Yankee has settled out on the prairie, with three windows in his house, and will freeze to death."

Indeed, it was generally conceded that windows were a superfluity, and a quilt did very well for a door. Mrs. Anson certainly had something to do which her neighbors did not—she had to wash windows.

However hospitable the lady of the house may be, there must now and then be an unwelcome visitor. Mrs. Rice tells how a lady of her acquaintance, who had been on a neighborly visit to a friend, returned to find she had left her door ajar—or if her door was a quilt, as we have seen was often the case, it had been disturbed. The woods near at hand were infested with hogs of a peculiar breed, called "prairie sharks." These animals—now, happily, quite extinct—had very long noses and legs, and were fearfully gaunt and starved-looking. Upon entering her house, she saw, standing upon his tall hind legs, in front of her cupboard, a huge "prairie shark," eating bread and butter from a shelf.

But hogs were not the worst intruders. Rattlesnakes were the terror of the timid, and Mrs. Washington Asher, living near the creek that bears their name—famous for its beautiful ice in Winter, and its purple grapes in Summer—used to set the chairs all in a row, on the dirt floor of her cabin, to walk on in the night, in case she had to get up to light a candle. The little folks used to creep slyly past the cracks in the puncheon floors, for fear of the reptiles.

One day, Mrs. Rice returned home to find, coiled up as comfortably as a kitten, on the doorstep, a nice, large rattler. She did not wait to hear him purr, however, but dispatched him with a spade.

These incidents may rank as trifles among the trials of a new country, but nobody but a woman knows how afraid a woman is of a snake.

This was also the "age of wolves." Mrs. Holcomb, who came in 1856, and who was afterward noted for her splendid dairy, had no cellar in which to store supplies. The custom was to suspend their smoked hams and shoulders from the eaves of the cabin, outside, and the wolves practiced light gymnastics there in rows, leaping up to reach the coveted plunder.

The dainty lady who feels justified in screaming at a mouse or a spider, can draw her own conclusions as to whether Mrs. Holcomb had any reason to feel "nervous."

It was not alone the living in a new country that tried women's souls, but it was often the getting there. A foretaste of hardship was to be had from the

time of the launching out in the prairie schooner until the voyage was done. One man, Mr. Jonathan Reed, of Ohio, left his wife and children, one day, three miles from any neighbor, out on the sea of brown grass, in Green Castle Township, to fetch flour from a distant point. When he went away, they were sewing a tent cover, certain to have a shelter ready before night. But, after hard stitching and after the tent pins were driven into the ground, Mrs. Reed found that her unskilled hands could not make the cover fit. She and the children spent a night in the open wagon on the prairie; and, as the boys could not succeed in building a turf house, though they tried to, they were forced to retrace their steps to a point they had passed where there was a smoke-house. This belonged to Mr. Hilsabeck. In this they lived a week until Mr. Reed could return, and, after his return, about three weeks longer, until he could get a hut in readiness for the Winter.

Yet, with so many discomforts, good digestion seemed to wait on appetite, and a merry-making now and then, at which a gingham dress was considered putting on airs, was not unusual. The bracing, healthy air cured the dyspeptic, and it was commoner after a good, square meal to speak of eating instead of kissing the cook. Mrs. Perrigo, of Albion, who, besides her calico dress and sun-bonnet, once wore cotton gloves to an afternoon tea party, was quite sharply commented upon by her friends. By the way, the Perrigoes rented the first frame house built in Albion, and Mrs. P. was accustomed relate how they moved into it when the roof was shingled only at one corner, and she could lie awake and watch the stars as they moved in their silent orbits along the night.

So it will be seen that as long as the ladies could have a tea-drinking now and then, and could there discuss their neighbors' clothes, they were not wholly restricted and deprived. And we even get glimpses of heart-burnings and envy sometimes, on these occasions, which would do credit to our own day. At a quilting at Mr. Sylvanus Rice's hotel, where all the ladies in town were assembled, Mrs. Calvin Straight wore a pretty black and white gingham dress, which greatly grieved a less fortunate sister, because it "shamed her calico."

A blackberry hunt was the occasion of a comical mishap to Mrs. Willigrod, of Marshall. She and Mrs. Bissel and a few others started out one day with a team on a little excursion, with Mr. Pratt as driver. They were going for the blackberries on the other side of the river. Mrs. Willigrod put on a pair of her husband's boots as a safeguard against snakes. On arriving at the river, they all seated themselves in a canoe, Mrs. Willigrod in the stern. In crossing the stream, they amused themselves with laughing and singing, and the rest splashed water upon Mrs. W., she retaliating in kind as best she could. But as the boat touched the opposite bank, she felt an irresistible desire to have the last spatter—supposably from the same instinct that prompts a woman to have the last word—and she rose in the boat to give them a final baptism. As she did so, she fell back into the river, boots and all. It was very funny, but came near being very serious, for she sank twice before the stupefied Mr. Pratt could rescue her. The wetting satisfied the party for that trip, and they returned without waiting for the blackberries.

At Mr. Robinson's, in Timber Creek, they had a quilting, the gentlemen being invited with the ladies. The dinner pot was boiled out-of-doors over a chunk fire, and the guests, excepting the quilters, sat on the wood pile and other rude seats outside, to wait until the feast should be served. This consisted of boiled ham, corn bread, good coffee and wild fruit; and, after supper, they shook the quilt over the prettiest girl, who blushed scarlet. She is now a wife and the mother of seven boys.

Dr. Whealan's family, of Marietta, lived with good cheer in a house mostly furnished by the work of his own hands. They had three-legged stools, splint-bottomed chairs, a shoe box for a cradle, and a dry goods box for a buffet. If the reader does not know what a buffet is, we will explain that in those days it was a cupboard where a tidy soul could not only store all her dishes, but could also find a corner for her fine-tooth comb and bottle of hair oil—two very essential things in arranging a *coiffure* then, when such frizzes as are worn to-day would have suggested Bedlam. Well, Mrs. Whealan's dry goods box made a very comfortable buffet. And otherwise she had the ingenuity of a truly hospitable woman. She entertained twenty-two persons in her cabin for a while: but in order to do it, at night the cradle, chairs and table were set out-of-doors to make room for the beds on the floor. Partitions were improvised from overcoats and dresses, and amiability must surely have ruled where the comfort of others was the aim sought, at so much personal inconvenience. At this time, there was a great scarcity of milk and butter, owing to the fact that the cows were not properly cared for. For months, the Whealans were without, and Mrs. Whealan, writing to a friend in Ohio, said: "The cows in Iowa do not give milk, for I have tried all belonging to the neighbors, and they were dry."

Women felt then, as now, as if they had some rights, and they were by no means slow in asserting them. In Le Grand, in 1856, a saloon was opened, which so aroused the indignation of the ladies that they determined to shut it up. A party of nine sallied out on the mission, and though Mrs. Hiram Hammond confessed afterward that she "made very awkward work in handling the ax on the barrel heads," yet they seem to have accomplished what they undertook. The next day, Samuel Hoffman (a bachelor, as ironical fate would have it), set out to capture the fearless nine, to bring them to justice. Some had gone to Tama on a visit; others were out of sight in cellars and stables: and it is said that Hoffman swore it was the hardest day's work he ever did, trying to capture those girls. Finally, it fell through by default, and the women were victorious, upheld, too, by an overwhelming public sentiment.

In other ways they testified their ability to do men's work, or better. Mrs. Myers, of Washington Township, hired help to do the housework, and with a bloomer dress made of bedticking, hauled wood, drove a reaper or sulky plow, and was one of the best managers in the county. She was known to go to Iowa City for a load of lumber, accompanied only by her little boy, camping out, boiling her tea-kettle by the roadside, and taking care of the team herself.

When the Starrys came into this same township, the daughter, Mary, walked nearly all the way and drove the cows before her. It was well that they had flour for a year's use, for it was one hundred miles to the nearest mill.

Courtship and marriage are, by far, the most entertaining and important themes to women, and a wedding was an occasion of the greatest jovialty and merry-making to these Western dames, in their very practical and working-day life.

Miss Ballard was the first bride in Iowa Township, and was married in the Spring of 1850. We may state, *en passant*—for it is of no material importance—that the groom's name was Almarion Gear, and that Andrew Jackson Smith was the Justice who performed the ceremony. The quaint license is still to be seen among the county papers.

The wedding was a jollification in which they carried the fun to the limit of tucking the bride snugly up in bed, and laughing at her discomfiture. A bountiful supper is remembered as not the least pleasant feature of the affair. Perhaps they had pounded or cracked corn for refreshments (we can only suppose,

since what they did have is not on record), which always served to provoke a good deal of merry rivalry as to whose teeth were the strongest in crushing the tough kernels; or perhaps they had crab-apples stewed in sorghum syrup—another delicacy, which had two merits: the sorghum had of itself such a powerful flavor that it quite deadened the pucker of the apples, and the apples were so fearfully sour and astringent that they went a long way toward neutralizing the sorghum. At any rate, whether these were a part of the *menu* or not, we do know that all had a good time.

The difficulties that lay in the way of courtship then, as always, were disregarded.

At one time, Mr. Greer, a widower, of Timber Creek, went to Jack Braddy's to pay his addresses to a young lady who lived there. It was only eight miles away, and it is supposable that the wings of Cupid helped the swain along, for the distance was as nothing.

When he got there, being in some doubt as to the state of his inamorata's feelings, he whispered to Jack Braddy, "Do you suppose she'll *set*?"—meaning that if she would *set* with him he could feel certain of being looked upon with favor.

But with the sound of feasting comes also the voice of mourning. In the year 1855, a family of the name of Hoppin settled in Jefferson Township. The husband had been a dry goods clerk in New Jersey, and the wife had seen better days, and there were two little children. He had only $500, and was wholly inexperienced in pioneer living. But seeing the beautiful prairie, it looked an easy task to make it yield forth its abundance. So he bought an unfenced claim, a cabin, a cow, and a yoke of oxen, and began.

The first year, his crop was a little corn, a few pumpkins and perhaps a peck of garden beans. The cold Winter of '56–57 came on, and he was taken down with typhoid fever, and died without medical attendance. Soon after, the cattle died, and this brave woman and her two children lived alone all that terrible Winter. There was nothing to buy; and had there been, she had no money. She wore her husband's boots and coats, got all their fuel, dug snowdrifts, lived on parched corn for bread, and did not see a cup of tea or coffee for eighteen months.

Still she clung to the farm, and the next year she raised a good crop, without a fence, the neighbors lending a team. In six years she sold the farm for $1,800, and, with the proceeds of the year's produce, went back to her old home.

It is supposable that she knew more about farming than the Baltimore lady did, who, in Marshalltown, took her hoe and went out into the garden to get some cucumbers. She returned to the house and reported that she could not find any, for she had dug up three hills and not one could she discover. She supposed that they grew like potatoes.

A further instance of pluck, though not under such sad circumstances as Mrs. Hoppin's, was shown by the Marshalltown ladies of the Bell Society. They were accustomed to meet afternoons in each other's parlors, and their object was to procure a bell. One of their rules was that any lady who had upon her supper table more than one kind of cake or fruit should pay a fine of $5.

Well, one day, in discussing matters of interest, as ladies will, Mrs. Lacey read an essay on the prospects of their growing young city. She avowed the purpose of the ladies to help finish the Court House in time for the election—that is, they would use hammer and nails, planes and saws upon the temple of Justice.

Mr. Woodbury took them at their word, and ordered them out the next Monday, to take their places with the volunteer workmen. But any man of sagacity should have known that Monday is washing day in all thrifty communities. The consequence was, but few responded to the order. But they made up for it later, when the public square was to be fenced, for they inclosed three sides of it, buying all the lumber, nails, etc., themselves.

STATISTICAL.

It is interesting to compare this county with others of the State, in the matter of acquired knowledge. In a population of 19,629, there are but eighty persons over 16 years of age, of both sexes, who cannot read. There were 25 persons between the ages 16 and 21, of both sexes; 25 additional males over 21 years of age, and 30 females over 21, who were unable to read.

There were 653 children born in 1874 (the last State census), and 215 deaths. The healthfulness of this climate is beyond question or dispute.

POST OFFICES.

The post offices of the county are: Marshalltown, State Center, Albion, Gilman, Dillon, Liscomb, Laurel, Timber Creek, Edenville, Lamoille, Quarry, Le Grand, Green Mountain, Marietta, Minerva, Bevins' Grove, Illinois Grove, Stanford, Bangor and Vienna.

THE PRESS.

The newspapers of Marshall County have always wielded a powerful influence. From the date of the establishment of the first paper up to the present time, there has been a tone of vigor about the press that has commanded a wide following. To-day the newspapers of Marshalltown rank high in the State, and are managed by men of responsibility, experience and weight.

Wherever we go, in the work of preserving records, we find the early press one of the most valuable aids in the prosecution of our task; but we have never found more emphatic exponents of the sentiment of the people than here in Marshall County.

During the long years which covered the county seat contest period, the opposing factions were ably represented by newspapers of far more than ordinary power. The circumstances demanded papers of weight, and the demand was met in full degree. The development of the press in most counties is not stimulated as it was in this. Here the great question of the location of the seat of justice permeated all things, governed all things, and finally settled all things. Which ever way we turn, we encounter the evidences of the struggle, as clearly as we can determine the geologic eras by the records of the rocks. Men were made rich or poor by it; towns were increased or diminished by it: business was controlled by it. Newspapers, like all other public institutions, found their fate hanging upon the issue thereof, and fought for mastery with the determination of desperate beings.

The introduction of newspapers into civilized communities is always at an early date, nowadays. This county is so young as to be properly classed among the modern organizations, in the matter of papers as well as many other

refining institutions. We find that the people were but comfortably located upon their farms and in the little hamlets before a cry was raised for a county organ.

In the Fall of 1855, but six years after the organization of the county, a company was formed at Comanche, on the Mississippi River, for the purpose of publishing a paper at La Fayette, now Albion, in Marshall County. The selection of La Fayette, instead of the county seat, Marietta, was doubtless determined upon because of the preference manifested by the editor that was to be, for that little village as a place of residence, and possibly with an eye to the avoidance of open partisanism in the county seat question, then looming up ominously. It may be that the projectors of the plan hoped to gain patronage from both parties, and prevent any overt demonstrations of hostility to the hazardous scheme. The company consisted of J. W. Tripp, Thomas J. Wilson, H. C. Knapp, A. L. Dunn and Orson Hobert. Mr. Tripp had fully decided upon the village of La Fayette as his future home, and regarded the introduction of a newspaper there as the surest way of improving the place.

Mr. Wilson was chosen as the editor, and in November, 1855, after the press and furniture of the office had been transported to the village by means of ox teams, the *Central Journal* made its first appearance. It was a very creditable sheet, but the genius of a Greeley could not create business patronage in a town where it did not exist. Mr. Tripp did not find the investment very profitable, and in the Spring of 1856, he sold his share in the office to Ellis Weaver. S. W. Griffin purchased a small interest in the concern. The business of the first year was discouragingly small, and utter abandonment of the project was talked of. It was also proposed to remove the paper to Marshall. At this period in the life of the journalistic infant, Mr. E. N. Chapin visited La Fayette. He saw the possibilities that opened up in the dim future. He bought the company out, paying $800 in gold for the newspaper concern.

Mr. Chapin associated with himself Mr. R. H. Barnhart, under the firm name of Chapin & Barnhart, and began the publication of the *Iowa Central Journal*. The first issue appeared December 31, 1856. The paper was the only one within a 100 miles radius (with possibly one exception, a paper at Eldora), and was conducted in a manner satisfactory to the people.

One year after the publication of the *Journal*, under its new management, A. J. High and A. J. Kinney introduced the *Marietta Express*, sending out the first number December 17, 1857. The new paper was, as might be expected, a champion of Marietta as the county seat. These rival papers began to wage war after the fashion of western editors.

In February, 1858, Mr. Chapin leased his interest in the *Journal* to his partner, and engaged in other business. The probable removal of the county seat to Marshall induced Mr. Barnhart to remove the office to that place, where, on the 13th day of October, 1858, the first paper was issued from a Marshall office. The name of the paper was changed to *The Marshall County Times*. The *Times* was Republican in politics, and promised to observe the requirements of a county newspaper, without being a "tool" or an "organ." H. C. Henderson and R. Howe Taylor were editors. Mr. Barnhart soon purchased Mr. Chapin's interest, and became sole proprietor.

We have associated the *Marietta Express* and the *Journal* and *Times* without completing the history of either, because of the fact that those papers were the leading spirits of the county seat war, or, rather the medium through which the men engaged in the struggle, made known their respective cases. The *Express* continued to exist until the seat was removed, in 1860, when it was

compelled to die from lack of support. The office was removed to Toledo, Tama County.

The *Times*, being on the winning side, thrived and grew apace. In 1861, Mr. Barnhart sold the paper to William H. Gallup, who continued its publication.

In the Summer of 1861, Mr. Chapin purchased the old *Express* office of Mr. Kinney, and brought it to Marshall, where he began the publication of the *Iowa Valley News*, associating with him N. S. Howard and Charles C. Carlton. This concern was prospering, when disaster overtook it. The office, account books, subscription lists and all connected therewith, were burned and everything destroyed, February 19, 1862. This ended the *News* and wiped out the last traces of the *Express*.

In May, 1862, Barnhart Brothers, G. W., Warren and Arthur A., commenced the *Expositor*, which was continued for nearly a year.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gallup sold the *Times* to Chapin & Co., and in the Spring of 1862, Edwin Rice published the *Daily Telegraph*, but soon gave up the scheme; Mr. Chapin then issued the *Daily Times and News*, but, early in 1863, retransferred the paper to Mr. Gallup, who discontinued the daily edition. The latter made another attempt to dispose of the office, and, in 1862, sold it to I. T. Britton, with G. A. Clark as editor. At this point the Barnhart Bros. sold the *Expositor* to Mr. Britton, who merged the *Times* and *Expositor*, and called this paper the *Union*.

In 1863, the *Union* was returned to its original owners, Chapin & Barnhart, who restored the old title of *Marshall County Times*.

In 1864, Chapin & Barnhart sold the *Times* to H. C. Henderson, who continued its publication with marked ability until 1866, when he disposed of the concern to Charles Aldrich and G. H. Welch. From the latter firm, the present proprietors obtained possession July 23, 1869, and have since conducted the business under the name of Chapin & Sower. The firm is composed of E. N. Chapin, the veteran newspaper man of the county and present Postmaster at Marshalltown, and George Sower. A daily edition was begun by the *Times* April 27, 1875, and is still in successful operation.

The Advance was started in 1865, by Barnhart Bros. & Carlton. The firm was changed by the retirement of Carlton, in favor of F. H. Barnhart, a nephew of R. H. Barnhart. The firm was known as Barnhart Bros. & Barnhart. A daily edition was published for some time, possibly three months. The business proved unremunerative after something like two years.

On the ruins of the *Advance*, F. H. Barnhart constructed the *Central Iowa Democrat*. He had no press, but procured his presswork at the *Times* office. The paper lived a year and a half, when it was compelled to succumb to the force of circumstances unsuited to newspaper longevity.

The Temperance Standard was raised in May, 1869, by Holt Bros., with E. M. Holt as editor. It waved about six months, and then quietly wrapped the drapery of its little couch about it and lay down to pleasant dreams.

The *Marshall Republican* was established as a weekly Republican journal, July 1, 1871, by Thomas Mercer and Thomas E. McCracken. Mr. Mercer wrote the leading editorials and was recognized as business manager, and Mr. McCracken (who was then Collector of Internal Revenue for the District) devoted his spare moments to the local writing. They continued to publish the paper until Nov. 13, 1873, when Mr. Mercer retired. Mr. M. Waterman purchased a quarter interest in the establishment, and Mr. Chas. Carlton also negotiated for a quarter interest, but held it only a few months, when it reverted to Mr. McCracken. The business name of the firm was T. E. McCracken & Co., Mr. McCracken being editor in

chief. In April, 1874, Mr. A. H. Neidig purchased Mr. McCracken's interest, and the paper was continued under the firm name A. N. Neidig & Co. Mr. Neidig took charge as editor while Mr. Waterman continued as business manager and local writer. On the 15th of March, 1875, a semi-weekly edition was started in addition to the weekly, both of which editions have been successfully continued to the present time by these gentlemen. The importance of the *Republican* in political circles is shown by the fact that Mr. Neidig has filled the post of Chairman of the State Central Committee. The editorials are vigorous and ably written, and the paper is an established institution.

The *Marshall Statesman*, a Democratic paper, began life under the management of Boyd, Mitchell & Burkart, July 31, 1875. The following week Mr. Boyd retired, leaving the two last named gentlemen of the firm at the helm. June 24, 1876, Cook Sanford purchased Mr. Mitchell's interest, and since that time the paper has been edited by Mr. Sanford, with Mr. Burkart as practical manager. The *Statesman* is one of the freest, boldest and most positive papers issued in this or any other county, and will continue to be so while Cook Sanford remains at its head.

The *State Centre Enterprise* first appeared October 14, 1871, with D. A. Lacey & Co., publishers, and D. A. Lacey, editor. On the 4th of October, 1872, Mr. Lacey retired, and J. W. Merrill became proprietor. The *Enterprise* was enlarged by its present owner, and is a successful venture.

A paper called the *Northwest* was started in Liscomb, in 1875, but did not long survive.

Among the editorial profession in this county, Mrs. Nettie Sanford holds a position of honor, fairly won by the trenchant vigor of her pen and the enterprise of her works. The lady has done much to elevate the tone of the press and preserve its dignity. Mrs. Sanford has written several historical sketches of Marshall County. Her last editorial work was done in a journal called the *Ladies' Bureau*, and published in Marshalltown for several months, in 1876.

In 1874, a paper called the *Independent Critic* was started at Gilman, by a man named Parish, and was continued about forty weeks. The printing was done at Grinnell. The *Critic* disappeared from earth.

In 1876, the *Gilman Record* was established by S. W. Grow, who continued the same from June of that year until March, 1877, when he sold to E. Hoskyn. Mr. Hoskyn sold the paper in February, 1878, to F. W. Browne, of Tama City, who is the present owner. Prior to this last transfer, the name of the paper was changed to that of *The Gilman Dispatch*, and is now so called.

The National Greenback was brought from Marengo to Marshalltown, in March, 1878. The first number was issued in April, under the name of *Rutherford's Porcupine*, by George W. Rutherford. In July the name was changed to the first given title.

The Daily Sun began as the *Daily Porcupine*, July 14, 1878, under the management of George W. Rutherford, in Marshalltown. Aug. 9th, it was purchased by Lambert & Co., and the name changed to the *Daily Sun*.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first fair in Marshall County was held at Marshall, in the public square and in the Court House, Oct. 14, 15, 16, 1858. The officers of the association were E. T. Currens, President; William Bremner, Secretary. The

fair proved a grand success. The *Marshall County Times* of that date, says: "We never saw finer vegetables at any fair. The display of horses and cattle was very good. Of swine there were some fine specimens. We saw no sheep on the grounds, but this certainly was an oversight, for Marshall County has some fine sheep in it." The other departments were pronounced well filled. An incident of the fair: A godless young scamp, dressed himself in his sister's riding-habit and entered the lists at the ladies' equestrian match. He was detected and expelled from the ground and received a ringing rebuke from the *Times*. Boys were boys in 1858, as well as in 1878. No money premiums were awarded at this first meeting of the association.

The next meeting was held at Albion, Oct. 11th and 12th, 1859. The *Times* of Oct. 26th, says: "The first day's exhibition commenced by the exhibition of horses on the public square, where a ring had been formed a quarter of a mile in circumference, which we thought rather too large for the spectators to get a fair view of the stock, although mighty fine for trotting nags. The second day's work was opened by the exhibition of cattle, and the forenoon consumed in awarding premiums on cattle, swine, etc.

"In the afternoon, female equestrianship was the first thing on the docket. Mrs. Jenny Crow received the first premium. The display of in-door articles was fine, as was also the display of vegetables." The fair proved quite a success, and was a source of great gratification to the visitors. The officers for 1859 were E. T. Currens, President; Thomas Swearingen, Vice President; W. C. Smith, Treasurer; Wm. Bremner, Secretary. The receipts were about $145, and an aggregate of about 475 entries.

The Treasurer's exhibit for 1859 is as follows:

Amount in treasury	$150 00
Received from all sources for 1859	145 00
	$295 00
Paid out in premiums	139 00
Paid out for papers, diplomas, etc	136 00
	$275 00
Balance	20 00

The officers elected for 1860, were C. C. Brown, President; Thomas Swearingen, Vice President; William Bremner, Secretary; John Utz, Treasurer. The fair for 1860, was held at Marietta, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st. In the ladies' department there was a much better exhibition than in the agricultural.

Messrs. Currens, Botson and Wickersham exhibited some fine blooded cattle. There were also some fine specimens of horses, sheep and hogs. The fair did not prove much of a success this year. There seemed to have been a lack of energy on the part of the people to push it through.

A meeting was held on the 25th of September, 1860, when a final effort was made to get the Society into better working order. A committee of one from each township was appointed to canvass his own town, and secure as many members as possible by the 1st of January, 1861. Three propositions were received relative to the donating of grounds on certain conditions. The Board held another meeting November 10, when it was decided to accept the proposition of Norilla Gillespie, that the society could have the use of ten acres of land on condition that the Society would fence it. The land was then three-quarters of a mile northwest of Marshalltown: it is now inclosed in what is

known as Gillespie's First and Second Additions to Marshalltown. The *Times* says of the location, that no better place could have been found, it being on high ground and near to Marshalltown. A large number became members this year, and the people gave the project their hearty support. The fourth annual fair of the county, and the second ever held in Marshalltown, commenced September 11th and lasted two days. There were 727 entries; attendance, fair. The total receipts were $224. The fair continued to be held here until 1864, meeting with only partial success. The Society re-organized this year as a stock company, with shares of $10 each, and over two thousand dollars was soon paid. The object of the Society was to associate together for mutual improvement to farmers, stock raisers, mechanics, fruit growers, artisans, florists, and any and all persons engaged in any active pursuit or profession. Under this new organization, the Society purchased twenty acres of land, of Chester Clark, two miles east of the Court House, partly inclosed the same with a tight board fence, and erected temporary sheds. The premium list was enlarged, and the fair held October 6 and 7, 1864, and, with all the imperfections and the pouring rains, the show of live stock was better than ever before; and the receipts, after paying premiums and expenses—the premiums amounting to nearly eight hundred dollars—showed a surplus of a good sum. The Society continued to hold their fairs at this place until August 7, 1870, when they purchased forty acres of land of Mrs. Webster, for $183¾ per acre, directly east of Marshall about half a mile. The Society found itself unable to pay for the ground, when twenty of the citizens came to the rescue and issued $10,000 worth of preferred stock. Nearly all the money thus raised was devoted to repairing the grounds and making necessary improvements. The conditions of the issuance of this preferred stock were that "it should receive in dividends, 10 per cent., after which the common or old stock should share alike in all property."

When the payments matured, the Society was unable to meet them, and Mrs. Webster proceeded against the Society and legally foreclosed her mortgage, and the property, including all apparatus appertaining thereto, was bid in by Mrs. Webster, April 23, 1875. This proceeding in law of course closed out all the interest of the original and preferred stockholders alike, making the title perfect in Mrs. Webster.

Mrs. Webster deeded the property and all its appurtenances to the Marshall County Fair Grounds Company, September 7, 1875, who are the owners of the Fair Ground. The condition of the agricultural association is steadily improving, and the management hope to make it the best in Iowa.

THE DAIRY.

This chapter will be far more suggestive and prophetic than historic, and might be introduced into some current publication with more propriety, perhaps, than into the pages of a work of permanent value. But we give place to this article for the sake of the prediction implied or expressed.

At the present time, one of the greatest industries within the reach of the people is almost untouched. The region is designed by nature for a dairy country. There is an abundance of everything needed in a crude state to introduce and conduct this important business. But in spite of all the advantages of soil, water and climate, there have been but two or three attempts to carry on dairying here, and those, for obvious reasons, proved only moderately successful.

In the first place, let us consider the question in a practical manner, and judge by the prosperity of other localities whether Marshall County can safely invest in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

What are the primary requisites in the case? First, a fertile soil, which will produced a perennial sod, from which hay can be cut for winter use, and also which will furnish proper green pasturage during the out-door feeding season. Second, a soil and climate which will produce corn and small grains, artichokes, pease, etc. Third, good water, and a cheap and abundant ice crop.

These may be regarded as the fundamental conditions necessary to the economic manufacture of dairy products. There are others which may be suggested to the minds of practical dairymen, but surely these are the first and most important points to be considered. Has Marshall County these advantages? Yes. There is no longer a doubt as to the quality and durability of her sod; the adundance and richness of her grasses, of her hay crop. She has a climate between that of Minnesota and Kansas—an intermediate grade which enables her to raise luxuriant corn, and at the same time reap rich harvests of small grains. It may be said that no country surpasses this for *diversity* and quantity of yield of crops. Others are better exclusive corn regions or wheat regions, but none combine wheat, oats, corn, and the small grains in the same degree. Therefore, we say that this county is adapted by natural productiveness for dairying.

Can cattle thrive here? Yes. A grade of common stock crossed with blood of pure strain, are hearty, strong in flesh and rich milkers. We doubt if pure bloods do as well as coarser textures; but mixed stock is suited to the climate in admirable degree.

Is the water and ice supply ample? Yes. In quality and quantity there is sufficient water to warrant the erection of many creameries in the county.

If these statements are true, why is it that so few good butter makers are found in the county? We are not speaking of private dairying, but of the introduction of skilled men and approved machinery. Private butter making has no more comparison to creamery business than hand spinning has to the power loom.

In 1866, this county produced 273,254 pounds of butter and 21,291 pounds of cheese; and in 1874, 625,418 pounds of butter and 5,083 pounds of cheese. This exhibit shows that no systematic attention is paid to the work, but that the natural increase forces people into a greater production. At the same time, the quality ranks only as "grease" in the Eastern market, except in the few rare cases of choice butter makers among the farmers' wives. This is not intended as a reflection upon the women of the county, for it is true that the fault lies fully as much at the men's door as theirs. The men have not prepared suitable places in which to make and preserve the butter that is made, and, consequently, the most careful products deteriorate because of lack of ice and dairy-rooms. We do not blame the women for not working with better heart, under such circumstances. Dairying is laborious in the extreme and scarcely worth the time expended on it, if the butter so made is salable only at third rate or as grease.

This article is designed to benefit both men and women It is intended to point out a way by which the men can effect a revenue 365 days in the year, instead of having two seasons of hurry and distraction and then an idle time, so far as production goes; and it is also intended to indicate this desirable improvement in a way to relieve the hard-worked women of a portion of their task.

As we have said, the present system of farming furnishes a time of bustle and expense at seeding season, and another when harvest approaches. The profit rests almost entirely upon the profit of one crop. If wheat runs light, the net result of all that year's labor is most discouraging. Between harvest and

harvest there is work enough to do, but it does not bring in money. The farmer feels depressed over the hazard of his main crop, and loses half the comfort of living.

Suppose the system is slightly changed. The farmer increases his pasturage and meadow lands, and puts more stock on his farm. He hires men to milk his cows, and twice a day places 300 or 500 pounds of milk on the platform near his barns. The teamster employed in the neighborhood drives by and carries the milk to the creamery, a mile or two distant. When he returns, he deposits the cans filled with buttermilk on the platform, and the men care for them.

Thus, day after day, an income is derived from the herd. The labor on the farm is not increased, for men perform the work that once so dragged upon the mothers and daughters.

The milk is not the only product of the herd. There is the increase of the stock. In Linn County, one man who milked a herd of sixty crossed breeds, told the writer that those cows netted him $48 per head, the year before, in milk and calves, without counting the original herd. They more than paid for themselves in one year. This is not an isolated case. All over Linn County the farmers are going into dairying. They milk from ten to seventy-five cows each. Many of them still cling to the common stock, but the more careful find that the value of calves is greater with better grades, and that the *weight* and quality of blooded milk is more profitable, while the cost of keeping is but little increased.

Linn County has been in the creamery business but four years, and most of the factories have been going but one year; but already there are 6,000 cows milked for them, or about three-quarters as many as are milked in this entire county. We predict that Linn County will use the milk of 50,000 cows before another century begins.

But Linn is cited merely incidentally. Delaware County holds the prize. From the history of Delaware, prepared by the Western Historical Company, we make the following selection, which explains itself and our motive in using it:

"About twenty years ago, the farmers of Delaware began to turn their attention to the dairy, and gradually the industries of the county have changed, until now (1878), it has become one of the leading dairy counties in the State, and the manufacture of butter, cheese and raising pork have been its leading agricultural interests.

"Delaware butter commands the highest price in Eastern markets. Manchester has become the great butter market of Iowa, rivaling that of any other State in the Northwest, and immense quantities of the dairy products of the county are shipped every week.

"In 1858 or 1859, George Acres and Watson Childs, of Delaware Township, began the manufacture of cheese, and, in 1862, Mr. Acres was working up the milk of about thirty cows.

"In a public address, delivered last Winter, before the Dairymen's Association, Mr. Childs stated that he was obliged to peddle out his cheese for two or three years, when he first commenced, and used to realize 8 or 10 cents a pound, mainly in trade.

"Asa C. Bowen, who began cheese making in 1858, just south of the county line, says that while in the mercantile business in Hopkinton, in 1856, he brought butter to that town from Albany, selling it at 33⅓ cents a pound, and A. R. Loomis brought butter to Manchester from Marengo, Ill., about the same

J. B. Abell

(DECEASED)
MARSHALLTOWN

time. The introduction of the cheese vat, Mr. Bowen says, made the handling of large quantities of milk comparatively easy, and he was among the first to bring the improved plan into use in Iowa.

"In June, 1866, the Delaware Cheese Company was organised at Delaware; Wm. H. Hefner, President, and K. W. Kingsley, Secretary. A building was erected there 24x40 feet, two and a half stories, and an experienced cheese maker from Madison County, New York, engaged to take charge of the factory, which commenced operations during the month of June. It continued in operation until about 1872, when it suspended, and the building was converted into a stable.

"A cheese factory was established at Almoral in 1870, which had a remunerative run until 1875, when cheese making was given up and butter only manufactured; which was kept open but two seasons, but with indifferent success. Soon after, R. L. and O. E. Taylor built a cheese factory in Milo Township, which was very skillfully managed, but, in 1877, cheese making was given up and butter made instead. It was found that making butter was more profitable than making cheese, and now comparatively little cheese is manufactured.

"The first stimulus to the butter industry was given by L. A. Loomis, of Manchester, who made a contract in 1862 with the Northwestern Packet Company to supply its boats with butter. Buying for cash only, although at the low rate of eight or nine cents a pound, he became master of the situation, and would take only the best offered. Mr. Loomis bought butter without opposition until 1864, when W. G. Kenyon began to buy, followed, in 1867, by Percival & Ayers, which made competition quite sharp.

"The manufacture of butter increased steadily until 1872, when the creamery system was introduced by Mr. John Stewart, and gave the dairy business of the county a powerful impetus. Mr. Stewart had been dealing in dairy products for several years, when, in 1872, he built the first creamery or butter factory in the county, and, it is thought, the first in the State, on Spring Branch, near E. Packer's, three or four miles east of Manchester. Here he commenced buying milk of the surrounding farmers, and making the cream into butter, according to the most approved method practiced by Eastern dairymen. His business increased, and the following year he established similar "creameries" at Yankee Settlement, Forestville, Ward's Corners and other places.

"A. C. Clark & Company started a creamery at Manchester in 1874, and at Masonville in 1875.

"Having obtained the first premium for butter for several years at St. Louis, in 1876, Mr. Stewart determined to compete for the golden prize offered at the International Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, and received the gold medal for the best butter in the world. His success removed the prejudice existing in New York and other Eastern markets against Western, and especially Iowa, butter, and placed Delaware butter very high in the estimation of dealers and consumers, and the best grades soon commanded a higher price than the best New York creamery butter.

"The award of this medal to Delaware and Iowa was of almost incalculable benefit to the county and State, and is worth to the farmers of the State many hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. Stewart is of the opinion that this region possesses certain peculiarities of climate and soil that give it superiority over other dairy districts.

"An association of the dairymen was formed at Manchester, in February, 1877, under the name of "Northwestern Dairymen's Association." The meet-

ing continued two days, and much instruction was given and received. John Stewart was elected President, and Col. R. M. Littler, of Davenport, was chosen Secretary. The Association met at Manchester in February, 1878, with added numbers and increased interest.

"From abroad came Messrs. Folsom, J. N. Reall and Francis D. Moulton, of New York; Mr. McGlincey, Secretary of the Dairy Board of Trade, Elgin, Ill.; and A. Ondesleys, Baltimore. The subjects discussed covered the whole business of dairying, from raising grass to shipping butter and cheese to market.

"Mr. L. O. Stevens furnished a description of the creamery at Almoral, which will answer, in a general way, to describe the system pursued:

"'The Almoral Creamery was established in 1876, under the name of "The Almoral Dairymen's Company." It is an incorporated company, with a capital stock not exceeding $10,000. Farmers are the stockholders. Farmers, not stockholders, patronize the institution, receiving for their milk, or rather the butter product—for butter entirely is made at this creamery—their pro rata share of the net sale in market of the butter, deducting all expenses, viz.: rents, ice, marketing, commissions, brokerage, etc. The butter is shipped weekly, and, in warm weather, in a refrigerator car, from Manchester to New York. The Company's works are equal to 500 cows. Our building is thoroughly fitted, with flagstones laid in cement as the groundwork, with all needful tanks, ventilation, etc., and with all requisites for *sweetness* and *neatness*. We require the manufacturer of the butter to be scrupulously tidy in all branches of the business, and also all packages of butter to be placed on the track free from all stains and carelessness; the milk to be delivered in first-class condition, as respects neatness in milking and proper care as to cleanliness of cans and cooling of the milk. We propose at this creamery never to make either skim butter or skim cheese; but to ever make the best article possible of cream butter, and to continue to fight it out, steadily and protractedly, "on that line."

"'We regard the sour milk returned to the patrons of the creamery worth a very large per cent. in the raising of calves to replenish the dairy, and young stock hogs. Whey is comparatively valueless, compared with sour milk, and there exists no substitute for sour milk for calves and pigs. As we run our creamery, we find it profitable, and are contented to run it in our (the farmers') best interest.'

"There are now in successful operation in the county thirty-three creameries. The production for 1877 was largely in excess of any previous year, and the value of butter and cheese shipped was not far from half a million of dollars. Over twelve hundred thousand pounds of butter were sent from Manchester. The product is shipped in refrigerator cars twice a week, and most of it goes to New York. Manufacturers estimate that the dairy product of the county for 1878 will be materially greater than in 1877. Mr. Stewart thinks the shipments of butter for Manchester alone, this year, will reach the enormous quantity of 1,500,000 pounds."

SWINE CULTURE.

A controlling factor in the question of profitable dairying is the raising of hogs. If the products of a region are not suited to the growth of swine, the scheme might better be abandoned before much money is wasted in experiment. Here the advantages of the climate stand out bold and enticing. The cultivation of the cereals necessary to hog culture is one of the established facts. Corn, Brazilian artichokes, pease, and all vegetables—roots or grains—needed by the hog raiser, here grow in great abundance and with certainty of yield.

There is a feature of this business that has not been sufficiently enlarged upon, as yet, by the agriculturists of Marshall County. Attention has not been bestowed upon the breed of hogs raised, nor has the subject been considered in a scientific manner. Farming, hog raising and dairying are as susceptible of scientific analysis as are any of the several branches of trade and industry. Fixed laws govern them, and these rules cannot be deviated from one iota without hazard to the enterprise.

For example, if a farmer insists that coarse stock will breed as well and sell as readily as fine strains; if he insists that care is not required to fatten pork and place it in marketable condition, he will surely find that his neighbor, who differs from him in theory and practice, wins the prize away from him in every case.

The statistics show that, in 1866, there were 19,959 hogs of all ages returned in the county; but the grades are not named. In 1874, the total number shown was 56,553, of which 2,592 were Berkshire and 3,318 were Poland-Chinas. Only a little more than ten per cent. of the entire hog crop was blooded; while the long-nosed, thin-flanked animal was pushed upon the market, bringing less in price per pound and a less number of pounds in weight than better animals would have done with the same care and feeding.

The premium car of hogs last year was sent to Chicago from the County Farm, in this county. The average weight in Lamoille, the shipping point, after a drive of perhaps two miles, was 518 pounds; in Chicago, the average weight was 516 pounds. The hogs were Poland-Chinas. The Superintendent of the farm believes in clean pens, pure water and proper protection from weather. The facts above cited bear him out in his theory—a theory entertained by the best breeders in the country, and sustained by common sense.

There is no animal so exceedingly sensitive to climatic changes as a hog. The best of care should be bestowed upon it. Bushes or low sheds should be furnished for protection against sharp winds or scorching sun, while stagnant pools are as injurious to a hog as they are to a man. Pens should be kept dry and clean, deodorized and disinfected several times each week by the use of carbolic acid and water. The too prevalent typhoid fever, which infects the air and the wells of so many farm homes, arises from the filthy sty or the uncared-for barnyard.

Man and animal alike demand cleanliness, or disease will surely follow the violation of natural laws.

SHEEP CULTURE.

Although the culture of sheep does not properly belong to this chapter, we introduce it here in order that our prediction may be comprehensive.

This is a grand region for sheep, when the proper grades are decided upon and necessary preparations made. The flock numbered only 13,249 in 1874, but the farmers are becoming satisfied that there is money in sheep-raising. The best-informed men agree with this statement.

At present, there is little or nothing done in the way of sheep, but the product will be greatly increased during the next decade.

A PREDICTION.

On the strength of the reasonings briefly outlined herein, we feel safe in prophesying that Marshall County is destined to become one of the richest and most profitable dairying regions in the State.

That it is destined to become one of the greatest hog-raising counties of the State.

That is destined to become one of the most noted sheep-growing regions of the State.

The county is new, and men have not determined what branches of industry to pursue; but nature will settle the problem for them, and bear us out in our assertions. The historian who takes up our work fifty years from to-day will refer to this prediction, and admit that it was based on solid calculation.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The first obstacle in the way of successful fruit-growing here is an ignorance of the varieties which can be grown in this climate. This difficulty can be obviated only by careful and intelligent experiment.

When the pioneers first settled on the prairies of Marshall County, they gave neither thought nor labor to the planting of fruit trees. The wild crab-apple, the wild grape and the prolific small fruits which filled wood and marsh, were sufficient to satisfy a taste for variety of diet.

It was several years before trees were set out in any numbers, and then a majority of the farmers merely stuck small trees into the ground, and expected that the marvelous stories told by traveling venders would prove true, without care on the part of the farmer.

The result of such orcharding was naturally very discouraging. If the trees were not killed during the first Winter, they were so stunted by transplanting in unsuitable soil and climate that years of patient nursing alone could save them or make them profitable. As no such attention was given them, they struggled into a blighted life and proved barren.

In 1866, there were out 4,366 fruit trees in bearing, while 61,205 were unproductive. Only 963 pounds of grapes were gathered in all the county. This was at a time when the fruit crop should have been abundant, but the causes assigned were too powerful to be overcome by a mere desire on the part of the farmers.

In 1875, there were 25,810 apple trees, 10,725 cherry trees, 5,498 plum trees, 364 pear trees and 2,718 other varieties of fruits, all in bearing. The number of trees not in bearing aggregated 170,754, but these included young orchards.

These figures show that fruit can be raised here. In most parts of the county, apples will eventually become an excellent crop; but the prize can be won only by skillful management.

A farmer would not think of using an unknown variety of wheat for seed, or a new kind of corn for planting, and then expect to reap a full harvest without proper cultivation of the soil. Why, then, should he expect to grow fruit from unknown trees, without even watching them, to protect them in their early stages from weather and insects?

The best orchards in the county are those which receive the best care. In five years' time, a thrifty yield of fruit may be taken from trees which are three or four years old when planted, if prudent selections of varieties are made.

Let those who wish to have good orchards, first visit the fruit farms of experienced men, and from them learn what to do. Then let the instructions so received be followed to the letter—and within a decade this county will be famous for its fruits, especially for its apples and its pears.

THE COUNTY FARM.

In 1867, the Board of Supervisors decided that they would submit a proposition to the people of the county, relative to the purchase of a farm and the construction of buildings thereon to be used as a County Poor Farm. The following November, the question was voted upon, and received 1,434 affirmative and 280 negative votes. The amount appropriated was $6,000, to be raised by special assessment.

In June, 1868, the first Committee on Poor Farm was designated by the Board. It consisted of Supervisors S. T. Mote, William Barnes, S. Beeson and C. B. Rhodes. After suitable examination of the various sites proposed for the farm, the Committee selected wild prairie in Washington Township, described as the southeast quarter of Section 8, and the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, Town 83 north, Range 19 west. The price per acre is minuted in pencil on the records of the Board, and from that we infer that the original amount was $12. The Clerk of the Board, J. L. Williams, was added to the Committee.

D. S. Kellogg was chosen first Steward. A brick building was erected as a Poor House, and considerable improvement was made during the first two years. T. E. Carey was chosen to succeed Mr. Kellogg as Steward, and the work of developing the property slowly advanced. W. R. Herrick was the next manager, and under him the progress was marked. Less than a year ago, E. E. Hutchins became Superintendent, and is still in charge.

The farm is one of the finest in the county. It is rolling prairie land, of rich soil and well adapted to stock raising and general farming. Of course, the early years of its existence, in its present form, were not profitable ones to the county; but the farm is now upon a self-sustaining basis, including the care of the paupers placed thereon. At present writing, there are over twenty inmates, but the number varies with the seasons, and is likely to reach a much higher one than now shown.

As a prudent measure, to the end that many of the paupers now supported at different points might be placed in charge of the Superintendent, on the farm, a large frame addition to the house is being put up this Summer, and other permanent improvements made. These improvements will cost between $5,000 or $6,000, but are wise and judicious investments. The Supervisors of the county take an active interest in all that pertains to the work.

Last January, the inventory showed the following valuations of farm property:

Land, 240 acres	$8,000 00
Tools, grain on hand, etc	1,042 00
Cattle and live stock	2,546 50
Furniture and fixtures	594 45
Total valuation	$12,182 95

The permanent improvements made in 1877 amounted to $660. The income from the farm was $2,405, and the total expenditures $3,409. This made the cost of sustaining $344 over and above receipts. With ordinarily good returns this year, the farm will sustain itself and care for a large number of helpless poor.

The farm is well managed, and has one of the finest herds of young cattle we have seen in the county. Poland-China hogs are raised, and from this drove the premium car-load was shipped last year. The correct idea has been

grasped by the managers of the institution in regard to the profitable breeding of stock.

In ten years this farm will be not only a source of large revenue and a material aid toward the support of the poor, but it will also be a special object of pride if a proper spirit is shown by the Board of Supervisors.

LE GRAND QUARRY CO.

This incorporated concern is doing a fine business in the eastern part of the county, at Quarry Station and also at Le Grand. The officers of the company are: President, George F. Kirby; Vice President, Isaac B. Howe; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry J. Howe.

The general office is located at Marshalltown, but branch offices are located at various convenient points. From eighty to one hundred and forty men are employed in the different branches of the work at the quarries.

The famous Iowa marble is procured at this company's quarry. This most beautiful formation is used extensively for ornamental work, in trimmings for houses, interior decorations, furniture tops, etc.

The stone has been in use for more than twenty years, and its durability has been thoroughly tested. Competition is sharply made with all other quarries, and the increased sales from Le Grand establish the excellent quality of the material. The stone is varied in the numerous strata, so that a wide range of products is rendered possible. From coarse work to highly polished, elaborately carved cut work, the entire range of variety is shown.

The company is controlled by the same gentlemen who own the stock of the Kirby & Howe Stone Co., of Chicago, and thus another advantage is enjoyed by the co-operation of the two concerns. The Chicago house own a quarry at Lemont, Ill.

Railroad tracks run from the North-Western Road directly to the several quarries.

This industry is an important one in the commercial development of the county.

FIRST GRIST-MILLS.

Wm. Asher built the first grist-mill in 1847. Wm. Asher, John Campbell and Carpenter Gear built the second grist-mill, a part of which is the make-up of the Rock Valley Mills, in 1849. In 1850, the memorable year to the early settlers of Marshall County, called the year of the big flood, when the early settlers were hedged in on every side by the high waters for six weeks, almost every family erected a mill within their own door, for manufacturing their own meal for bread, in the shape of a mortar and pestle, or a grate, on which corn softened by boiling was grated into meal, such a thing as flour being out of the question. In the time of this great scarcity of bread, the ingenuity of the inventive brain was called into requisition to secure bread in the cheapest form of labor and in the easiest possible way. It was during this wet season that Mr. Edward Edwards, a brother-in-law of Wm. H. Weatherly, of Marshalltown, invented a novel mill, near the place where the house of Mrs. Thomas now stands in Marietta Township, in the following manner, to wit: Going into a ravine in which there was much water, during the wet season, he erected a dam, good and strong, then hewing out a large trough with the end which

pointed up stream the heaviest, so that when fastened upon a pivot, with the greater length of the trough pointing down stream it would still balance up stream, fastened this on the end of a long sweep or pole and set forks upright in the ravine a little distance below. On this, he fastened his pole on a pivot, the trough being fastened on the upper and in such a way as to catch the water in his trough as it poured over the dam, and when full, the heft being on the end pointing down stream, it would turn on its pivot and empty itself, and when empty, it would fall back in position again. On the other end of the beam to which the trough was fastened was fixed a heavy pestle so as to strike into a large mortar below, and as the trough would empty, as before stated, it would draw down the pestle with great weight, and when empty, in falling back into position, would raise the pestle for another blow. The mortar was from time to time filled with shelled corn, which in time was beaten or ground into meal by this odd mill which run night and day for several weeks, furnishing a constant supply of meal.

In 1854, Mr. G. W. Woodbury purchased the water power on the Iowa River one mile north of Marshalltown, and the following season had a flour-mill in active motion. He afterward added a distillery and carding machine. In 1874, Mr. Fred Woodbury, son of G. M. Woodbury, removed the old mill and erected a new one at a cost of $60,000 or upward, adding steam fixtures, so that when the water is too high or too low for grinding, he can run it with steam.

The mill familiarly known as the Schofield Mill, on the Iowa River, north of Le Grand, was built by Thomas and Isaiah Schofield in 1856. It has since been rebuilt and added to until it is now a substantial structure, with five runs of buhrs and all the modern improvements necessary to do first-class work. It is now owned and operated by Hiram Hammond and G. W. Benedict, under the firm name of Hammond & Benedict.

Dr. Hixson built and operated a flouring-mill in an early day, near the mouth of Minerva Creek. The mill failed to prove a success, and the doctor abandoned the enterprise and let it go down.

Mr. Wm. Hill built a steam flouring-mill at Marietta in 1858, but finding it costly to run by steam, took into partnership Mr. Marshall Bishop, and removed the mill to the Iowa River, two miles west of Albion; after operating it some considerable length of time, they sold to Mr. Abraham Stanley, of Albion, and the mill was burned while owned by him, in the month of May, A. D. 1876. There are good steam flouring-mills owned and operated, one in State Center, one in Marshalltown, and one in Edenville, and a good flouring-mill built by Ralls & Willets on South Timber Creek in Le Grand Township, run by water-power.

SPECULATIVE AND PROPHETIC.

The man who cannot find something to love and applaud in the land he has chosen for a home, is devoid of the elements of patriotism—that devotion which cements these States and preserves the Union in indissoluble bonds. But where one finds a region so abundant in natural advantages, so enchanting in landscape, and so salubrious in climate as this in which we write these lines, the lack of patriotic enthusiasm falls little below a crime in magnitude and character.

That such a deficiency does not exist in the hearts of Marshall County men and women we have learned by personal investigation. The residents are

proud of their homes and ambitious that the world should know of it. Nature smiled when these broad acres were perfected. The gradual action of the elements resulted in artistic forms of hillock, plain and valley, as though the creative force had endowed the agents of transformation with esthetic attributes. The crude touches in the landscape are found where the water-courses still push their way through gorge and marsh, and offer a protest against criticism, as though to impress one with the idea that their work is but half performed. As an artist might turn in angry warning upon one who was bold enough to speak harshly of his sketch when but half completed, so do the smaller streams speak volumes to the thoughtful mind, which is prepared by culture to commune with Nature. The graceful sweep of field, which now gladdens the heart of the expectant husbandman, was once the bed of such a stream as this. Ages ago, the process of evolution began, and countless years have passed since first the impeding twigs or pebbles changed the direction of the waters. The results of Nature's ceaseless workings are now beheld in the lovely range of prairies, dotted with homesteads and beautified by waving grain.

There is a township in the county known as Eden. The traveler may well pause to admire the scene and speculate upon the comparative beauties of the original and modern region. It is almost impossible for man to conceive of a more delightful combination of hill and dell than that which unrolls itself before his eye, in grateful succession, as he journeys slowly through it. The popular Eastern idea of Iowa is that the monotony of landscape is wearisome to eye and brain; that the prairie reaches away like some limitless sea, which is unruffled by a breeze, until the horizon swallows it up in very desperation. The truth is, that no Eastern field presents the variety of conformation that these fertile ranges do. From some elevation one may see far away, but from a carriage, one's vision is intercepted before the eye is fairly satisfied with the glimpse obtained. The waves of land are not in mathematical regularity, like some humanly planned creation, but are as broken in outline as the face of some great mountain. The characteristic difference between mountain and prairie is that the former is crude, from upheaval of rock and from the action of mighty tempests, while here, the gradual mounds have been shaped by the constant deposit of sediment from the stream that lapped their base. The sinuous course of rivers is traceable as distinctly as when the northern waters rushed through their winding beds. Here a gentle ascent widens and lifts itself into a ridge which bends, with graceful sweep, but increasing proportions, far out of sight behind that mound yonder. Two rivers met here, one day, and ever after separated, to unite again where the ridge descends to the level of the plain. The mound was once an island, caused by the eddy that swirled just beyond the force of the river stream.

Thus has the prairie land been made as is explained in the article upon the geologic formation of the county.

The beautiful lands are by no means confined to the south of Linn or Timber Creeks. The north is equally fine, where the immediate vicinity of the river is left. The northwestern townships are as desirable as man can hope for, and taken all in all, this county is one of the most charming in the State.

The future of Marshall County is no idle speculation. Long ago, the period of uncertainty was past, and the continued development of natural resources guaranteed. There are within the reach of man the grandest possibilities for those who earnestly seek to secure them. The population of the county now exceeds 20,000 souls, and the fixedness of the interest in the improvement of the region is beyond peradventure. The county cannot retrograde so long as

the ambitious spirit which at present controls Marshalltown exists. At the close of this century, the population should equal 75,000, at the rate of increase enjoyed during the past decade; but such a percentage is neither a reasonable nor a desirable expectation. There undoubtedly will be 50,000 people here within the limit of the county before another quarter of a century rolls by. Marshalltown is destined to improve in every way and maintain its high rank as an enterprising city.

The following is the total value of each assessment of the county of Marshall from 1858 to 1875: 1858, $1,975,643; 1859, $2,133,297; 1860, $2,527,750; 1861, $1,029,697; 1862, $1,900,775; 1863, $1,844,742; 1864, $2,226,158; 1865, $2,173,184; 1866, $3,300,979; 1867, $3,361,163; 1868, $3,406,985; 1869, $3,859,626; 1870, $4,117,613; 1871, $4,681,720; 1872, $4,860,846; 1873, $4,819,310; 1874, $4,941,873; 1875, $5,414,818.

It will be observed that the assessments for 1861, 1862 and 1863 were light, owing to the pressure marked at the commencement of the war. These figures show an increase of taxable property in the county from 1858 to 1875—a period of seventeen years—to be $3,439,175, showing a yearly increase of the taxable property of the county for the last seventeen years to be $202,304. The probability is, that the true estimate of the real wealth of Marshall County is over $12,000,000. Even at this ratio of taxation for the next twenty-five years, the county will then have a taxable property in Marshall county of $10,000,000, the true value of which would be at least $25,000,000.

How marked have been the transformations in the social world since the organization of Marshall County! The slow-moving ox-cart has given place to the stately family carriage, the patient beast to the spirited blooded horse. Those who made pilgrimages to primitive altars for the worship of God, now bow their heads in costly piles of stone and brick, and offer devotional sacrifices in the scores of church edifices which stand so thickly in every portion of the land.

School houses have been erected at almost all the crossings of section-line roads, and educational advantages are offered the children of the pioneers. Nor is the system of instruction as of old, but a slow inadequate exercise of the mental powers. The methods then were like the ox-cart itself in movement and result; all was plodding, heavy, ungraceful, unskilled. But now the youthful brain is stimulated by the most carefully arranged gradations. The child, from the first, has just the point of intelligence appealed to that is necessary for his swiftest growth. And with the mental stimulus the physical is roused as well: the whole nature is included in the training. By rapid and certain stages, the pupil is brought to the desired knowledge, and the result is a quick and well-balanced development that shames the cumbrous growth of earlier years. There need no longer be any proportion of illiterate persons in the census returns. The avenues to education are as open as the highways, and he who will not walk, at least a little way in them, must be indeed a blind and unworthy creature. That which a large proportion of our fathers and forefathers lacked was opportunity. With capacities equal to those of the present, circumstances often dwarfed and misdirected them. But this cannot be urged now. In all directions the scope has widened; male and female alike have the range of all fields of learning. But a few years ago, the question of the equal education of the sexes was one that agitated the enlightened world; to-day, it is practically settled; and what then seemed to involve momentous resolution and possibly large social destruction, is now one of the smoothest running wheels in the whole machinery of life. Thus rapid have been the steps toward enlightenment—thus long and grand the strides toward universal freedom.

A prophet who should in this day attempt to forecast the future, could scarcely dip his wand in too bright colors. He would be safe in exaggeration, safe in seeming to exceed even the bounds of possibility. From the near past, what may we not hope and expect in the near future? We are growing to look upon miracles as commonplace. The bump of wonder is likely to be wholly obliterated from the phrenological chart. And the West, young and vigorous as it is, is not a whit behind older civilization, but leads off already in many ways, and is likely yet to distance all by the strength of its sinews and the courage of its health.

These reflections come up naturally from the contemplation of a portion of country like this county of Marshall, which we have been studying in all its phases, with a view to a thorough understanding of its present status and of its future possibilities. It would be too much like flattery to apply them strictly to Marshall; but it is simply truth to apply them to the West as a whole, and surely no one will deny that Marshall is a typical Western region.

One sure sign of continued progress is that progress no longer startles people. With what *sang froid* even the wonders of the telephone are accepted; for within the year of the application of that wonderful principle, we find that business men here, as in older places, make nothing of connecting their houses and offices with the bewitched wire on which speech travels audibly. It is not a matter of wonder; it is accepted as the most natural and commonplace thing in the world. No one's equanimity is disturbed, no one's pulse quickened.

The tendency is to universalize. Regions no longer produce types—all are cosmopolitan. The West, which was for a long time the synonym of the New, the Crude, the Out-of-reach, is to-day just as accessible, just as central, has just as many advantages as the East. And it is a little younger, and spryer, and more eager, and more daring, and for that reason, rather leads in the march. We have said that the West wonders at nothing, and yet the world wonders at the West!

It is by comparison that we best mark progress. It will be interesting, and no doubt even amusing, a quarter of a century hence, to take, for example, the pages of this history, and, reading of Marshall County as it was, to note how old-fashioned and moderate were our estimates of its possibilities; from the height of its achievement to look back to the level of its aspirations. Some may then speak of its early days with perhaps the half-pitying, half-charitable affection with which men speak of their youth. Yet there will never be a day when Marshall will not be proud of its youth—of that youth's mighty brawn, of its equal courage, of its efforts that would not be stinted, of its determination that would not be balked. There will never be a day when the men who began the structure, and laid its foundations so strong and broad, will not be gratefully remembered by those who are at work on its towers and pinnacles, and adding the finishing beauty to its vastness. Had the pioneer been shiftless, and idle, and uncivilized, the generations that followed him would have been the same. But we are safe in hoping what we do when we remember from what seed the present has sprung. It is not arrogating all the greatness to To-day, but it is giving honor to Yesterday, when we boast of what is being done, and augur for the future still more remarkable achievements. It is because the root was sound that the plant has thriven and flowered so beautifully. Honor to the pioneer! Honor to the good right arm that turned the fruitful furrow! Honor to the patient ones who helped him to toil and build and endure!

WAR RECORD.

When, on the 12th of April, 1861, the Southern rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, it found this vast North unarmed, untrained in the art of war, and in a state of such profound peace as to warrant the belief that hostilities could not be begun by those who had, since the foundation of this Union, boasted loudly of their loyalty to the Constitution of the United States. The rumors of disaffection that had alarmed the more watchful, had aroused but trifling fears in the breasts of the great mass of Northern citizens. War between the States had, prior to that time, been deemed an impossibility. The sentiments of fraternal unity were so deep-abiding in the hearts of the North that treason was regarded as an improbable crime, and overt acts of antagonism to the government too base in their intent to be worthy of serious consideration.

But the hand of the aged Ruffian, as he laid the blazing torch upon the gun within Stevens' battery, lighted a flame which spread throughout the land with electric rapidity, and illumined the nation with a glare that revealed the truth of rebel threats. The boom of that first gun awakened the passive people to the dread reality of their position. From Maine to Oregon, from Superior to the Ohio, the country arose, as with a single impulse, to respond to the demands of the hour. There was no need of prompting them, no need of canvassing for strength, no hesitating as to measures, no thought of compromise. But one course could be pursued, and that the people comprehended as though inspired by some higher mentor. The Union must be preserved. Each individual member of society felt the urgent necessity of prompt and concerted action. Towns did not wait to hear tidings from sister towns; each heard in the roar of brave old Sumter's guns a summons direct, imperative and irresistible, for aid in the defense of the nation's honor. Rivals in business and in politics grasped each other's hands and hurried forth, side by side, rivals no longer, save in their eagerness to enroll first their names upon the list of citizen-soldiery.

Almost simultaneous with the news of the attack upon Sumter, came the call from President Lincoln for troops. In the remote towns and rural localities, where telegraphic communication had not then penetrated, the appeal and the response were recorded at the same time.

On the 15th of April, the President issued his call for 75,000 ninety-days troops. The State of Iowa was peculiarly fortunate in having as its Chief Executive Samuel J. Kirkwood, whose loyalty and unceasing devotion to the cause of the Union have embalmed his name forever in the annals of the State. Within thirty days after the President's demand was made public, Iowa had a regiment in the field.

If it was within the province of this work to relate the story of Marshall's loyalty, the limits of this volume would be extended far beyond those anticipated by the publishers. Some future historian, we have no doubt, will find a fruitful topic in this record of war, and lay before the people of this county a narrative of unsurpassed interest. Surely the opportunity exists and awaits the patient labors of a competent writer.

It is impossible here to relate more than the incidents peculiarly local in their character, to give a summary of the movements of the several regiments in which Marshall County men were enrolled in the field, and to preserve the roster of those who formed the host which went forth to battle for the Union from the various townships within the limits of the county.

The *Times* of July 16, 1861, says: "Thursday last, the 11th, was the time appointed for the departure of our military company for their rendezvous at Burlington. The evening before their departure, divine service was held at

the Court House, which was attended by all the soldiers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Truesdell. Four o'clock Thursday morning, was the time fixed upon for starting. At that hour, the drums were beat, bells rung and other noises made to arouse the drowsy inhabitants. Soon, nearly every man, woman and child in town was on the spot to say good-bye; some to brothers, others to sons, and still others to dear friends. All bore up nobly. We observed very little shedding of tears among the multitude, while the soldiers bore themselves manly throughout the trying scene. Everything being in readiness, the soldiers were soon on their way to Marengo. There they met the company from that town, who were awaiting the arrival of our boys that they might accompany each other to Burlington."

In July, 1861, we begin to get letters from the boys in camp, though as yet none from the field. These letters show how novel a thing was soldiering to them, and sometimes how hard. The fare was often a source of much indignation and annoyance, and the poorly supplied barracks were painfully in contrast to the comforts of home so lately left. Later, when the boys got to work in earnest, their letters had other things to talk about, and there is little doubt but that their preparatory experience was more trying than their actual hard service. At the very outset, however, there were efforts at home to relieve even their discomforts. Propositions were made to send them a "box of good things, to show they were not forgotten," and to furnish blankets, since the government had not then had time to supply her soldiery any outfit. Of course, all these appeals were promptly and generously responded to by the mothers, wives and sweethearts that were left behind.

From "Camp Warren," Burlington, July 26th, one sprightly soldier-boy writes to those at home of their experiences:

"As for myself, I could not be hired to go back home; neither could you, were you here. The Bowen Guards marched to the Mississippi this forenoon, to wash their clothes, and also themselves. You would laugh to see us washing, I know. We do not wash in the same manner as the ladies of Marshall do: it doesn't take *us* all day to do a washing. This is the way we do it: We first dip them in the river, put on a little soap, rub them some, dry them, and they are ready for use. We don't use indigo, starch, washboards and such 'fixin's.' They're humbugs! * * I'll tell you what I had to eat for supper: Fresh bread, bacon, coffee, sugar and slathers of apple sauce. We have all the apples we want. They're not very ripe, but they're tip top. Lon Rogers and myself went out yesterday, hunting rations, and we got all the apples and potatoes we could carry. We first ask for them, and if they refuse to give them to us, we borrow them. I would give all the money I've got if the Marshall folks could be here to see and hear what a big time we have every evening from six to nine o'clock. Some are singing "Old Hundred," some "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," etc., some fiddling, some dancing, some running, some playing cards, some telling stories, some making war speeches, and, in fact, almost every performance you ever heard or read of can be witnessed here every evening." And so, in light-hearted fashion, the amateur soldier runs on. This was but the froth on the cup that had suffering and death in its dregs.

The *Times* of May 22, 1861, asks: "What is the reason we cannot have a daily mail? In these days of great war excitement, it is a shame that we are compelled to wait forty-eight hours for news. Let a petition be circulated for a daily mail from Marengo to this place. We see that the people along the line from Cedar Falls to Fort Dodge are making efforts to get a daily mail established. If they succeed, why not we?"

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES AND VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt	Adjutant
Art	Artillery
Bat	Battle or Battalion
Col	Colonel
Capt	Captain
Corp	Corporal
Comsy	Commissary
com	commissioned
cav	cavalry
captd	captured
desrtd	deserted
disab	disabled
disd	discharged
e	enlisted
excd	exchanged
inf	infantry
inv	invalid
I. V. I	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
kld	killed
Lieut	Lieutenant
Maj	Major
m. o	mustered out
prmtd	promoted
prisr	prisoner
Regt	Regiment
re-e	re-enlisted
res	resigned
Sergt	Sergeant
trans	transferred
vet	veteran
V. R. C	Veteran Reserve Corps
wd	wounded
hon. disd	honorably discharged

FIFTH INFANTRY.

The regiment was mustered in at Burlington, July 15, 1861, and ordered to Keokuk August 2, from which point they were sent into Missouri for a few days in pursuit of bushwhackers, after which they were sent to St. Louis, and from thence ordered to Jefferson City, Mo., and from there to Boonville, Mo.; thence followed the rebel army under Price to Springfield, Mo., and on their return, encamped at Syracuse until the following February, when they were moved across the country to St. Louis, and thence by transport to Cairo, where they remained a few weeks and were transferred to Cape Girardeau They were then marched to New Madrid, where they had a skirmish with the enemy. After the fall of New Madrid, they crossed the Mississippi and marched to Tiptonville to intercept and capture rebels, who were attempting to escape from Island No. 10. They were then ordered back to New Madrid, thence to a point above Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, thence by way of Cairo and the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, to take part in the operations before Corinth.

Upon the evacuation of Corinth, they followed the rebels to Rienzi, and afterward remained in camp at Clear Creek, Rienzi and Jacinto until Sept. 18, 1862, when they started for Iuka, where, on the 19th, they took part in the battle of Iuka, where Co. A went into a fight with 43 men, and had 27 killed and wounded. It was here that the regiment distinguished itself, so that it was complimented very highly by the Generals commanding. The position they held was in support of a battery, which, in consequence of a superiority of numbers of the enemy, was at one time captured; but rallying to the rescue, the Fifth Regiment retook the battery with the terrible loss above mentioned. They returned to Jacinto on the 21st of September, thence moved to Corinth to take part in the battle at that place. Engaged in the pursuit of the rebels after that battle, they remained in camp at Corinth until November, when they joined the expedition against Vicksburg, going by way of Holly Springs to Oxford, thence to Memphis, where they remained in camp until Spring of 1863.

From here they were ordered to Helena, thence in the Yazoo Pass expedition. After their return to Helena, they moved to Milliken's Bend, and through Louisiana to a point below Vicksburg, and thence by gunboat to a point below Grand Gulf, Miss. From here they were ordered to Raymond and Jackson, and back to the battle of Champion Hills.

After this, they engaged in the pursuit of the rebels to Vicksburg, and took part in the charge on the 22d of May.

They then took their places in the siege of Vicksburg, where they remained until the last of June, when they were ordered to Black River, to confront the enemy coming to the relief of Vicksburg.

They returned to Vicksburg July 1, and remained in camp until Sept. 1, when they were ordered to Helena for the purpose of joining the expedition against Little Rock, but were from there ordered to Chattanooga by way of Corinth, marching a considerable portion of the distance They were then transferred to the Seventeenth Corps, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where the regiment lost 30 men in killed and wounded, and 8 officers and 76 men taken prisoners, leaving only 65 men in the regiment who answered at roll call that evening. They afterward went down the river to Stevenson and Huntsville, Ala., where they remained all Winter. In April, 1864 the veterans of the regiment went home on furloughs, and on their return were placed on the railroads to do guard duty, being most of the Summer at Kingston, Ga., They pursued the rebel Gen. Wheeler in the last raid to the rear of Sherman, in June, 1864, traveling during the time nearly nine hundred miles, and being three weeks without blankets or change of clothing.

About the last of July, 1864, the *non*-veterans of the regiment were mustered out of service, leaving 180 men, who, on application to the War Department, were transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry, leaving eleven officers without a command, who were mustered out of service Sept. 28, 1864, at Gen. Kilpatrick's headquarters, fifteen miles south of Atlanta, Ga.

Col. Jabez Banbury, com. 2d lieut. Co. D, July 15, 1861, prmtd. capt. Feb. 26, 1862, prmtd. July 14, '62, prmtd. col. April 23, 1863.

Company B.

Shelledy, James A., e. July 15, 1861, wd. in Miss.

Company D.

Capt. Wells S. Rice, com. July 15, 1861, resd. Dec. 2, 1861.

Capt. Obed Caswell, com. 2d lieut. July 15, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 26, 1862, prmtd. capt. July 14, 1862, resd. Jan. 15, 1863.

Capt. John E. Page, e. as sergt. July 1, 1861, prmtd. 1st sergt. July 14, 1862, wd. at Iuka, prmtd. capt. Jan. 16, 1863, captd. at Tunnell Hill Nov. 25, 1863, resd. April 28, 1865.

First Lieut. Benj. Jervis, e. as sergt. July 1, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 3, 1862, wd. at Iuka, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 29, 1863, resd. Aug. 7, 1863.

First Lieut. Michael Hoffman, e. as sergt. July 1, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 29, 1863, wd. at Champion Hills, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1863, captd. at Tunnell Hill, Tenn.

Sergt. Clarington Poynes, e. July 1, 1861.

Sergt. Haman A. Jones, e. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka, disd. April 3, 1863, wds.

Sergt. M. F. Anson, e. July 1, 1861.

Sergt. E. L. Oviatt, e. July 1, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.

Corp. Wm. C. Hausafus, e. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka, disd. Nov. 14, 1863.

Corp. F. M. Hooven, e, July 1, 1861, captd. at Iuka.

Corp. Marshall Anson, e. July 1, 1861.

Corp. M. V. B. Drum, e. July 1, 1861, died July 4, 1862, at Camp Springs, Miss.

Corp. Andrew Nedler, e. July 1, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.

Corp. Wm. R. Brush, c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka, trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.
Corp. Jas. Johnston, c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka.
Corp. Wm. H. Hartman, c. July 1, 1861, died Oct. 11, 1862, of wds. received at Iuka.
Corp. Edwin Bissell, c. July 1, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.
Corp. Geo. F. Morey, c. July 1, 1861, disd. May 20, 1862, disab.
Wagoner Watson Cunningham, c. July 1, 1861.
Abbott, Washington, c. July 1, 1861, disd. July 24, 1862, disab.
Allen, S., c. July 1, 1861, died July 2, 1862, at Farmington.
Arnold, W. S., c. July 1, 1861.
Bishop, F. M., c. July 1, 1861.
Blaney, O. S., c. July 1, 1861
Brush, Wm. R., c. July 1, 1861.
Braddy, Caleb, c. July 1, 1861, disd. July 26, 1862, disab.
Canfield, A. N., c. July 1, 1861.
Carter, M., c. July 1, 1861.
Cornish, A., c. July 1, 1861.
Dancer, Vincent, c. July 1, 1861.
Deeter, A., c. July 1, 1862.
Decker, L., c. July 1, 1861, prmtd. corp., captd. at Chattanooga.
Detrick, Jos., c. July 1, 1861.
Denbow, R. C. H., c. July 1, 1861, disd. July 8, 1862.
Doising, Chas., c. July 1, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps. Feb. 15, 1864.
Eakins, Geo. P., c. July 1, 1861.
Eagan, C. J., c. July 1, 1861.
Ferguson, George B., c. July 1, 1861, disd. April 12, 1862, disab.
Franklin, Thos. A., c. July 1. 1861, died Nov. 19, 1861.
Gard, C., c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills, disd. Dec. 22, 1863.
Hoffman, Samuel, c. July 1, 1861.
Hughes, E. H., c. July 1, 1861, died Nov. 28, 1862, at Syracuse, Mo.
Hocket, S. B., c. July 1, 1861.
Hayes, S., c. July 1, 1861, died Nov. 24, 1863, in Sycamore, Mo.
Jones, H. A., c. July 1, 1861.
King, W. F., c. July 1, 1861, died April 8, 1862.
Kings, W., c. July 1, 1861.
Lantis, G., c. July 1, 1861, died Jan. 14, 1862, at Mo.
Loram, W. J., c. July 1, 1861, died March 31, 1862.
Marshall, J. H., c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills.
Miller, John, c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills, captd. at Chattanooga.
Mills, S. S., c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka.
McNutt, Wm., c. July 1, 1861.
Mills, N., c. July 1, 1861, disd. Nov. 14, 1862, disab.
Mathers, J. O., c. July 1, 1861.
Niles, A. B., c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka.
Oswald, Jacob, c. July 1, 1861, kld. in bat. of Iuka.
Parett, W. B., c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka, disd. Jan. 7, 1863, disab.
Phillips, R. S., c. July 1, 1861.
Phillips, Amos, c. July 1, 1861.
Poynes, C., c. July 1, 1861, prmtd. corp.
Reynolds, Jas., c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka.
Rogers, A., c. July 1, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.
Rogers, Geo., c. July 1, 1861, captd. at Madison Station, Ala.
Sawyer, A., c. July 1, 1861, disd. Oct. 14, 1862, disab.
Sipe, Jacob, c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka.
Smith, C., c. July 1, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.
Snyder, B. F., c. July 1, 1861, disd. Nov. 25, 1862, for gunshot wd.
Starry, Benjamin, c. July 1, 1861, died at St. Louis Dec. 28, 1861.
Stallings, S., c. July 1, 1861.
Strong, F. E., c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka.
Wescott, C. A., c. July 1, 1861.
Williams, S. W., c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka.
Wescott, Riley, c. July 1, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.
Williams, T. C., c. July 1, 1861, disd. Sept. 5, 1862.
Wright, R. N., c. July 1, 1861, disd. Aug. 16, 1862.
Woodward, Wm., c. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka, died Jan. 25, 1863.

Company C.

Daniel, Conners, c, Feb. 25, 1862.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Edminster, W. L., c. March 24, 1864.

Company B.

Coats, David, c. Sept. 17, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Aug. 16, 1862.
Downing, C. A., c. Sept. 13, 1861, disd. June 14, 1862, disab.
Frayer, J. B., c. Sept. 13, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Hartwell, H. E., c. Aug. 15, 1861, died Nov. 8, 1861, at Springfield, Mo.
Hughs, R. H., c. Sept. 17, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died at Memphis.
Ives, Owen, c. Sept. 13, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Kelly, Z. W., c. Sept. 12, 1861, kld. at Shiloh April 6, '62.
Lockwood, W. B., c. Sept. 17, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died Jan. 16, 1863.
Millis, Lott, c. Sept. 15, 1861, disd. March 27, 1862, disab.
Millis, Wm., c. Sept. 15, 1861.
Murray, Rudolph, c. Sept. 15, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, kld. at bat. Corinth Oct. 4, 1862.
Selder, Robert, c. Sept. 17, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Williams, B. H., c. Sept. 15, 1861, disd. Dec. 26, 1861.

Company C.

Caughey, Homer, c. Aug. 10, 1861, disd. May 20, 1862, disab.
Maxwell, Thos. W., c. March 30, 1864, disd.

Company D.

Edwards, Chas. F., c. Nov. 21, 1864.
Lance, H. A., c. March 22, 1864.
Knapp, Thos. J., c. March 28, 1864.

Company E.

Anderson, C., c. March 20, 1864.

Company F.

Beck, Matthias, c. March 31, 1864.
Engeldinger, Peter, c. March 31, 1864.
Hahn, V., c. March 31, 1864.
Lumback, Jacob, c. March 31, 1864.
White, B. H., c. March 31, 1864.

Company G.

Sears, Levi B., c. April 24, 1864.
Williams, Wimmer, c. April 25, 1864.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Enlisted in October, 1861, and went to St. Louis the November following. They spent the Winter in the interior of Missouri, doing valuable service in capturing rebels and supplies of horses, food and ammunition.

In March, 1862, the regiment moved to Tennessee, and took an active part in the battle of Shiloh, having forty-five killed, including those who died of wounds afterward, and 180 wounded. Gen. McClernand, commanding the division, spoke in his official dispatch in the highest terms of the conduct of the regiment in that action. The Spring and Summer following were spent in the siege of Corinth and occupation of Bolivar.

The Eleventh was in Gen. Ord's column at Iuka, and at the second battle of Corinth, taking part in the pursuit of Price and Van Dorn to Ripley, immediately thereafter.

At the famous assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, the Eleventh, with other regiments of the brigade, took active part. On this memorable occasion, Maj. Foster, of this regiment, who was in command of the skirmishers, received favorable commendation from superior officers for the many deeds of valor displayed by the brave boys under his command.

From Vicksburg, the regiment went to Mechanicsville, Miss.; thence to Snyder's Bluff, May 31, 1863, where they remained until June 4th. They were then ordered back to Vicksburg, where they stayed till the 23d of the same month, when they were removed to Fox Plantation, Miss.; thence to Jackson; thence to Black River Bridge, July 13th. Two days later, they went to Clinton, Miss.; thence returned to Black River Bridge, and back once more to Vicksburg, July 28th, remaining until the 21st of August, when they moved to Monroe, La.; thence to Bayou Macon, and back again to Vicksburg, where they remained most of the time until February 18, 1864, when they went to Meridian, Miss.; thence to Canton, March 1, and back to Vicksburg, where they remained until March 13th.

From Vicksburg the regiment came to Davenport, on veteran furlough, and remained from March 22, 1864, to April 25th, when, once more shouldering their guns, they started for the scene of strife, and, going by the way of Cairo, Ill., Paducah, Ky., Clifton, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., arriving at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864, and were before Atlanta from July 17th to August 25th; from there moved to East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864, and were mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865, and disbanded at Davenport.

Company A.

Kellogg, F. M., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company B.

Capt. Benj. F. Rose, e. as private Sept. 17, 1861, prmtd. capt. Aug. 30, 1863, missing in action at Atlanta July 22, 1864, m. o. March 27, 1865.
First Lieut. Wm. H. Weatherby, com. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. in battle of Corinth, resd. Feb. 18, 1863.
First Lieut. Ira Pfoutz, e. as corp. Sept. 15, 1861, prmtd. to 1st lieut. Sept. 19, 1863, wd. near Atlanta, disd. Oct. 7, 1864, disab.
Second Lieut. Philip D. Beaty, com. Oct. 1, 1861, resd. Dec., 1861.
Sergt. Jas. Denbow, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. March 3, 1863.
Corp. J. S. Deeter, e. Sept. 18, 1861.
Corp. S. Mooney, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
Musician John K. Stough, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
Bennett, J., e. Feb. 29, 1864, captd. at Atlanta.
Brockway, S. S., e. Sept. 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Blundon, E., e. Sept. 17, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Blundon, John W., e. Sept. 17, 1861.
Conway, L. N., e. Sept. 18, 1861, wd. near Atlanta.
Cardiff, John W., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Clark, John, e. Sept. 5, 1861, died Feb. 23, 1863, at Lake Providence, La.
Clifford, Wm. H., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Cox, J. F., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
Dale, David, e. Sept. 16, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Davis, R. M., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
Denton, Martin, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Estep, John H., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
Estep, T. C., e. March 31, 1864.
Fairman, John A., e. Sept. 12, 1861, died May 19, 1862.
Gard, David, e. Sept. 18, 1861, disd. Feb. 20, 1863.
Garwood, Addison, e. Sept. 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, trans. to Inv. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
Hunslong, F., e. March 31, 1864.
Holcomb, William D., e. Sept. 12, 1861, died Jan. 4, 1862.
Hockett, Joseph L., e. Sept. 12, 1861, wd. near Kenesaw Mountain.
Hobart, John H., e. Sept. 16, 1861, captd. near Atlanta.
Hastings, Joseph B., e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
Hobbs, A. W., e. Sept. 16, 1861, disd. April 10, 1863, died April 25, 1863, at St. Louis.
Hedrick, S. L., e. Sept. 18, 1861.
Hammond, C. W., e. Sept. 16, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, Corinth, and near Atlanta, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Jessup, Joseph B., e. Sept. 16, 1861, died Jan. 22, 1862.
Knapp, Nathan, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
King, Joseph, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
Letner, Wm. B., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
Laplant, Joseph L., e. Sept. 12, 1861.
Laplant, L. J., e. Sept. 15, 1861.
Myers, Wm. H., e. Sept. 5, 1862, kld. at Atlanta.
McCombs, Jno. A., e. Sept. 15, 1861.
Meyers, Jas. C., e. Sept. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Millen, Geo. W., e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. June 27, 1865.
Millen, Wm., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Marsh, Jas., e. Sept. 16, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Orr, John, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Perry, Peter, e. Sept. 16, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1864, disab.
Rockhill, D. D., e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 21, 1862, disab.
Richard, Jos., e. Sept. 19, 1861, captd. at Atlanta.
Rutan, John, e. Sept. 16, 1861, kld. near Atlanta.
Stough, Henry, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
Stevens, Austin, e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Southwick, A. H., e. Sept. 12, 1861.
Shafer, David, e. Sept. 24, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Smith, Thos. C., e. Sept. 17, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Voris, Wm. W., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Weitzell, Jacobs, e. Sept. 17, 1861.

Company H.

Coleman, David, e March 28, 1864, died in Atlanta.
Insley, Jos., e. March 31, 1861, died Dec. 3, 1863.
Joy, Henry M., e. March 31, 1864.
Tewksbury, C. E., March 28, 1864.
Stewart, Geo. W., e. March 28, 1864.
Winchel, H., e. March 29, 1864.

Company K.

Printz, Isaac, e. Sept. 11, 1861, died at Vicksburg.
Rogers, Wm., e. Sept. 20, 1861, died in Chicago Sept 18, 1863.

UNASSIGNED.

Johnson, Jno. C., e. March 23, 1864.
Sparks, Jason C., e. March 31, 1864.
Snyder, S. S., e. March 30, 1864.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

was recruited under the President's proclamation of July 22, 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp McClellan, near Davenport. There were 989 men on the rolls. Maj. M. M. Crocker, of the Second Regiment, was commissioned Colonel. From November 20th to December 11th, the regiment remained at Benton Barracks, and was assigned to garrison duty at Jefferson City during the Winter. In March, Col. Crocker received orders to report to Gen. Grant; and on the 8th of that month, 1862, the regiment left, by railroad, for St. Louis, where it embarked for Pittsburg Landing, arriving on the 23d. Col. Crocker reported to Gen. McClernand, commanding First Division, and with the Eleventh Iowa and Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois, constituted the First Brigade, under Col. Richard Oglesby. At Shiloh, on the first day, it was under fire for ten consecutive hours, and gallantly sustained the reputation of Iowa troops. On that day, Lieut. Col. Price and Major Shane were wounded, and the regiment lost 24 killed, 139 wounded and 9 missing. A few days after the battle of Shiloh the army was re-organized, and the Thirteenth was placed in the Sixth Division, and attached to the Third Brigade, composed of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Regiments, Col. M. M. Crocker commanding, soon becoming known as the "Iowa Brigade." About this time, Lieut. Col. Price resigned, Maj. Shane was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. G. M. Van Hosen became Major. The command participated in the siege of Corinth, and became a part of the garrison at that place when evacuated by the rebel forces.

After remaining at Corinth two months, the regiment marched to Bolivar, Tenn., to look after the enemy, but returned to Corinth September 12th.

Its next movement was under Gen. Ord, in a march on Iuka, and returned to Corinth about the 1st of October, where it was engaged on the 3d and 4th; but although under heavy artillery fire for some time, its losses were light. On Sunday morning, October 5th, the command joined in pursuit of the rebels, which was continued to Ripley. On its return, the regiment reached Corinth October 11th, where it remained three weeks, when it joined in the campaign, under Gen. Grant, against Vicksburg, via Holly Springs and Granada. It reached "Yocana" Creek, when, Holly Springs having been lost, the army countermarched to the frontier of Tennessee, and arrived at Memphis Jan. 13, 1863. On the 20th, it embarked on steamers, moving down the river to Duckport, La.; but, without disembarking, returned to Milliken's Bend, where it remained a fortnight. It then moved to Providence and went into camp for two months, working much of the time on the Lake Providence Canal. While here the army was re-organized, and the Thirteenth became a part of the First Division, Seventeenth Corps, observation, Gen. McPherson commanding. Shortly after, Col. Crocker was promoted to be a Brigadier General, when Lieut. Col. Shane was commissioned Colonel of the regiment.

In August, it was engaged with a portion of the navy in wrecking and dismantling gunboats that had been sunk by rebel torpedoes in Yazoo River. It also participated in a campaign against Monroe, La., under Gen. Stevenson. September 3d, it went into quarters at Vicksburg, where it remained four months. From February 4 to March 4, 1864, it was with the forces under Gen. Sherman in the famous raid on Meridian. On its return from this raid, most of the men having re-enlisted, it was declared a veteran organization, and officers and men were given "thirty days in their own State," and were homeward bound on the 7th of March.

April 16th, they were off to the wars again, arriving at Huntsville, Ala., May 20th, thence to Ackworth, Ga., joining Sherman's army on the 8th of June. Its first

battle in the Atlanta campaign was at Kenesaw Mountain, and was almost continuously under fire until July 20th, when it took position before Atlanta, three miles away. On the 21st, the Iowa Brigade, under Col. Shane, lost 226 men in twenty-seven minutes, in a splendid assault on a rebel fort. Again engaged on the 22d, and suffered severely. On the 28th, gallantly fought, having been ordered to reinforce a portion of the line hard pressed by the enemy.

It participated in Sherman's famous march to the sea, and a portion of the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Kennedy, entered Columbia and hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the rebel capitol.

The Thirteenth, after a long and honorable career, was mustered out, paid off and disbanded at Davenport, Iowa, July 28 and 29, 1865.

Maj. Thos. P. Marshall, com. capt. Co. H, Nov. 2, 1861, prmtd. maj. July 23, 1864, wd. near Atlanta, resd. April 6, 1865.

Company A.

Parsons, D. M., e. March 30, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.

Company C.

Sergt. Geo. H. Ruple, e. Sept. 28, 1862, vet. March 10, '64.
Ellis, A., e. March 26, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
Ragsdale, Jas. W., e. March 29, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
Richards, Jno. A., e. March 29, '64, died at Alexandria, Va.
Spencer, William, e. March 26, 1864.
Wilson, John, e. March 29, 1864

Company D.

Sergt. Robt. F. Lowe, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. March 26, 1864, died at Big Shanty, Ga.
Breon, Jos., e. March 31, 1864.
Emery, Jno. L., e. March 31, 1864.
Ferrand, F., e. March 26, 1864.
McGrew, Alex., e. March 22, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
Reed, E. C., e. March 31, 1864, wd.
Small, Wm. R., e. March 30, 1864, died at Rome, Ga.

Company H.

Capt. Chas. H. Haskin, e. as sergt. Oct. 1, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 23, 1863, wd. near Atlanta, prmtd. capt. July 23, 1864.
First Lieut. Elliott Shurtz, com. Nov. 2, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, resd. Sept. 16, 1862.
First Lieut. Murrill P. Bush, e. as sergt. Oct. 15, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 23, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 21, 1864.
Second Lieut. Geo. S. Hampton, Jr., com. Dec. 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, capt. and A. A. G., U. S. V., Feb. 27, 1865.
Sergt. Herman P. Williams, e. Oct. 1, 1864, disd. June 12, 1862.
Sergt. Chas. M. Haskins, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Sergt. Calvin Young, e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. near Atlanta, trans. to V. R. C.
Sergt. Z. L. Bartlett, e. Oct. 15, 1861, died at Jackson, Miss.
Sergt. S. P. Wolston, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. near Atlanta, died at Andersonville.
Corp. C. Van Voorhies, e. Oct 12, 1861, kld. in battle at Shiloh.
Corp. H. V. Willey, e. Oct. 9, 1861, kld. in battle at Shiloh.
Corp. D. H. Sims, e. Oct. 1, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. for promotion in colored regiment.
Corp. John H. Jarvis, e. Oct. 2, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
Corp. J. C. Holcomb, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Musician Solomon Miller, e. Oct. 2, 1861.
Allman, David, e Dec. 7, 1863.
Archard, J. B., e. Oct. 31, 1864.
Bardon, Geo. W., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
Brockitt, C. A., e. March 31, 1864.
Cleaver, K., e. Oct. 11, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
Clark, James, e. Oct. 27, 1864.
Canfield, F., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Cooder, C. R., e. Oct. 11, 1861, disd. Aug. 28, 1862.
Ferguson, Wm. W., e. March 29, 1864.
Ferguson, David B., e. Oct. 1, 1861, died Jan. 30, 1862.
Forbes, Geo. W., e. Nov. 30, 1863, wd. near Atlanta, disd. Oct. 27, 1864, wds.
Foy, N. C., e. Oct. 9, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and near Atlanta.
Forrey, D. B., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1864.
Gard, F. M., e. Jan. 4, 1864, captd. near Atlanta.
Gage, L. S., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Gillespie, Joseph F., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Feb. 8, 1862, disab.
Hambling, D. L., e. Jan. 31, 1864.
Hogle, Henry P., e. Oct. 1, 1861, died July 19, 1864, at Corinth.
Johnson, Joseph, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Oct. 27, 1862.
Kennedy, James, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Feb. 22, 1862, disab.
Keiler, Jacob, e. Oct. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. near Atlanta.
McCain, William H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. near Atlanta.
McCain, A. B., e. October 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 11, 1863.
Marshall, William R., e. Dec. 9, 1863, disd. July 8, 1864, disab.
Murphey, Charles, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Miller, Levi, e. Oct. 8, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps Nov. 20, 1863.
Moore, E. S., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Miller, Albert, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Mitchell, James, e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. near Atlanta.
Mulvehill, M., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mt.
Mahoney, P. H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Sept. 4, 1862, disab.
Nettle, John M., e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. near Atlanta.
Nicholemus, P. H., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Noel, Samuel F., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Feb. 6, 1862, disab.
Norman, H. W., e. Oct. 15, 1861.
Powell, Isaac C., e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. near Atlanta.
Raycroft, F., e. Oct. 9, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Rickey, J. N., e. Oct. 11, 1861, disd. March 5, 1863, disab.
Statler, A. H., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Sims, J. R. W., e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd. June 9, 1862.
Scroggins, A., e. March 30, 1864.
Smith, James M., e. Oct. 1, 1861, died Dec. 23, 1861, at St. Louis.
Smith, Edwin, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863.
Stone, J. F., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Feb. 28, 1863.
Snell, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1861, died Jan. 10, 1862.
Sexton, Patrick, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Jan. 1, 1864, disab.
Vanpelt, T. J., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Wilson, Wm. G., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Warner, A., e. Dec. 9, 1863.
Wilson, Douglas, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Warner, T., e. Dec. 9, 1863.
Wheeler, James M., e. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. Jan. 15, 1863 disab.
Woodard, Miram, e. Oct. 1, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps April 10, 1864.
Young, C. H., vet. Feb. 15, 1864.

Company I.

Wiley, Hamilton L., e. March 18, 1864.

UNKNOWN.

Backer, Stewart, e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Barns, O. V., e. March 31, 1864.
Cox, Wm. B., e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Clark, E. J., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Chapin, D. L., e. Jan. 16, 1864.
Carter, Wm. A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Donthit, F. J., e. Jan. 16, 1864.
Detrick, Jesse, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Evans, Samuel L., e. March 15, 1864.
Fraley, S. W., e. Jan. 18, 1864.
Fraley, John D., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
Garwood, J., e. Oct. 31, 1864.
Haywood, Jas., e. Nov. 2, 1864.
Havens, H. C., e. Jan. 18, 1864.
Ingram, David, e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Joens, N. S., e. Oct. 27, 1864.
Kessinger, H., e. Oct. 27, 1864.
Kanson, Samuel, e. Oct. 27, 1864.
Lacy, John W., e. Nov. 2, 1864.
Lockwood, Frank, e. Jan. 2, 1864.
Monson, Hans, e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Mitchell, Jas., e. March 22, 1864.
Myers, Henry, e. Dec. 14, 1863.
Myers, William, e. Dec. 24, 1863.
Nicholas, Jas. H., e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Pease, Samuel E., e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Price, C. W., e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Rickey, David, e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Riley, Reuben F., e. March 23, 1864.
Runyan, H. A., e. Feb. 17, 1864.
Runyan, Jno. D., e. Feb. 3, 1864.
Sanderson, L. W., e. Nov. 1, 1864.
Shinkle, Chas. W., e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Simpson, Jno. W., e. Oct. 27, 1864.
Abbott, Harvey, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Blow, Jos. P., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Chorn, S., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Ford, C., e, Jan. 5, 1864.
Glass, B. F., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Merritt, Lemuel, e. Dec. 29, 1864.
Smith, Clark, e. Jan. 9, 1864.
Stewart, A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Thompson, J., e. Dec. 28, 1864.
Thorn, E. F., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Wellington, D., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Thomas, Lewis W., e Oct. 26, 1864.
Tuffue, Francis, e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Thornton, Daniel, e. Oct. 27, 1864.
Van Pelt, Voorhies, e. Oct. 27, 1864.
Woodward James M., e. Oct. 31, 1864.
Williams, Innig, e. Oct. 27, 1864.
Wickersham, S. T., e. Dec. 29, 1864.
Zufell, Jacob, e. Oct. 27, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Company K was from Marshall County. This company was enlisted in a few days, about the middle of August, 1862. The regiment was mustered into the United States' service September 10, 1862. Went into barracks at Des Moines; from there to Keokuk, and thence to Schofield Barracks, at St. Louis.

The first orders received were to send the regiment to Pilot Knob, or Iron Mountain, Mo. A temporary camp was there made. The next move was to Camp Patterson. The regiment was ordered off on a trip through Missouri, to the southwestern part of the State, and thence was attached to the Department of the Gulf. Participated in the Vicksburg campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Port Gibson, Black River Bridge, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson and Milliken's Bend.

At the close of this campaign, the regiment went up Red River, where numerous skirmishes were had. It then went to Fort Esperenza, Texas, and afterward took part in the battle at Fort Blakely, while approaching Mobile. After the surrender of that city, the regiment entered it, but soon departed for Texas, going to Galveston and Houston. From there it went to Brownsville, on the Colorado River, Texas, and was there when the war ended.

The regiment was mustered out at Davenport. It was distinguished for its brave conduct in the numerous engagements in which it participated.

Company A.

Barton, Thomas F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Company B.

McLaughlin, George W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Port Gibson, disd. June 25, 1864.

Company K.

Capt. Frederick J. Woodbury, com. Sept. 19, 1862, resd. Oct. 20, 1863.
Capt. John McGowen, e. as sergt. Aug. 12, 1862, prmtd. to capt. Jan. 20, 1864.
First Lieut. N. Sanford Howard, com. Sept. 19, 1862, resd. April 11, 1863.
First Lieut. Charles C. Carleton, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, '62, prmtd. to 2d lieut. March 24, 1863, prmtd. to 1st lieut. April 12, 1863, resd. Jan. 19, 1864.
First Lieut. Henry C. Wilson, e. as sergt. Aug. 7, 1862, prmtd. to 2d lieut. April 12, 1863, prmtd. to 1st lieut. Jan. 20, 1863.
Second Lieut. George W. Raff, com. Aug. 30, 1862, resd. March 23, 1863.
Sergt. James M. Hanks, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 17, 1863, disab.
Sergt. William H. Lindsay, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Sergt. James H. Huntsdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.
Corp. Daniel Worrell, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
Corp. Solomon Hendee, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
Corp. M. L. Parrett, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
Corp. George E. Culver, e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, died July 1, 1863.
Corp. E. L. Thayer, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Corp. J. L. Honberger, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Milliken's Bend.
Corp. George L. Sawyer, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Corp. C. P. McCord, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, disd. Aug. 13, 1863, disab.
Corp. J. W. Bertz, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. April 29, 1864, disab.
Corp. Charles Monlux, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Musician John W. Hart, e Aug. 20, 1862.
Musician T. C. Small, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Wagoner A. McKimpson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
Adair, William, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
Burns, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Port Gibson, Miss
Brown, Thomas S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Sept. 9, 1863, at St. Louis.
Billman, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Dec. 28, 1863, at Keokuk.
Billman, H. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and died at Milliken's Bend.
Benson, I. S., e. Aug 12, 1862, kld. at Black River Bridge.
Brockett, William H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Barbee, M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
Crosby, A. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Connelly, H. C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Colson, James H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Dec. 15, 1863.
Dent, Robert D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. at Milliken's Bend.
Downs, E. W., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Davis, John L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
Eakins, James L., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd.
Eakins, John A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. at Black River Bridge.
Ewary, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Filkins, H. B., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
Grewell, A. B., e. Aug. 13, 1862
Hotchkiss, Orson, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. April 17, 1863, disab.
Hotchkiss, O. L., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Ham, James H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hand, H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Jan. 15, '64.
Hand, C., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Hubbard, H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Port Gibson, disd. Sept. 22, 1864, disab.
Hoile, James, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Morganzia, La.
Hunt, I. T., e. Aug. 11. 1862, died Sept. 8, 1863, at St. Louis.
Harrison, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Hall, Samuel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Marshall County Sept. 28, 1863.
Hayne, Geo. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hall, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Inman, David, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Johnson, Wm. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, kld. at Black River Bridge.
Leech, Thos. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
Mack, E. D., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Mack, M. H., e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Meech, Abel, e. April 11, 1862, disd. April 11, 1864, disab.
Miskimins, Jos. H., e. April 14, 1862.
Nicholls, F. R., e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. May 27, 1865, disab.
Nelson, Daniel, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Neenan, Patrick, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Norton, W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Poynes, John M., e. Aug. 11. 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1863 disab.
Price, Wm. O., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Perin, David, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Perin, H. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Richey, Jesse, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps April 30, 1864.
Rogers, Francis, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Richards, A., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Arcadia, Mo., Dec. 10, 1862.
Stall, J. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Swarthout, David, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Marshalltown Sept. 19, 1863.
Steward, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Sawyer, Jos. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Milliken's Bend.
Smith, A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. at Port Gibson.
See, John, e. A. 12, 1862, died at St. Charles, Ark., Aug. 3, 1864.
Shearer, S. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Shenkle, I. N., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.

Somer, M. E., c. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge.
Simpson, W. A., c. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 1, 1863, disab.
Tower, D. A., c. Aug. 2, 1862.
Tufree, E., c. Aug. 12, 1862.
Tucker, M. A., c. Aug. 14, 1862.
Thompson, W. M., c. Aug. 12, 1862.
Thompson, Jos. A., c. Aug. 12, 1862.
Thomas, Cheney, c. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. Jan. 18, 1863, disab
Town, Chas., c. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge.
Wood, David, c. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
Wilson, John P., c. Aug. 15, 1862.
Wilbur, Geo. L., c. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. for promotion to 2d lieut. 1st La. Vols.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The Thirty-second Infantry was organized at Dubuque October 6, 1862, and on 15th and 17th was moved to Davenport. Left Davenport November 21st, for St. Louis, Mo. November 25th, Companies B, C, E, H, I and K, with Regimental Headquarters, went to New Madrid, Mo., and Companies A, D, F and G, for Cape Girardeau, Mo., and were so separated until March 4, 1864. The New Madrid portion left December 29th, for Fort Pillow, Tenn.; April 1, 1863, Company B was ordered to Fulton, Tenn., and on June 20th, the detachment was ordered to Columbus, Ky. July 1st, Company C was mounted and attached to the Forth Missouri Cavalry. September 1st, Companies H and K were ordered to Island No. 10; January 15, 1864, Company C was dismounted; January 20th, the detachment left Columbus for Vicksburg, Miss., and assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, 16th A. C.; February 5th, marched with Gen. Sherman's forces, to Meredian, Miss., and returned March 4th. The detachment under Col. Eberhart, garrisoned at Cape Girardeau until March 14, 1863, when it took a scout to Bloomington, Mo., and returned on the 24th; on 28th, joined in pursuit of Marmaduke's forces, returning May 5th; July 10, 1863, moved to Bloomington, Mo., and was assigned to Reserve Brigade, First Cavalry Division; on 19th, moved southward, arriving at Clarendon, Ark., August 8th, leaving on 15th, on gunboats, going to mouth of Red River. Companies A and K captured two confederate transports. In destroying pontoon bridges, lost several men in an engagement. On 16th, drove enemy's pickets to Harrison's Landing; joined division on 18th. August 27th, had 160 men which were put in wagons; found enemy and repulsed them, and reached Little Rock September 11th with hardly a man fit for duty, on account of two months of such fearful exposure and hardships; arrived at Memphis February 5th, and at Vicksburg the 9th, and there joined the balance of regiment. On 10th, started for Red River, and disembarked at Limeport, La. Assisted in the capture of Fort De Russey. On 16th, camped at Alexandria, La., and marched to Grand Ecore April 3d. On 7th, marched for Shreveport, and was attacked at Pleasant Hill; loss, thirty-eight killed, 116 wounded, fifty-six missing. After several tedious marches, went in camp at Memphis June 15th. June 24th, went to Moscow, Tenn., and on the 27th to La Grange. July 14th, was attacked by enemy at Tupelo, and on the 15th, at Old Town Creek. Arrived in Holly Springs August 4th, and Memphis, 30th. From September 5th to October 18th, was on the move, and landed at St. Louis. On the 25th, moved by transports to Nashville, Tenn. In battle of Nashville, the Thirty-second did nobly, capturing Burguchond's battery of five guns and fifty prisoners. December 31, 1864, embarked for Eastport, Miss.

The regiment traveled 5,594 miles, 2,332 on foot. Aggregate mustered into service, 911. Has received, since muster in, 277 recruits. Lost 93 men in battle, 177 by disease, 122 discharged, 29 transferred and 1 missing.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Waters, comd. Sept. 16, 1862, resd. July 22, 1863.
Hospital Surgeon Newcomb S. Smith.

Company D.

Baker, Jas. A., c. Feb. 1, 1864, died at Alexandria, La.
Capps, Moses S., c. Feb. 4, 1864, kld. at Pleasant Hill, La.
St. John, Rufus L., c. March 30, 1864.
St. John, H. M., c. March 30, 1866.

Company K.

Capt. Gideon Wheeler, com. 1st lieut. Oct 6, 1862, prmtd. capt. Oct. 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. Wm. A. Fallas, c. as sergt. Aug. 22, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 4, 1865.
Sergt. Thomas J. Spindler, c. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 22, 1863, disab.
Sergt. Calvin Randolph, c. Aug. 15, 1862.
Corp. Jesse Rolston, c. Aug. 15, 1862.
Corp. John McCoy, c. Aug. 15, 1862.
Corp. A. C. Zabriski, c. Aug. 13, 1862.
Corp. T. C. Purcell, c. Aug. 14, '62, disd. May 29, '63, disab.
Corp. C. O. Sefton, c. July 21, 1862.
Wagoner B. H. Cunningham, c. July 28, 1862, died at Albion Sept. 23, 1864.
Beeman, Wm. L., c. Aug. 14, 1862.
Blair, Francis, c. July 29, 1862, deserted Nov. 21, 1862.
Bryant, Jos. J., c. July 29, 1862.
Clark, Lyman, c. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 10, 1865.
Cripps, Amos, c. Feb. 22, 1864.
Dickerson, John W., c. Aug. 18, 1862.
Dawson, Samuel B., c. July 28, 1862.
Daniel, Samuel B., c. Aug. 14, 1862.
Denbow, John, c. Aug. 12, 1862.
Frakes, A. J., c. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. and captd. at Pleasant Hill, La.
Hall, Davis, c. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Albion May 12, '64.
Henderson, John, c. Aug. 13, 1862, wd., captd. and died at Pleasant Hill, La.
Keyes, Geo. E., c. Aug. 15, 1862.
Long, Benj., c. Aug. 16, 1862, died at Albion Dec. 22, '63.
Martin, Wm., c. July 28, 1862.
Melton, Jas. M., c. Aug. 14, 1862.
Payne, H. R., c. Aug. 14, 1862.
Pierson, Geo., c. Aug. 16, 1862, died at Brownsville, Miss.
Ramsey, W. S., c. July 28, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corp. Nov. 20, 1863.
Speer, James, c. Aug. 15, 1862.
Spindler, Clark, c. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Ft. Pillow, Tenn.
Tucker, H. L., c. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Paducah, Ky.
Thomas, Wm., c. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Oct. 28, 1862, disab.
Wickersham, ———, c. Aug. 22, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Boone, Jesse P., c. Feb. 1, 1864.
Sefter, Wm. M., c. Feb. 22, 1864.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days.)

This regiment was recruited as a 100-day regiment, and went into camp at Davenport early in the Spring of 1864. It did guard and garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., during the Summer, and, on expiration of the term of service, returned to Davenport, where the men were mustered out.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1864.*]

Company C.

Capt. Cyrus H. Shaw, com. June 21, 1864.
First Lieut. H. P. Williams, com. June 21, 1864.
Sergt. Wm. M. Hubbard, c. May 2, 1864.
Sergt. Julius M. Ransey, c. May 2, 1864.
Sergt. J. B. Nicholson, c. May 2, 1864.
Sergt. J. V. Watson, c. May 9, 1864.
Sergt. F. T. Wells, c. May 9, 1864.
Corp. James Hanks, c. May 11, 1864.
Corp. O. Crouse, c. May 9, 1864.
Corp. O. P. Stuckslager, c. May 4, 1864.
Corp. A. W. Howard, c. May 10, 1864.
Corp. H. M. Arney, c. May 28, 1864.
Corp. E. W. Heald, c. May 19, 1864.
Corp. J. D. Stauffer, c. May 9, 1864.
Corp. A. A. Thomas, c. May 9, 1864.
Corp. Thos. Hudson, c. May 18, 1864.
Andrews, F. M., c. May 2, 1864.
Adams, J. C., c. May 17, 1864.
Beeson, J. T., c. May 9, 1864.
Bricker, David, c. May 14, 1864.
Bollinger, Alfred, c. May 14, 1864.
Cross, G. F., c. May 28, 1864.
Cronse, O., c. May 9, 1864.
Davis, E. T., c. May 17, 1864.
Davis, Ellwood, c. May 15, 1864.
Dawson, I. N., c. May 28, 1864.
Emery, L. P., c. May 28, 1864.
Gilkerson, M. J., c. May 2, 1864.
Hedge, G. E., c. May 4, 1864.
Johnson, L. F., c. May 2, 1864.

Kersey, H. M., e. May 9, 1864.
Lantes, Calvin, e. May 23, 1864.
Loomis, L. A., e. May 11, 1864.
McCool, H. W., e. May 11, 1864.
Mapes, B. P., e. May 14, 1864.
Mills, Lott, e. May 4, 1864.
Puntney, George, e. May 9, 1864.
Parnell, N. W., e. May 16, 1864.
Steenbarger, Jos., e. May 28, 1864.
Swift, G. W., e. May 28, 1864
Sweet, J. W., e. May 4, 1864.
Sweet, C. O. e. May 18, 1864.
Smith, Scott, e. May 14, 1864.
Smith, J. F., e. May 17, 1864.
Ulery, Stephen, e. May 28, 1864.
Woodward, M. L., e. May 8, 1864.
Wetherly, W. A., e. May 9, 1864.
Waters, W. A., e. May 2, 1864, died Aug. 31, 1864, at La Grange, Tenn.
Weed, F. F., e. May 4, 1864.
Whitney, C., e. May 5, 1864.
Whitehead, L. D., e. May 17, 1864.
Willits, Milton, e. May 11, 1864.
Wallin, Manuel, e. May 8, 1865.

SECOND CAVALRY.

The Second Iowa Cavalry was mustered into service Aug. 25th, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, by Capt. Chambers, Capt. Elliott, of the Third United States Cavalry, being commissioned Colonel of the regiment. Went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., December 7, 1861, where they drew horses and equipments. On the 17th of February, 1862, they went to the front at Bird's Point, Mo. March 4th, they went to New Madrid, where they arrived on the 12th inst. After the capture of Island No. 10, they were put aboard a fleet under Pope's command, went up the Tennessee to Hamburg, to assist in the investment of Corinth. On the 9th of May, 1862, at Farmington, they charged a battery of eight guns supported by 15,000 infantry. May 28, 1862, started on a raid to Booneville, Miss., and entered Corinth May 31st, and on June 15th retired from the front to Farmington. On June 26th returned to the front at Booneville, where, with the Second Michigan, they repulsed Chalmers, who charged upon them with 4,000 men. They then moved back to Rienzi, Miss., where, on the 26th of August, they repulsed a charge made by Faulkner with 2,500 men. The regiment remained here until the 5th of September, when they went with Gen. Rosecrans to take part in the defeat and pursuit of the rebels at Iuka, Miss., and thence to the second battle of Corinth, October 24th. Had engagements with the enemy at Coffeeville, Miss., December 5th, Palo Alto April 3d, 1863, Birmingham April 24, 1863, and Jackson, Tenn., in July; at Grenada August 17, at Collierville, November 3d, Moscow December 4, 1863, being engaged the rest of the year in keeping the rebels away from the Memphis & Charleston Railway.

They were mustered as veterans at Memphis, Tenn., March 28, 1864, and recruited to 1,088 men, the veterans numbering 360. They arrived at Davenport on veteran furlough April 15, 1864, and reassembled for duty May 15th, and left for St. Louis May 17th, and being supplied with horses, reached Memphis May 29th.

June 19th, were armed with Spencer's seven-shooting carbines, and joined A. J. Smith's forces for an expedition against Forrest, then at Tupelo, Miss. Encountered the enemy at Pontotoc, pushed him back to a strong position three miles south of that place, moved by the left flank to the rear of the enemy, and seized Tupelo, his base of operations. On the 14th of July, engaged in the repulse of four desperate charges made by Forrest's troops. Met and defeated Forrest again on the 15th at Old Town. Reached Memphis July 24, 1864, where the regiment remained till August 2d, when they went again in search of the enemy, whom they found on the 9th near Oxford, Miss., where they engaged in various skirmishes until about August 22d. They then returned in pursuit of Forrest, who had started on his famous raid to Memphis, and reached La Grange August 28th, and White's Station, near Memphis, September 5th. Left here September 30th for Middle Tennessee, to confront Forrest, who had crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton, and were here ordered to join Sherman's army on his famous march to the sea, but subsequently were ordered to join Gen. Thomas in repelling Hood's invasion, November 1, 1864, and from that time to the 20th were engaged in various skirmishes with Hood's army, before whom they retreated in skirmish line via Lawrenceburg, Campbellville, Lynnville, Columbia and Franklin to Nashville, which point was reached December 5, 1864. On the 15th, 16th and 17th, engaged in the attack and defeat of Hood's army at Nashville, pursued the enemy until he crossed the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, thence the regiment went to Eastport, Miss., where it remained until February 19, 1865, when a portion of it was sent after the rebels at Tuscumbia, Rushville and Russellville, Ala. After this, the regiment remained at Eastport and vicinity until the close of the war, when they were mustered out of the service at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865, and were paid off and disbanded at Davenport, Iowa.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.*.]

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Hepburn, com. capt. Co. B Aug. 14, 1861, prmtd. maj. Sept. 13, 1861, prmtd. lieut. col. July 1, 1862, m. o. Oct. 3, 1864, term expired.
Chaplain Chas. G. Truesdell, com. Aug. 30, 1861, resd. Oct. 7, 1862, com. again Aug. 20, 1863, declined
Hospital Steward Richd. A. Carleton, e. as corp. July 30, 1861, promtd. hospital steward Oct. 1, 1862.
B. S. M. Jno. V. McDuffie, com. July 30, 1861.
B. V. S. Geo. W. S. Michael, com. July 30, 1861.

Company B.

Capt. Thos. Wilson, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 14, 1861, prmtd. capt. Oct. 1, 1861, resd. April 14, 1862.
Capt. Jno. L. Herbert, e. as sergt. July 30, 1861, captd. at Brownsville, La., prmtd. 2d lieut. March 18, 1864, prmtd. capt. Nov. 27, 1864, wd. at Nashville Dec. 15, 1864.
First Lieut. Duncan McGregor, com. Q. M. Feb. 18, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 15, 1862, resd. June 18, 1863.
First Lieut. L. Francis Stoddard, e. as private July 30, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 19, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 14, 1863, m. o. Oct. 3, 1864, term expired.
First Lieut. Byron A. Beeson, e. as corp. July 30, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 27, 1864.
Sergt. H. V. Smith, e. July 30, 1861.
Sergt. C. W. Gibson, e. July 30, 1861, wd. at Brownsville, Miss., and near West Point, Miss.
Q. M. Sergt. Wm. D. Wells, e. July 30, 1861, died Aug. 16, 1862, at Rienzi, Miss.
Sergt. Jas. M. Dennis, e. July 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864, disd. Sept. 27, 1864, for promotion to capt. 4th U. S. H. Art., A. D.
Sergt. Justus Canfield, e. July 30, 1861, trans. to 7th U. S. H. Artillery.
Sergt. Isaac Brock, e. July 30, 1861
Sergt. Miles Brush, e. July 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864, disd. May 24, 1865 disab.
Corp. Thos. Booth, e. July 30, 1861, wd. at Brownsville, Miss.
Corp. Wm. J. Deal, e. July 30, 1861.
Corp. Porter J. Webb, e. July 30, 1861, wd. at Farmington, Miss.
Corp. Wm. E. Walker, e. July 30, 1861, captd. at Farmington, Miss.
Corp. Wm. Wallace, e July 30, 1861, captd. at Booneville, Miss.
Bugler H. M. Beeson, e. July 30, 1861.
Bugler Philip McDaniel, e. July 30, 1861, disd. Aug. 7, 1862.
Farrier Geo. W. S. Michael, e. July 30, 1861, disd. Nov. 29, 1862, disab.
Saddler M. W. Thompson, e. July 30, 1861.
Saddler Daniel Segar, e. July 30, 1861.
Arney, John H., e. July 30, 1861.
Andrews, Robt., e. July 30, 1861, disd. Aug. 7, 1862.
Arney, A. W., e. July 30, 1861.
Brush, Jno. B., e. July 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
Brush, Jno. S., e. July 30, 1861, died May 5, 1862, of wds. received at Farmington, Miss.
Brock, C. H., e. July 30, 1861, wd. at Farmington, Miss., disd. Aug 4, 1862.
Bartme, A. R., e. July 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
Burley, Wm. F., e. July 30, 1861.
Bullock, Wm. F., e. July 30, 1861, disd. Oct. 22, '62, disab.
Culver, Chas. F., e. July 30, 1861, captd. June 1, 1863.
Craft, Daniel, e. July 30, 1861, wd. at Farmington.
Day, Jas. H., e. Oct. 29, 1864, wd. at Nashville, Tenn.
Dinnel, Milton, e. July 30, 1861, vet., March 1, 1864.
Dennis, W. W., e. Sept. 1, 1862, died at Farmington, Miss.
Dean, I. V., e. July 30, 1861, died Jan. 17, 1862.
Dean, Josiah R. e. July 30, 1861, died Jan. 26, 1862.
Elder, Jno. W., e. Jan. 26, 1864.
Elbert, R. R., e. Jan. 26, 1864.

Forrey, B. H., e. July 30, 1861.
Ferguson, H. F., vet., March 1, 1864.
Gilkerson, C., e. July 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
Hamilton, C. M., e. Jan. 4, 1864, died March 13, 1864.
Havens, J. D., e. July 30, 1861, died Dec. 29, 1862, at Mound City, Ill.
Halstead, L., vet., March 1, 1864.
Henshaw, Wm. A., e. July 30, 1861.
Hankins, John, e. July 30, 1861.
Jewell, Jackson, e. July 30, 1861, died Feb. 8, 1862.
Loomis, L. A., e. Oct. 29, 1864.
Lacy, D. P., e. July 30, 1861, died in Marshall Co., Dec. 15, 1863.
Leech, A. C., e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Large, W. A., e. July 30, 1861.
McCormick, Wm. H., e. Jan. 27, 1864, killed at Little Harpette, Tenn.
McKinnon, L., e. July 30, 1861, wd. at Booneville, Miss.
McIntosh, Hugh, e. Oct. 29, 1864.
Pepper, L. H., e. July 30, 1861.
Price, Simon, e. Aug 31, 1861.
Buckman, J. W., e. Nov. 1, 1864.
Richards, Jas. D., e. July 30, 1861.
Rose, C. O., e. Oct. 29, 1861
Smith, Platt A., e. July 30, 1861.
Sharp, T. M., e. Sept. 15, 1863.
Thompson, A. J., e. July 30, 1861.
Wheatly, Jas. A., e. Aug 30, 1861, died Jan. 8, 1862.
Weatherby, D. E., e. July 30, 1861.
Wheatly, Thos., e. Oct. 31, 1861, died Feb. 12, 1862.

Company C.

Alger, Edwin J., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

Company I.

Corp. Isaac H. Ford, e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. March 11, '64.
Coate, Elwood, e. March 26, 1864
Leech, Wm., e. March 28, 1864.
Moyer, Jos. H., e. March 31, 1864.
Pearson, Daniel, e. March 26, 1864.

UNASSIGNED.

Hambleton, C. M., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY.

The Fifth Cavalry, better known as "Curtis' Horse," was organized at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., December 20, 1861. It was composed of various detachments and companies from the Western States. It did very efficient service, the details of which cannot here be given, as the regiment was constantly moving, mostly by companies or battalions, scouting, foraging, pursuing or harassing the enemy; and, while not participating often as a regiment in large battles, it was constantly having smaller battles. The principal engagements participated in were the second battle of Fort Donelson, where the Fifth Cavalry followed the retreating enemy, charged and routed them; several engagements against Wheeler's cavalry at Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, and against Roddy's cavalry in several minor engagements.

The Fifth became veterans February 4, and went home, to report at Davenport March 5th. They returned to Nashville, Tenn., and thence proceeded on a most active campaign, tearing up railroads and burning bridges in the enemy's rear, and annoying and crippling them in every possible way. Finally, at a place called Newman, in Georgia, they, with the Eighth Indiana, were surrounded by the consolidated cavalry forces of Wheeler, Roddy, Jackson, Hume and Ross, and compelled to cut their way out, every man for himself, in which way they reached our lines. After this, with but a handful of men, the Fifth was assigned to Kilpatrick's command, and operated almost day and night in the vicinity of Atlanta; and, after going to Louisville, Ky., and getting fresh horses, they entered into another active campaign, between Nashville and Athens, having several important engagements with the enemy; and went home, at the end of the war, with a record of which every man can justly feel proud.

Company E.

Hart, John, e. March 14, 1864.

Company C.

First Lieut. Andrew N. Canfield, e. as sergt. July 1, 1861, promtd to 1st lieut. Jan. 24, 1865.

Company H.

Fanning, A. T., e. March 31, 1864.
Jordan, Daniel, vet. Feb. 12, 1864.

Company I.

Sergt. Geo. P. Eakins, e. July 1, 1861, vet. April 11, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Sergt. Jas. W. Johnson, e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Corp. M. B. Cooper, e. July 1, 1861, vet. Feb. 4, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Corp. S. W. Hoffman, e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Corp. A. Deeter, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Corp. James Reynolds, e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf., wd. at Pulaski, Tenn.
Corp. V. Dancer, e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Barnum, T. M., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Feb. 8, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Bishop, F. M., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Buton, Layton, e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Conner, Daniel, e. Feb. 12, 1862, disd. Sept. 22, '64, disab.
Carter, M. W., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Cornish, A. L., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Hooven, F. M., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Lewis, L. D. F., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
McNutt, W. N., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Niles, A. B., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Phillips, Amos B., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Sipe, Jacob, e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Stallings, S. A., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.
Sipe, Geo., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Feb. 7, 1864, from Co. D, 5th Inf.

Company L.

Chamrer, T. L., e. March 28, 1864.
Chamberlain, S. C., e. March 8, 1864.
Chapman, I. C., e. March 8, 1864.

UNASSIGNED.

Wright, R. N., e. Oct. 31, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

was mustered into service September 30, 1863, and, before being fully equipped with either horses or arms, was ordered to the front to join Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga. The remainder of the animals were procured as quickly as possible, and on the morning of Oct. 17, the Eighth left Camp Roberts for Louisville, via Michigan City and Indianapolis, where they arrived on the 21st, and went into camp near the Nashville railroad depot. They were soon furnished with shelter tents, Colt's army pistols and about 309 Gallaghor carbines. November 4th, the regiment commenced its march to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 17th, making its first march of 20 miles in less than two weeks. On the 1st of December, the Eighth left Nashville on the line of the N. & N. W. Railroad.

After a general scout through that section of the country, the regiment was detailed by battalion to three different points, with headquarters at Waverly, Tenn.

The capturing or dispersing of guerrillas was the principal duty of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, but whenever occasion offered, the regiment was not lacking in courage or coolness; and, in fact, did some excellent fighting on several occasions, among which was the engagement at Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station and at Newnan. Starting from Red Clay, and including Stoneman's raid around Atlanta, the regiment was under fire every day for more than one month. The regiment assisted in the pursuit of Wheeler, and in driving Forrest back from his invasion of Tennessee in the Fall of 1864. They were next engaged in the front of rebel Gen. Hood, in his advance upon Nashville, to which the regiment, with other forces, fell back.

The regiment joined in the attack upon Hood at Nashville, and in the pursuit of his forces out of Tennessee. They then went into quarters at Waterloo, Alabama, until the 15th of March, when they joined the Wilson raid through Alabama, and were mustered out at Macon, Ga.

Lieut. Col. Elliot Shurtz, com. capt. Co. I Sept. 30, 1863 wd and missing at Newnan, Ga., July 30, 1864, prmtd. maj. Nov. 24, 1864, prmtd. lieut. col. June 9, 1865.

Company I.

Capt. Cloud H. Brock, captd. at Newnan, Ga., com. capt. May 22, 1865, com. declined.
Capt. Josiah J. Cleaver, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 3, 1865, prmtd. capt. July 22, 1865.
First Lieut. Harmon A. Jones, com. Sept. 30, 1863, resd. Dec. 21, 1864.
Q. M. Sergt. Thos Nichols, e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Sergt. Lewis Hunsdon, e. Aug. 11, 1863, died Aug. 13, '65.
Sergt. F. M. Thomas, e. Aug. 18, 1863, wd. and captd. at Newnan, Ga., disd. July 14, 1865, wds.
Sergt. E. A. Morrill, e. Aug. 12, 1863, captd. at Newnan, died in Vermont.
Sergt. Jas. S. Straight, e. Aug. 22, 1863, disd. July 11, 1865, disab.
Sergt. F. Ball, e. Aug. 18, 1863, wd. at Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Sergt. L. C. Terrell, e. Aug. 12, 1863.
Trump. A. H. Hall, e. Aug. 21, 1863.
Trump. H. Windish, e. Aug. 8, '63, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Farrier Geo. W. S. Michael, e. July 27, 1863, served in Co. B, 2d Cav.
Farrier John Hart, e. Aug. 3, 1863.
Wagoner G. S. Lane, e. Aug. 3, 1863.
Beeson, Wm. B., e. Aug. 8, 1864, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Beaman, H. S., e. Aug. 22, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Baker, C. R., e. Aug. 14, 1863.
Cawan, Thos. M., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
Cawan, Richard, e. Aug. 13, 1863.
Crawford, Jas., e. Aug. 7, 1863.
Deeter, A., e. Aug. 10, 1863, kld. in Kingston, Ga.
Dowlin, Jno. R., e. Aug. 13, 1863, kld. at Newnan, Ga.
Davis, Patrick, e. Aug. 10, 1863.
Evans, M. V. B., e. Aug. 11, 1863, wd. near Waverly, Tenn., captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Elliott, Jared, e. Aug. 18, 1863.
Evans, N. H., e. Aug. 18, 1863.
Farguson, Richd., e. Aug. 11, 1863.
Garwood, C., e. Aug. 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Gaige, L. S., e. Aug. 3, 1863, disd. July 9, 1865, disab.
Hixson, Geo. J., e. Aug. 18, 1863.
Hull, Samuel B., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
Hass, G. R., e. July 7, 1863, wd. April 5, 1865.
Hughes, J., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
Luke, John, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
Luke, Isaiah, e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Moon, Wm. A., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
McCain, Jas. M., e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Noble, Jos., e. Aug. 12, 1864, wd. at Franklin, Tenn.
Nye, Jas. M., e. Aug. 12, 1863, kld. at Newnan, Ga.
Patterson, M. A., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
Pyle, John, e. Aug. 18, 1863.
Peete, Geo., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
Pegg, G., e. Aug. 10, 1863.
Rickey, J. N., e. Aug. 5, 1863.
Reiber, Jno. A., e. Aug. 3, 1863, disd. Dec. 8, 1864, disab.
Schoolcraft, D. M., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
Schoolcraft, Herman, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
Stickney, John, e. Aug. 10, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Sutton, B. B., e. Aug. 3, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Thomas, T. B., e. Aug. 18, 1863.
Thorp, A. G., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
Van Allen, John, e. Aug. 17, 1863.
Woods, D. W., e. Aug. 12, 1863, wd. and captd. at Lovejoy's Station, Ga.
Wimberly, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1863, kld. at Newnan, Ga.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Nichols, Wm. R., e. Nov. 2, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Second Veteran Infantry.

Corp. A. H. M. Haddock, e. June 8, 1861, vet. June. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Floyd, J. S., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Mitchell, J. M., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Polk, Jas. K., e. Jan. 8, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Raff, E. A., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Cregan, John H., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Dey, John B., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Embrie, Jas., e. March 25, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Peasley, Wm. C., e. March 30, 1864, kld. May 28, 1864, in action.
Embree, James, e. March 29, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Third Infantry.

Asst. Surg. Ed. W. Evans, com. July 23, '63, m. o. July, '64.
Gammel, Andrew, e. May 21, 1861, vet. March 30, 1864, m. o. July, 1864.
First Lieut. Marquis A. Hills, e. as sergt. May 21, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Oct. 17, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 9, 1863, resd. May 18, 1864.
Corp. Isaiah Garwood, e. May 21, 1861, m. o. July, 1864
Musician J. R. Lockwood, e. May 21, 1861, m. o. July, '64.
Evans, E. W., e. May 21, 1861, m. o. July, 1864.
Ewing, Jas. H., e. May 21, 1861, kld. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Hixson, E. C., e. May 21, 1861, m. o. July 18, 1864.
Haddock, A. H. M., e. May 21, 1861, m. o. July, 1864.
Woodward, Jas. M., e. May 21, 1861, m. o. July, 1864.

Sixth Infantry.

Anspach, Geo., e. April 27, 1864.
Allen, A. J., e. June 24, 1861, m. o. July 21, 1865.
Allen, M. V., e. June 24, 1861, kld. in battle of Shiloh.
Thomas, P. W., e. April 26, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
Thomas, Levi, e. April 26, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Seventh Infantry.

Lewis, John A., e. March 29, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Lequatt, Jeremiah, e. March 29, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Ninth Infantry.

Sharp, Geo. B., e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July, 1865.
Sharp, Samuel, e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July, 1865.

Tenth Infantry.

Musician Warren Barnhart, e. Oct. 9, 1861, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Twelfth Infantry,

Beal, H. F., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Bailey, Thos. H., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Peers, John B., e. March 30, 1864.
Weaver, John N., e. March 29, 1864, m. o. Jan 20, 1866.
Bell, L. B., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Butters, John F., e. March 26, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Hendrick, Wm., e. March 26, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Rutter, P. H., e. March 28, 1864, kld. July 14, 1864, in battle at Tupelo, Miss.

Fourteenth Infantry.

Holland, F. F., e. Oct. 9, 1861, died April 1, 1862.
Woodard, R. D., e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. July 8-17, 1862, disab.
Whealen, Chas. R., e. Oct. 9, 1861, died Jan. 6, 1862.

Sixteenth Infantry.

Col. Josiah T. Herbert, e. as quartermaster sergeant Oct. 16, 1861, prmtd. adjt. Nov. 14, 1862, captd. at Atlanta, prmtd. major May 11, 1865, prmtd. lieut. colonel Jan. 27, 1865, prmtd. col. July, 1865, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Burger, C., e. April 6, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Klugge, Chas., e. April 13, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Pocock, L. D., e. March 12, 1862, vet. March 31, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Allen, Newton, Jan. 3, 1862, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Crowley, Timothy, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Porter, A. C., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Lehan, John, e. Oct. 25, 1861, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Fowler, Rufus, e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Hamburg, John, e. March 29, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Lass, John, e. April 4, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Parkhurst, H. C., e. March 29, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.

Eighteenth Infantry.

Damon, M. H., e. March 31, 1864.
Herrington, H. D., e. March 31, 1864.
Joy, W. W., e. Jan. 18, 1864, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Crisman, J. E., e. March 31, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
Wilson, John L., e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
Wilson, J. C., e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
Wilford, Oliver, e. March 31, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865

Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. E. J. B. Statler, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resd. Jan. 20, 1864.
Wright, John J., e. Oct. 2, 1861, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Thirty-first Infantry.

Woodbridge, G., Dec. 2, 1864, m. o. June 27, 1865

Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. E. J. B. Statler, com. Sept. 1, 1864, from surg. 28th inf., m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.

Shyrock, John, e. Oct. 9, 1862, m. o. at Davenport, date unknown.

Fortieth Infantry.

Meredeth, Benj., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Aug. 2, 1865.

Forty-second Ill. Infantry.

Bell, Thomas, e. Aug. 4, 1861.

Forty-eighth Infantry.

Bartlett, Chas. H., e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.

First Cavalry.

Burdan, F., Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.
Ogden, A. F., e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Third Cavalry.

Lawson, John H., vet. March 29, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

Fourth Cavalry.

B. V. S. John G. McBroom, Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. Jan. 15 1862, from private Co. E, m. o. Oct. 25, 1862.
Andrews, John M., vet. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.
Sergt. H. W. Curtis, e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet. March 31, 1864, prmtd. 2d lieut., m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.
Allen, John M., e. April 16, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.
Bromberger, E., e. April 16, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.
Stewart, Amos, e. April 16, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Sixth Cavalry.

Q. M. S. John W. Anderson, e. Dec. 1, '62, m. o. Oct. 17, '65
Cross, D. C., e. Dec. 1 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Myers, Francis, e. Oct. 15, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Kenoyer, Wm., e. Feb. 7, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865
Corp. F. B. Leonard, e. Sept. 27, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Bishop, Jesse, e. Dec. 6, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17 1865.
Davis, C. P., e. Dec. 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Slate, I. J., e. Dec. 8, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Yost, George W., e. Feb. 18, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Weatherby, F. A., e. Feb. 16, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Hughes, C. B., e. Feb. 11, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Ballard, James M., e. April 25, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865
Ballard, William J., e. April 25, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Ballard, J. A., e. April 25, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Ballard, Reuben, e. March 31, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Duncan, E. J., e. April 25, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Dawson, M. M., e. April 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Loucks, John D., e. March 31, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Marsh, J. E., e. March 31, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Patterson, Wm. A., e. March 31, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Prescott, S., e. Oct. 31, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Rodman, James M., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Sutton, P. M., e. March 31, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Sherwood, William H., e. Oct. 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Ulery, William, e. March 24, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Wilcox, Daniel, e. March 31, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.

Seventh Cavalry.

Kennedy, James H., e. Feb. 24, 1863, m. o. May 17, 1866.
Warner, William, Nov. 2, 1864.
Isham, Benjamin, e. March 8, 1864, m. o. May 17, 1866.
Doty, N. B., e. April, 16, 1864, m. o. May 17, 1866.
Wheeler, Horace, e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. May 17, 1866.

Ninth Cavalry.

Brown, James W., e. Sept. 22, 1863.
Kintsley, Z. T., e. Sept. 22, 1863.
Lilly, David M. e. Oct. 14, 1863, m. o. March 23, 1866.
Williams, D., e. Sept. 21, 1863, m. o. March 23, 1866.
Sperlin, Samuel, e. Nov. 7, 1863, m. o. March 23, 1866.

U. S. Infantry (Colored).

Rice, Henry, e. Oct. 31, 1864

Second Battery.

Church, G. W., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.
Door, James, e. March 28, 1864, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.

Third Battery.

Bronk, Peter A., March 31, 1864, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

EDUCATIONAL.

While the question of how to get a living was the foremost one in the minds of the pioneers, the less direct, though none the less important one of how to educate their children, was not overlooked. Almost cotemporaneous with their own dwellings, they began the building of such school houses as they could, crude and primitive in the extreme, for such only would their appliances admit, and put together without regard to externals.

These same pioneer school houses will, in the future, be a theme for the artist—quite equal in every way to those supplied by the peasantry in the old world—with their quaint, simple fashions and unperverted lives. The eye of the connoisseur delights in these realistic representations of still life—the white-haired old grandfather, whose toil of years has only brought him his cottage and bit of land; the still hard-working "gude wife," with bent body and withered but cheerful old face; the next generation just in the prime of labor, rough, uncouth and content to have for recreation a pipe and a mug of ale; and the children, with rosy cheeks and stout limbs, dressed in the veritable costumes their grandmothers wore before them. And no wonder such a picture pleases and charms the jaded senses of the worn-out worldling. But even that is not more fresh and unaccustomed than this log shanty, with its one small room, a

window of but few panes of glass, and possibly a dirt floor; and with rough-hewn benches ranged round the walls for seats, over which the pupil made a fine gymnastic flourish whenever he felt it necessary to reach his teacher, with his forefinger firmly planted on the knotty word or sum that puzzled him.

And is it possible that anything could be more primitive, even among the Indians themselves, than the suits of buckskin, in which, we are told, every pupil in one of the Marshall County schools was clad one Winter. Buckskin for Winter, and bare feet—despite the rattlesnakes—for Summer! These are the picturesque features for the artist's pencil. And what "learning" there was, must have been a "dangerous thing," for it was certainly "little;" the grading was far from exact; the system was a kind of hit-or-miss affair; but, nevertheless, it was "school," and from the first there was a deeply rooted prejudice among the Iowa settlers in favor of schools. School for week-days, and a meeting house for Sunday! this same little pen of a house served the two purposes. And could anything except the groves themselves—"God's first temples"—be nearer to nature as a tabernacle than was this, where some chance circuit preacher would have for his congregation every man, woman and child in the entire settlement—except one very old lady who was too infirm to go, as was the case once in this county. None of those hypercritical listeners there, you may be sure, who gauge the preacher by his "intellectuality," his "magnetism" or his "culture." It was the Word preached—welcome, pure and life-giving always—and not the preacher, which these listeners crowded to hear. If he but had the good Methodist zeal, then he was sure of devout hearers. He did not need to have "traveled," except upon his lone circuit over the prairie; nor did he feel it necessary to use his pulpit in the interests of politics—if he knew his Bible, he was qualified; nor did his flock feel called upon to put their hands into their pockets and contribute toward sending their Pastor on a Summer vacation to the sea-side or to Europe. All these improvements have come in with better churches and more advanced ways of thinking. That was the old way, and a direct contrast to the new.

Now, nothing which the architect's taste can devise is too good for school house or for church. Look at the plenitude of tidy, commodious buildings in every county, and not designed for double service, either, but dedicated solely to the use of the school ma'am, who hereabouts is thoroughly skilled in her profession. She has had, aside from such education as her means have enabled her to obtain, good practical drill in the normal institutes. She not only knows her text books, but she knows how to *teach*. And then the ingeniously devised school books, in which every point of information is adjusted to such a nicety that they are rather works of art and books of entertainment than but the dull means to a desired end.

The little flocks of children who run along the country roads in their bare feet and sun-bonnets, and chip hats, do not have to squirm and twist their uneasy legs all day over a page in the English reader which they cannot understand. They begin their morning's work with a chorus, which puts them all in good humor to start with. Then they come to time classes at a tinkle of the bell; they are entertained and diverted as well as instructed at every step. Before there is any possibility of restlessness, they go through a five-minutes round of calisthenics which puts a wholesome quietus upon their muscles and their mischief. Wise play is so mixed with teaching that they never really discover which is which until they find themselves ready to teach school themselves in turn.

This is the case of the present compared with the labor of the past. And in this way is the generality of education secured. The ways are smoothed, the tediousness beguiled and the deprivation supplanted by an affluence of aids.

In 1854, Gov. Grimes, in his inaugural message, said: "The safety and perpetuity of our Republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and almshouses throughout the country show that education is the best preventive of crime. They show also that the prevention of these evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one and the relief of the other."

So, with all our new, fangled methods, our ornamental, well-ventilated and well-furnished school houses, our accomplished instructors with modern notions, we are not extravagant. We are simply taking from the expenses of crime and pauperism and putting it into enduring and beautiful shape. We are helping to sustain the government by rearing up in every town and in every country neighborhood a generation of enlightened and intelligent people, cosmopolitan in the sense of schools, if not in that wider cosmopolitanism which comes alone from actual contact with the great world.

Abstract of the County Superintendent's last annual report, being for the year 1877:

Number of district townships	12
Number of independent districts	53
Number of sub-districts	87
Number of ungraded schools	135
Number of graded schools	6
Average number of months taught	7.20
Number of male teachers employed	122
Number of female teachers employed	140
Average compensation per month, males	$42 91
Average compensation per month, females	33 86
Number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years in the county:	
Males	4,022
Females	3,677
Total number enrolled in county	5,625
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	$1 83
Number of frame school houses	128
Number of brick school houses	15
Number of stone school houses	
Value of school houses	$1,301 85
Value of apparatus	25 31
Number of volumes in libraries	62
Total amount of money received from all sources for school purposes	$23,773 19

MARSHALLTOWN.

The pride of Marshall County centers in its county seat and business metropolis. The prevailing sentiment is that of progress. Men of energy control the interests of the city, and bend all their faculties to the purposes of improving the institutions already founded, and of developing the resources which, as yet, have but fairly begun to be considered.

Marshalltown is in its infancy, estimating the age of the city by the natural endurance of towns founded upon as substantial a basis as this. The men who surveyed the wild lands, and struck the first blows in the name of civilization, still dwell within the limits or occupy homesteads adjoining the city which their enterprise has created. Not even one generation has passed away since the initial stake was driven into the virgin soil. The marvelous growth of town

and county since the beginning of the second half of the century, tends to produce an erroneous impression in the minds of observers, and invests the place with fictitious agedness. The serious contemplation of facts alone is capable of removing the false sense of time thus engendered, and exhibiting, in all its real magnitude, the advancement actually made.

In appearance, the city of Marshalltown resembles many an eastern locality whose origin dates far back into the past, and around which cluster memories of generations gone. It is difficult for those who are accustomed to regard a town of the dimensions of this as aged, to accept the veracity of these records. There is none of the atmosphere of newness about Marshalltown which marks the majority of Western places; but there is a more stable air, such as is breathed in with every inspiration drawn in the streets of a New York or New England city. The smell of freshly cut pine, or the appearance of newly turned sod, which characterizes the greater number of Iowa business centers, is here noticeable for its conspicuous absence. Yet, there is none of the sleepiness of the Eastern prototypes of Marshalltown. Where the similarity ceases, the line of demarkation is distinctly drawn. There are some towns in the East which hold their own with the western cities, but such are noted for many miles about, and are the cynosure of neighboring eyes. In the ambitious and growing West, the success of a town is the rule, rather than the exception, and therefore creates less agitation or comment. Still, there is a frank recognition of prosperity on all sides, when such honor is merited; and that deference is paid to Marshalltown with almost unanimous accord. It is in poor taste to praise one place at the expense of others, we know; but such a genuine sentiment of satisfaction with the town has seized upon us, through no volition of our own, during our somewhat prolonged stay here, that we are forced to accord to Marshalltown the palm as a delightful place of residence, as well as a point of undoubted business prosperity in the future. And this opinion is formed after a pretty general acquaintance in the State.

The geographical location of Marshalltown is admirable. The elevation of the land upon which it stands is sufficient to afford pure air, thorough ventilation and freedom from malaria. There are no stagnant waters in the vicinity. Healthfulness and beauty are characteristics of the natural site, and if they are not fully realized, it is man's fault alone.

The first location was made under the pre-emption law, in May, 1851, by Henry Anson. The season was noted for the remarkably high water. Mr. Anson built his pre-emption cabin on what is now Main street, near First avenue, May 25th of that year, and remained here about one month. He then went to Dubuque and filed his papers.

The cabin thus erected was the joint work of Isaac Myers and William Asher, who assisted Mr. Anson in the labor of making his claim. When the first log house was put up, the region for several miles about was an unbroken prairie, dotted with beautiful groves and watered by running streams.

Mr. Anson came to this county on horseback, for the swollen condition of the streams and sloughs prevented the passage of wagons.

At the time of his coming to Marshall County, Mr. Anson had for "neighbors," that is, within a radius of several miles, the pioneers on Linn and Timber Creeks, and those who had gone north of Linn to the Minerva Creek settlement. He was at no loss for elbow room.

During his travels, Mr. Anson had seen the beautiful town of Marshall, Michigan, and such pleasant recollections clung to him of his sojourn in the valley of the Kalamazoo that he determined to name this region Marshall, in

honor thereof. The resemblance between these localities was, and still is, very striking. The appropriateness of the name will be admitted, since the county had already been designated Marshall.

Mr. Anson had left his relatives in Bureau County, Illinois, when he started out on a prospecting tour, and thither he repaired when his pre-emption was effected.

William Ralls had made a squatter's claim on the lands immediately north of Anson's site, and it was the latter's desire to induce his brothers-in-law, John A. Kelley and Wells S. Rice, to locate thereon, or near him. To that end, Mr. Anson made the trip to Illinois, as before stated, during the Winter of 1851–52. The mission was successful, but Mr. Anson had to return before the others were ready to start. He was in hopes of finding the Mississippi in a passable condition, but was disappointed in that calculation, and did not effect a crossing until he reached New Buffalo. This long journey on horseback consumed so much time that he did not reach his cabin in Marshall until in the Spring. The very day he reached his destination he was joyfully surprised to see his two brothers-in-law drive up to the cabin. The meeting was one which can better be imagined than described.

Anson purchased Ralls' claim for $400, or thereabouts, and transferred it to Kelley. The latter did not find the outlook so pleasing as he imagined, and in the Winter of 1852, sold his claim to John Childs. Mr. K. returned to Illinois the following Spring.

Mrs. Anson's family was the first to locate on the site of Marshall. Henry, Elizabeth R., Horace, Almira (now Mrs. William Walters), and Emily (now Mrs. Haviland), constituted the pioneer band. The settlement was made in the Spring of 1852.

The family mansion was built of logs and stood just east of the town plat, but was afterward removed to the west side of Center street, south of where the City Bank block now stands, in 1853.

There was need of a store in such a thriving little town, and, although the village existed only in the mind of Mr. Anson, Mr. Rice put up a grout building and prepared to open a store. The edifice was not much of a palace, but it was good enough for the times, and stood where the Willard House now stands, next door east of the Boardman House.

In the Fall of 1852, the third stock of goods ever purchased for the Marshall market was bought in St. Louis, by Mr. Rice, and landed at Keokuk. The water was so high that the stock could not be shipped overland at once, and in the Winter of 1852–53, Mr. Anson hauled the goods, *via* Oskaloosa, to their destination.

There was a hogshead of sugar that proved too much for the team, and it was dumped off some distance from the store, by the side of the road. The country was so honest in those days, that no trouble was experienced from thieves, and there the sugar remained until it was gradually taken to the store, as occasion required.

The first birth occurred before the town was surveyed. Adrian C. Anson, son of Henry Anson, was born April 17, 1852.

The first death occurred Aug. 10, 1853, the deceased being a daughter of Silas Chorn.

The first weddings were Miles Rice to Miss E. Anson, and Horace Anson to Miss E. Smith, both being solemnized at once.

The village of Marshall was surveyed on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 35, and

southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 26, Town 84 north, Range 18 west. This was the Anson claim, which lays south of the present Main street, and the John Childs claim, which adjoins it on the north.

There have been numerous additions to the village and city plat from time to time, but all these are matters of plain record and need not be specially referred to here.

The survey was made in August, 1853, and was recorded on the 15th of that month.

Mr. Childs traded and sold his entire interest to Reuben H. Webster soon after the survey.

Mr. Childs had put up a log cabin in the edge of the timber, on his property, and after the village was laid out, he moved the building to the north side of Main street. He lived in it while the first frame house was in process of construction, in the Summer and Fall of 1853.

Mr. Anson bought this house before it was completed, and finished it for his own residence. It was in this building that the first regular window sash in town was placed. The building still stands and is used by Mr. Lacey as a grocery store.

The first school in the vicinity was taught by Neri Hoxie, in a log building just west of the town site, in the Winter of 1853–4.

The first ministers were Solomon Dunton, the pioneer missionary, whose name figures so conspicuously in the annals of this county, and Mr. Armstrong. The former came to this region when there was no Marshalltown.

The first year of the existence of the village was such a one as almost every new town experiences, and was marked by a healthy development, although by no special incidents of an important character.

In 1854, Greenleaf M. Woodbury chose Marshall as his future home. The presence of a man of his power and vigor of character was at once felt. He inaugurated measures of permanent value, and at that early day exerted a wide influence upon the susceptible community.

The little hamlet recognized the leadership thus quietly assumed by Mr. Woodbury, and when within a year he set in motion his mill upon the river, north of the town, he was regarded as one of the governing spirits of the place. Throughout his residence in Marshall County, Mr. Woodbury worked for the advancement of the region, and his name is connected with railroad enterprises, schools and other public interests in a manner equal, if not superior, to that of any citizen. This passing tribute is paid here, but a more fitting mention of his deeds is recorded in almost every event of moment which is elaborated within the covers of this volume.

The first hotel was opened by L. D. Anson, who named his place of entertainment the Marshall House, in 1854–5.

Dr. Bissell was the first physician.

In 1854, the agitation over the county seat question kept Marshall in a state of turmoil. This subject is exhaustively treated in a special chapter, and need not be duplicated in this sketch.

The name of Marshall became a confusing one, as there was a post office elsewhere in the State bearing a similar title. The people, therefore, changed the name of the place to that of

MARSHALLTOWN.

The first post office was established in 1854, with Wells S. Rice, as Postmaster.

In 1856, George Glick came to Marshalltown and associated with E. Willigrod in business, occupying the frame building on the corner of Main and First streets. In 1856, Mr. Glick succeeded Mr. Rice as Postmaster. During the years of his incumbency until 1860, the mail service was primitive enough. The only means of carrying it was by team, and during high-water season the pouches were frequently soaked through.

The office of Postmaster has since then been held by H. D. Ranney, M. Rosenbaum, E. N. Chapin, J. E. Page, Elliot Shurtz, and again by E. N. Chapin, who is the present incumbent.

The first painter in Marshalltown was Daniel Kelley, and of him Mr. Glick relates the following incident which is illustrative of the feeling which pervaded the town at that time. Kelley noticed that there was a change in the old firm by the entrance of Mr. Glick into partnership with Mr. Willigrod. The firm advertised their business by a sign placed across the sidewalk, from a post in front of the building. A day or two after the advent of Glick, Kelley came up with a ladder and paint-pot and quietly erased the name of the former partner without saying a word to the members of the firm. The next day he came again and painted the word "Glick" where it belonged on the sign. While he was thus engaged, the gentleman whose name he was taking such freedom with accosted him and said: "Kelley, who told you to do that?" "No one," responded the painter. "Well, you may never get your pay for the work," said Mr. G. "I don't care about that," answered the painter, "but while I stay here I propose to have the signs right."

E. C. Holcomb was the first tinsmith.

Those were social days. A dance was quietly gotten up, and Smith, the village fiddler, was often called upon to help the night through. Ladies dressed in calico and men in corresponding garb, but all were happy and contented, if we may judge by the stories told us now. The little parties used to last until eleven o'clock in the evening, and the participants were never weary from fashionable dissipation.

The Postmaster might drive dull care away by getting up a foot-race, now and then, with some fleet young Indian; and if he did, no one seemed shocked, but all turned out and watched the sport.

In 1856, there were but 821 families in the entire county, with 2,411 male, and 2,040 female residents, and social lines were not drawn as strictly as they are now.

In 1858, the first newspaper was published in the village, and from the first issue we have made a compilation of items, as reminders of the past.

In Vol. 1, No. 1, of the *Marshall County Times*, dated Oct. 14, 1858, we find the following announcement in the local column: "The first agricultural fair ever held in this county, commences in this town to-day, and lasts for three days," and then it goes on to urge the farmers and mechanics to do credit to themselves by an appropriate display in their respective lines of business. It proceeds further to say, that "election has just passed off at this place, with considerable excitement over the township ticket," with the following result: Trustees, W. H. Bibb, 39 majority; Alonzo Butler, 38 majority; Joseph H. Smith, 25 majority. Assessor, R. A. Taylor, 45 majority. Town Clerk, H. D. Ranney, 68 majority. Justices, N. F. Yeamans, 61 majority; H. H. Nash, 46 majority. Supervisors, District No. 1, S. Brooks, 18 majority; No. 2, Samuel Dwight, 1 majority; No. 3, L. Pierson, 9 majority. From election it moves to the first hard frost of the season, Oct. 6, which had effectually killed vegetation, without, however, much injuring the corn. From frost to sugar

cane, and we are told that a large amount has been raised in the county the past season, and that Henry Anson, Esq., has a number of acres of fine quality. Moreover, he is having a crushing mill made at the foundry of Chester Heald, "and it is expected that sugar-making will go off by steam in a few days."

Further on, we learn that the citizens of the village of La Fayette have changed the name of their town to Albion, a change every way for the better, since the town has heretofore been called by one name, and the post office by another, which has been the cause of a good deal of confusion.

In an editorial, we are told that at last "the monster feat is accomplished! We are tied—the New World—to sweet auld Ireland by a rope of metal. The electric currents have danced over the wires in the dark depths of the ocean, and man has sent his thought a voyager from continent to continent. Wild was the joy through the land, when rulers of the two great nations of the earth exchanged their congratulations over the successful accomplishment of the bold experiment. A few more messages came, and then it was silent; no more the railway of thought, but a mere useless rope cumbering the bottom of the ocean. We know not the difficulty, whether it can be remedied or not. We hope for the best, though we hear gloomy rumors of breakings and partings in mid-ocean." That grave fear was very speedily dispelled, and one smiles now to remember how short a time ago one of our most fixed and indisputable agencies, was but a vague uncertain experiment.

Then comes a congratulation of the improvements going on in the town. Many buildings are going up of a tasteful and substantial character. Among them are the new residences of H. C. Henderson, Esq., and J. M. Sherwood, Esq., Dr. Statler and H. Dargitz, which "will be ornaments to the place, and monuments to the good sense and taste of the gentlemen above named." Then we are informed that an independent military company has been lately formed which is called the "Bowen Guards," in honor of Gen. Bowen, of Iowa City. "The company numbers some forty-five men, and they make a fine appearance as we have seen them on drill in the Court House." And, as the editor is one of the number, he infers that "in the course of a few weeks, said company will be able to do some pretty tall fighting if it should be necessary, and they *could'nt run*." Then the organization of a lodge of Good Templars is alluded to, which has "a respectable number of members."

From temperance the editor launches out into astronomy, with the following: "This strange visitor (the comet) from the unfathomed void of the universe, is yet with us, and we have grown so familiar with his cometship as to think he is no great shakes after all—all shine, shimmer and gas—not half so good a world to live in, or raise corn on as this much-abused but solid old earth! As to what a comet is, the knowing ones appear wonderfully to disagree, and as everyone appears to be guessing about it, we being something of a Yankee, will guess too. From all the information we can get, we come to the following guess: That the period of this comet in its orbit is about 300 years. That its first appearance in the heavens of which we have any account, was in the tenth century of the Christian era, the next in the thirteenth, the next in the sixteenth, and its appearance at the present in the nineteeth century. By some its period is supposed to be thirty years only, and that we may look for its reappearance in 1889 or 1890. There is one thing pretty certain, that the most learned astronomers know but little about these wandering gentry, or what purpose they fill in the machinery of the universe. We hope, however, that they will steer clear of this little earth of ours, for, notwithstanding the assertion of *savants* to the contrary, we fear the result of such a collision would be serious."

The comet disposed of, we take a sip at the leader, which outlines the future policy of the paper, and find that it intends to be "zealous and firm without fanaticism; determined, but not revolutionary," in its support of the Republican party; that, "believing the welfare of the whole community depends upon the success and prosperity of the farmer," each week will have a portion of the paper devoted to agricultural interests. Turning to that column, we are confounded with the assertion that women should learn to milk, and with some rules as to farm work in October.

From the news and editorial matter we turn to the advertising columns, and find the name of "Henry C. Henderson, Attorney and Counselor at Law" heading the first column, and following close upon that, a "professional notice" by Dr. Statler and Dr. Taylor, tendering their medical services to the residents of Marshalltown. A few Iowa City advertisements intervene, and then comes the card of "Timothy Brown, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Real Estate Agent, Taxes paid, Abstracts furnished, and Foreign Collections attended to promptly. La Fayette, Marshall County, Iowa." Directly under this is a similar card from Thomas J. Wilson, also of La Fayette. William P. Hepburn's name, with the same announcement, follows, but he is located at Marshall. After "Wm. Bremner, County Surveyor for Marshall County," Iowa City, Muscatine, Davenport and Rock Island notices fill the column, until at the very end we find two lines, "Hardware and Queensware of every kind and quality at Willigrod's." On the next page we are confronted the first thing with "For Sale—A house and lot, very cheap. Enquire of E. Willigrod." Then six Sheriff's sales; and heading the third page we find "Drugs and Medicines, George Glick." Underneath is the dissolution notice of the partnership between Glick and Willigrod. Further on is a "Take Notice" that all persons indebted to the above firm are requested "to come to the scratch and save costs." Cooper & White, of La Fayette, head their dry goods advertisement with a display announcement of "The High School Located at La Fayette!" This is twice repeated in the same issue, as, indeed, are all of the other advertisements, the fourth page being an exact duplicate of the third, with the exception of the reading matter.

There are two notices to the "Stockholders of the Marshall County High School Company," E. H. Chapin, President; Thomas J. Wilson, Secretary; one to those who have taken stock in it "payable in material or labor," who are called upon to come forward and make some arrangement in regard to the kind of material they desire to furnish, or the manner of work they are ready to perform. The second is to the same stockholders, who are notified that "the Board of Directors have this day levied a second installment of twenty-five per cent., the same to be collected within sixty days." Then P. C. Holcomb has a large cut of a cooking stove, and follows it with a schedule of "eave troughs, conductors, spouting, sink lining, copper wash-boilers, skimmers, riddles, pans, tea-kettles, pails, tops for chimneys, stove-pipes, tubes, etc." And H. C. Knapp, of La Fayette, states that he will sell groceries lower than can be found anywhere else. And further on, J. Fisher gives a half column to his "Ready-Pay Store," where all kinds of produce will be taken in exchange. And lastly, H. H. Seymour, under the head of "Lost," describes a promissory note "executed in February last, by Jotham Keyes and George W. Voris to Emory Truesdell. There was $101 due on said note when it was lost," and all persons are forbidden to purchase said note, as he has never sold it.

CHURCHES.

The religious history of Marshalltown forms an interesting part of the record, not only of the development of the place, but of the county as well, for the influence of the various societies was far-reaching. The introduction of the refining and civilizing element of regular worship is one of the most conspicuous eras in the annals of a county.

We place the several societies in their chronological order.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was first organized as the Marshalltown Mission. In 1851, Rev. S. Dunton, familiarly known as "Father Dunton," then of Iowa City, being aware of the needs of Central Iowa for missionary work, determined to undertake the founding of a mission here. Father Dunton acted under the Rev. Decimus Young, Presiding Elder of the Iowa City District, Iowa Conference, three years before the organization of the Upper Iowa Conference. Late one night, in 1852, he reached a cabin on Linn Creek, occupied by Mr. Ralls, chilled and hungry from his long ride on horseback, for that was the only means of locomotion in the "saddle-bag period." After enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Ralls, he made an attempt to go onward to Marietta, but after traveling, perhaps twenty miles, and trying to cross the creek, the high water having swung the only bridge from its position, he was obliged to return to Iowa City and wait a more favorable opportunity. Late in the Spring he came back and organized a class, or rather the first church in Marshall County, at Mr. Griffith's, at the corner of Le Grand Township.

The names of the official members of that year, as nearly as can be remembered, were Isaac Griffith, Allen Dingy, Henry Starry, Andrew Jackson Smith, J. Hestwood, and two men of the name of Bruce. The mission had, during the first year, an appropriation of $75, of which the Presiding Elder received $25, and the remaining $50 went to Father Dunton, which, with $2 (quarterage) made $52, which was the entire salary of this pioneer of Methodism. He remained in charge one year, and reported at its close fifteen members. The Marshalltown Circuit, at this date, included Marshalltown, Albion, Marietta, Timber Creek, Three Mile Grove, Le Grand and Indiantown, in Tama County.

Rev. John Stewart, of the Iowa Conference, succeeded Father Dunton, and remained on the circuit for one year. Rev. Wm. Armstrong was appointed to the work in 1854, and also remained but one year. Little is recorded of his ministerial work. In the Fall of 1855, Father Dunton was re-appointed to the circuit, and had a prosperous year. He had a revival at Marshalltown, and accessions to the church all over the work. This year the Upper Iowa Conference was formed, and Marshalltown passed under its jurisdiction. Father Dunton remained this time but a single year.

In the Fall of 1856, the Rev. A. T. Shinn was appointed by the Upper Iowa Conference, Rev. J. M. Rankin being Presiding Elder. Brother Shinn was a quaint and forcible preacher, and had been at one time temporary Chaplain of the House of Representatives. The following is his prayer upon that occasion: "Great God, bless the young and growing State of Iowa; bless her Senators and Representatives; bless her State officers; give us a sound currency, pure water and undefiled religion, for Christ's sake, Amen." Brother Shinn remained one year and a part of another at this work, and was then stricken with mental aberration. He left his duties and moved with his family to Nebraska, where he died. Sister Shinn is still a worthy claimant upon the Fifth Collection Fund of the Upper Iowa Conference.

The unexpired portion of Mr. Shinn's year was supplied by Rev. C. G. Truesdell, then a local preacher at Iowa City, subsequently an efficient member of the Upper Iowa Conference, and now a member of the Rock River Conference.

In 1857, the Sabbath school of the M. E. Church of Marshalltown was formed and H. C. Henderson elected its first Superintendent, which position he held for twelve years. In the Fall of 1858, the Rev. C. Babcock was appointed to this work and remained only one year. During the ministry of Mr. Babcock the famous county seat fight occurred between Marietta, the old county seat, and Marshalltown. In this contest Mr. Babcock took sides with Marshalltown, thereby incurring the most bitter displeasure of the citizens of the former place, who not only refused to hear him dispense to them the word of life, but also gave him severe personal abuse, a warning to all preachers of the Gospel not to enter into ordinary political squabbles or local fights, continually liable to arise in any community. At the end of his first year he was succeeded by Rev. L. Truesdell, in 1859, who remained two years, and was the first preacher of the charge who made any written record. He says, among other things: "There being very imperfect records of Marshalltown circuit, and some of the former Pastors being dead, it was impossible to secure information proper to be recorded in this book, prior to 1859. I have, therefore, only recorded the names and conditions as I found them upon my arrival, and as this appointment was the first made at this station, and as there had never been a legally incorporated Board of Trustees, or correct minutes of any proceeding, I therefore thought best to make up the record from the best information I could get without reference to any former administration, and only record such names and facts as are personally known to me."

The present church building enterprise was inaugurated by Mr. Truesdell, prior to this period. The preaching was done in the school house and in the Court House. From records and reports it is gathered that the church, about this time, began to take on more organic form than at any time previous in her history, and that the pastorate of Brother Truesdell was a successful one. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. K. Fuller, who entered upon his work in the Fall of 1861, and remained one year. Nothing special occurred during his ministry. His audiences were good, his sermons instructive and his influence in the town salutary. He remained only one year, and left the church in a good condition.

In the Fall of 1862, the Rev. Thomas Thompson was appointed to Marshalltown. No special interest manifested itself during his one year's stay.

Rev. J. M. Rankin received his appointment in the Fall of 1863, and continued in it for two years. He had been previously Presiding Elder. The Rev. A. B. Kendig entered this charge in 1864, and during his year, the church passed through a revival. The parsonage property south of the church was sold this year, but was regained again in 1873, by Rev. S. A. Lee. He was succeeded by Rev. S. N. Fellows in 1866. His influence among the young people was good, and his work was attended by a marked revival. This gentleman received the appointment of Professor in the Iowa State University, which he accepted, and resigned his pastorate. His resignation was very much regretted by church and community.

Rev. I. K. Tuttle came in the Fall of 1867, and remained two years. The parsonage property north of South Main street was purchased this year and afterward exchanged for the one sold during Mr. Kendig's administration. He left the church in a good condition.

Rev. H. S. Church came in the Fall of 1869. His ministry gave general satisfaction.

A. D. Weidig

EDITOR MARSHALLTOWN REPUBLICAN

The Rev. Richard Swearengen was appointed to the charge in the Fall of 1870. He was regarded as a very able preacher, and carried the church through one of the most critical periods of her history. He remained two years and left the city universally respected by all.

The Rev. Simon A. Lee came in the Fall of 1872, and remained two years and did as faithful work as was ever performed by Pastor in Marshalltown. The church was largely increased in membership and its financial condition was greatly enhanced.

Rev. John Clinton arrived on the ground October 18, 1874. He decided to inaugurate steps to improve and add to the present church property. On the 19th of September, 1875, the addition and remodeling of the church having been completed, it was dedicated. The cost attending this work, including furnishing, was about $5,500, a very small portion of which had to be raised on the day of dedication.

Rev. S. W. Heald came in October, 1877, and has been a faithful laborer. A large revival has been held during his administration, and the Church is generally progressing.

The above history was chiefly compiled by Rev. John McClinton, and is taken from the records of the Church.

The First Presbyterian Church organized on the 15th day of March, 1858, with about thirteen members—Rev. James Gordon, Pastor. John Fisher, Jr., and James Fairman were elected Elders, and John Fisher, Jr., Clerk. Rev. James Gordon preached at stated times for a period of from two to three years. In February, 1862, the records of the Church were destroyed by the burning of the store of John Fisher, Jr. In the Fall of 1862, an auxiliary society was organized, under the name of the First Presbyterian Society of Marshalltown. Rev. L. H. Loss, more commonly known as De Loss, being the minister in charge of the Church. In the Spring of 1864, through the efforts of Mr. De Loss, the Church and society took steps toward the erection of a house of worship. A loss of from ten to fifteen hundred dollars, through the rascality of one of the contractors, caused the work of building to drag. The house was completed and dedicated in November, 1865, at a cost of nearly twelve thousand dollars.

On July 12, 1865, Rev. Mr. De Loss departed this life. He is remembered as a man of great ability and energy and large public spirit. The Cemetery Association is chiefly indebted to him for its organization. Rev. H. H. Kellogg accepted a call to the pulpit August 29, 1865. The officers at this time were: W. C. Ranney, V. V. Draper and J. H. Bradley, Elders; J. H. Bradley, Clerk. Membership, January 1, 1865, fifty-two. Rev. Mr. Kellogg remained in charge of the Church until January 1, 1868. Membership, January 1, 1868, 126. Officers—W. C. Ranney, J. H. Bradley, N. Gillespie, Chester Clark and B. K. Adams, Elders; B. K. Adams, Clerk. Rev. Joshua Cooke supplied the pulpit from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869. Rev. H. B. Goodale was installed as Pastor of the Church on July 4, 1869. He remained with the Church, as Pastor, until April 27, 1873. Rev. W. W. Thorpe was called to the Church May 19, 1873. His services as Pastor continued until October 15, 1876. Rev. J. M. Carmichael has occupied the pulpit since February, 1877. Membership, April 1, 1878, 177.

The Baptist Church.—A meeting of Baptists was held at the residence of Delos Arnold, in Marshalltown, August 25, 1863, at which the "First Regular Baptist Church of Marshall" was organized. On this occasion, Rev. J. B. Peat acted as Moderator, and G. S. Eddy as Clerk. The following persons

were present and put in their letters from other churches, and constituted the first membership: Henry James and wife, A. Leroy and wife, A. Stone and wife, Delos Arnold and wife, S. Remington and wife, Hannah Geitgy, Elizabeth Wickersham, Mary Randall and Catherine Lodge. The Church maintained regular meetings and received accessions from time to time, although without a Pastor or house of worship, until January 3, 1865, when a call was extended to Rev. A. F. Willey, of Burlington, who accepted the pastorate and took charge of the Church in March of the same year. The first public meetings were held in Woodbury Hall, and later in the Court House. Shortly after Mr. Willey's arrival, a Sunday school was organized.

During the month of May of the same year, a lot was purchased on Church street, south of the square, at a cost of $500, and a subscription paper was circulated to secure funds for building a house of worship. Very little was done that season toward building. Rev. Mr. Willey was continued as Pastor the next year (1866); and in March, a plan was adopted and authority was given a committee to proceed with the erection of the fine edifice which now graces the central part of the city. The structure was not completed until the Spring of 1868. Its cost was $17,500.

In 1866, the membership had increased to fifty-nine. In May of this year, Pastor Willey was prostrated by sickness, and resigned his charge. On the 16th of December, same year, a call was extended to Rev. O. A. Holmes. He accepted the call, and remained with the Church until November 4, 1871, when he resigned. During his pastorate, the church building was completed, and dedicated April 5, 1868. Rev. N. F. Ravlin preached the sermon of dedication. During this period, the Church had increased largely in membership and influence.

In February, 1872, Rev. Lyman J. Fisher accepted a call from the Church, and continued his labors successfully until January, 1874, when, by reason of ill health, he was led to resign. In September, 1874, Rev. D. N. Mason accepted the pastorate, and occupied the pulpit until December 31, 1875. During the Spring of 1876, Rev. J. C. Hurd was called, and labored diligently until May, 1878, when he resigned.

At present, the Church is without a Pastor. It has a membership of about two hundred, and a handsome church edifice.

St. Matthew's (Episcopal) Church, Marshalltown.—The first religious services held in Marshalltown (and probably the first in Marshall County), according to the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, were held on the first Sunday in November, 1863, in Woodbury Hall, morning and afternoon, by the Rev. X. A. Welton, then Rector of Gethsemane Church, Iowa Center.

The next were held in the same place, in the evening of August 15, 1864, by the Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. C. S. Percival, then Rector of Grace Church, Cedar Rapids. These services were well attended, and the musical portion impressively rendered by a volunteer choir.

From this time, occasional services were held by Bishop Lee and the Rev. Mr. Percival, until the latter part of the year 1867, when, on the 18th of December, the first meeting was held looking toward a permanent organization. This meeting was held in the office of C. W. Fracker, who was appointed a committee to solicit funds for the support of a clergyman, the rent of a place of worship and other necessary expenses.

The meeting at which the parish was formally organized, was held at the office of C. W. Fracker, the Rev. C. S. Percival presiding, on the 23d of

March, 1868. Articles of Incorporation were adopted, the parish was duly organized under the name of St. Matthew's Church, and the following persons were elected as the first Vestry: Herman Howe, C. W. Fracker, A. C. Abbott, E. G. Sleight, J. H. H. Frisbee, Wm. W. Williams and C. C. Lytle. Mr. Howe was chosen Senior Warden; Mr. Fracker, Junior Warden; Mr. Abbott, Treasurer; and Mr. Frisbee, Clerk.

On the 10th of May, 1868, the Rev. C. S. Percival, having been informally in charge of the organization from the first, was duly chosen Rector of the parish, at a salary of $500 for services every other Sunday, he being employed as Missionary at Tama City, on the alternate Sundays. This arrangement was continued until the close of the year 1869, when his constant services were received at a salary of $1,100 per annum. Thus, within two years of the time of its organization, the parish became self-supporting, with a Rector constantly employed. This achievement, unprecedented in the history of the Diocese, did not fail to receive the hearty congratulations of the Bishop and of the Diocesan Convention.

The Vestry, soon after the organization of the parish, secured (first by rent and afterward by purchase) the Lutheran Church, on River (now State) street, and continued to occupy it as a place of worship during the rectorship of the Rev. Mr. Percival, which terminated on the 1st of January, 1871.

At that time, the parish consisted of sixty-five families, ninety-two communicants and a congregation numbering in all above 200 souls. About the 1st of March, 1871, the church on State street was sold to the Swedes for $2,000, the mortgage on the same amounting to $1,500. Soon after this, a lot was purchased on Church street, and measures were immediately taken for building thereon a stone church to cost about $8,000. On the 29th of August, 1871, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Edson, of Cedar Rapids, and the Rev. C. S. Percival, then of Independence, laid the corner stone of the new edifice with impressive ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The opening service in the new church was held about a year from that time, viz., on the 14th of July, 1872, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee, assisted by the Rev. T. B. Kemp, then of Oskaloosa. The rectorship of the parish continued vacant until the following month (over a year and a half in all) when the Rev. W. F. Morrison received and accepted a call to the position of Minister in Charge. This arrangement continued about ten months, *i. e.*, till the 12th of June, 1873, when the Parish again became vacant.

About this time, the Rev. R. D. Brooke, of Davenport, received and accepted a call as Rector, but did not enter upon the duties of his office until the following September. Mr. Brooke held the rectorship but one year, when he accepted a call to another field of labor.

After a vacancy of nearly two years, the Rev. C. T. Stout, of Fort Dodge, accepted a call to the Rectorship, in the latter part of June, 1876. This clergyman held the position of Rector a year and nine months, resigning the same on the 18th of March, 1878. Since that time the parish has again been vacant, although the Rev. C. S. Percival, the founder and first Rector of the parish (now Principal of Percival Academy, Marshalltown, and Missionary at Ames), holds divine service every other Sunday.

The frequent change of Rectors, the short pastorates and the long vacancies, together with the heavy debt (amounting now to nearly $6,000), have told sadly upon the prosperity of the parish. Fears have been expressed that the property (one of the most beautiful churches in the Diocese) may be irredeemably alienated, and even that the organization may be given up. But it is

devoutly to be hoped that so great a disaster will, in some way, be averted. During all their discouragements, the parishioners have kept up a prosperous Sunday school, averaging sixty or seventy scholars; and a parish that maintains a live Sunday school is very far from being dead.

The following well-known gentlemen compose the present Vestry: C. W. Fracker, C. Holmdale, A. C. Abbott, E. G. Sleight, J. E. Deitrich, A. F. Havadon and S. P. Knisely. The first two named are the Wardens; Mr. Deitrich is Secretary, and Mr. Knisely is Treasurer.

The First Congregational Church.—Until the Summer of 1868, the Congregationalists who came to this place, inasmuch as there was here no church of their own order, attached themselves to the Presbyterian Church. But as they continued to come in considerable numbers, and as the town promised large growth, it was believed that the time had arrived for the organization of a Congregational Church. In accordance, therefore, with the custom in such cases, those interested in the enterprise, proceeded to call a Council from neighboring Congregational Churches to meet with and advise them in the matter, and if it should seem best, to aid in the organization of such a church.

In response to the invitation, there were present from the Church in Belle Plaine—Rev. D. Lane, Pastor; J. Baker, delegate; Boonsboro—Rev. O. C. Dickerson, Pastor; Green Mountain—Rev. R. Stuart, Pastor; J. C. Hopkins, delegate; Oxford—Rev. H. L. Bullen, Pastor; Geo. Blake, delegate; also, Rev. J. Guernsey, D. D., Superintendent of Home Missions in Iowa, for the American Home Missionary Society.

By the courtesy of the Baptist brethren, the meeting was held in their house of worship, at 10 A. M., July 9, 1868. The morning session was spent as a meeting for prayer. At 2 P. M., the Council was organized by the election of Rev. D. Lane, as Moderator, and Rev. H. L. Bullen, as Scribe. At the request of the Moderator A. C. Carpenter, as committee in behalf of those calling the Council, stated in full the reasons for the step now taken, and the need of such a church in Marshalltown. The minutes of all the proceedings, preliminary hereto were read by Honestus H. Johnson. The Confession of Faith and Covenant, proposed to be adopted were also read, and the names of those intending to enter into the organization, with their letters of dismission and recommendation from other churches.

The Council found the various statements and the letters all orderly and satisfactory; and advised that the organization be made, which was formally done at 8 o'clock the same evening, at the place above mentioned. The following are the names of those who constituted the original members of the First Congregational Church of Marshalltown.

Abner H. McNitt and Mrs. Sophronia D. McNitt, Mrs. S. Jeannette Miller, A. C. Carpenter and Mrs. Ann Carpenter, Honestus H. Johnson and Mrs. Anna M. Johnson, Dea. Joseph Greeley, Nathan Wheeler and Mrs. Mary Wheeler, Laura Wheeler, daughter of the above; eleven in all. Of these, six (at this writing, Aug., 1878), remain in the Church; three have died; two have removed from the place.

For a few weeks the young Church met, as they could, in the Baptist or Lutheran house of worship, and had such pulpit supply as they could secure.

In August, they extended a call to Rev. R. B. Bull, of Henry, Ill., to become their Pastor, at a salary of $1,000 per year, the Home Mission Society guaranteeing one-half of that sum. The year following, the same Society furnished $400 aid, from which time on, the church became self-supporting, having received in all, $900 of Home Mission aid.

Mr. Bull's ministry lasted but two years, closing Aug. 31, 1870. During the first year, services were held in the Court House: the second year in Rice's Hall. In the latter part of this year, a movement was made toward building the present house of worship. The lot on which it stands, with the small dwelling in the rear, was purchased on $1,500, and the edifice erected thereon, was put up at a total cost of $3,815.

Rev. W. L. Bray, of Newton, Iowa, was immediately invited as the successor to the pastorate, and entered on his work before October. He was installed over the Church Dec. 22, 1870, and somewhere about the same time, the new house of worship was dedicated. Mr. Bray's ministry continued a little more than three years, or until the close of December, 1873.

For three months following, the pulpit was supplied chiefly by Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D., President of Iowa College; a call meanwhile having been extended to Rev. W. Windsor, then of Morrisville, N. Y., who came to the pastorate March 8, 1874, and who is still with the Church.

In these ten years of its existence, this church has grown to be one of the important religious agencies of the city, and has always proved itself ready for co-operative and aggressive Christian work. More than 100 have been lost to its number by the usual causes, leaving its present membership 154. Its gifts to all Christian missionary and charitable purposes, abroad and at home, for the past seven years, the time during which, record has been kept, have been about $1,300. The society has no incumbrance upon its property, having extinguished the last remaining arrearages a year ago, and in common with its sister churches in the city, this one also is looking forward to a useful and prosperous future.

Roman Catholic Church.—The first services according to the rites of the Romish Church in this city, were conducted by Rev. Father Lowery, of Cedar Rapids, some ten years or more ago. Since that time, a flourishing society has been built up. The present Pastor, Rev. Father Portz, observes service in Marshalltown, and as a missionary, in Liscomb. There is a seminary in this city under the charge of the Sisters. Although the time since the formal organization of the Church here has been brief, the society is well founded and includes many influential members. Father Portz is an indefatigable worker in his worthy cause, and is much respected both in and out of his Church.

The Swede Lutheran Church.—This society was organized in Marshalltown Jan. 18, 1870. A meeting was called to perfect the organization, at which the Rev. P. A. Lindahl was chosen Chairman, and John Bowman, Secretary. The first Trustees were Andrew Chandland, Louis Noyd and Carl Burg. The society organized with about twenty members, and purchased a church edifice from the Trustees of the Episcopal organization for $2,000. Rev. Mr. Westling was the first regular Pastor. Since its formation, the society has been steadily growing, until to-day it is free from all incumbrances, and has 100 members. The Rev. P. A. Pilghren is the present Pastor of the church; Deacons, Carl Burg, P. Hanson, Andrew Elmblod and Louis Peterson; Trustees, W. C. Rebb, N. Peterson, Henry Olson and Frank Engstran; M. Peterson, Treasurer; Henry East, Secretary.

Disciples or Christian Church.—The present organization of Disciples of Christ was effected Feb. 15, 1877. The charter members numbered twenty, consisting of E. L. Lemert, Byron A. Beesen, Daniel Burkhart, Ellen Lemert, M. K. Huffaker, M. C. Huffaker, A. W. Weatherly, Mary L. Johnson, O. S. Hill and others. The Church adopted the New Testament as their creed and only rule of faith and practice. On the 16th day of February, 1877, the Church

was duly incorporated. The following Board of Trustees were elected: Byron A. Beesen, E. L. Lemert, O. F. Hixson, M. K. Huffaker and A. W. Weatherly. Some time after the Church was organized, Daniel Burkhart was chosen Elder and A. A. Wilber and A. W. Weatherly, Deacons. The Trustees rented the "brick church" on West Church street, between Third and Fourth, and during the Spring and Summer of 1877, the pulpit was occasionally occupied by Eld. N. A. McConnell, of Cedar Rapids, Eld. F. Walden, of Albion, Prof. G. T. Carpenter and Prof. Laughlin, of Oskaloosa College, and others. On Sept. 1, 1877, Eld. L. Lane, of South Bend, Ind., was employed as Pastor of the Church, for one half of his time for one year, and Sept. 1, 1878, the Church re-employed him for his entire time. The present membership (September, 1878) is fifty-five, making thirty-five additional members since the organization of the church. Prosperity attends all the different departments of the Church. The Sunday school was organized April 7, 1877. Byron A. Beesen was chosen Superintendent. It now numbers seventy-five.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This society was organized in April, 1876, with the following officers: L. E. B. Holt, President; William Pentland, Vice President; J. R. McQuiston, Secretary; L. S. Kilborn, Treasurer.

An interest was awakened in the cause and $400 secured to carry on the work. Rooms were opened in the City Bank building, and vigorous measures were taken to place the society on a sound financial footing. The second election, in 1876, placed the following officers over the society: E. W. Deitrich, President; William Pentland, Vice President; Theodore Johnson, Secretary; L. S. Kilborn, Treasurer. The third election resulted in the choice of J. R. McQuiston, President; E. R. Jones, Vice President; Theodore Johnson, Secretary; L. S. Kilborn, Treasurer.

The society was materially aided by the citizens at a public meeting held in Woodbury Hall, and was enabled to open spacious rooms in the Union Block. Here a reading room and rooms for meetings are kept in constant use, the former being placed at the service of those who desire to read the better papers and publications. Religious meetings are held in the prayer and service rooms, to which the public are invited. The society is doing a grand work. The present officers are: W. B. Bently, President; A. J. Swett, Vice President; Theodore Johnson, Secretary; William Pentland, Treasurer.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Marshalltown was incorporated July, 1863. Previous to this period, the city was governed in much the same manner as all townships are managed at the present day. The officers of the city for each year from 1863 to 1879, are given below:

For 1863–4—J. L. Williams, Mayor; Peter Dalesman, Recorder; Thomas E. McCracken, Marshal; G. M. Woodbury, Treasurer; H. P. Williams, Assessor. Trustees—G. M. Woodbury, George Glick, R. H. Barnhart, H. E. J. Boardman, Thomas Murphy.

For 1864–5—E. J. B. Statler, Mayor; C. H. Shaw, Recorder, and William H. Gallup to fill vacancy; H. P. Williams, Assessor; Thomas B. Able, Treasurer; Thomas E. McCracken, Marshal, and A. S. Curtis, to fill vacancy. Trustees—E. C. Rice, William Johnson, George Glick, R. M. Barnhart, Thomas Murphy.

For 1865–6—J. B. W. Johnson, Mayor; C. H. Shaw, Recorder; A. S. Curtis, Marshal. Trustees—A. C. Abbott, J. H. Smith, Samuel Hull, Jabez Banbury, Thomas Murphy.

For 1866–7—John Fisher, Mayor, and Obed Caswell to fill vacancy; Geo. Mill, Recorder; Thomas Murphy, Treasurer; Samuel Huffman, Marshal. Trustees—E. H. B. Statler, Sylvester Lacey, J. Banbury, W. W. Miller, R. Howe Taylor.

For 1867–8—R. M. Johnson, Mayor; J. Lee Knight, Recorder; Thomas Murphy, Treasurer; Samuel Huffman, Marshal, and M. Munsell to fill vacancy. Trustees—George Glick, A. C. Abbott, G. M. Woodbury, H. Willard, J. H. McClain.

March 18, 1868, the city was divided into Wards.

For 1868–9—J. M. Parker, Mayor; J. Lee Knight, Clerk, and H. P. Williams to fill vacancy; Thomas Murphy, Treasurer; George L. Canfield, Marshal; Obed Caswell, Solicitor; William Sharp, Street Commissioner; Thomas Murphy, Engineer. Councilmen: First Ward—William Johnson, J. Banbury; Second Ward—Charles Aldrich, H. Willard; Third Ward—J. D. McCord, E. Baker; Fourth Ward—George Glick, J. D. Downer.

For 1869–70—J. M. Parker, Mayor; H. P. Williams, Clerk; Thomas Murphy, Treasurer; M. Munsell, Marshal, and J D. McCord to fill vacancy; Obed Caswell, Solicitor; M. Munsell, Street Commissioner; Thomas Murphy, Engineer; Fred Baum, Assessor. Councilmen: First Ward—C. M. Fracker, William Johnson; Second Ward—W. H. Calhoun, H. Willard, and O. B. Barrows to fill vacancy; Third Ward—W. S. Rice, D. P. McCord; Fourth Ward—John Turner, J. D. Downer.

For 1870–71—G. M. Parker, Mayor; L. G. Seagar, Clerk; J. Banbury, Treasurer; C. J. Epenalter, Marshal, and J. D. McCord to fill vacancy; Obed Caswell, Solicitor; Solomon Brooks, Street Commissioner; P. M. Sutton, Engineer; Fred Baum, Assessor. Councilmen: First Ward—E. N. Chapin, C. W. Fracker; Second Ward—O. B. Barrows, W. H. Calhoun; Third Ward—George Seagar, W. S. Rice; Fourth Ward—J. D. Downer, John Turner.

For 1871–2—L. W. Griswold, Mayor; Leroy G. Seagar, Clerk; J. Banbury, Treasurer; Albert Satia, Marshal; Solomon Brooks, Street Commissioner; P. M. Sutton, Engineer, and William Bremner to fill vacancy; Fred Baum, Assessor. Councilmen: First Ward—J. C. Kuener, C. E. Bromley, and E. N. Chapin to fill vacancy; Second Ward—W. H. Calhoun, O. B. Barrews; Third Ward—N. S. Rice, George Seagar; Fourth Ward—R. Howe Taylor, H. P. Williams, N. F. Craig to fill vacancy.

1872–3—L. W. Griswold, Mayor; M. H. Haviland, Clerk; J. Banbury, Treasurer; A. Satia, Marshal; J. F. Meeker, Solicitor; Samuel Hull, Street Commissioner; William Bremner, Engineer; Fred Baum, Assessor. Councilmen: First Ward—C. E. Bromley, William East; Second Ward—O. B. Barrows, W. H. Calhoun; Third Ward—Delos Arnold, W. S. Rice; Fourth Ward—N. F. Craig, H. P. Williams.

For 1873–4—L. W. Griswold, Mayor; M. H. Haviland, Clerk; J. H. H. Trisbee, Treasurer; C. H. Brock, Marshal; J. F. Meeker, Solicitor; George Seagar, Street Commissioner; William Bremner, Engineer; Fred Baum, Assessor. Councilmen: First Ward—C. E. Bromley, William East; Second Ward—N. L. Bunce, O. B. Barrows; Third Ward—Delos Arnold, Sylvester Lacey; Fourth Ward—B. F. Frederick, N. F. Craig.

For 1874–5—O. B. Barrows, Mayor; J. H. H. Frisbee, Treasurer; C. H. Brock, Marshal, and Albert Satia to fill vacancy; P. M. Sutton, Solicitor; G. A. Hartman, Street Commissioner; William Bremner, Engineer; Fred Baum, Assessor. Councilmen: First Ward—William East, C. E. Bromley; Second

Ward—W. H. Calhoun, N. L. Bunce; Third Ward—Fred Grumme, Sylvester Lacey; Fourth Ward—John Turner, B. F. Frederick.

For 1875–6—O. B. Barrows, Mayor; A. Saddler, Clerk; J. H. H. Frisbee, Treasurer; A. Satia, Marshal; P. M. Sutton, Solicitor; G. A. Hartman, Street Commissioner; William Bremner, Engineer; S. H. Porter, Assessor. Councilmen: First Ward—C. E. Bromley, William East; Second Ward—N. L. Bunce, W. H. Calhoun; Third Ward—S. Lacey, F. Grumme; Fourth Ward—B. F. Frederick, J. Turner.

For 1876–7—O. B. Barrows, Mayor; A. Saddler, City Clerk; J. H. H. Frisbee, Treasurer; A. Satia, Marshal; J. M. Parker, Solicitor; G. A. Hartman, Street Commissioner; William Bremner, City Engineer; S. H. Porter, Assessor. Councilmen: First Ward—William East, C. E. Bromley; Second Ward—W. H. Calhoun, N. L. Bunce; Third Ward—F. Grumme, S. Lacey; Fourth Ward—John Turner, B. F. Frederick.

For 1877–8—R. Howe Taylor, Mayor; Byron Webster, Clerk; J. H. H. Faisbee, Treasurer; George R. Norris, Marshal; J. M. Parker, Solicitor; E. Shurtz, Street Commissioner; William Bremner, Engineer; S. H. Porter, Assessor. Councilmen: First Ward—William Cole, William East; Second Ward—N. L. Bunce, W. H. Calhoun; Third Ward—M. C. Wheeler, F. Grumme; Fourth Ward—D. W. Cunningham, John Turner.

For 1878–9—R. Howe Taylor, Mayor; Byron Webster, Clerk; W. F. Treadwell, Treasurer; George R. Norris, Marshall; B. L. Burt, Solicitor; G. A. Hartman, Street Commissioner; William Bremner, Engineer; T. S. Kilborn, Assessor. Councilmen: First Ward—W. East, W. Cole, Fred J. Woodbury; Second Ward—N. L. Bunce, O. B. Barrows; Third Ward—M. C. Wheeler, J. D. Vail; Fourth Ward—D. W. Cunningham, John Turner.

The city owns a building on West Main street, where the several officers have appropriate rooms.

The lower portion of the building is used by the Hook and Ladder Company and the Hope Hose No. 1.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Rescue Hook and Ladder Co.—This is the oldest fire organization in the city, dating back to 1869–70. A hook and ladder truck was purchased in Chicago at a cost of $1,600, and the Rescue Company was formed.

After the great fire in 1872, the city purchased a large double-decker, Jefferson end-brake engine for $800, which they obtained in Rock Island, Illinois. With that came the large hose cart, carrying 1,100 feet of hose. The first truck was subsequently exchanged for the present large and durable one. The company is now in a splendid condition, being supplied with everything needed in case of an emergency. A. C. Sherwood was the first chief of the department. The present chief is C. S. Woodworth. The present officers of the Rescue Company are J. W. Haines, Foreman; George W. McKinney, First Assistant.

The Woodbury Independent Hose Company.—This company was organized in 1874, under the name of the Washington Independent Engine Company. It originally consisted of forty members, but was at one time increased to seventy. Messrs. Sowers, Waters and Woods raised the necessary amount, $600, by soliciting subscriptions, for the purchase of a single decker, side-brake, Button engine, which they purchased in Dubuque. The engine house, a frame building, was located on Main street. Robert Vogle was the first Foreman. The engine was a good one and did some very effective service. After the building of the water works, the engine was sold to the State Centre people for $600.

The company then purchased, in Auburn, N. Y., a handsome hose-cart, which they called the "Spider," at a cost of $400. The cart and hose weigh but 820 pounds. The name of the company was then changed to the G. M. Woodbury Independent Hose Company. They have 500 feet of linen hose. The engine house is located on East Main street; is a substantial brick structure, 20x30 feet in size, and handsomely fitted up with all the necessary fire apparatus. They have what is called the twin coupling, which can be used in throwing two streams of water. The Foreman, M. K. Williams, has been in charge of the company since its organization, and sleeps in the engine house. The company pay their own gas bills and are strictly independent. The men are nearly all young, and are ready at a moment's notice to do their duty. The officers are M. K. Williams, Foreman; George Canfield, First Assistant; John Boman, Second Assistant; William McFarlan, Secretary; Oscar Blaney, Treasurer. Membership, twenty-eight.

Alert Hose Company, No. 2.—The Alert Hose Company was organized May 5, 1877. A hose-cart was purchased of Coburn & Rewey, of Marshalltown, for $235, and was paid for by the city. The engine house is located at 305 South Third avenue, and is a substantial brick structure, two stories high and twenty-two feet square. The cart weighs 450 pounds. They have 500 feet of linen hose. The first officers of the Alert Company were: J. H. Johnston, Foreman; W. H. Harrington, First Assistant; W. W. O'Brien, Second Assistant; R. W. Westlake, Secretary: J. W. Brackett, Treasurer. The present officers are: J. H. Johnson, Foreman; W. H. Harrington, First Assistant; George Bowman, Second Assistant; J. R. Welsh, Secretary; J. W. Brackett, Treasurer. The company consists of twenty members.

Hope Hose Company.—This company was organized in 1875, at the time of the building of the water works. They are allowed twenty men, but the roll is not filled at present. The headquarters are in the city building. N. E. Sargent is Foreman; A. E. Walters, First Assistant; Nathan A. Kers, Second Assistant. This company is well organized and constitutes an important feature of the department.

WATER WORKS.

The city is supplied with water from the Iowa River, by a system of Knowles pumps. The water works are located on the south bank of the stream, near the Woodbury Mills. The mains are laid in all the principal streets, and the power of the pumps is ample to furnish water for fire and ordinary purposes.

A system of telegraph is maintained to warn the engineer of fires. The entire service is satisfactory to the city.

The contract for works was made with Carpenter & Co., of Ottawa, for the sum of $46,500. The entire cost exceeded this amount, and, including extensions, is stated at $67,817. The city is now carrying some $60,000 of bonds, issued for this improvement. These bonds represent the bonded debt of the city, the financial condition of which is exceedingly satisfactory.

This enterprise is one of the most extensive ever attempted in the city, and reflects great credit upon those who originated the plan and carried it to a successful completion. No town of its size in the State is better supplied with water than is this city.

Mr. Frank Killala has general supervision of the works and supply department. William Fisher is Chief Engineer of the pumping house, and William Brush is Second Engineer.

POLICE.

The City Marshal constituted the police force of the city, with occasionally a few appointed assistants until 1877, when three men, including the Marshal, were uniformed and given regular beats. In 1878, another man was added to the force. The Mayor is Chief of Police, with headquarters at the city building. George R. Norris is the present Marshal.

GAS WORKS.

The city is supplied with gas from works owned by Gabriel Carpenter, S. D. Carpenter, John Weare and E. E. Weare, of Cedar Rapids, but leased by C. G. Spencer, who employs three men. The streets are not lighted with gas.

SCHOOLS.

[The following sketch of the Marshalltown schools, which are famous in the State for their excellence, is furnished for this work by a gentleman long a resident of the city, who is thoroughly acquainted with their history, although not connected with them in school work.—EDITOR.]

Some of the records of the early history of the Independent District of Marshalltown, with the organization of which this history is to commence, are imperfect. But the city was separated from the adjacent territory and became independent in the Spring of 1864. At the regular election in March, 1864, the first Board of Directors was chosen, and was composed of the following persons: President, H. C. Henderson; Vice President, G. R. Dewey; Secretary, T. W. Hazen; Treasurer, Geo. Glick; Directors, N. F. Yeamans, Wm. Johnson, J. H. Smith.

The first meeting of the Board appears by the record to have been held March 18, 1864. The President, H. C. Henderson, having been elected while absent at Des Moines attending upon the Senate, of which he was a member, and not yet having returned, George R. Dewey, Vice President, presided at this first meeting, as also at the two following meetings March 26th and April 14th. We find by the report of the Secretary, the Board were informed that the services of T. N. Tucker, as Principal for the Independent District School of Marshalltown, could be had at a salary of $700 per year, and on motion of the Secretary, the Directors were instructed to immediately enter into a contract with said T. N. Tucker upon the above terms. At this meeting a motion was also carried instructing the Directors to lay side-walks in front of the school house, and also to build a six-foot platform walk in front of the building. At this meeting a motion was carried to plant shade trees in the grounds around the school building. The wide-spreading branches of the beautiful trees that now make so attractive the school grounds, attest the wisdom and forethought of the men who composed the School Board at that time.

During the years 1864 and 1865, the first School Board elected for the Independent District remained in office. The services of Mr. T. W. Tucker were retained as principal, with an advance in salary of $300 in the year 1865, over that of the previous year. The wages of the entire corps of teachers were raised, the system of grading the schools was begun, public examinations inaugurated, and the schools ran up to a higher standard of excellence than ever before. In the year 1864, we find the number of persons between the

ages of five and twenty-one in the district to be 545; the number enrolled upon the school record, 355; the average attendance, 205.

In the year 1866, Thomas Benton was elected President of the Board. The following were the members of the School Board at that time: President, T. H. Benton; Vice President, Jabez Banbury; Secretary, A. C. Abbott; Treasurer, George Glick; Directors, T. J. White, A. Loree.

This Board continued until 1868. During the year 1868, Dr. Glick and Mr. Benton were appointed to sell the school building then occupied, and fix upon ground for another. Many of the citizens were opposed to the move, and much opposition developed. The then acting Board was thrown up and a new Board elected, as follows: President, T. J. Wilson; Secretary, Thos. Mercer; Treasurer, Jabez Banbury; Directors, D. W. Cunningham, E. N. Chapin, B. T. Frederick.

In the Fall of 1866, Prof. T. W. Tucker was succeeded by Prof. J. S. Mabie, a graduate of the Chicago University, a ripe scholar and experienced teacher, who conducted the schools with much skill and ability, and took a very active part in the contest between what was known as the "Central School" and the "Ward School" factions, Mr. Mabie following the Central Schools. This faction being defeated by the election of the above-named officers, who were opposed to him and to his system, he resigned in the Spring of 1868, and Prof. P. M. Sutton, who had for several years been Professor of Mathematics in the Iowa Lutheran College, was unanimously elected by the new board, as Professor Mabie's successor.

Prof. Mabie remained in the city for several years, and although not in any way connected with the schools, yet always took a very active interest in everything that pertained to their welfare, and showed a manly lack of that jealousy which too often is shown by teachers who are obliged to give way for others.

Soon after Mr. Sutton's election as Superintendent of the Schools, Prof. T. J. Wilson, who was then County Superintendent as well as President of the School Board, was drowned, while visiting schools in the county. The death of Prof. Wilson was a severe blow to the schools in Marshalltown, as well as to the public school interests of the county generally. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and was for many years a Professor in the Iowa Lutheran College; for several years the County Superintendent, and one term Representative for Marshall County, to the Iowa Legislature. He was known throughout the State, as an educator of great culture and high rank. Upon his death, the Board elected Mr. Sutton to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and he thereby became President of the School Board, as well as Superintendent of the Schools.

The general management of the schools, the employment of teachers, and the janitors, and the whole responsibility of the schools, was thrown upon Mr. Sutton by the Board. Meetings of the Board were seldom had, and then about all they did was to approve all the acts of their President and Superintendent. After the first term of Mr. Sutton's administration, there was a general change made in the policy of the schools, as well as in teachers. He secured the services of Miss Abbie Gifford, who was then teaching a select school in the city, with great success, and who had formally taught in the famous public schools of Racine, Wis., and was generally recognized as one of the most practical and successful educators in the State. Miss Gifford has since been County Superintendent of Marshall County for four years, and has organized and conducted the most successful Normal Schools in the State.

Mr. Sutton also secured the services of Miss Anna Perry, now Mrs. Samuel Hull, a teacher who had had years of experience in graded schools; and generally none were employed but the ablest and most experienced teachers.

Mr. Sutton remained Principal of the schools for two years and a half, and it may be truly said that the public schools of Marshalltown were never so generally popular before, and have never been more popular since. A Literary Society was formed in connection with the schools, known as the "Wilsonian Society," being named after the Hon. T. J. Wilson. This Society procured a large library, and its exercises every Saturday night were attended by our citizens generally, the house usually being crowded to witness the entertainments the Society gave. Many of the young men who attended school at that time, and who were members of this Society, now occupy responsible positions of trust and business in this county and State.

In the Summer of 1870, Mr. Sutton refused a contract tendered him by the Board, for the two years following, at $2,000 a year—to become a candidate for Clerk of the Courts of Marshall County, but before resigning, procured the appointment of Prof. Charles Robinson, of De Witt, as his successor.

Prof. Robinson was one of the most successful organizers the schools of Marshalltown ever had.

But his system was an exceedingly rigid one, and at last gave dissatisfaction to a certain class of patrons who expect their children to be educated without any effort upon their part, or the part of their parents, and with this class Mr. Robinson became very unpopular. In the Summer of 1873, after three years of most unremitting and successful labor, he resigned his position as Superintendent.

The School Board then elected Mr. W. P. Burdick to succeed Mr. Robinson. Mr. Burdick was before, and has proved himself since, a very successful teacher; but as Superintendent of Schools in a city like Marshalltown, he was not altogether successful, especially as succeeding so able a Superintendent as Mr. Robinson, and in 1874, Mr. Burdick severed his connection with the schools, which were left without a Superintendent.

At the Spring election in 1874, there was a general disposition to elect a Board that would spare no pains to place the schools upon a sound footing, and P. M. Sutton and J. M. Parker, both of whom had been strong and earnest supporters of Mr. Robinson during his three years of administration, were elected Directors without any particular opposition. As soon as they were elected, Mr. Sutton was chosen President of the new Board, and took general supervision, although without any compensation, of the government of the schools, during the term following Mr. Burdick's retirement, and when there was no Superintendent.

Mr. Sutton and Mr. Parker were by the Board appointed a special committee to correspond with school Superintendents, and to visit School Boards and to do whatever else they deemed necessary for the selection of a competent Superintendent.

They corresponded largely and visited most of the leading schools in the State, and as a final result of their efforts, procured the election of Prof. C. P. Rogers, of Marengo, Iowa, who had been Superintendent of the schools in that city for five successive years, and who had to refuse an election by the School Board of Marengo, for two more years, at $1,500 a year, in order to accept the position of Superintendent of the Marshalltown schools.

A contract was made with Mr. Rogers for three years, and there was a general disposition on the part of the Board to place the schools wholly in his hands, and the responsibility of their welfare wholly upon his shoulders. He accepted the situation and the responsibility. He has been successful beyond all expectation; and after four years of most untiring labor, has placed the

schools of Marshalltown among the very first graded schools of the country. We doubt if they have an equal in the State of Iowa for thoroughness of discipline, for elasticity of system and for practical results.

Prof. Rogers is wholly and entirely an educator. He lives in the school-room, seeks little society outside of his pupils and his teachers, and takes little interest in anything except that which pertains to the welfare of the schools and the general interests of education. He is a graduate of the State University, and has been President of the State Teachers' Association; has conducted normal schools in different parts of the State, and is generally acknowledged as one of the foremost public school men of the West. Firm and determined and unyielding in what he seeks to accomplish, he is yet entirely mindful of the wishes and sentiment of his patrons, and only seeks to find what the general desire of the community is, and then to shape his plans to meet that requirement as nearly as possible, consistent with his own ideas of justice and right.

The general feeling that is becoming wide-spread throughout the country in favor of more practical and less extended courses of study has made itself felt in the Marshalltown schools as well as elsewhere. It has undoubtedly materially affected the Marshalltown High School, which had one of the most extensive and complete courses of any high school in the State.

How well Prof. Rogers will succeed in shaping his course to meet this new demand is yet to be seen. But it is evident that the people of Marshalltown have no disposition to give up Prof. Rogers, even though disposed to curtail the course of study, as they have full confidence that he will be as successful in shaping the schools in the future as he has been in the past.

From the imperfect state of the records, we are unable to furnish a full report in regard to attendance, salaries, number of teachers, etc.; however, it will be remembered that the number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 in the Independent District in 1864 was 545; the average attendance, 205.

For the years as given below we find the number of pupils between the ages of 5 and 21 to be:

In 1871, 1,053; 1872, 1,101; 1873, 1,101; 1874, 1,203; 1875, 1,250; 1876, 1,447; 1877, 1,561; 1878, 1,604.

During these years the average attendance was: 1871, 468; 1872, 490; 1873, 560; 1874, 668; 1875, 611; 1876, 978; 1877, 1,128; 1878, 1,179.

The number of months' school for each year was ten months up to 1873. From that time, the school year has been nine months.

During the first two years after the organization of the Independent District of Marshalltown, only four teachers were required to instruct the youth and "juvenile insubordinates" of our city. From 1866 the number of teachers increased. From the records we learn the number of teachers to be: In 1871, 11; 1872, 12; 1873, 14; 1874, 15; 1875, 15; 1876, 15; 1877, 20; 1878, 22.

We have gleaned as carefully as possible from the sources within our reach facts and figures in connection with the public schools of our city. We will close our labors on the history of Marshalltown schools by giving the names of the teachers who have been employed in these schools, and the time; the first figures giving the date of beginning; the last, the close of the labors of each.

T. W. Tucker, Superintendent, March, 1864—April, 1866; Mrs. Jameson, March, 1864—April, 1866; Miss Jennie Ball, March, 1864—May, 1866; Annie Giddings, March, 1854—April, 1865; Annie Hickox, April, 1865—June, 1866; Miss S. S. Abbott, April, 1865—June, 1866; Belle Webster, April, 1865—June, 1865; Frona Page, April, 1866—June, 1866; Kate Brainard, April, 1866—June, 1867; Nettie Kilborn, April, 1866—June,

1867; Abbie C. Davis, April, 1866—June, 1868; Mary Williams, April, 1866—June, 1868; Mr. Levi Davis, Principal, April, 1866—March, 1867; Mrs. Bovee, September, 1865—April, 1866; Mrs. L. Abbott, September, 1866—December, 1866; Mrs. Ford, December, 1866—June, 1867; Mr. J. S. Mabie, Principal, March, 1867—March, 1866; P. M. Sutton, Superintendent, March, 1868—June, 1870; Annie E. Perry, September, 1867—August, 1870; Lida Noble, September, 1867—June, 1868; Miss E. E. Treadwel, September, 1867—June, 1867; Miss E. E. Nash, September 1867—February, 1868; Sadie E. Swan, February, 1868—June, 1868; Mr. M. C. Lamprey, March, 1868—June, 1869; Abbie Gifford, Principal, September, 1862—June, 1870; Susan Gould, September, 1868—June, 1869; Lucy Smith, September, 1868—June, 1871; Mary A. Gotham, September, 1868—June, 1871; Mattie Benedict, September, 1868—December, 1870; Jennie Smith, September, 1868—June, 1869; Hattie Sutton, September, 1868—June, 1869; Ada McNitt, April, 1868—April, 1876; Kittie E. Gilbert, September, 1868—April, 1870; Maggie Hanna, September, 1868—June, 1871; Miss Heacox, September, 1868—April, 1870; Lida Hanna, January, 1870; Mary Fredric, April, 1870—June, 1873; Mr. Slocum, April, 1870—June, 1870; Miss Lyman, April, 1870—June, 1870; Charles Robinson, Superintendent, September, 1870—June, 1873; Miss M. Davis, September, 1870—June, 1871; Ellen Shepherd, September, 1870—June, 1873; Mary Eastman, September, 1870—June, 1871; Jennie Moore, September, 1870—December, 1870; Asa J. Rogers, January, 1871—February, 1871; Mrs. J. H. Peterson, September, 1870—June, 1873; Kate Hudson, January, 1871—June, 1871; Jennie Sanford, February, 1871—March, 1871; Miss Webb, December, 1871—March, 1872; Phebe Lamson, September, 1871—March, 1871; Maud Rumsey, March, 1869—January, 1873; Emma Orvis, December, 1870—March, 1871; Miss Shoemaker, March, 1871—June, 1871; Miss Cressey, December, 1870—March, 1871; Mary Robinson, September, 1871—June, 1873; Carrie E. Jones, September, 1871—June, 1873; Gertie A. Keeth, September, 1871—June, 1873; Charity Willrie, September, 1872—June, 1873; Nellie M. Weeks, March, 1871—June, 1873; Annie L. Brown, September, 1871—December, 1873; Anna M. Jackson, September, 1872—June, 1873; Nannie Anderson, September, 1872—June, 1873; Octavia Fields, September, 1872—June, 1873; Henry Deymeyer, January, 1873—June, 1873; W. P. Burdick, Superintendent, September, 1873—March, 1874; Mrs. W. P. Burdick, September, 1873—June, 1874; Mrs. C. R. Dorset, September, 1873—December, 1873; Miss S. J. Hinman, September, 1873—December, 1873; Miss E. M. Rumsey, September, 1873—December, 1873; Miss K. E. Deming, September, 1873—June, 1876; Miss S. A. Bailey, September, 1873—June, 1876; Miss L. L. Hambleton, September, 1873—June, 1874; Miss B. S. Kennedy, September, 1873—June, 1878; Miss S. A. Young, September, 1873—January, 1874; Miss L. Lee, September, 1873—March, 1874; Mrs. Van Brackle, September, 1873—June, 1874; Miss E. T. Stewart, October, 1873—March, 1874; Miss Forbes, October, 1873—June, 1876; Mr. D. N. Norris, January, 1874—March, 1874; Miss M. A. Turner, January, 1874—March, 1874; Miss N. M. Dick, January, 1874—March, 1874; Miss Nellie Hay, January, 1874—June, 1875; Mrs. H. H. Bacon, April, 1874—June, 1874; Ransom Babcock, April, 1874—June, 1874; C. P. Rogers, Superintendent, September, 1874; Mrs. C. P. Rogers, September, 1874—June, 1875; Mr. C. H. Carroll, September, 1874—June, 1875; Mrs. C. H. Carroll, September, 1874—June, 1875; Miss Mary E. Lamson, September, 1874—August, 1876; Miss Ella

Cleaves, September, 1874—June, 1877; Miss F. M. English, September, 1874—June, 1877; Mr. P. N. Miller, October, 1874—June, 1875; Miss Julia Porter, October, 1874—June, 1875; Miss Mattie Clinton, January, 1875—March, 1875; Miss Carrie Trine, October, 1874—December, 1874; Miss Lyde Reed, September, 1875; Emma Smith, September, 1875—June, 1877; Kate Deming, September, 1876—June, 1877; A. F. Abbott, September, 1876—June, 1877; May Willigrod, September, 1876—March, 1877; Sarah Bailey, September, 1876—June, 1877; Electa Rumsey, September, 1876; Mary McFarland, September, 1876; Mary Forbes, September, 1876—June, 1877; H. Z. Austin, September, 1876—March, 1877; Kate N. Tupper, September, 1876; Mrs. E. N. Oskerday, May, 1877; Nancy Wills, March, 1877—June, 1877; Emma Stuart, March, 1877—June, 1877; Lizzie Whealen, March, 1877—June, 1877; Martha Breckbill, September, 1877—June, 1878; Mary Hartman, September, 1877; Helen Ashbrook, September, 1877; Hattie Holmes, September, 1877; Mary E. Davison, September, 1877; Cordia Statler, September, 1877—June, 1878; E. E. Sears, September, 1877—June, 1878; Mary E. Harbison, September, 1877—June, 1878; Delia Weaver, September, 1877; Mrs. A. Marston, September, 1877; Mrs. J. C. Woods, September, 1877—November, 1877; Helen J. Smith, September, 1877—June, 1878; Cora Parkhurst, September, 1877; A. N. Canfield, September, 1877—November, 1877; Jessie Brown, September, 1877—November, 1877; Annie Somers, September, 1877—March, 1878; Sarah Thompson, September, 1877—November, 1877.

The new teachers employed in 1878 are M. E. Tillotson, Carrie Lang, Jennie Rudolph, Mary E. Wilson, Hannah Hollingshead (four months), Josie Johnson (two months), L. J. Hanscom (seven months), Mrs. M. C. Hoy (six months).

The names showing but one date are of those who are still employed in the schools.

The school buildings are four in number, located in the four several wards. The High School Department is carried on in the First Ward building, a substantial brick structure, erected in 1876, at a cost of $7,770. There is a library of between 400 and 500 volumes, and a beginning made toward a collection of philosophical apparatus.

The High School Department holds high rank in the State for its thorough system and excellent management. The several lower grades are as well sustained as those in any town in Iowa. Marshalltown has just reason to be proud of her public schools.

MILITARY.

Company C, First Independent Battalion, was organized April 2, 1878, with John C. Bell for Captain; Justus Canfield, First Lieutenant; J. Howard Pearson, Second Lieutenant. About the 1st of July, Capt. Bell was promoted to Major, J. Canfield to Captain, J. Howard Pearson to First Lieutenant and W. W. Woods to Second Lieutenant. August 3, Capt. Canfield and First Lieut. Pearson resigned. Byron A. Bunn was elected Captain and Second Lieut. Woods to First Lieutenant. The Company had thirty-one men Capt. Bunn enlisted seventeen more men the 7th of August, making the Company's entire number to-day two commissioned officers and forty-eight non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. They have fifty stand of Springfield breech-loading rifles complete, and thirty-two regulation dress uniforms. The Company is becoming proficient in drill and destined to be one of the best companies in the State.

The Gerhart Light Artillery.—In the Summer of 1872, at a Quartermaster's sale of Government arms and ordnance, at the Rock Island Arsenal, the Hon. Harry Gerhart, then County Treasurer of Marshall County, purchased a U. S. 6-pounder iron field gun, mounted on a 10-pounder Parrott gun-carriage, with limber and limber chest, at a cost of $75. This was the first regulation ordnance brought to this city, or into the county. No equipments accompanied the gun; but these were afterward obtained by O. L. Aldrich, into whose care the gun was placed soon after its arrival. Previous to this, the citizens had, by contribution, raised funds and had manufactured two other small guns, by parties engaged in iron founding in this city. The first of these was cast by Mr. Chester Heald. This gun, like its successor, was cast solid, and having no facility for boring it out, Mr. Heald drilled the bore of the gun by hand. It afterward burst while firing a 4th of July salute. In 1870, Messrs. Lockwood & Frederick cast another gun, weighing about seven hundred pounds, with two-inch bore. This was known as the Seager gun, and remained in Marshalltown until July, 1873, when it was removed to Gilman.

The first use of the Gerhart gun, as it was called, was the firing of a colonial salute on the occasion of a political meeting, the second held by the Republican party during the campaign of Grant and Greeley. The gun was handled by O. L. Aldrich as No. 1 and 2; by Hastings as No. 4 and 8, and by Cloud Brock as No. 3 and 4 and Gunner. The second salute fired by the gun was in honor of the presence of Gov. O. C. Carpenter at a political meeting; the third was a national (thirty-eight guns) in honor of the re-election of President Grant; and the fourth was the firing of a national salute on the morning of July 4th, 1873.

On the event of the first harvest feast given by the Patrons of Husbandry and citizens of Marshalltown, October 1, 1873, it was desired to have several salutes fired during the day. In order that this might be properly done, O. L. Aldrich commenced the organization and drill of a gun detachment, composed of the following persons: O. L. Aldrich, Acting Gunner, and Corporals John Swanstrom, T. E. Mann, John Anderson, Robert W. Kelley, Frank A. Nordstrom, C. S. Hickox, John Linn and Charles Hanson. In the interval between the commencement and completion of this detachment, there appeared in the Marshall *Times* a programme of the Patrons of Husbandry and Citizens' Committee for the day, in which it was announced that the "Gerhart Light Artillery Company" would form an important feature of the occasion. No one was more surprised by this announcement than was Mr. Aldrich, who was named as Captain, since the idea of a regularly organized artillery company had never occurred to him. Put thus in a place of prominence, he set to work to make his title clear, called a meeting of the detachment, considered the question, and decided that everybody go to work in earnest. And, in consequence, on the 1st day of October, 1873, the "Gerhart Light Artillery" appeared in the procession, in two detachments, numbering twenty-six men, with O. L. Aldrich acting as Captain, Oscar Hartwell as First Sergeant and Ed. Van Schaick as Second Sergeant, and they made a very commendable appearance, and went through their evolutions in a praiseworthy manner. At the close of the day, they partook of an oyster supper at R. Vogle's restaurant, as the guests of Hon. Harry Gerhart.

After this, they were solicited by many prominent citizens to continue the organization, whereupon the Acting Captain called a meeting of the Company, which was held at the engine house of Rescue No. 2. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, O. L. Aldrich was elected Captain and L. E. B. Holt, First

Lieutenant. Matters moved on very quietly with the new company, until the time of the Virginius affair, when their patriotism and resentment were so aroused that they offered their services to the Governor of the State. This tender of services was accepted by the Governor and Adjutant General Baker, subject to the call of the President. Thereupon the Company was fully re-organized at the military headquarters of the State, and commissions issued to O. L. Aldrich, as Captain, and L. E. B. Holt, as First Lieutenant, to take rank from December 8, 1873. At that time there were forty-two names on the roll. Happily their services were not required at this time, yet they have seen something of active work. During the labor and railroad riots of 1877, they did most efficient and welcome service as patrol to the city and surrounding country, which was then infested with a lawless band of tramps. There have been some obstacles in their way, but on the whole their organization has been a prosperous one. The present officers are: Orville L. Aldrich, Captain; L. E. B. Holt, First Senior Lieutenant: Henry C. Mack, First Junior Lieutenant: Elam N. Williams, Second Senior Lieutenant; Winfield Tipton, Second Junior Lieutenant.

BANDS.

The First Regiment Band.—This Band, which was originally the Marshall Cornet Band, has been thoroughly re-organized by the present Instructor, Prof. G. M. Bice, who took charge in June, 1877. The Band had then fourteen members, only one of whom still remains a member.

An election of officers was held in June, 1877, and Prof. Bice was elected Instructor; D. K. McKnight, Secretary, and Frank Bentler, Treasurer. The Band at once ordered uniforms, which were completed and worn for the first time on Christmas, 1877.

In the Spring of 1878, at a convention of officers of the First Regiment, held at Cedar Rapids, April 23, 1878, a motion was unanimously carried that Bice's Band be appointed the band of the First Regiment of Infantry, I. N. G., and Thomas McElroy was commissioned Drum Major. It now numbers eighteen members, and is considered one of the best in the State.

Holladay's Band.—This Band was organized in November, 1876, under the name of Bohn Boys' Band, with W. H. Bohn as Leader. The Band organized with fourteen members, and has been increased to seventeen. Bohn led the Band up to the Spring of 1875, when he retired, and E. G. Holladay, of Jefferson, Iowa, was secured as a Leader, and the name was changed to Holladay's Band. In 1877, the members were uniformed, the uniforms being purchased in New York City.

In August, 1878, the Band received the appointment as Division Band of the First Division I. N. G.

The officers are: E. S. Jones, Drum Major; H. McNeeley, Leader and Treasurer; A. N. Parrett, Secretary.

A PATRIOTIC DOG.

The entire country knows of the celebrated war eagle, "Old Abe;" but the public is less familiar with the equally meritorious conduct of the war dog, "Old Doc," who passed through the rebellion with the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. We quote the obituary notice given him in the *Marshall County Times*, December 30, 1875:

"The old army dog, 'Doc,' is dead. He went to the wars with Company K (Capt. F. J. Woodbury), Twenty-third Regiment. He enlisted with the balance of the company in 1862, accompanying it through all its meanderings, and

participating in all its encounters, the principal ones being Fort Gibson, Miss., Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend, Mobile, Ala., and others, receiving a wound by a shell at Fort Gibson, which disabled him for three weeks; but he bore his sufferings with all the heroism of a veteran soldier.

"He was discharged from the service with the regiment, at Harrysburg, Texas, in the Fall of 1865, returning to Davenport, where he bade a final adieu to the members of the company, and returned to his old home in Marshall County, with his master and companion, David Inman, of Le Grand, to spend his days in peace and quiet, and go to his reward in a restored nation.

"At the re-union in Des Moines, Mr. Inman took the venerable old wounded 'Doc' with him, and he was recognized and caressed by thousands of old veterans, who had not forgotten the many pleasant and unpleasant times they had passed together on the battle field and in camp.

"'Old Doc' seemed to remember his friends, and was as much pleased to see them and talk through his tail as the boys were to see and greet him.

"Gen. Sherman saw the old veteran at Des Moines and remembered him, giving him his hand and words of greeting. 'Old Doc' looked up at him with affection and reverence, and doubtless recalled the many times he had seen the General and his staff sweep over the field of strife.

"Since his return he has had the misfortune to meet with two or three accidents, which doubtless shortened his days. He passed to his residence on the 14th of December, 1875, and was buried in Mr. Inman's Grove, with all the solemnity which would have been accorded any of the veterans themselves.

"'Old Doc' and 'Old Abe,' the Wisconsin war eagle, will pass down in history little less famous than the members of the regiments themselves. These two old veterans met at Mobile, and were known throughout the army."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Marshall Lodge, No. 108, A., F. & A. M.—Instituted under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Iowa June 3, 1857, with the following-named charter members: B. J. Blaney, Samuel Windren, W. P. Hepburn, George Glick, A. F. Ewing, A. M. Anson, A. M. Wilson and H. A. Gerhart. First officers: B. J. Blaney, W. M.; S. Windren, S. W.; W. P. Hepburn, J. W.; A. M. Anson, Treasurer; H. A. Gerhart, Secretary; George Glick, S. D.; A. F. Ewing, J. D.; Benjamin Cook, Tiler. Present officers: R. S. McMurry, W. M.; B. A. Beeson, S. W.; H. C. Henderson, J. W.; George Glick, Treasurer; C. W. Fracker, Secretary; H. L. Merriman, S. D.; T. S. Dart, J. D.; J. F. Upson, Tiler. Membership, 130.

Signet Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M.—Organized August 10, 1867, under a dispensation bearing date July 10, 1867. Charter members: M. J. Bundy, Andrew Legge, J. Lee Knight, B. W. Johnson, Gilbert Smith, E. Sweetland, Thomas Mercer, H. J. Bishop, Charles E. Bromley, J. E. Everist, E. F. Hill, Thomas H. Benton. First officers: M. J. Bundy, M. E. H. P.; Andrew Legge, E. K.; J. L. Knight, E. S.; E. Sweetland, C. of H.; R. M. Johnson, R. A. C.; Thomas Mercer, P. S.; J. C. Everist, Treasurer; Thomas Mercer, Secretary; E. F. Hill, Sentinel; H. J. Bishop, G. M. 3d V.; C. E. Bromley, G. M. 2d V.; Gilbert Smith, G. M. 1st V. Present officers: A. C. Sherwood, H. P.; J. F. Upson, E. K.; M. H. Ellis, E. S.; M. Armbruster, Treasurer; C. W. Fracker, Secretary; B. Webster, C. H.; J. Forney, P. S.; George Neal, R. A. B.; A. Saddler, G. M. 3d V.; S. D. Vail, G. M. 2d V.; J. M. Fullerton, G. M. 1st V.; W. H. Libby, Sentinel. Membership, eighty.

St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 30, Knight Templars.—Organized under a dispensation, Oct. 16, 1876, from John C. Parish, Grand Master State of Iowa. Charter members: N. S. Ketchum, H. S. Halbert, A. C. Atherton, John W. Clinton, N. M. Stone, Charles C. Gilman, Charles Gray, J. W. Fullerton, J. F. Upson, A. Russell, J. W. Gilman, M. A. Richardson, A. A. Noyes, F. L. Phettiplace, John Sherman, P. K. Hayden, George T. Craig, C. M. Boutin, James Hall, R. McCorn, C. H. Norton, B. L. Abbott. First officers: H. S. Halbert, E. C.; N. S. Ketchum, G.; George T. Craig, C. G.; J. W. Clinton, P.; C. C. Gilman, S. W.; J. W. Fullerton, J. W.; George Glick, Treasurer; C. W. Fracker, Recorder; George S. Hickox, St. B.; George Kroger, S. B.; J. F. Upson, W.; S. F. Boston, Sentinel; J. T. Turner, 1st G.; J. R. Boulder, 2d G.; H. P. Williams, 3d G. Present officers; H. S. Halbert, E. C.; N. S. Ketchum, G.; Charles Holmdael, C. G.; G. F. Craig, P.; George Glick, Treasurer; C. W. Fracker, Recorder; C. C. Gilman, S. W.; J. N. Fullerton, J. W.; G. S. Hickox, St. B.; G. Kroger, Sn. B.; J. F. Upson, W.; S. F. Boston, Sentinel; J. F. Turner, 1st G.; J. R. Boulder, 2d G.; H. P. Williams, 3d G. Membership, forty-five.

King Solomon Council, No. 20.—Organized under dispensation March 5, 1873. Charter members: Andrew Legge, A. M. Burchard, George Kroger, George Neal, C. W. Fracker, Byron Webster, A. C. Sherwood, M. H. Haviland, L. D. Connors, J. T. Blackburn. First officers: Andrew Legge, T. I. M.; A. M. Burchard, R. I. M.; George Neal, P. C. W.; A. C. Sherwood, Recorder; M. H. Haviland, C. C.; J. Forney, Steward; L. D. Connors, Sentinel. Present officers: B. Webster, T. I. M.; R. A. McMurry, R. I. M.; George Neal, P. C. W.; L. Armbruster, Treasurer; C. W. Fracker, Recorder; J. Forney, C. G.; H. F. Chase, C. C.; J. N. Fullerton, Steward; W. H. Sibley, Sentinel. Membership, forty-five.

Banner Lodge, No. 133, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was instituted under a dispensation Sept. 14, 1858, by R. B. Woodward, G. M. of the State of Iowa, and William Garrett, G. S. A permanent organization was not effected until Oct. 13, 1858. The charter of Banner Lodge was granted the 14th day of October, 1858, to the following-named charter members: George Keiler, W. H. Whaley, Philip McDaniels, Jacob Keiler, William H. Howard. The first officers of the Lodge were W. H. Whaley, N. G.; Jacob Reiler, V. G.; Philip McDaniels, Secretary; William Howard, Treasurer. Present officers: James Chindstrand, N. G.; C. H. Brock, V. G.; R. Lindsay, Secretary; John Jelfs, Permanent Secretary; W. T. Treadwell, Treasurer. The membership of the Lodge numbers about one hundred. Meet every Tuesday evening.

Crocker Encampment, No. 31.—Established January 5, 1866. Charter granted Oct. 20, 1869. Charter members, R. Howe Taylor, T. A. Lampman, John Turner, R. Andrews, L. Armbruster, J. C. Koener, W. W. Warl. First officers: R. Howe Taylor, C. P.; T. A. Lampman, H. P.; John Turner, S. W.; W. W. Warrock, Scribe; R. Andrews, Treasurer; J. C. Koener, J. W. Present officers: C. B. Pinkhaem, C. P.; M. K. Williams, H. P.; T. C. Smelser, S. W.; Charles Deesing, Scribe; W. T. Treadwell, Treasurer; Geo. L. Canfield, J. W.

Goethe Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F. (German)—This Lodge was instituted Jan. 4, 1871, by D. D. G. M. C. B. Pinkham. The charter was granted the 19th day of October, 1871, by John Gundaker, G. M., and William Garrett, G. S., to the following charter members: J. C. Koener, John E. Nestel, D. E. Ankeny, C. J. Epenalter, M. Stern, Simon Stern, L. Armbruster, E. Berthald, — Greenbaum, — Grumn. First officers: J. C. Koener, N. G.; M. Stern, V.

G.; C. J. Epenalter, Secretary. Present officers: F. S. Deichrick, N. G.; S. Mickley, V. G.; George Bowneon, Secretary; F. J. Widl, P. S.; C. Eucher, Treasurer. Membership, fifty. Meet every Wednesday evening.

A. O. U. W.—This society was organized April 16, 1877. The charter was granted the same date by the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, to the following named charter members: Hiram Willard, H. Greenbaum, R. C. Lindsay, O. M. Lindsay, M. M. Choate, C. L. Carpenter, George Sowers, L. E. B. Holt, Oscar Allen, Philip Burkhart, M. Ash, W. E. Sargent, N. C. Nelson, James R. Haines, J. D. Vail, James Long, Joseph Johnson, Benjamin Jarvis, Charles P. Cummings, W. E. Snelling and Robert J. Vogle. The society held their first meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, their present location, and elected the following officers: L. E. B. Holt, P. M. W.; R. C. Lindsay, M. W.; James Haines, Foreman; J. D. Vail, O.; J. Long, Recorder; W. E. Sargent, Financier; H. Greenbaum, Receiver; M. M. Choate, I. W.; P. Burkhart, O. W. Present officers: J. D. Vail, P. M. W.; James Haines, M. W.; Benjamin Jarvis, F.; J. M. Gilchrist, O.; J. T. Dart, G.; L. S. Kilborn, Financier; L. E. B. Holt, Recorder; Henry Rehm, I. W.; — Craig, O. W.; H. Greenbaum, Receiver; Drs. Holt, Long and Ward, Medical Examiners; Representative to Grand Lodge since the organization, L. E. B. Holt. Number of Master Workmen, seventy-six; membership, seventy-six. The society carry $2,000 insurance on each member. The society is in a strong condition and the members are justly proud of it.

Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias.—Instituted June 22, 1876. The charter members and first officers were as follows: George F. Valliant, P. C.; E. H. Hibben, C. C.; W. T. Treadwell, V. C.; N. C. Osborn, S. P.; A. N. French, K. of R. and S.; H. L. Getz, M. of F.; E. R. Jones, M. of E.; N. A. Chapman, M. of A.; T. C. Smelser, I. G.; George S. Hickox, O. G. Present officers—E. R. Jones, P. C.; W. A. Chapman, C. C.; B. L. Burritt, V. C.; J. L. Carney, P.; S. L. Smith, M. of A.; O. P. Arnold, K. of R. and S.; W. T. Treadwell, M. of E.; T. I. Wasson, M. of F.; J. H. Johnston, I. G.; W. H. Sibley, O. G.; E. H. Hibben, D. G. C.; Julius Pappe, G. M. of E. Membership, sixty. Meet every Monday night in Masonic Hall, in Woodbury Block.

A new degree was added at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, called the Endowment Rank. It consists of insurance of $1,000, $2,000 and $3,000. The officers of this degree are Byron A. Beeson, President; O. P. Arnold, Vice President; J. B. Stattler, Secretary; E. L. Lement, Sentinel; T. I. Wasson, Guide; W. H. Harrington, Chaplain. This fund was instituted in Marshalltown, by E. H. Hibben.

The Masonic Hall is on the second floor in Woodbury Block, and is finely furnished. There are several ante-rooms, well provided with wardrobes belonging to the different societies. The hall will compare favorably with any in the State.

Independent Order of Foresters—Court Excelsior, No. 1.—The dispensation was granted this society by the G. H. Court of the United States, January 2, 1878. The charter members were: R. Howe Taylor, L. E. B. Holt, J. McCaw, J. R. Haines, J. D. Vail, J. Heath, J. T. Dart, O. P. Arnold, W. H. Weatherly, Hiram Willard, E. R. Jones, M. K. Williams, John T. Upson, W. E. Sargent, O. Allen and twenty-eight others. First officers: R. Howe Taylor, W. C. R.; L. E. B. Holt, V. C. R.; O. P. Arnold, R. S.; T. Baum, F. S.; J. D. Heath, T.; R. Lindsey, Chaplain; O. Allen, H.; M. K. Williams, S. W.; J. A. Leach, J. W.; Frank Killala, S. B.; W. A. Forbes, J. B.

Present officers: L. E. B. Holt, W. C. R.; O. P. Arnold, V. C. R.; T. L. Seevers, R. S.; Otto Lasche, F. S.; J. D. Heath, T.; J. T. Dart, S. W.; W. A. Forbes, J. W.; R. Hoyt, S. B.; T. Baum, J. B.; E. B. Chalfand, C.; Representative to G. H. C., R. Howe Taylor; Alternate, John McCaw.

BANKS.

The First National Bank.—This institution was established in 1864, under the general act of the previous year, by G. M. Woodbury, T. B. Abell, H. E. J. Boardman, E. Willigrod, George Glick, Wells S. Rice, J. Smith, John Turner, J. L. Williams, David Parrett, C. W. Fracker, *et al.* Mr. Woodbury became the largest stockholder. The Board of Directors consisted of George Glick, G. W. Woodbury, H. E. J. Boardman, T. B. Abell and Daivd Parrett. Mr. Woodbury was elected President; Mr. Abell, Vice President; and Mr. Fracker, Cashier. Business was begun June 23, 1864. The capital stock was placed at $100,000. A change in the ownership of stock subsequently resulted in the election of Mr. Glick, President, and J. P. Woodbury, Vice President. The Board was changed to the following: G. M. Woodbury, George Glick, B. T. Frederick, J. P. Woodbury, F. Woodbury. Mr. G. M. Woodbury's death created a vacancy in the Board, which was filled by the election of C. E. Bromley. C. W. Fracker became Cashier in place of Mr. Glick, but was succeeded in January, 1877, by T. J. Fletcher. Michael C. Healion and Arthur Glick are bookkeepers.

The City Bank.—In 1870, Messrs. W. H. Hager & Sons, of Hagerstown, Md., established the business now known as the City Bank. July 1, 1873, Messrs. J. L. Williams, H. E. J. Boardman, John Turner and C. W. Stone became the prime movers in the organization of a National Bank, called the Farmers' National Bank of Marshalltown. At the same date, these gentlemen purchased the private banking business of Messrs. Hager & Sons, and continued the same under the name of the City Bank. The two institutions were successfully managed for more than two years, when the National Bank was voluntarily discontinued and the business transferred to the City Bank. The officers of the Farmers' National Bank were: H. E. J. Boardman, President; John Turner, Vice President; J. H. H. Frisbee, Cashier. The corporation owned the fine edifice, corner of Main st. and First av., which is still the property of the four gentlemen who own the City Bank. The latter business is a private copartnership, without incorporation. Mr. Williams is Cashier—the only officer—and has held that post since the date of the purchase of the bank by the present owners. The capital of this bank is the private fortunes of the several members, like that of any partnership concern. The spacious block, corner of Main st. and Center av., is owned by the firm. A large business is done by the house.

Marshalltown Bank.—This bank is owned and conducted by a private corporation. It was commenced in January, 1878, by E. L. Lyon, lately from Victor, Iowa, in the building erected by him in 1877, at No. 27 West Main st. Late in February, 1878, Mr. Lyon sold the business and fixtures to the present proprietors, Messrs. Adair Brothers and G. G. Charlton, of Washington, Iowa, and H. A. Parker, of Chicago, Ill. They commenced with a capital of $50,000, the majority of which is now paid up, and are doing a good and safe business. They have purchased a lot nearly opposite the post office for a permanent location, and are preparing to erect upon it a handsome and commodious bank building, which they will occupy when finished.

Loan Associations.—There are two of these societies in Marshalltown—the Hawkeye and the Farmers' and Mechanics'. The former was begun in 1870;

the latter is a newer organization. The general purposes of these incorporations is to render aid, in the form of loans, to worthy needy members. The capital represented is about $300,000, and the aggregate membership is nearly 400. The officers of the Hawkeye Benevolent and Loan Association are: S. Lacey, President; Mark Ehle, Vice President; M. H. Haviland, Secretary; F. Grumme, Treasurer; Brown & Binford, Solicitors. Of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan Association: M. L. Rogers, President; S. Lacey, Vice President; George Kroger, Secretary; M. H. Haviland, Treasurer; A. F. Haradon, Solicitor.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Iowa Barb Steel Wire Co. was established in July, 1877, by a company consisting of D. M. Pickering, President; R. Sears, Treasurer; A. S. Burnell, Secretary, for the purpose of manufacturing barb wire of Mr. Burnell's patent. Lots were purchased and the erection of a building was at once begun. The buildings are located near the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad tracks: the main building is 40x160 feet in size, and is three stories high, including basement; the new building just completed is 45x60 feet, and is used for tarring the wire and for drying the same by steam. Seventy men are employed in the manufacture of this barb wire, running both day and night. The works have a capacity of three car loads per week; each bundle containing 100 rods of wire. The barbs are at present being put on by hand, but Mr. Burnell has invented an automatic machine which can perform the work of eight men per day; this machine puts on the barbs, cuts off the wire, and spools it—in fact, does all the work, except tarring it. Mr. Burnell hopes that by perfecting his machine it may prove a wonderful success. Two large saws are also in the works, used in cutting lumber into frames on which to spool the wire. An engine of twenty-five horse-power and a boiler of forty horse-power are used in operating the machinery. The engine is of Kirkwood's pattern. The officers of the company at present are: R. Sears, President, E. L. Leonard, Treasurer, R. E. Sears, Secretary, and H. T. Beckitt, Bookkeeper and Manager.

Hawkeye Oil Mills.—This industry was established in 1872, by Abbott, Knisely & Glick, and consists of the manufacture of linseed oil and oil cake. The mills are located in the southern portion of the city, south of Linn Creek. The main building is quite a large building, but the increasing business of the mills compelled an addition 45x40 feet in size, and a second addition 40x80 feet, all of brick. The mills are supplied with the very best of machinery. The milling stones weigh five tons apiece, the crack rolls each weigh 1,000 pounds, and are eleven inches in diameter, and forty-two inches long. The massive iron presses are four in number, and each has a capacity of 475 tons. The capacity of the mills is 1,000 gallons of oil per day, employing eighteen men, and runing night and day: 120,000 bushels of seed was consumed in 1877–8, in the mill, for which was paid an average of $1 per bushel. A first-class horizontal engine of forty horse-power, is used in operating the machinery. There are twenty-seven bins in the mills, each holding 2,000 bushels of seed. The storing capacity is about 800 barrels of oil in each tank; there are two large tanks outside the building, and several inside; the building where the oil is boiled is situated a distance from the main building. Great care has to be exercised in this branch of the work, as the oil is very inflammable. About forty-five tons of oil cake is manufactured per week. There is manufactured and leaves the mill every day, on an average of one car-load of oil and cake. The mill receives by way of freight, barrels, etc., about 800 car-loads per annum. Mr. F. B. Woodruff is Foreman of the works, and has charge of

all the work. The sales of the works are in Boston, New York, and other Eastern cities, Chicago, and in fact, all over the Northwest and West.

Marshall Furniture Factory.—This establishment was organized in 1875, by Kreutzer & Wasem, and is engaged in the manufacture of furniture. The main building is 25x40 feet in size, and is three stories high: the new building is 35x40 feet, and is three stories high. They manufacture all qualities of furniture, with the exception of chairs. A saw-mill is in connection with the works, and is used in sawing this lumber into suitable length; everything pertaining to the work is done but varnishing. They sell to wholesale dealers. The owners have recently placed in some new machinery, and are doing as good work as any manufactory in Iowa. They do a business of about $1,000 per week. A large engine of thirty-five horse-power is used in the manufactory. They employ eighteen men, all skilled workmen. Their sales are principally in Iowa and Minnesota.

The Marshall Foundry was established some time in 1860 or 1861, and subsequently came into the hands of its present owners. The building is of brick and is 150x105 feet in size, and is located on the corner of Linn street and Second avenue. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of machinery, castings, iron columns, balustrading and all kinds of ornamental iron work, stoves, sled runners, harrows, land rollers, etc. They use an engine of twenty-one horse-power. Six men are employed in the machine shops, three blacksmiths, six to eight in the foundry. The company also do the casting work for the Central Railroad of Iowa.

Northwestern Iron Fence Co.—This company is engaged extensively in the manufacture of iron machinery. They are also engaged in casting the base for several patterns of iron fence posts. They are preparing to turn out of their shops the "Little Prairie" corn sheller, a new pattern which is regarded as a success in its way. The officers of the company are: B. F. Frederick, President; John Seagar, Vice President; S. P. Knisely, Treasurer; J. M. Gilchrist, Secretary.

The Marshall Canning Co.—This enterprise is of recent date, but if properly managed, will make one of the most important manufactories of Marshalltown. The company was organized in the Spring of 1878, and is engaged in the canning of corn and tomatoes and all kinds of fruit. The works are located on Third avenue, near the depot. The main building is 40x80 feet in size, the addition is 28x40, all of frame. The company are at present manufacturing cans, having 120,000 on hand. The officers of the company are: Harry Young, of Clinton, President; O. B. Cooper, Secretary and Treasurer; Sylvanus Dunham is one of the Directors and General Manager.

ELEVATORS.

The elevator of J. W. Brackett was established some time prior to 1870, and was destroyed by fire in 1872, but was rebuilt in the same place, near the C. & N. W. R. R. Mr. Brackett operated it until April, 1876, when it was again destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted, a new elevator was at once erected in its stead, and is three stories high and 34x48 feet in size, having a capacity of about 25,000 bushels. Mr. Brackett ships over 250,000 bushels of grain annually. Four men are employed.

The Woodbury Mill was originally built in 1855, but was entirely rebuilt in 1873. It is located on Iowa River, near the water works, built of frame and three stories high. They use both steam and water power. The mill contains four Eclipse wheels and four runs of stone, as well as the latest improved mill-

machinery, including the "Middlings Purifier," manufacturing 100 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. The engines and boilers are situated on the opposite bank, and have a capacity of forty horse-power The sales are principally in Marshalltown and vicinity.

The Soap Manufactory of H. W. Benedict was established in 1868. Mr. Benedict has been burned out several times, but now occupies quarters in a substantial brick structure on the corner of Linn street and First avenue. The building is 44x35 feet in size, consisting of two stories. Three thousand pounds of soap are manufactured daily, employing five men. Mr. Benedict is using "Gibbs' Pattern and Process," and is meeting with success. Sales in all parts of Iowa and adjoining States.

The Iowa Building and Manufacturing Company was established Nov. 12, 1877, with the following officers: J. D. Heath, President; A. N. French, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors—J. D. Heath, Enos Baker, H. R. Rehm, J T. Dart and A. N. French. The buildings of the company are situated at 205 West Main street, and are 28x90 feet and two stories in height. Their chief manufactures are sash, doors and blinds, as well as all kinds of building. Their materials are purchased principally in Chicago, and they employ forty skilled mechanics. They have a first-class twenty horse-power engine, and though only in operation for a short time, they have already done $25,000 worth of labor.

Tow Manufactory.—Established in January, 1878, and is the property of Stoddart Brothers. The manufactory is located on the south side of Linn Creek, beyond the depot. Their main building is 30x60 feet in size, and the addition is 16x50 feet. The engine house, 18x24 feet, accommodates an eighteen horse-power engine. The owners are engaged in the manufacture of tow, which they dispose of to upholsterers and paper makers. They employ seven workmen, and have a capacity of one ton or more per day.

The Marshall Brewery.—John Bowman, proprietor of the Marshall Brewery, has been in business here since 1858. The building now being used as a brewery was formerly a woolen mill; but some additions have been added and it is now 75x80 feet in size, all stone, and contains two large cellars, each containing from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels of lager. An engine of five horse-power is used in the brewery. A new boiler was recently placed in this building. The large malting house is 110x40 feet in size and three stories high, is built of brick and is located on Church street, 207. It has a probable capacity of 8,000 bushels of barley. Twelve workmen are employed. Mr. Bowman ships to all points within a radius of 100 miles.

Iowa River Brewery is located on the banks of the Iowa River, near the water works. The building is frame and is 24x70 feet in size. The brewery is the property of Vogle & Collman, but is being run by Mr. Vogle. There are two cellars, each holding between three and four hundred barrels of beer. The mill is operated by horse power. There are three large vats in the brewery, each holding twenty-five barrels. Their sales are at present chiefly in Marshall, but the proprietor intends to do some shipping soon to other places.

John D. Vail's Bottling Works were established in 1873. Mr. Vail occupies a two-story brick building at 130 West Main street, and is engaged in the bottling of soda water, ales, beers, etc. Mr. Vail employs six men, and his sales extend into Iowa for a radius of seventy-five and one hundred miles.

The Carriage Manufactory of Coburn & Rewey has been in operation since 1868. They began the business on a moderate scale, but within the past five years have so increased their trade as to require additional facilities, and have

nearly completed a new two-story frame building on First avenue, which they intend soon to occupy.

Butler & Morrison are also engaged in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, spring wagons, etc., at 132 West Main street. This business was established in 1876, gives employment to three men and does considerable business outside the city.

E. G. Sleight established himself in the grain business in this city in 1862, and built an elevator in 1863, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1872. A new one was immediately erected in its place which was also burned in 1876. The present elevator, three stories high and 30x80 feet in size, was built upon the same site. Mr. Sleight ships from 400,000 to 600,000 bushels of grain annually to New York, Boston and other points.

FIRES.

Marshalltown has been visited by several destructive fires since its rapid growth and development into a city, but by far the most disastrous, and, in comparison, a "Chicago Fire," was the one that occurred on the 2d of May, 1872, commencing at the hour of noon. The following account of the conflagration and losses sustained is taken from the *Marshall Times* of May 9, 1872:

"The most destructive fire that ever took place in Central Iowa occurred in this city about noon, May 2, 1872. The first intimation our citizens had of the coming calamity was the shriek of the danger whistles of a number of engines down by the depot. A few moments after, the bells rang out the alarm and the city was thoroughly aroused. A fierce wind was blowing from the southeast, and the moment the location of the fire was ascertained, the gravest apprehension for the safety of the city was indulged in.

"The fire made its appearance in Stanley's elevator, in the southeastern portion of the city. Its origin is not known and probably never will be to a certainty. By some it is thought to have first caught from the sparks of a passing locomotive, or from the railroad steam pumps across the track; others who claim to have been early on the ground, say that the flames first made their appearance on the cupola on the north side of the elevator. If this is the case, and it is the best authenticated report, the fire must have been the result of incendiarism or spontaneous combustion. The elevator had been running for a day or two, and the theory of a heated journal is, therefore, impracticable. Be the cause what it may, the burning of the elevator was the beginning of one of the most terrible calamities that ever visited our city.

"With almost incredible rapidity the flames spread to the elevator of E. G. Sleight on the west, and G. W. Westlake's elevator on the east. Fanned by the gale, a broad sheet of flame darted across Market street, and in a moment more the Aultwein House, a large, four-story brick structure, was wrapped in its fiery embrace. Cunningham's lumber yard near by caught at the same time, and the large stone woolen factory, with all its valuable machinery, followed a moment after. Before the appalled by-standers could hardly realize the situation, the fire crossed to the west side of Station street, and Binford's elevator went off like dry tinder. Coppick's elevator followed in a moment, and the lumber yards near by were soon enveloped in a roaring, seething mass of fire that laughed in its fierce strength at the puny efforts of the frightened citizens to stay its progress directly into the business part of the city. The fine, new brick block occupied by Mr. Watson was the next to succumb to the fiery element, and the Williams House, one of our largest hotels, followed a few minutes later. It was now feared that unless help could be had from abroad, the heart

of the city would soon follow in the wake of this important suburb. The depot of the North-Western Railway Company then caught, and the agents and operators had barely time to save their instruments and papers. The pump building also caught, and although strenuous efforts were made to save it, as the tanks of both railroads were supplied therefrom, it was but a short time before it joined its unfortunate neighbors in smoke.

"The flames, making northward, crossed Nevada street, and enwrapped Craigue & Johnston's grocery store, next Leonard's billiard hall and Henry's shoe shop; consuming these with fearful rapidity, they also burned up the meat market. The large double store, occupied by Deitrich & Son as a dry goods house, was next blotted out of existence, and the livery stable immediately in the rear caught and was consumed directly thereafter. The next building to vanish was the carriage factory directly north. Here the flames were stayed in this direction by some unoccupied lots and the strenuous exertions of those living in the residences further up. On the opposite side of Station street, however, the burning Williams House set fire to the brick residence of Thomas Cole, which was quickly added to the general loss. The almost superhuman endeavors of the firemen on the roof of E. G. Sleight's residence near by, saved that house and the eastern part of the city. West, the flames followed the coal sheds and lumber piles, and licking up at a mouthful Stanley's agricultural warehouse, crossed First street, and burned the residence owned by W. R. Smith, and leaping over two houses that were saved by sheer nerve and pluck, burned the boarding house kept by John Anslem. Here it was stayed by the tearing-down of fences, out-buildings, etc. Had Mr. Sleight's residence burned, or had Mr. Peter Kreutzer's house been abandoned, when it seemed almost impossible to save it, no human energy or strength could have saved the city. As it was, sparks were carried up into Main street, blocks away, and at one time a pile of shavings in the rear of Arnold's furniture store caught fire and had it not been discovered immediately, the business part of town would have most assuredly gone. About the time the Williams House was consumed and fears for the safety of the city first began to be entertained, Grinnell, Cedar Rapids and Des Moines were telegraphed for assistance. In less than ten minutes after the reception of the dispatch, the Grinnell Hook and Ladder Company and Extinguisher Brigade were on the mail train bound for the scene of the disaster. The engineer brought the train into the city in thirty-four minutes after leaving Grinnell, and our brave neighbors were in five minutes more at work with our citizens. We cannot compliment the generous conduct of our Grinnell neighbors too highly. At a minute's notice they sprang to our assistance and aided us with a heart and will that is deserving of our heartiest gratitude.

"While we hope our neighbors may never have occasion to call on us for a like service, we assure them that if the occasion ever should take place, our aid will be as promptly and freely given as was theirs. A dispatch was received from Des Moines, tendering a steamer, but it did not reach here until after the crisis was passed, and the Des Moines authorities were so advised. Cedar Rapids turned out an independent fire company which was just ready to take the train, when the news was telegraphed that the fire was under control.

"At one time the excitement was so general and thorough, and the danger so immediate that the Main street merchants began to remove their goods, and men and women might have been seen carting their furniture in every direction. The common back of the Central depot was crowded with household goods, as was the case in other parts of the city. While there was nothing partaking of

the panic feeling, it seemed almost impossible to save the town, and of course the general feeling of insecurity prompted people to save what they could.

"While the excitement was running at the flood, a number of avaricious whelps might have been seen running about with teams offering to carry loads to safe places from $2 to $5 per trip. Many people paid this exorbitant price. * * * While the tide of fire seemed sweeping directly for the Court House, Recorder Thomas took the records and carried them to a place of safety. *Per contra*, we heard of a lady, whose house was in danger, seizing a terrier pup in one hand and a broom in the other, and, bareheaded, making for the open common west of the city.

"*Incidents.*—About the time the Williams House was burning, the wind took a portion of its blazing roof and deposited it on a stable two blocks away. By great exertions, the adjoining buildings were saved, but the barn went the way of all the others. The house of Hon. J. L. Williams was at one time in great danger, and was saved only with great labor. Mr. Williams was severely scorched by the heat.

"In Albion, six miles north, the first intelligence the citizens had of our danger was the dropping of cinders and half-burned letters in their streets; one from Sleight's elevator told the tale, and, no train being at hand, the energetic citizens pressed every team in town and came galloping to our assistance, regardless of broken necks and ruined horses. They were too late, but we will take the will for the deed, however.

"In State Centre, the telegraph first informed the citizens of the extent of the conflagration. When the wires were melted and communication ceased, the wildest excitement prevailed. The 4.20 mail train was crowded with our neighbors when it arrived.

"Milt Ayer, the conductor of the Marshall freight on the Chicago & North-Western Road, worked like a horse in getting the yard clear of cars. He and his men coupled and run out of the yard 116 cars at one pull.

"The number of brave fellows who fought against fire and hope on Saturday was so large that it is impossible to notice all. There were several, however, who, by their indomitable courage and resolution, were conspicuous in the aid they rendered just at the critical moment. R. A. Ballinger stood on the porch of E. G. Sleight's residence, where he had fallen from the roof, when it seemed almost impossible for anything human to stand the intense heat, and poured out the water that was passed to him. E. C. Hixson also made himself conspicuous by his exertions. George Canfield and George McCord woaked like heroes. W. H. Calhoun and Charles Londer saved Mrs. Warrel's residence by the greatest exertions. Fred Wasson and Julius Roher worked on Kreutzer's house when the fire and heat were so intense that they had to pour every other pailful of water on each other. Charles Slocum did himself great honor. H. P. Williams, on the roof of J. L. Williams' house, fought the encroaching fiend as if his life depended upon his exertions.

"The total loss is about three hundred and eight thousand seven hundred dollars. The total of insurance is $105,800."

Another destructive fire visited the city on the morning of April 6, 1876. The omnibus drivers were just gathering up the passengers for the 3.30 train east, when one of them discovered a tiny blaze issuing from the northwest corner of the lower story of Brackett's elevator. The alarm was instantly sounded by the whistle of the Central switch engine. The other engines took up the signal, and, together with the whistles at the round-house and the oil

mills, blew such a wild blast that the whole city was very quickly aroused. The flames spread with incredible rapidity over the building where it was first discovered, and it soon became evident that a conflagration of no ordinary destructiveness was imminent. The North-Western tracks were covered with loaded cars, and the Central engine, with Bob Hoyt at the throttle, was sent to pull them out. Steam was raised in the brewery near by, and also in the tank engine, and streams from their pumps were brought into use. The streets were in a terrible condition and the heavy fire-engines sunk into the mud, and it was with the greatest exertion that the willing fire boys were able to get there at all. In the meantime, the flame spread to Sleight's elevator on the west, and Westlake's warehouse on the east. The wind was blowing a smart gale from the southwest, and showers of cinders were thrown over Cunningham's lumber-yard and Ketchum & Johnston's agricultural warehouse. The bucket brigade worked manfully, and succeeded in preventing the flames from crossing the street before the arrival of the engines. When the firemen reached the scene, it was found impossible to connect with the hydrant, and a delay occurred: but both engines soon got into operation on the south side of the blaze and did some excellent work, saving the North-Western Freight Depot and the buildings and lumber piles on the north side of the street. The fire had got full possession of both elevators, and wrapped their offices and the adjoining buildings in a blazing mantle. Streams were thrown upon Bowman's brewery and saved it. In a little over an hour after the discovery of the fire, Brackett's elevator fell: Westlake's followed shortly after, and erelong Sleight's came down in the general ruin. As to the origin of the fire, some say it was the work of an incendiary: others that the waste pipe of the smut-machine was near the breaking-out of the flames, and that chaff had blown out there and became ignited by the sparks from a passing locomotive.

The Hook and Ladder Company did brave work in checking the flames. No. 1 got on the first stream, and her brakes were manned for two hours and a half. The Sleight Elevator was owned by H. P. Williams, and was worth, with its machinery, $15,000, insured for $7,200; Brackett's, $7,000, insured for $2,700. Westlake's warehouse cost some three or six hundred dollars: no insurance. The offices and other buildings were worth about three thousand dollars. The total loss amounted to about twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars: total insurance, about eleven thousand nine hundred dollars.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is not within the province of this work to give a list of the retail business houses of the several towns. This is not a gazetteer for constant use as a book of reference, but rather a permanent monument to the enterprise and prosperity of a young but powerful county.

Marshalltown has issued business and residence directories, from which the volume of minor transactions can be readily compiled.

The city is well supplied with stores of almost every class, at which the purchaser can obtain as great a variety of goods as can be bought in cities of much larger size. The markets are well stocked.

The city has good hotel accommodations, the Boardman House being first-class in its appointments. The Bowler House, or depot hotel, is also a favorite with the traveling public.

The most conspicuous block on Main street is the First National Bank Block, so called because that institution occupies rooms on the ground floor. A

large hall, with scenery and stage, called Woodbury Hall, is in the third story. Secret societies have finely furnished rooms in the front of the building, on the third floor. There is another public hall, called Whitton's Hall, which is located in a brick building on Center street, in the rear of the City Bank Block. The last named is a three-story edifice cornering on Main and Center streets, and is a substantial building.

The principal business thoroughfare is Main street, and it is built up almost entirely with creditable blocks. It presents as fine an appearance as a street in any town the size of this.

When Mr. Anson platted the village, he very wisely set aside one whole square in the center of the town, facing north on Main street, as a Park. The proper care has not been bestowed upon this valuable tract, but it will one day be a delightful resort for the citizens of this place.

The county buildings are not much to boast of. The old Court House, erected, as is related in another chapter, under peculiar circumstances, still does duty; and a little jail, that might have served a good purpose in the good old days when men were honest, stands near the Court House, with an air of embarrassment over its own appearance.

Before many years, a modern structure will be placed, possibly, on the now vacant square where it should be, adding to the general beauty of the principal street.

As one casts an imaginative glance into the future, one sees a thriving city filled with busy, ambitious men, and working marvelous deeds in development. That bustling city seems vaguely familiar to the beholder, and at last he is able to distinguish of Marshalltown, enlarged, beautified and matured by the hand of Time.

ALBION.

The village of Albion is pleasantly situated on Section 6, Town 84, Range 18, in the civil township of Iowa, about seven miles northwest of Marshalltown. The Iowa River flows about one mile distant, to the west and south of the village.

The Central Railroad of Iowa touches the village, affording rail communication with the North and South.

The plat is made upon a fine elevation, with level plateau in the village, and is altogether a desirable selection for a town.

The lands upon which Albion stands were selected as a part of the 500,000-acre school fund tract—an appropriation of wild lands voted for educational purposes by the State at an early day, wherever the Commissioners chose to locate the tract in parcels. J. M. Ferguson was School Fund Commissioner when this tract was selected.

In 1852, Thomas S. Brown and George W. Voris (the latter one of the Mormons who separated from the party, as related elsewhere) made the purchase of this tract, and platted the west half of southeast quarter and the east half of southwest quarter of Section 6, Town 84, Range 18. Cyrus Saunders was Surveyor, and Jackson Bowles and Jonathan Alman were chain bearers. At the date of the survey (August, 1852), John B. Hobbs was living near the spot, and the surveying party boarded with him.

Mr. Voris then lived about six miles east of the site, on the Archibald Clemins farm.

For some reason, not now remembered, the plat was not recorded until July 21, 1856.

After Mr. Hobbs resigned the office of County Judge and sold his interest in Marietta, he purchased, in the Fall of 1853, Brown's interest in the village, which was originally called and recorded as

THE VILLAGE OF LA FAYETTE.

The name was not changed to that of Albion until in 1858. The *Marshall County Times* first notices the alteration, October 11th of that year. We shall speak of the place, however, throughout this chapter as Albion.

Mr. Brown subsequently enlisted in the army, and died in the service. Mr. Voris is spoken of in the opening chapter on Mormonism.

At the time of Mr. Hobbs' purchase there were few residents in the place. Among them, he now remembers H. H. Seymour, W. C. Howard and Thomas S. Pike. Mr. H. did not long retain an interest in the town, and never resided on the plat. He sold to Joseph Long, and, later, William Evans and James F. Seymour became proprietors in the property.

The first house was built by Terry Gowing. It was a hewed log building, and was put up in the Fall of 1853.

There were at that time, in the surrounding country, a number of settlers who figure in the history of the county. In what is now Bangor were: Thomas Pearson (1848), John Whittaker (1849), David Davis, Jesse Amos (1849), Elias Wolohan, Nash Travis, Elam Jessup, William Adams, Lancaster Bell, Jesse Everst: and in Liscomb were: Isaac Myers, Leonard Dinsel, J. B. Ralls, S. Bowman and J. H. Hauser.

The settlers of the Marietta region have already been mentioned. Minerva, as now organized, was then a part of that large district, and in it located: Robert Elder, William Spence, David Teager, Jacob Rohr, John Anselm, Joseph Anselm, John McGee, William Taylor, John Dakin and William Clemans.

In Taylor Township, or the region east of Albion, were: Hosea Dean, Sr., and his son Hosea, William Stout, N. S. Ketchum and Joseph Long, to whom Mr. Hobbs sold his interest in the village.

In Iowa Township, the immediate locality about Albion, were: William, John and Philip Ballard, Shelton Gear, James Miller, Washington Asher, John Avery, John Duke, Thomas Gordon (a Mormon), John Hauser, Jacob Hauser, A. Elzeburg, G. W. Vans, James Dunbow, Carpenter Gear, Samuel Ulery, Jacob Haselton and others.

The first store was opened in 1855, by the firm of Keyes & Alford. Jonathan Keyes erected the building occupied by the firm. The second store was kept by Treat & Young and the third by M. M. Perrigo—all begun in 1855. The Keyes store still stands, and is used as a blacksmith shop.

The first school was taught in the Summer of 1855, by Caroline Thomas. The Winter term was conducted by H. S. Westfall. A log house was used for the purpose.

In 1856, a frame school house was erected: and in 1864–5, a brick building took its place. The brick is now occupied by the Friends as a meeting house.

The building now occupied as a union school is a fine structure, and is a credit to the town. Mr. W. E. Crosby is Principal, and under his charge the character of the school has greatly improved. There is but one building used for public school purposes in Albion.

Thomas J. Wilson was the first lawyer to locate in town. He was also the first editor, for in the Fall of 1855, he established the *Central Journal*.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTY.

A sketch of this journal appears in the general history of the press.

The first artisans were: William C. Howard, blacksmith, who opened the first shop, in 1854; Green Houghton and "Doc" Barker and John Ryan, who followed in the same trade. L. L. Harris, afterward Sheriff of the county, was the first shoemaker; J. L. Scott, the first wagon maker, although James Speer opened the first wagon shop, in 1856. Scott came in 1855, and still resides where he settled at that early date, being the oldest continuous resident of Albion at the present time. Solomon Kaufman was the first carpenter, and Joseph Adams opened the first meat market.

The first frame house was built by H. H. Seymour, and is still standing, being occupied by Henry Brigham.

The first physician to practice in the town was Dr. Bush, but he gave fully as much time to non-professional business as to his drugs and lotions.

Mr. Hobbs appropriated lots for the erection of a saw-mill; and Dr. Bush joined Samuel Reed, in 1855, in the erection of a steam mill on the property subsequently owned by Stephen Tripp. James Asher was employed to run the mill.

The first tavern was opened by Abram Lucas, in 1855. A portion of this building forms a part of the hotel now standing.

Among the earlier residents of Albion who subsequently became well known throughout the country, are: E. N. Chapin, Timothy Brown, Abram Stanley, Judge Battin, Daniel Wheeler, B. T. Phillips, Mr. Tripp, Mr. Beeson, R. H. Barnhart, Thomas Swearingen, Gideon Wheeler, Archibald Alison and many others.

The first birth occurred in 1853—Ada Brigham. Mrs. Elizabeth Seymour died the same year—the first death in the place. The first wedding was that of Greene Hooten to Mary Keith.

GOVERNMENT.

Albion was incorporated as a town in 1870, the vote being cast for and against the proposed change of government on the 8th of March. There were 67 affirmative votes and but 5 negative polled that day. The Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court to present the measure to the people were H. S. Patrick, J. B. Cripps, Gideon Wheeler, D. S. Kellogg and D. Burkhart.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held April 22, 1870.

The town officers are shown below:

For 1870—H. S. Patrick, Mayor; S. E. Burroughs, Recorder; Trustees—A. Stanley, G. Wheeler, J. Mitchell, J. B. Cripps and E. C. McMillan.

For 1871—J. H. Reynolds, Mayor; S. E. Burroughs, Recorder; Trustees A. Stanley, E. C. McMillan, W. E. Walker, D. Burkhart and J. Mitchell.

For 1872—A. Stanley, Mayor; S. E. Burroughs, Recorder; M. P. Smith was chosen to same office to fill vacancy; Trustees—D. Burkhart, H. Hill, A. C. Rogers, E. Lewis and E. C. McMillan.

For 1873—H. S. Patrick, Mayor; M. P. Smith, Recorder; Trustees—G. Wheeler, J. Mitchell, A. C. Rogers, U. L. Patton and W. E. Walker.

For 1874—G. Wheeler, Mayor; M. P. Smith, Recorder; Trustees—A. Stanley, N. Philbrick, A. P. Augustine, A. C. Rogers and J. E. Cunningham.

For 1875—J. B. Rolston, Mayor; W. T. Adell, Recorder; Trustees—Henry Emes, A. C. Rogers, D. W. Randolph, G. H. Troutman and Frank Myers.

For 1876—J. B. Rolston, Mayor; W. A. Tallas, Recorder; Trustees—A. C. Rogers, S. C. Gillespie, J. Daniels, D. W. Randolph and Henry Emes.

For 1877—Elias Ballard, Mayor; Frank Williams, Recorder; Trustees—George Troutman, Henry Brigham, Lancaster Bell, Frank Myers and M. L. Fox.

For 1878—M. L. Fox, Mayor; M. P. Smith, Recorder; Trustees—A. Arney, W. A. Tallas, H. Brigham, J. E. Cunningham and H. M. Beeson.

CHURCHES.

There are several prosperous church organizations in Albion. The following sketches have been handed us by parties familiar with the religious history of the region. Although the Bethel society did not originate at Albion, but antedated that town, it may be given a place here because of its subsequent work.

Bethel Church.—Some of that body of religious people known as Disciples or Christians came from Owen County, Ind., and settled in the bend of the Iowa River, between where the towns of Liscomb and Albion have since been located. This was in 1849, and the people referred to were the Hauser and Arney families. There were several families of them, and the locality was called the Hauser-Arney settlement. For a time, they were deprived of the regular ministrations of the Gospel; but, being people of very decided religious convictions, they did not long remain in that destitute condition.

In the Spring of 1851, John Hauser and Wm. Arney went down to Mahaska County and induced Elder Samuel Wright, who was a preacher among the Disciples, to return with them. In May of that year, Elder Wright organized the first church of that denomination in the county.

It is claimed that this was the first church of any denomination organized in this county. The place of meeting was in John Arney's dwelling house. Elder Wright continued to labor in the Gospel by that settlement for two years. Before he left them, the infant Church was strengthened in the addition of a number of members, mostly by immigration. Among the number thus moving in was Elder Frederic Hauser, who arrived in 1852. For a man of limited education, he was an able proclaimer of the ancient Gospel. For more than twenty years he had labored in the ministry in Indiana, and had been successful in adding many to the Church. He was the father of Jacob Hauser, the first County Clerk of Marshall County.

Elder Hauser, after working successfully in this new country for two years, died, much loved and respected by all who knew him.

The little Church was not left to languish and die, for in 1855, Elder Josiah Jackson moved into the neighborhood, and preached one year. During his ministrations, the organization was further completed by the election of Jacob Hauser and A. T. Hall, as Deacons. After the removal of Josiah Jackson, in 1856, the Church was without regular preaching for about one year.

In 1857, Elder George Patton settled in the neighborhood. He was not of the same denomination as the Church of which I write, being, as he styled himself, a Reformed Dunkard. He was a good man, though quite limited in his education. The Church secured his labors for one year. He differed, however, from the Disciples to such an extent that, in 1858, there was a division of the Church, and Elder Patton organized a separate congregation, and they called themselves simply Christians. Some years after, they united with the Christians or Newlight Conference, and have remained in that connection to the present day.

J. M. Dobbin

BANKER

STATE CENTRE

The Disciples, after this change, did not do much for two or three years. The constant immigration, however, brought additions to their numbers. Prominent among these were Isaac Dennis and Dr. O. F. Hixson. Dr. Hixson was quite an acceptable preacher, as well as a good physician. Under his leadership, the Disciples re-organized and chose Isaac Dennis and L. McKinnon as Elders, and A. T. Hall as Deacon. This was in 1863. For a time they met in Marietta, but soon after resumed their meetings in the Hauser-Arney settlement.

In this year, 1863, Elder A. Cardner, of Tama City, was secured to labor for the Church. He was an able preacher, and during the two years he remained with the Church there was a large addition to its membership.

In 1865, the Disciples and the congregation that had been organized under the leadership of Elder Patton jointly built a brick meeting house, 36x50 feet, and this house has ever since been known as Bethel Church, and is still occupied, each alternate Sunday, by the two congregations.

In 1866, the Disciples employed as their Pastor Elder H. A. McConnell, who is an able preacher. He continued his ministrations for five years. During this time, the Church grew to such an extent that its membership was about two hundred. It is famous for having swarmed no less than three times. It has been called, not inappropriately, the "Bee-Hive Church."

The first one of these "swarms" was the Albion Church, in 1871. The following year, the members living west of the Iowa River organized a Church at Bevins Grove, and this is known as the second swarm. In 1876, the members of the old Bethel Church living in and about Liscomb organized in that village, and that constituted swarm number three. These swarms so weakened the old Church that its membership was reduced at one time to about thirty. Still it has always kept up its meeting, and has preaching part of the time.

After Elder McConnell closed his five-years pastorate, in 1871, the Church was led by Elder J. G. Encell for a few months. He was followed by Elder G. L. Brokaw. Then Elder A. Hickey preached for the Church one year. Elder P. T. Russell preached for the Church once a month during the year 1876.

Beginning with the year 1877, Elder F. Walden preached for the Church during part of his time, and still continues in that work. Last Winter, the Church was blessed with a revival, under the labors of their present Pastor, and twenty-two were added to the roll. The present membership is between fifty and sixty. The Elders are Jacob Hauser and John McKibbon; the Deacons, P. D. Beatty and Wm. Beach. Elder F. Walden is Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Father Solomon Dunton, the pioneer missionary, held service after the forms of this Church at the house of Mr. Dawson, in 1853. The place of meeting was a log house. There were but six or eight members, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Burch, Mr. and Mrs. Payne and Solomon Denbow and wife. The first church edifice was built in 1858, under the administration of Rev. John Montgomery. The society was four years in building the small church. The first Trustees were Addison White, Adam Louck, Solomon Denbow and Emmanuel Long. The church was dedicated by Rev. John Bowman, of Waterloo. The regular Pastors after Mr. Dunton, were Mr. Pettifish, Solomon Dunton, Mr. Babcock, C. G. Truesdell, John Montgomery, W. Bell, John Dudley, Thomas Thompson, J. Eberhart, O. B. Bowles, D. N. Mallory, U. Eberhart, J. Ward, W. B. Frazell, and the present Pastor, J. M. Hedges. The Church is in a very satisfactory condition, and has a membership of 165.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1856, by Rev. James Gordon, now residing in Tecumseh, Kansas. There were ten members, Archibald Alison was one of the first Elders, and has ever since held that place. Mr. Gordon remained in charge for five years. At the close of his ministrations there were thirty members on the rolls.

In 1861, the Church was changed from Presbyterian to Lutheran, with Rev. A. M. Geiger in charge, who was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Shafer. At this time the Seminary was in the hands of the Lutherans, and Messrs. Geiger and Shafer were at the head of the institute during their respective pastorates. In 1865, Dr. L. Sternburg succeeded Mr. Shafer in his dual office.

In 1868, the Church was re-organized by Rev. H. H. Kellogg, then of Marshalltown. Dr. Sternburg remained in charge for some months after the latter change, and then removed to Ft. Harker, Kansas, where he is still residing, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place. Rev. John Summers next took the lead of the Albion society, and remained there for four years, when he died. Rev. Isaiah Reed next was Pastor, for eighteen months, when Rev. W. R. Smith took the place vacated by him, and retained his pastoral relations for one and a half years. He was instrumental in building a church edifice which cost $3,000. The present Pastor, Rev. David Chapman, late of Philadelphia, moved to Albion in the Winter of 1877–8. Sixty-five members were added that Winter, by a revival.

The Disciple Church.—In 1871, the Disciples living in and about Albion thought it best to organize a church in town rather than to go out three miles into the country and meet at Bethel, as they had hitherto done. Elder H. A. McConnell was preaching at Bethel and it was under his ministrations that the Albion Church was organized. At first only about twenty members of the old Bethel Church went into this organization. Subsequently others moved their membership to the town Church. Bethel lost in the first "swarm" some thirty or forty members. These were, however, faithful workers in their new field and have grown up to a present membership of about one hundred. In 1872 the Church built a neat frame meeting house 36x48. The Church had as their preacher in 1872–3, a young man of the name of John L. Needham. In 1873, he died. In 1873–4, Elder J. G. Enull was their preacher. He was followed by Elder A. Hickey, who preached one year. The Church enjoyed monthly visits from Elder F. M. Bruner, President of Oskaloosa College, in 1876. With the beginning of 1877, Elder F. Walden began his labors as Pastor, and continues in that capacity to the present. Since their present Pastor began his labors, about fifty have been added to the Church. The present membership is about one hundred. The officers are: Ira R. Arney, A. T. Hall and M. McLelland, Elders; J. M. Burkhart and D. G. Bishop, Deacons. Elder F. Walden, Pastor.

Society of Friends.—The original settlement of Friends was made in Bangor Township at an early date. The post office was called Western Plain, and was established long before the town of Bangor was planned. The Society goes back to 1854, at which time James Owens, Abijah Hodjins, Jacob Kinser and John Hockett were leading members. The first marriage celebrated under the rites of the Church was that of Enoch Lewis and wife, August 21, 1856. The latter couple moved to Albion and are now among the leading members of the Society of which we write. In 1873–4, meetings were held in Albion, with Mrs. Hannah Lewis as the prime mover. Abram Stanley and wife were the first Friends to locate in the vicinity of Albion, and with Enoch Lewis and wife, William T. Adell and wife, Elijah Stanley and wife, Milton J. Hussey

and wife, and Hannah, Elizabeth G. and Hannah N. Lewis, formed a society in that town. Meetings were held at various places until October, 1877, when the Society purchased the school house vacated upon the completion of the new school building, and converted it into a house of worship. The present Trustees ees are Lancaster Bell and Enoch Lewis. The Society is in a prosperous condition.

POST OFFICE.

Although the town was originally called La Fayette, the post office was Albion from the date of its location, owing to the fact that there already was a La Fayette in the State. The office was established in the Fall of 1853. H. H. Seymour was the first Postmaster. E. Alford succeeded him. Then Thomas Parnell held the place. He was succeeded by Geo. E. Keyes. Gideon Wheeler was appointed in 1866, and still retains the office.

MASONIC.

There is but one secret society in Albion: *Damascus Lodge, No. 268, A., F. & A. M.* Began work under dispensation September 13, 1869. Charter granted June, 1870, with the following first officers: S. E. Burroughs, W. M.; E. C. McMillan, S. W.; Wm. Denbow, J. W.; J. U. Heacock, Treasurer; Charles C. Berry, Secretary; Henry Hill, S. D.; E. Hill. J. D.; J. H. Reynolds, Steward; G. Wheeler, Tiler. The present officers are; J. S. Hixson, W. M.; A. S. Wylie, S. W.; D. W. Randolph, J. W.; H. S. Patrick, Treasurer; U. L. Patton, Secretary; J. N. Howell, S. D.; L. McKinnon, J. D.; J. Moran, S. S.; J. Rolston, J. S.; J. Gruber, Tiler. Membership, fifty-seven.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The present business interests of Albion are: One dry goods store, five groceries, one boot and shoe store, one drug store, one furniture store and cabinet shop, one painter, one carpenter, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, two barbed wire fence shops, one nursery and two elevators. The latter are the leading business enterprises in the place. Patton & Rolston and W. D. Post are the respective owners, and deal extensively in grain, cattle, hogs and lumber.

There are three physicians in the town.

THE ALBION SEMINARY.

The leading denominational or independent educational institution in this county is the Albion Seminary, which is conducted by and under the general patronage of the Methodist Episcopals of the Upper Iowa Conference.

The Seminary became the property of the Methodists in 1872. The Articles of Incorporation were dated October 4th of that year. The name by which it is designated was then chosen, and the property placed in the hands of fifteen Trustees, five of whom are annually replaced, the new members entering upon a three-year term of office.

The realty was conditionally transferred by Mr. T. Swearingen to the Board of Trustees, but in the name of the Albion Seminary, so that the title is not vested in individuals.

The first Board consisted of T. W. Tucker, John Bowman, D. R. Randolph, J. Montgomery, C. F. Clarkson, E. Lewis, F. M. Robertson, G. H. Troutman, S. A. Lee, D. Hatton, J. C. McVay, J. B. Tailor, J. B. Ralston, U. Eberhart and E. J. Coffin.

This Board chose C. F. Clarkson for President; Uriah Eberhart and S. A. Lee, Vice Presidents; Enoch Lewis, Secretary; J. B. Rolston, Treasurer.

The gentlemen proceeded to secure a sufficient sum to endow the Seminary, and for the first two years the records show a vigorous fight for life.

The property occupied by the Seminary is the building originally erected for the Marshall County High School, and the eight lots of land upon which the edifice stands. The history of this venture is related further on in this chapter.

The first session of school began in the Fall of 1872, with Samuel G. Smith as Principal; Misses Abbie Gifford and Lizzie Roberts, Teachers, and Mrs. Cripps, Instructor in Music.

The second year began with Mr. Smith still in the Principal's chair; John Sanborn, Teacher of Mathematics; G. T. Cowgill, Assistant; Lizzie Roberts, Teacher of English; Mary Marine, Teacher of Music; J. B. Ward, Mrs. M. R. Ward and W. T. Adell, of the Faculty.

The first catalogue issued was for the year ending June 16, 1875. The faculty then consisted of: Samuel G. Smith, Principal and Professor of Languages; John Sanborn, Professor of Mathematics; Miss Anna Carter, Teacher of English; Rev. Wm. B. Frazell, Teacher of Physiology; Henry B. Coursen, Teacher of Music: J. B. Carpenter, Teacher of Vocal Music; R. L. Rowe and W. T. Adell, Commercial Department; Miss Elizabeth Roberts, Primary Department.

The attendance was:

SEMINARY DEPARTMENT.	
Sophomores	9
Freshmen	20
COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.	
First year	12
SEMINARY PREPARATORY.	
Seniors	85
Juniors	69
Commercial	21
Music	28
Total	244
Counted twice	36
Students in attendance	208

The general scope and design were set forth as follows:

1. To furnish an English education to a class of students whose early advantages were few, and yet whose age and general development enable them do to work more rapidly than is possible in our graded schools.

2. To prepare young men and women for admission to the classical college courses of higher institutions.

3. To afford a general education and culture to those who desire more than a common school education, and yet are compelled to accept less than a regular course.

4. To give to all who may come under its influence such an intellectual and moral bias as shall tend to make them well balanced men and women.

The corporation then valued its property in building, grounds, notes, etc., at $25,000, $8,000 of which was productive.

The Faculty for the college year 1875–6 consisted of John Sanborn, Principal, Mathematics and Latin; Rev. J. S. McIntyre, Science and History; H. B. Coursen, Music and Bookkeeping; Miss Ida M. Gause, Drawing and Paint-

ing; Miss Lizzie Roberts, English and Penmanship; W. T. Adell, Commercial Department; Clara G. Swearingen, W. K. Williams and Minnie R. Beach, Assistant Teachers; Clara G. Swearengen, Librarian.

The attendance was:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Year	1
Middle "	4
Junior "	24

COLLEGE PREPARATORY.

First year	13

SEMINARY PREPARATORY.

Seniors	71
Juniors	56
Music	48
Total	217
Counted twice	32
Students in attendance	185

The Faculty for 1876–7 was as follows: Prof. John Sanborn, A. M., Principal, Mathematics and Latin; Rev. John S. McIntyre, B. S., Science and History; Miss Adalena N. McCormac, Music, French and German; Prof. Geo. H. Blanchard, Commercial Department; Miss Jennie M. Beasom, Drawing and Painting; Jessie B. Swearingen, Almira J. Hedges, Primary; Laura Fallas, Librarian.

The attendance fell off during the year to the following:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Year	3
Middle "	5
Junior "	15

COLLEGE PREPARATORY.

First Year	10

SEMINARY PREPARATORY.

Seniors	52
Juniors	60
Music	55
Commercial	28
Total	228
Counted twice	73
Students in attendance	155

The Faculty for 1877–8 was: John Sanborn, A. M., Principal, Mathematics and Latin; Prof. Edward P. Fogg, Science and History; Miss Adalena N. McCormac, Music, French and German; Prof. Charles H. Taylor, Commercial Department; Miss Jennie M. Beasom, Drawing and Painting; Miss Sarah C. Coble, Primary; M. I. Swearingen, Librarian.

The attendance was increased during this year, notwithstanding the institution of an excellent public school in the village. The classes were made up as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Year	2
Middle "	3
Junior "	14

COLLEGE PREPARATORY.

Second Year	3
First "	6

SEMINARY PREPARATORY.

Seniors	39
Juniors	38
Music	80
Commercial	37
Total	222
Counted twice	47
Students in attendance	175

The present year, beginning September 5th, 1878, opens with good cause for courage on the part of the friends of the Seminary. The building has been repaired and is now a pleasant place of recitation. A portion of the building is rented to students, as lodging rooms.

The Faculty now consists of the following-named ladies and gentlemen: Rev. W. F. Barclay, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Language; Edward P. Fogg, Professor of Mathematics and Science; Mrs. Jessie Fogg, Assistant; Mrs. Jennie Doron Barclay, Teacher of Elocution; ——— ———, Teacher of Music, French and German; Prof. E. P. Fogg, Teacher of Commercial Department.

Rev. Uriah Eberhart is President, and D. W. Randolph, Treasurer, of the Board. Prof. Fogg has charge of the Seminary building. An era of prosperity is about to begin, we have no doubt, since the Conference has manifested a strong disposition to work in the interests of the institution. The checkered history of the school is to end in a satisfactory manner. The people of the county should labor to attain the object in view, and fully realize the import of the old adage, "all's well that ends well."

EARLY HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY.

A sketch of the origin of the school building now used by the Methodists will not be uninteresting. Like all other matters of the decade of '50–'60, the omnipresent county seat fight enters largely into the record of the institution.

There are several items of contemporaneous history necessary to mention, as explanatory of the conditions upon which the school was conceived and created.

The county of Marshall had received from the State a large quantity of lands known as swamp lands, and as such transferred by the United States Government to the State of Iowa, which lands were designed to redeem untillable lands, by devoting the proceeds of the sales thereof to the draining of swamps and sloughs. The total value of the swamp land appropriation in this county was something over $50,000 originally. At the date of which we write, there was still a large amount standing to the credit of the county. Nature had been generous with Marshall, however, and arranged a plan of drainage far superior to that of the most skillful civil engineer. The hills and valleys of the county had performed the work so essential to the health and prosperity of man. The county found its fertile acres free from standing water, and still had a rich fund in the treasury. The fund could not be drawn out to the relief of any other account without special action of the Legislature, and to that source of remedy the eyes of the people were turned.

The educational interests of the State have always been jealously watched; so much so that discretion has not always been manifested. The methods sometimes resorted to, to aid a good cause, have been pronounced unconstitutional. Thus it was that the establishment of a high school by direct taxation, as pro-

posed by the Legislature, at about the time now referred to, was set aside, practically, by Justice Wright's decision that direct tax could not be levied and administered upon like other county funds. The rendering of this opinion, being contemporaneous with the events soon to be recited, was a governing cause in the effects now to be written about

The Legislature passed a bill providing for the employment of the unneeded swamp land funds, in such counties as Marshall, for the "erection of county buildings or for other improvements." This law was approved January 25, 1855.

A subsequent Legislative enactment introduced the plan of establishing institutions of learning in counties of a certain size; the schools to partake of the character of the present Normal Department of the public schools.

The theory upon which these schools were to be sustained involved direct taxation, a plan which did not meet with general approval. The system was passed upon by the Supreme Court, as alluded to herein, but at a date subsequent to the action of the people in this county.

Upon this portion of the history of the movement, there is great obscurity. We can find no one who remembers the details of proceedings clearly enough to warrant recital as facts, nor are there any records extant. We give what appears to be an approximation of correctness, but do not represent the account as absolutely reliable. We have consulted with many of the original participators in the affair, and experience no slight surprise at the remarkable unanimity of bad memory concerning the incidents of this part of the county history.

Judge Smith informs us that during the year 1857, or about that time, a vote was taken by the people on the question of the establishment of the school, but a negative decision was the result.

At this period, the county seat fight was raging, and the town of Albion stood as an intermediate power, holding the two factions—Marietta and Marshalltown—in check. As Albion went, so went the battle. It was exceedingly natural that the little town should feel its oats, and play the Bismarck in the contest.

Marietta saw its golden opportunity, and at once offer proposals to her neighbor. There may have been no definite agreement between the leaders of these towns, but it seemed to be understood that, if Albion would vote for Marietta, the latter would raise $3,000 for the high school, and donate it to the good cause.

Such an alliance could not be kept a secret, of course, and Marshalltown soon heard of the plan. Mr. Woodbury at once blocked the game by raising the amount by voluntary subscriptions, considerably above the sum proposed by Marietta.

Notes were issued by both parties, and Albion set to work to raise a fund of her own. The result of the negotiations was that Albion voted for Marshalltown as county seat, and the victory was won by the latter. Of this matter we speak fully in the chapter on the county seat conflict.

After the election had passed off favorably to Marshalltown, the notes given for the school began to trouble the minds of the makers thereof. How to effect a compromise with Albion and become relieved of the embarrassing obligations, was the prevailing study with the shrewd Marshalltowners. Nor was Marietta far behind in the desire to open up a new lead. "There were giants in those days," we sincerely believe; for a patient delving among the records of the County Court and the swamp land books, shows that the imputation of dullness cannot be truthfully made against the men engaged in the manipulation of the matter at this stage of the proceedings.

It the year 1858, the public school system of this State was so arranged that an advisory organization, known as the Board or Presidents, existed herein, and was composed of the several Presidents of the School Boards in the county.

During the session of the Legislature in 1857–8, a bill was passed, and approved March 12, 1858, authorizing the creation of an institution of learning, to be called a "high school," but to embody the plans and principles of what is now known as a normal school.

In 1858, the Board of Presidents resolved to establish a high school in this county. The question first to be decided was the important one of location. At this point in the history the veil is lifted from the apparent, and the writer finds himself facing that which was once secret—the *motives* of those who conceived the construction of the school. We have no doubt that there was an honest desire on the part of the Board to benefit the youth of the county by insuring greater educational advantages; but there was an undercurrent beneath the smooth surface of the transactions of that body.

Prominent among the members was the ever-active G. M. Woodbury, who was personally interested in the notes, and who regarded the interests of Marshalltown as his own.

If the writers of those notes could be relieved at no expense to the county, and the high school still realize as much or greater benefit from some other plan, there surely was no harm in the inauguration of a new scheme.

The most characteristic item we have encountered in the *Marshall County Times* is the one given below, which appeared November 10, 1858. It is partially explanatory of itself, but the modest lack of knowledge manifested by the editor is peculiarly *naive*. To those whose memories are refreshed by this chapter, the item will be exceedingly amusing:

At the meeting of the Board of Presidents some time since, that body determined to establish a High School under the new law, but without expense to the county in the erection of suitable buildings. They accordingly elected a Board of Trustees, viz.: G. M. Woodbury, William Dishon, William H. Howard, L. W. Lockwood, John C. Hopkins, Jacob Glass and Isaac Ringland, and left the door wide open for competitions in donations as inducements to the location of the school. Several meetings of the Board were held with a view to locating the institutioa, but without arriving at any conclusion, until last Saturdy the die was cast in favor of our fair sister Albion (late La Fayette). The Board accepted the proposition of that town to erect buildings for the school at that place without expense to the county, worth not less than $5,000. We congratulate Albion upon her good fortune, and trust she may soon rejoice in the realization of her highest hopes from the benefits of *Marshall County High School*. Her liberality is praiseworthy, and we take pleasure in commending the enterprise and public spirit of her citizens.

To carry out the plan of the Board of Presidents, they formed themselves into a High School, for purposes of negotiation. Albion organized a Marshall County High School Company, becoming incorporated under the State laws, and issued stock at $25 per share.

The following agreement was entered into between the two bodies:

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, made and entered into by and between the Marshall County High School Company, of the county of Marshall and State of Iowa, of the one part, and "The High School of the county of Marshall and State of Iowa," organized and erected into a body corporate under the act of the Legislature of Iowa, entitled "An act for the public instruction of the State of Iowa," approved March 12, 1858, of the other part witnesseth:

That the said Company hereby covenants and agrees with the said High School of the county and State aforesaid, that in consideration of the location of said High School by the Trustees thereof at the town of Albion, in said county, and other good and sufficient consideration the said Company thereunto moving, the said Company shall and will erect, build and complete at the

proper cost and charges of said Company, and without expense to said county, suitable buildings for the use and purposes of said High School, of the value of five thousand dollars, said buildings and the lots of ground (eight in number) on which the same shall or may be erected by said Company shall be conveyed wholly to said High School, free from all incumbrance when completed, and to be the absolute property and estate of the said High School so long as the same shall be used for the purposes of said High School; the buildings to be erected according to plans to be furnished by the Board of Trustees of said High School, said plans to require an outlay, as nearly as practicable, of five thousand dollars. And that the said High School, in consideration of the erection and conveyance of the buildings and lots, or lot, as hereinbefore mentioned and specified, is and shall be located by the Board of Trustees thereof at the town of Albion, in said county and State, with all the powers, privileges and rights conferred upon it by law, except as to the levying of taxes for the erection of buildings for the immediate use of said school by the County Judge.

It is mutually agreed and understood by and between the parties hereto, that the said Company shall erect the buildings as aforesaid within two years from the date hereof, and convey the same immediately to the High School upon its completion. And if the parties shall disagree upon the estimate of the value of the buildings, as provided for in the first part of these articles, then the said Company shall select and appoint one arbitrator and the Board of Trustees of said High School shall select and appoint another, and the two thus selected and appointed shall select and appoint a third, and they or a majority of them shall determine the matters in dispute—said arbitrators all to reside out of the the county of Marshall, and be otherwise disinterested.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals this 8th day of November, A. D. 1858.

EDWIN N. CHAPIN,
President Marshall High School Co.
THOMAS J. WILSON, JR., per E. N. C.,
Secretary M. C. H. S. Co.
G. M. WOODBURY,
President of the High School of the County of Marshall, State of Iowa.
I. J. TEAGARDEN, *Secretary.*

For some reason, this contract did not hold good; possibly because of a lack of accompanying bond. At all events, the first agreement was supplanted by the following, which shows that Mr. Chapin had retired from the Presidency of the Company, and had been succeeded by Thomas Swearingen:

THIS CONTRACT, made and executed in duplicate, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1859, between the Marshall County High School Company of Albion, Iowa, organized and erected into a body corporate under the act of the Legislature of Iowa—Chapter 44 of the Code—of the First, and the County of Marshall, State of Iowa, of the Second part,

Witnesseth: That in consideration of the covenants of the second party hereinafter named, and one dollar in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and provided always that the said second party shall appropriate, in due form of law, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, from the Swamp Land Fund of said county, for the purposes hereinafter described, the said first party does hereby covenant and agree to erect such a seminary for educational purposes, in accordance with the recorded articles of incorporation of the said first party, said seminary to be located in the town of Albion, Marshall County, Iowa, of the value of not less than Five Thousand Dollars, and otherwise in

consonance with Articles of Agreement made by this said first party, with "The High School of the County of Marshall, State of Iowa." Executed the 8th day of November, A. D. 1858. The said seminary also to be dedicated and appropriated as by the said last aforesaid Article of Nov. 8th, 1858. The remainder of the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, which shall not be appropriated to the *bona fide* erection of said seminary, shall be reserved as a contingent fund for the employment of teachers, the purchase of library and other furnishing, sustaining and providing therefor and keeping the said seminary in repair.

And the said second party covenants to submit to the voters of Marshall County the question of the above appropriation of the Swamp Land Fund, as early as practicable, and, if the measures shall be by them adopted, to devote the said sum of ten thousand dollars as above specified, provided that a good and sufficient bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful execution of this article, shall be executed by the said first party to this second party, and provided that none of the above moneys shall be drawn from the Treasurer of Marshall County, except by an order signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of the said first party, specifically stating for and to what purpose the amount of said order is to be applied.

Witness our hands this, the 25th day of January, 1859, and the seals of the respective parties.

THOMAS SWEARINGEN, *President.*
THOMAS J. WILSON, *Secretary*
Of the Marshall County High School Co.
JAMES L. WILLIAMS, *Clerk*
Of the District Court and acting County Judge in the absence of William C. Smith, County Judge.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That the Marshall County High School Company as principal, and Stephen Tripp, H. C. Knapp, Thomas J. Spindler, M. A. Tucker, Wm. E. Walker, S. M. Pepper, Wm. Parnell, Terry Gowing, Samuel R. Culp, John Montgomery, I. J. Ferguson, J. W. Tripp, H. S. Patrick, John H. Amery, Samuel Andrews, Volney S. Bartlett, Gideon Wheeler, A. E. White, B. G. Phillips, A. Loucks, M. Perigo, R. McRill, *et al.*, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto Marshall County, State of Iowa, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, well and truly to be paid, and to this we bind ourselves, heirs, executors, assigns and legal representatives.

Witness our hands and seals this 25th day of January, A. D. 1859.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the said Marshall County High School Company shall well and truly perform according to their tenor and proper interpretation certain Articles of Agreement entered into with Marshall County aforesaid, this 25th day of January, 1859, the original duplicate of which is hereto attached, then this bond to be null and void, and otherwise in full force.

Dated Marietta, Ia., Jan. 25, 1859. THOMAS SWEARINGEN, *President*, [L. S.]
THOMAS J. WILSON, *Secretary*
Of the Marshall Co. High School Company. [L. S.]

Stephen Tripp,	Samuel R. Culp,	Gideon Wheeler,
H. C. Knapp,	John Montgomery,	A. E. White,
Thomas J. Spindler,	I. J. Teagarden,	B. G. Phillips,
M. A. Tucker,	J. W. Tripp,	Adam Loucks,
William E. Walker,	H. S. Patrick,	M. Perigo,
Seymour M. Pepper,	John H. Amery,	R. McRill,
William Parnell,	Daniel Andrews,	Abram Lybarger,
Terry Gowing,	Volney S. Bartlett,	Wm. T. Evans.

The manner in which the school was to be erected "without expense to thecounty," was by the appropriation of money from the Swamp Land Fund. This act had been legalized in certain counties and under certain conditions, immaterial to mention here,since it is shown that Marshall possessed them, both as regards her population and lack of need of work upon swamp lands.

The Board of Trustees determined to petition the County Judge for a special vote upon the question of appropriating $10,000 of the Swamp Land Funds the school. The request was granted, and Judge Smith issued a proclamation to that effect Feb. 14, 1859. The notice was published in the Marietta *Express*.

The election took place March 28, 1859, and resulted as follows:

Towns.	For Appropriation.	Against Appropriation.
Marietta	137	3
Marion	31	12
Le Grand	4	63
Eden	3	23
Green Castle		28
Marshall	117	13
Jefferson	2	28
Bangor	13	33
Liberty	56	9
Iowa	202	1
Vienna	10	5
Washington		15
Total	575	233

The County Judge issued the necessary warrants, for the payment of the the appropriation; but it had transpired prior to the vote that much of the swamp lands had been sold on time, thereby necessitating a partial payment of the sum called for by the vote.

Albion, meanwhile, had raised her share, by the sale of High School Co. stock. Work was begun on the building and the plan of opening the school appeared about to be carried out.

The change in outside aid, relieved Marietta and Marshalltown of the orginal notes, and they were never paid. The slowness with which the Swamp Land Fund came into the County Treasury, induced the Company to effect some negotiation of the collaterals, the exact nature of which does not appear of record. It is believed that the Company never realized the full amount of the appropriation. An arrangement amicable and satisfactory was reached, however, and further than that we are not able to state.

The school was not an overwhelming success. It failed to achieve lasting renown, and finally passed into the hands of the Lutherans, who opened a denominational institute there. The transfer of property was conditional upon the erection of an addition to the building, and certain other repairs. After a few years of struggle, in which the school proved a financial failure, the property passed into the possession of Thomas Swearingen, who became sole proprietor by purchase at a Sheriff's sale. Thus the old High School Company was wiped off the board, and the money paid out by Albion went the way of many another investment in stock.

After some ineffectual efforts to maintain a private school therein, the property passed into the hands of the Methodists, as related in the opening of this chapter.

STATE CENTRE.

INCLUDING A SKETCH OF EDEN AND STATE CENTRE TOWNSHIPS.

When the first settlement was made in the southwestern part of the county by Greene Allen, in 1849, it was made in Eden Township, which included at that time the present limits of State Centre. Allen made a claim of 600 acres, and built a little cabin 14x16, and a straw shed for his stock, which he had driven from his home in Illinois. He also brought with him provisions to last six months. He was obliged to go to Oskaloosa to mill, but the mill could not always be depended upon, as the trails were often impassable because of the high water. Hence a diet of parched corn and bean soup was not an unfrequent one with his family. Within a period of a year or more, a settler of the name of Maggard built a cabin about two miles distant, on the old Thayer place. Until then, Allen's nearest neighbors had been the people of the Timber Creek settlement and of Newton City. In 1851, "Uncle John" Sparks of Lynnville, Jasper County, built a mill, which lessened the distance which had to be traversed for a grist. It was in this year that the great freshest swelled all the rivers and small streams to an unimagined volume. The next settler in Eden Township was Philip Barbee, who made a claim and built a cabin on the farm later owned by John Jarolam. This was in 1852. In March, 1854, H. Robb, C. B. Mendenhall and C. B. Rhodes with his family came to Eden. Mr. Robb entered a claim in what is now State Center Township, while Mendenhall and Rhodes settled lower down the grove in Eden proper. F. Woolston, Eugene Summers, Simon Price and P. A. Culver came in during the Summer of that year, and took their places in the ranks of pioneers. In this year there was great apprehension of trouble with the Indians; but, though living in dread of what calamity might befall them from that quarter, the settlers did not desert their homes. Mr. Woolston was a blacksmith and was very useful to the busy community with his trade. Rev. Thomas Mendenhall came in August, 1854. He was a devoted Methodist minister, and later preached in the school house of North Eden. He performed the first marriage ceremony in the township, the bride being the daughter of Jacob Crouch, the groom John Dondson. The first sermon was preached in Eden Township by Rev. Abram Woolston. It was in a new log house, and there were about sixty people present. Mr. Woolston says that every man, woman and child in the township was present, except one very old lady. Mr. Woolston also relates how he and some children had an encounter with three panthers while out gathering wild plums. "We were gathering plums," he says, "when I saw an animal spring from the bushes, and go quietly away. I dropped everything and started after it, supposing it was a young fawn. One of the girls, who knew it was a panther, screamed with terror for me to come back. We saw three of them. They did not seem to have any intention of troubling us. They were subsequently seen again, but they shortly afterward disappeared."

The Winter of 1854–5 was so pleasant that men worked out of doors in their shirt sleeves. In the latter year, Ruston Bullock, J. Van Pelt and William Greenfield came, and began their farms—Mr. Bullock in State Centre and Mr. Greenfield in South Eden. Mr. Owens Price also came in this year, and established himself on the prairie on the direct road to Marshalltown. He had a large family, and was very hospitable, and his house was the stopping place for travelers to and from Marshalltown. R. E. Scotten built a cabin near the edge of Story County, this same year, and it was the last house on the prairie trail to Nevada.

The Winter of 1856 was terrific. Snow began the first of December, and was very loath to go. Grass did not appear much before the middle of May.

Dr. Mendenhall and F. O. Woolston brought the first reaper into the county the Summer of this year. It was a McCormick, purchased in Sioux City.

A school house was built this year in North Eden.

In 1857, Mr. Conway Rhodes laid out the town of Edenville, and brought quite a heavy stock of goods there. The first Fourth of July celebration was held this year, in the grove back of Edenville, Rev. Mr. Merrill, from College Farm, Jasper County, delivering the oration. This year a weekly mail from Marietta was established, with Isaac Sanford as first Postmaster.

The year 1858 was another one of flood and torrent, seven years having elapsed since the last.

In 1859, a Good Templars' Lodge was established, and held services once a month on Sundays. It was this year that three-cent postage stamps came into use.

In 1861, the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad Company surveyed their line through the county, which gave a strong impulse to immigration, notwithstanding the gloom of the war. Eden Township sent her quota to the army, lacking four; and among her brave boys who fell, the names of Simon Woolston, Harry Nichols, Irving Benson, George Culver, E. Bartlett and Martin Logan are inscribed with honor upon her record.

In November, 1863, the Chicago & North-Western Railroad had its track laid here on its course to the setting sun. With it came the "Crow's Nest," a moving caravansary on wheels, kept by Alexander Crow, in which meals were furnished to track layers, or any chance homeless traveler. In an article in the *State Centre Enterprise*, from which we draw a portion of our facts, Crow is described as "tall, dark, gypsyish looking man, generous with his tongue and purse, the *beau ideal* of a jolly landlord.

The railroad company had bought eighty acres of land of A. C. Babcock, upon which they started a town, calling it Centre Station. William Barnes, now of Chicago, was the first agent, and also built a small shanty for a grain storehouse, and paid 80 cents for bushel for wheat. Later he had the name changed to State Centre, owing to its being located so near the geographical center of the State. W. L. Smith and William Thompson owned property near the corporation line. Business brightened. The farm houses between Edenville and the station were all hotels, in the sense of entertaining travelers, and money began to circulate freely. A daily stage was placed on the thoroughfare from State Centre to Des Moines.

Everybody remembers the "cold New Years." The mercury was 12° below zero and the wind blew a gale. In January of that year, several hundred hogs were driven to State Centre for shipment. A dreadful storm came up, and many of them were frozen—1,300 out of 1,800. Some four weeks after the storm they were found, standing up straight where they had been smothered by the snow and frozen solid.

In the Spring of this year, the first house made its appearance in State Centre. It was not built, but moved there from Marietta, sixteen miles distant, by John Anselm. It was a small frame structure, 18x20 feet, and is now occupied by J. S. Fairhead. It was used by Mr. Anselm as a hotel. The same day that Mr. Anselm arrived with his family to take possession of his house, Mr. Barnes' family arrived. Mr. Barnes *built* the first house in the village, the Union Hotel, it being a part of his bargain with the railroad company that he should keep travelers who came to the station, as the "Crow's

Nest" took flight with the onward progress of the track. This is now known as the "Stipps House."

The first birth in the village was a daughter of John Anselm—Emma.

During this Summer there were several small buildings put up, one by Mrs. M. Barnes. Rev. Mr. Basset, formerly a clergyman in Washington City, came into the town and built a large two-story house, just at its edge, which from the elevation of its location could be seen for miles away. In the Fall, T. B. Carpenter came, and, at about the same time, A. N. Woolston.

Mr. J. W. Dobbins and V. J. Shipman came to State Centre in January, 1865, and erected a one-story frame building, now occupied by S. M. Morgan, and put in groceries and boots and shoes. This was the first store in the place. Mr. Dobbins was originally from Sandwich, Ill., and Mr. Shipman from Orleans Co., N. Y. The Carpenter Brothers erected a store in May and put in a stock of goods. The family of T. B. Carpenter occupied a back room of the same building until such time as a suitable dwelling could be prepared. On the 27th of June, there came a terrible thunder-storm from the west, accompanied with a fearful wind. Mr. Carpenter's family felt the house shake as if it was in the hands of some monster, and then there came a crash. The whole building had fallen inward, one of the timbers striding a little girl with such force that she died the next day. The cooking stove, in falling over, burned the baby, May, and she, too, came near dying. The air was filled with dust; boards and heavy timbers were tossed about and wagons were lifted up and carried long distances. But notwithstanding this calamity, the Carpenters rebuilt their store, which building is still standing, and got a new stock of goods. Among the families in State Centre in 1865, were William Barnes, John Coulter, Abe Woolston, G. W. Bassett and C. F. Culver. John King opened a dry goods store this year. During that and the following year, the influx of people was very great, and the little village began to grow rapidly. The Union Hotel was under the supervision of William Greenfield, who had sold his farm and bought out Mr. Barnes. He in turn sold to Ruston Bullock, in April, 1866. Dr. O. G. Hunt arrived this year, and was the first physician to settle in State Centre. J. H. Post came also in this year and opened a stock of drugs. Jacob Fisher was the first blacksmith and came at this time. The Walker Brothers, Frank and Warren, belong to this year, and fitted a large and handsome store, now occupied by West & Sheary. In the years 1866–7, there were about six hundred people in the place, showing a surprising growth for so short a period. The first brick block was built in 1867, by C. B. Rhodes, and in that year, the high school building was completed, at a cost of $8,000. Miss Jennie Bradbury taught the first school in the town, in a little shanty school house, built by subscription.

The first death in State Centre was that of Seremiah Dudley, Feb. 1, 1867. He is spoken of as an estimable man.

The first lawyer's shingle hung out in this wide-awake place bore the name of John King. He was a Harvard graduate, and a graduate from that still sterner school, Libby Prison, where he was incarcerated for nearly two years. The first place of worship was in the little old shanty which also served as a school house. Rev. Mr. Knepper, a Lutheran, was the Pastor. The Methodists predominated in numbers here, but the denominational lines were not strictly drawn. A Sabbath school had been formed as early as 1866, with James Thurman as Superintendent, and with only fifteen scholars. Rev. Mr. Kendig was a Methodist preacher who held services over Shipman's store. In 1868, Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of Marshalltown, formed a Presbyterian Church with eight members. These societies built church edifices in 1869.

State Centre kept on growing. In 1872, there were the following shipments of freight from the station: Freights forwarded, 2,179,990 lbs.; ticket sales, $287.05. Amount of money received at station, $7,269.68. It will be impossible further to note the arrivals or the new business undertakings, but we will confine ourselves to the city of to-day.

A petition, signed by forty-two legal voters of State Centre, and bearing date Aug. 20, 1866, and addressed to the Hon. F. A. Lampman, County Judge of Marshall County, prayed that the territory included with the following boundaries, be incorporated: The west half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, Sec. 10, Township 83, Range 20, County of Marshall, State of Iowa. The Court ordered, Aug. 26, 1867, that the petition be granted.

Subject to this incorporation, the officers of the city from that date to the present are as follows:

For 1867–8—Mayor, Washington Walker; Recorder, T. B. Carpenter; Trustees—William Barnes, Samuel Nichols, J. H. Lay, C. H. Richards, R. B. Bullock.

For 1868–9—W. Walker, Mayor; O. J. Whitson, Recorder; Trustees—J. W. Dobbins, J. S. Ewing, C. R. Richards, S. W. Lamson, L. L. Clark.

For 1869–70—J. S. Ewing, Mayor; O. J. Whitson, Recorder; D. Zwilling, Treasurer; H. C. Stone, Assessor; W. Sower, Marshal; Trustees—C. R. Richards, S. W. Lamson, T. B. Carpenter, John Gutekenst, R. G. Haum.

For 1870–71—J. S. Ewing, Mayor; O. J. Whitson, Recorder; J. W. Dobbins, Treasurer; J. H. Nichols, Assessor; W. H. Bunker, Marshal and Street Commissioner; Trustees—O. G. Hunt, J. A. Bartlett, E. P. Thompson, S. Armstrong, A. Manwaring.

For 1871–2—Williams Barnes, Mayor; S. W. Lamson, Recorder; W. H. Stipps, Treasurer; J. B. Carpenter, Assessor; W.H. Knepper, Marshal; Trustees—H. T. Summers, H. S. Brayton, P. B. Ellis, George W. Bassett, O. R. Chamberlin.

For 1872–3—John H. Jones, Mayor; James H. Nichols, W. H. Stipps, Treasurer; J. B. Carpenter, Assessor; A. R. Chamberlin, Marshal; Trustees, James A. Bartlett, O. J. Whitson, W. L. Smith, F. S. Munson, S. M. Morgan.

For 1873–4—John King, Mayor; J. W. Merritt, Recorder; W. H. Stipps, Treasurer; J. B. Carpenter, Assessor; Trustees—James Allison, T. S. Munson, J. Lander, H Bishop, J. N. Deering.

Mr. Jones resigned the Mayorship and his term was filled by J. A. Bartlett.

For 1874–5—Joseph Lander, Mayor; James H. Nichols, Recorder; O. J. Whitson, Treasurer; William Snyder, Marshal; Trustees—F. S. Munson, H. Bishop, James Allison, E. P. Thompson, J. O. Brewer.

For 1875–6—Joseph Lander, Mayor; E. W. Bishop, Recorder; O. J. Whitson, Treasurer; J. B. Carpenter, Assessor; Trustees, O. G. Hunt, B. S. West, William Losey, Joseph S. Schulling, L. B. Goodrich.

For 1876–7—Joseph Lander, Mayor; J. W. Merritt, Recorder; O. J. Whitson, Treasurer; Charles Hanson, Assessor; C. W. Fay, Marshal; Trustees—F. S. Munson, E. P. Thompson, H. S. Brayton, E. M. Scott, J. S. Fairhead.

For 1877–8—H. Robb, Mayor; J. W. Merritt, Recorder; W. H. Stipps, Treasurer; W. D. Bower, Assessor; C. W. Fay, Marshal; Trustees—E. M. Scott, J. H. Jones, M. E. Miner, J. Gutekenst, J. Gulic.

BUILDINGS.

The present offices occupied by the City Board are in a frame building located on the north side of Second street. Portions of the building are used as engine house, and the other part as a jail.

The post office was established here in the Spring of 1864, and a niche in the depot building was assigned it. C. F. Culver was Postmaster. January 1, 1865, J. W. Dobbin was commissioned Postmaster, and held the office until 1871. D. A. Lacey succeeded him, holding the office until February 9, 1874. Then J. R. Deming was appointed, and continues still to hold the appointment. It was made a money-order office April 1, 1878.

The Exchange Bank of State Centre was opened April 1, 1869, by J. W. Dobbin, in the same building it now occupies. The 1st of January, 1877, Mr. O. J. Whitson took a one-half interest in the bank with Mr. Dobbin, under the firm name of J. W. Dobbin & Co. The bank has always paid all checks of depositors, even at the time of the Chicago fire, and the panic of 1873.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of the city was organized in 1875, subject to an ordinance of the City Council. One engine is called the Button engine, and is a single-decker requiring thirty-five men at the brakes, and can throw three streams. This engine was purchased of the Old Washington Company in Marshalltown, for $600. A Douglass engine is also in use by the department. This is much is a much smaller engine than the other, but is a good one. It cost $350. The department also have a hose cart which belongs to the Douglass engine. There are about 800 feet of hose altogether, and about forty-five men in the department. The officers are as follows: Company No. 1, J. A. Brewer, Foreman; Company No. 2, Martin Ward, Foreman. J. O. Culler is Chief Engineer; F. S. Munson, First Assistant; J. H. Nichols, Second Assistant.

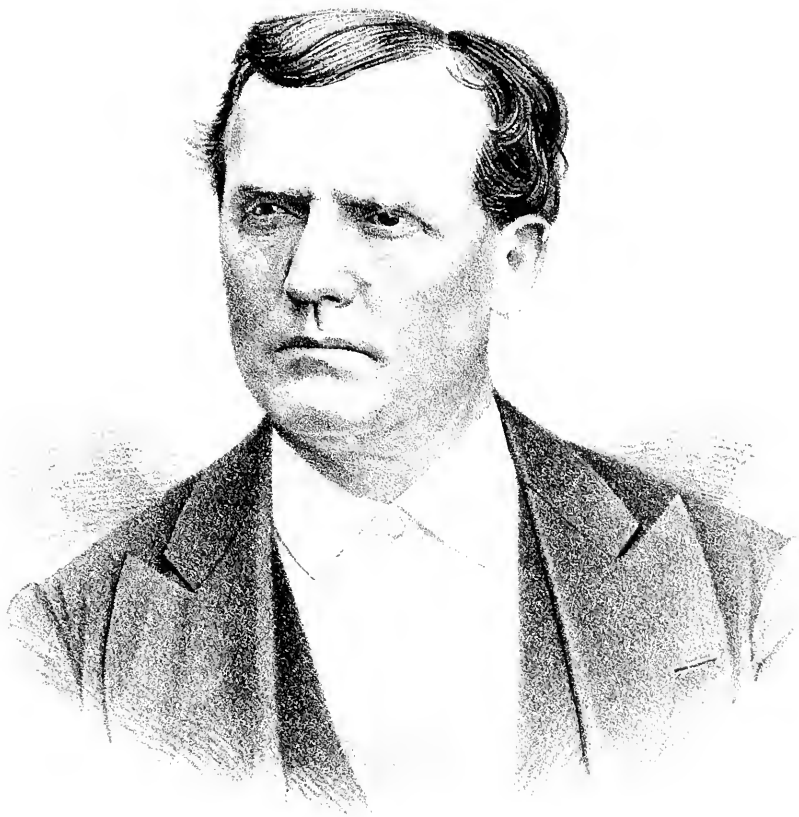
WATER WORKS.

The water works question had been one of increasing moment each year to the citizens of State Centre, which finally culminated in an agreement with George E. Beach & Co., of Marshalltown, for the construction of a system of water works, with the necessary pipes and hydrants within the limits of the incorporated town of State Centre. The agreement was entered into August 28, 1877. Beach agreed to erect within four months the above-named system, in a good, workmanlike manner, for a consideration of $2,200. The committee appointed on the part of the city were as follows: F. S. Munson, E. P. Thompson and E. M. Scott.

Mr. Beach fulfilled his agreement literally. A bill for $50 extras was allowed.

The pump is a 3½ inch discharge with check valve in suction and discharge pipe, and is called the "Little Giant," manufactured by Chapin & McGue. Ottumwa.

The tank is located over the well formerly used by the C. &. N. W. Railroad. The tower is a strong substantial structure, 34 feet in height, and is secured by 6x8 anchor posts. The mill is a Halliday's Self-Regulating Standard Mill, manufactured by United States Wind Mill Company at Batavia, Illinois. It is 13 feet in diameter, with a pressure of over 175 pounds to the square inch. It has the capacity to work four engines. There are six hydrants and 1,900 feet of mains, exclusive of mains connecting hydrants, they being supplied direct from the tank by another set of mains.



W. C. Smith

ALBION

Taken as a whole, there are few towns in the West of the size of State Centre that have such a thorough system of protection against fire. They are a success in every particular, and the little city has great reason to feel proud of her acquisition.

STATE CENTRE MILLS.

These mills were established in 1870 by J. N. Berry. The structure is frame and is three stories high. The building is 36x48 feet in size, and is located on Main street. It was purchased in 1873, by J. B. Cutler. There are two runs of stone in the mill, and preparations are being made for the laying of another set of buhrs. An engine of the Woodruff pattern is used of thirty horse-power; capacity 400 bushels every twenty-four hours. Considerable modern machinery is used in the mill, and it is regarded as first-class in every particular.

ELEVATORS.

There are three elevators in State Centre, and one seed house. The largest and perhaps the most extensive of any on the line of the C. & N. W. Ry. is that belonging to Stipps & Fuller. This elevator is of recent build, and is a magnificent structure. The original building is 30x44 feet in size, and an addition of twenty feet has been put on. It has a capacity of 50,000 bushels. There are two dumps on the elevator, one for corn, and a large corn sheller is placed beneath the corn dump that has a capacity of 500 bushels an hour; the corn and cobs and all foreign matter pass up the elevator and are separated by a splendid system, the cobs going one way, the corn another, and chaff, etc. another. The other dump is for grain. The mill is supplied with all the necessary modern machinery used in elevators. A large engine is used in working the machinery.

The Nichols Elevator was established by W. Walker, but fell into the hands of its present owners in 1870. The building is a large frame structure. The machinery is run by an engine of five horse-power. The elevator has a storing capacity of 20,000 bushels. About 200,000 bushels are shipped annually.

The Union Elevator Company are the proprietors of the Seed House, and what is called J. H. Lay's Elevator. The elevator was built a number of years since by Carpenter Brothers, and was purchased in 1872 by J. H. Lay. This gentleman ships about 250,000 bushels per year.

The seed house is located near the State Centre Mills, and is used for the storage of seeds. The building is 50x30 feet, and is one story high. Has a capacity of about 7,500 bushels.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools in the town of State Centre were rather of the primitive order. The first school was taught in a little old shanty that could not be used for anything else. This was 1865, in a building that stood near where the Presbyterian Church is at present. There were about ten pupils. The school was taught by Jenny Bradbury, now Mrs. Willis Vance. In 1866, a room was rented over the double building belonging to Carpenter Brothers, and school was taught there for a time. In 1867, a part of the present school building was erected. The size was about 30x50 feet, and was two stories. A large addition was placed on the building in 1876, making a large and pleasant school building of three rooms, and provided with a large bell. The Superintendent of the Schools is Miss Lucy Curtis, of Wheatland, Iowa. The number of pupils enrolled in 1877 was 244; the average attendance was 164. The School Board at present are: S. N. Morgan, President; A. P. Lowry, Secretary;

J. W. Tuthill, Treasurer. The Board of Directors are: F. S. Munson, Henry Zwilling, J. D. Chamberlin, D. H. Fitch and John H. Jones.

The total population of State Centre, as taken up to August 20, 1878, is 992; total number of residences, 256.

SOCIETIES.

Terrestrial Lodge, No. 276, A., F. & A. M.—Established in 1858. First meetings were held over Dobbin's store. The society organized with about ten members. The present officers are as follows: J. S. Ewing, W. M.; Robert Bell, S. W.; J. C. Cutler, Secretary; C. B. Rhodes, Treasurer; E. P. Nichols, S. D.; M. Harms, J. D. Membership, 38; meet in Masonic Hall.

The Centre Lodge, No. 360, I. O. O. F., was instituted on the 24th day of July, 1873. The charter officers are: J. W. Gross, N. G.; A. L. Mark, V. G.; D. A. Lacey, Secretary; B. S. West, Treasurer. The charter members were: J. W. Gross, A. L. Mank, D. A. Lacey, B. S. West, W. H. Miller, W. Hearreman, W. N. Unthank. The Lodge meets every Wednesday evening, with a present membership of thirty-eight.

A. O. U. W.—This Lodge was established May 4, 1878. There were twenty-seven charter members. The first and present officers of the Lodge are: J. S. Ewing, M. W.; M. E. Miner, P. M. W.; S. W. Morgan, Foreman; J. W. Merrill, O.; J. H. Farnsworth, Recorder; J. Schilling, Receiver; J. V. Fairhead, F.; H. B. Lovejoy, Guide; S. Brown, I. W.; H. Bullock, O. W. Membership, twenty-eight; meet in Odd Fellows' Hall every Monday evening.

Military.—Company D, First Independent Battalion, I. N. G., was organized January 25, 1878, with sixty-four members. J. S. Ewing is Captain; James Oleson, First Lieutenant; A. J. Shearer, Second Lieutenant. The Company meet for drill twice each week. The armory is located in Miller's Hall. The Company have a stand of arms consisting of thirty Enfield rifles. The Company, although of recent organization, presents a fine appearance, and will with drill make a fine body of men.

RELIGIOUS.

The Seventh-Day Adventists.—This denomination established itself in State Centre in 1871, with a membership of about ten members. The society regarded itself in 1876 as strong enough to sustain a place of worship, consequently the present place of meeting was erected. The building is a large frame 34x50 feet in size, and is located in the eastern part of the city. The society formerly held their meetings four miles southeast of State Centre, at the residence of one of the members. The membership at the time of building the church was about sixty. The edifice was erected at a cost of $2,650, including the bell. The membership at present is about sixty-five. The preacher delivering the dedication sermon was George I. Butler. The Church is supplied now by Pastors on the circuit. A good Sabbath school is held in connection with the Church. About eighty-seven children attend. Henry Rue is Superintendent. Mr. H. C. Stone has been alive to the interests of the Church since its organization.

The Presbyterian Church of State Centre was organized by the Rev. Hiram H. Kellogg, on the 8th day of September, 1866, with ten members, viz.: James Fairman and wife, John McNary and wife, J. Dudley and wife, William McCain and wife, Mrs. Julia Dobbin and Mrs. Sarah A. Knepper.

The first officers were: J. Dudley, Deacon, and John McNary, Elder. The first minister was Rev. John M. Peebles, who served the Church from Jan-

nary 1 to June 1, 1867. The second minister was Rev. John Summers, who served the Church from June 1, 1867, till June 1, 1870. During his ministry, there were added to the Church fourteen members, and in union with the Methodists a house of worship was built in 1869. The Church was then without a minister for about one year, having an occasional supply. During this period nine members were added. The third minister was the Rev. A. Ostrom, who served the Church two years. During his ministry, nineteen were added to the membership, and the Presbyterians bought of the Methodists their half interest in the church edifice, and contracted a debt of about four thousand dollars. The Church was again without a minister for about one year. The last minister, Rev. David Blakely, commenced his work in the Church July 1, 1874, and served the Church four years. During his ministry, 87 were added, and a debt of $3,915 was paid off, leaving the Church now, August, 1878, free from debt, and with a membership of 110 communicants, and a Sabbath school with 235 on the roll, and an average attendance of 100.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of State Centre, was organized in June, 1866, by Rev. J. Haymand, with seven members in the organization. The church building was erected in 1869–70, and the present membership is 64. The Pastors who have served them are as follows: Revs. J. Haymand, R. M. Wade, R. G. Haven, S. Dunton, T. Simmons, N. Macdonald, M. A. Gaadle, J. Haymand.

LE GRAND.

This township is the point where the first settlement was made in the county. It then had no name, but was known as Township 82, Range 17. Mr. Joseph Davidson came in 1847, and settled upon one of the hills east of the Iowa River, in a beautiful grove, which afterward bore his name. Here he lived in a little cabin with the Indians, without a white neighbor for fifty miles. His brother, William Davidson, came a little later, and settled on the farm now owned by Anderson and Hammond, and the farm that Joseph first occupied is owned by Benedict and Hammond. The Davidsons did not wait to reap the harvest of their pioneer ventures, but when settlers became plenty, and civilization and abundance were a foregone conclusion, they moved to Oregon to find elbow room. Mark Webb came to Le Grand on the 2:th day of May, 1851, from Columbiana Co. Ohio, and pre-empted the 160 acres of land on which he now lives, entering it the following year. He broke five or six acres in June of that year, using a 16-inch "Moline Breaker" and three yoke of oxen. In the same Spring, with Mr. Webb, came William Allman and three sons, settling on the farm now owned by D. Benjamin. These settlers were obliged to go to Iowa City for provisions, and their nearest neighbor was a man named Griffeth, at Rock Valley Mills, who owned the first mill—or "corn cracker" as it was called—in that region. It contained a small pair of buhrs, 2½ feet across, and could crack from eight to ten bushels per hour. Some preferred, after the corn was cracked, to sift it, thus making what they considered very good flour. Mr. S. N. Knode came in February, 1852, and lived in a hut that had been used by a passing hunter, and was without door or chimney or even a floor. Lindley Jones and Eli Inman came this same year with their families, Jones settling where Faulkner now lives, and Inman north of them. Webb and Knode built a cabin in 1851 on the present Benedict place.

Mr. M. Webb and James Allman were the first to lay out Le Grand village, in 1852. Mr. Sanders, of Iowa City, had been called to survey out La Fayette, and on

his homeward journey, he did the same service for Le Grand. Webb, Allman and Inman were the owners of the site, and they gave the new village its name after Le Grand Byington, a lawyer of Iowa City, who had rendered them some assistance on their way out.

In 1853, the post office was established, with James Allman as Postmaster. Prior to this the settlers were compelled to go to Marengo, a distance of forty-five miles, to get their mails. The first store was built by Allman, and was 20x30 feet in size, and the lumber was hauled from Iowa City. In 1853, Mr. Webb built him a house, procuring the lumber in Toledo. In 1853, after Le Grand was laid out, William Hayes and Rollin Richards came, and in 1854, Jacob Weitzel, Edmund Harrison, George Hammond, Hiram Hammond and John Allman.

In 1856, D. D. McGrew, J. B. McGrew, F. B. McGrew and Denny McGrew arrived. All of these men were prominent in the early history of the town.

David Harrison, who came in 1854, was one of the first carpenters, and has worked upon nearly every house in Le Grand. T. V. W. Young was the first physician. The first death was that of James Allman. The first birth is in dispute, though it is credited as being either Frank Knode or Matilda Allman.

The first school was taught in 1855, by Elizabeth Allman, at her own house, and the neighbors sent their children there to the number of about twenty. A school was subsequently taught in the Friends' Church.

A frame building was erected in 1857, and used for school purposes until 1871, when the present brick structure was erected at a cost of $6,000.

The officers of the school board at present are J. B. Welker, President; J. B. Emory and James Pearsons, Directors; Charles Reiterman, Secretary; N. G. Benedict, Treasurer.

The first brick store was built in 1870, and is owned by Benedict & Willetts. It is a large, two-story building, and is occupied in part by N. G. Benedict as a store and residence, and in part by Dr. Reiterman as a drug store, and by Willetts & White, grocers. Another two-story brick block was built in 1876 by N. G. Benedict.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway was constructed through Le Grand in 1862–3. The first train went east the 12th of January, 1863. T. E. V. Young was the first station agent.

Heold & Neiell are the proprietors of a large elevator, which was built in 1870, and is located at the station.

Le Grand Flouring Mill. — This mill was commenced in 1855, and completed in 1856, by Thomas and Isaiah Schofield. It is located on the Iowa River, half a mile north of Le Grand, and is at the present writing the property of Benedict & Hammond. When it was first built, it was about 26x30 and three stories high, with two runs of stone. It was the first mill in this portion of the county, and received grain from a large section of country. It has been subjected to many repairs, but in 1876, it was entirely overhauled and rebuilt, until it is now 100 feet high. The large Leffels turbine wheel is used, two in number, operating six runs of stone. A large elevator is in connection with the mill, with a capacity of 8,000 bushels. The "Middlings Purifier" is used, and all the late improvements. The grain passes through eleven different processes before reaching the buhrs. It is the largest mill in the county.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Society found a footing in Le Grand, in 1853, in the shape of Methodist class meetings. These meetings were held around at

the cabins of the settlers for quite a length of time, and then afterward in the school house.

The Society erected a substantial brick church in 1871, at a cost of $3,100. They purchased the old school house, and built over that. The church is but yet in a state of incompletion, but the members expect that it will be in due time.

The first minister the Society had was in 1853, Rev. "Father" Dunton, as he was familiarly called, and so well known in all this region.

The present Pastor of the Church is the Rev. Mr. Howard; Trustees, Horace Foote, David Harrison, John Resley, M. A. Webb, J. P. Garlick, D. K. Lusby, O. H. Link; Class Leader, David Harrison; President of Board of Trustees, John Resley; J. P. Garlick, Secretary. Membership is about fifty.

The Friends' Meeting, or Church, at Le Grand, was first organized in the year 1855, by a few members who had moved in from Ohio and Pennsylvania, forming what is called a Preparatory Meeting. The principal ones were John Abbott and wife, Joseph Farquhar and wife, Lindley M. Jones and wife and father, Eli Inman and wife, who are all now in their graves, together with a few others who are still residing here; William Farquhar, Jesse and John Allman, Thomas McCool and wife, and others to the number of about eighty, having one minister, Julia Ann McCool. The meeting was first held in Mr. L. M. Jones' dwelling, and increased rapidly, until in 1876, it was organized into a Monthly meeting, by appointing J. V. Miles, Clerk; Joseph Plummer, Correspondent, etc. In this year they built a house, 20x30 feet, costing about $200. This was considered quite a nice thing, and, indeed, did very well for the first three years, when, finding it too small, they put on an addition of fifteen feet to its length. In these days, the Church had considerable accession by Friends moving in, chiefly from Ohio and Indiana, and from Norway, whereupon the meeting divided and organized another meeting of the name of Stranger's, subordinate to Le Grand meeting. This is situated two miles south of Le Grand. In the year 1867–8, the present church building was erected, its size 65x40, its cost nearly $3,500. There are four acres of land deeded to the Church. There are 240 members in this meeting, and in Stranger's, 112. There are six acknowledged ministers, viz.: Barclay Jones, Luther, B. Gordon, Joseph Z. Bean, Clara H. Willets, Amos Davis and Charity W. Davis. Three of this number are not at present resident here. There is one minister at Stranger's, Tannis K. Strangeland. The most prominent members now, including those mentioned above, are Philemon Jones, Samuel T. Mote, Benjamin Hammond, A. M. Townsend, Hiram Hammond, Annie Willits, and D. D. McGrew. The statistical report shows that none of its members use intoxicating liquor, and are a strictly temperate people, except in the use of tobacco, and only eleven members out of the 240 use that in any form. Nearly all are in comfortable circumstances, making a good living, and those few who require aid are maintained by the members of the Church.

The Friends' Sabbath school was first organized in 1855, by Hettie Jones, E. Allman, and Joel Willits. The school was formed into one class, numbering ten, with Joel Willits as teacher, and was kept for three months out of the year for several years—opened in the Spring and closed in Autumn. But for the last ten years, it has been in continuous operation, its average attendance being 102, while the number enrolled is 180. The present Superintendent is Joel Willits; Assistant Superintendent and Secretary is Rachael Hammond, and there are thirteen teachers and classes.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY.

This institution of learning is beautifully located about one-half mile west of the village of Le Grand, on the C. & N. W. Ry., near the east edge of the county, and is under the supervision of the Society of Friends. A mutual desire among Friends at Le Grand to establish a graded school, in which their children might receive a more advanced, and at the same time, a more guarded, intellectual and religious training than they could in the public schools, led to the organization of the Friends' Academy, in the Spring of 1873. The first term of school opened on the 5th of May, with Walter D. Jones, of Ohio, as Principal, and Ellen Michener, of Le Grand, assistant, and an attendance of fifty students.

For a number of terms the school occupied a room in the Friends' Church. W. D. Jones continued Principal of the school during the Fall and Winter terms of the next year, and the Spring of 1874 was taught by the sisters Angie and Annie Frazier, with the former as Principal. In the Fall of 1874, John R. White, of Indiana, was employed as Principal, and still holds that position. One of his first measures was to more thoroughly grade the school, preparing a printed course of study for the primary and academic departments. The latter embraced three years. He was assisted the year of 1874–5 by Mary H. Willits, of Le Grand. The school was gradually increasing in numbers and popularity, and promised to become a permanent institution; but before this promise could be realized, it became necessary to have a convenient and commodious place for holding the school. So, about this time, the subject of a new school building was strongly agitated. Something like a joint-stock company was formed and the shares fixed at $25 each. Each one was entitled to one vote for each share subscribed. It was agreed to build a brick house, and George Hammond, Joel Willits and Samuel T. Mote were chosen Building Committee. In the Summer of 1875, the building was put up by James and Charles Oneal, Marion. The carpenter work was contracted and managed by the firm of Heath & Ream, of Marshalltown. The building is two stories high above the basement, and has besides the basement story, two cloak rooms, three school rooms, two class rooms and a library room, and cost about eight thousand dollars. The school moved into the new building in the Winter term of 1875–6. The assistants the past year, 1877–8, were Hettie White, B. S., of Indiana, and Sarah Henderson, of Marshalltown. The instructors at the present time, 1878, are: J. R. White, B. S., Principal: Flora E. Greene, B. S., of Ohio, 1st Assistant, and Anna Willits, 2d Assistant.

The enrollment last year was 108. The school has now turned out three classes of graduates. Henry Townsend composed the class of 1876 and was the first graduate from the institution. The class of 1877 numbered four, and 1878, five. The school year embraces three terms. The Fall and Spring Terms are twelve weeks each, and the Winter term fourteen weeks long. The tuition in the primary is 33⅓ cents, in the academic 50 cents, per week. The course of study in the academic department has been revised from time to time, and now embraces four years' work and combines such branches of science, mathematics and language as will give those that complete it a *good practical* education, and at the same time it is so arranged as to prepare those that wish to take a more extensive course to enter college advantageously.

It is the object of this institution to give thorough intellectual training as far as it goes, and at the same time inculcate into the minds of the students sound moral and religious principles: and although the school is under the con-

trol of the Society of Friends, no sectarian feeling exists, and all denominations are admitted equally.

LE GRAND CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE.

The Christian Church of Le Grand may be regarded as the outgrowth of the early religious efforts of that denomination, on Timber Creek, during the first settlement of the county.

The seeds sown there have brought forth abundant fruit in the establishment of the Christian Society and Institute in this village.

About twelve years ago, the Society erected a school building at Le Grand, upon the suggestion of the Central Christian Conference, of Iowa. With the exception of a few terms, the school has been in operation since that time. But twelve years have so increased the population of the State that the demands upon the school were greater than its facilities, and consequently, in April, 1877, a meeting was called to consider the desirability of erecting a building to be called "The Student's Home," for the greater accommodation of pupils. Plans were readily agreed upon, and a canvass was immediately commenced to raise the needed funds. The building was to be commenced when $6,000 was subscribed, and that was accomplished by January of 1878, when preparations were at once set on foot for its early completion. The building is of brick, 100x40, three stories high with basement, and a wing 60x40 of the same height, containing fifty-six student's rooms. There is a boarding hall, with students' vegetable cellars, and other living conveniences besides those necessary for school purposes. This is called "The Students' Home of Le Grand Christian Institute."

The success of the school for the past year has been most satisfactory, there being sixty students in attendance—all that could be conveniently accommodated. The present officers are: Hon. Nathan Worley, President; Hon. W. V. Lucas, Vice President; A. M. Coate, Secretary; W. H. Chilson, Treasurer. Executive Board—W. G. Benedict, A. M. Coate, J. B. Welker.

The Board of Instruction consists of Rev. J. Q. Evans, Professor of Higher Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science; R. O. Allen, Teacher of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature; R. A. Salisbury, Teacher of Penmanship and Commercial Department; Mrs. Clara E. Evans, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department; Mrs. Ellen Michener, Teacher of Drawing and Painting; Dr. Charles Reiterman, Teacher of Voice Culture and Vocal Music.

A Christian Church organization is maintained at Le Grand, with a membership of 150 and an average attendance of 100, and a large Sabbath school. They occupy a brick church 30x40, capable of holding 400 people, and erected at a cost of $1,800. Rev. J. L. Evans is the present Pastor.

LISCOMB.

Liscomb Township was organized in 1870, and the first settlers in the township were Isaac Myers, Leonard Dinsel, J. B. Ralls, S. Bowman and J. H. Hauser. They settled there as early as 1850–51. In 1854, there was comparatively little settlement made in Liscomb, then Iowa Township. Mr. Samuel Beeson came to this part of the county and purchased five eighties and one forty, two and one-half miles north and a little east of Albion. He had moved his family to Cedar County in the Fall of 1854, and, leaving them there, had come on and purchased the above-mentioned land. He then returned

to his family, wintered there, and moved on his claim in June, 1855. There were only fourteen persons living then in this Congressional township, and among them were John Dixson, Terry Gowing, Thomas Pike and Jesse Binford.

Archie Allison came from Ohio and settled in Iowa Township, not long after. Mr. Beeson, John Bennett and Clinton Gifford came soon afterward.

Mr. Beeson, in speaking of the condition of the county, said, "It was all wild prairie, with no settlement excepting along the timber near the Iowa River, where there were some few settlers. In May and June, 1854, the land was nearly all entered for about six miles east of the Iowa."

Henry M. Beeson came to the county in 1853, and entered a half section two miles northeast of Albion. He moved on it in the Spring of 1855, and broke forty acres. He was stricken with typhoid fever, and died in November, 1855. His wife and little ones were left by themselves. His wife died in November of the following year. His children were cared for by Mr. Samuel Beeson.

The settlers went to Albion and Iowa City for their supplies, and to Iowa Falls to mill.

A school house was built near Mr. Beeson's house in 1856, and the children were sent there to school from long distances.

As a mark of improvement the present farmers have over the old pioneers, we will quote Mr. Beeson's remark in regard to it: "Heavy ox teams did all our breaking and heavy work. We did not for a moment suppose that horses could be used in breaking prairie."

Mr. Beeson, in speaking of some of the incidents connected with the early settlement of the county, related the following: "When I moved to this county in 1855, carpenters being very scarce, I secured some lumber from Dr. Bush's saw-mill, and built me a small shanty. I could not get the carpenters to come and build my house until late in the Fall. The weather had not set in bad yet, but the nights were very cold. While the carpenters were at work on the house, they began to run out of lumber, and I took the north side of my shanty out and gave them the lumber to use. This was in November. During the night, after taking the side of my shanty down, a terrible snow storm came on. I arose and covered the sleeping over with comforts and shawls and everything that would keep off the snow, and then crawled in myself. In the morning, the snow ceased falling. I carried the snow out that had fallen on the coverlets, thus preparing a place on which to spread our breakfast. The carpenters went to work and completed the house shortly after dark, and we moved in. Byron drove the carpenters to Albion that night."

In 1857, Mr. Beeson hauled 112½ bushels of wheat to Marengo, a distance sixty miles, making three trips, in all 360 miles, and received for his wheat $40.50.

The first reaper brought into this section of country was owned by John Hauser and Jacob Crouse. They cut Mr. Beeson's grain in the Fall of 1856. Levi Ulery brought the first thresher into the county the same year. During the years 1857–8, a great many people settled hereabouts, but by far the greater portion came directly after the war.

The town of Liscomb was laid out in 1869, after the building of the Central Road of Iowa. It was laid out by J. W. Tripp, who has been greatly interested in the growth and prosperity of the place. The town was named for H. P. Liscomb, an officer of the road, and it was a name that pleased all. The post office was located in 1869. J. D. Loucke was the first Postmaster. Loucke

Brothers erected the first store in Liscomb. It was a small grocery store and stood on State street near the livery stable. A large number of buildings were erected about the same time, though the larger number went up in 1870. There were in business in Liscomb during the latter named year W. Martin (formerly of Carroll Co., Ill.), dry goods and groceries; D. A. Armstrong, grocery; Confield Brothers, grocery; Meyer Brothers, grocery; Moore & Mosher, drugs; Adams & Drown, hardware; Hall & Brother, dry goods and groceries.

The first blacksmith was Phelix Hombel.

Dr. Johnson was the pioneer physician.

The business is now represented by one grocery store, two confectionery stores, three general stores, one hardware store, two millinery shops, two blacksmith shops, one drug store.

A barb wire fence manufactory is in operation, and is the property of Barber & Hopkins. They are operating on a small scale with the intention of enlarging their business.

J. C. Bosworth & Co. are operating a steam elevator.

Liscomb was incorporated in 1873. The Mayors, in regular order, have been: 1873–4, N. H. Fields; 1874–5, Henry Green; 1875–6, E. D. Whittaker; 1876–7, Samuel Beeson; 1877–8, J. C. Meyers.

J. C. Willits has been Recorder ever since the city was incorporated.

Liscomb Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F. was established June 12, 1872, with six charter members, as follows: J. C. Meyer, J. C. Hass, J. B. Meyers, Mosley Confield, Jobel Hass. First officers: J. Meyers, N. G.; J. C. Hass, V. G.; J. B. Meyers, Secretary; J. L. Hass, Treasurer. Present officers: S. C. Hobson, N. G.; T. J. Meyers, V. G.; J. C. Willets, Secretary; H. C. Allgood, Treasurer. Membership, 42.

S. A. Emory established a banking house in Liscomb, October 5, 1875, but it was subsequently sold to W. Martin, and is now known as the banking house of W. Martin.

Important among the other interests of Liscomb are those of N. H. Field and Mr. Herrick as stock raisers, both dealing extensively in hogs.

The first school taught in Liscomb was taught by J. L. Ralls. This was soon after the town was begun. This school lasted three months, when a building was erected in the south part of Liscomb, at a cost of $2,000. The average attendance is sixty. The officers of the School Board are: N. H. Fields, President; H. C. Allgood, Secretary; W. Martin, Treasurer. The Board of Directors are: N. H. Field, I. Meyers, J. P. Fuose, E. D. Whittaker, James Baylor, T. W. Potter. Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Thompson. Miss Emma Van Slack and A. W. Hill, Assistants.

Disciple Church in Liscomb.—In 1876, the Disciples in and about Liscomb concluded to build a meeting house. This was accordingly done, although they still had their membership with the old Bethel Church some three miles in the country. After the house was built they organized with a membership of about fifty. Elder G. H. Laughlin, one of the Professors in Oskaloosa College, was their preacher at this time, and he continued his monthly visits for some time after. In December, 1876, the Church secured the assistance of Elder F. Walden to hold a protracted meeting, which lasted four weeks. There were twenty-five added to the Church as the result of this meeting. Soon after Elder Walden commenced preaching regularly for the Church, and continues up to the present to preach there one-half his time. In December, 1877, another protracted meeting was held by their present Pastor, and fifty-one were added to the

Church. The present membership is about one hundred and fifty. H. H. Wilson, A. H. McMahon and G. L. Nichols are the Elders, and D. T. Parnell and G. W. Calhoun are the Deacons.

The Methodist Episcopal society was organized during 1870–71, Mr. Liscomb donating $1,000 toward building a church. A church edifice was erected and services conducted for some time, but the society has died out.

Company K, of the Third Regiment Iowa N. G., was organized August 12, 1877, with fifty three members. The officers were R. H. Stevenson, Captain; J. B. Meyre, First Lieutenant; James T. Jackson, Second Lieutenant. The Company drilled under this organization for nine months, when they were detached, and placed in the First Regiment Iowa N. G. The letter of the Company was changed to F, and upon the organization of the First Battalion of the Iowa N. G., they were made Company A of the First Battalion. There are now forty-two men in the Company. Officers: J. B. Myers, Captain; J. C. Myers, First Lieutenant; Y. A. Gripp, Second Lieutenant.

Capt. Stevenson was promoted to the rank Major on Gen. Miles T. Sherman's staff, Second Brigade, and Assistant Inspector General, Second Brigade. The Company is provided with an armory and forty-two stand of arms.

In 1875, The Farmers' Union Railroad Company was organized in Liscomb, for the purpose of building a narrow-gauge railroad to the Mississippi River from Liscomb. The officers of the Company at that time were, J. N. Tripp, President; William Battin, Vice President; F. A. Soule, Secretary; I. A. Emory, Treasurer. Directors—William Goodrich, S. Beeman, J. C. Conrad, George Elliot.

The company laid ten miles of wooden track, and graded twenty miles of roadway. They purchased an engine and ten cars in Cincinnati, and run the road six months when it fell into litigation.

GILMAN.

The City of Gilman is located in Green Castle Township, a region finely watered by tributaries of Timber Creek and North Skunk, and containing excellent farming lands. Elias Hilsabeck was the oldest settler in this township, having come from Illinois in 1852, and entered his land. The village of Green Castle, which died of overweening ambition, since it aspired to be a second New York, or of discouragement when the Central Road showed a preference for its rival Gilman, was the first city that sprouted in this soil. Mr. Blakeley Prush built a large, two-story house there, without wings, which bore the name of "The Castle." Later, this was metamorphosed into modern dwelling.

Gilman was the direct outgrowth of the Central Railroad of Iowa.

The territory in the immediate vicinity of Gilman, and the adjacent country first began to be settled in 1868. The settlers who were living there at that period, or who came soon after were, F. F. Ingersoll, Amos Ingersoll, Lyman Farr, —— Berry, George Pence, Jacob and John Pence, John Green, Arthur Hall, Lyman Hall, Moses Hall, H. Sutherland, Brayton Burtch, Isaac Mallet, Josiah Patterson, A. W. Patterson, W. J. Patterson, William Wenderling and Dr. Potter. There were others who come afterward, whose names did not occur to Mr. Patterson.

The railroad came through in the Fall of 1870. The town of Gilman was laid out in December, 1870, by Fred. Baum —— Downer, Charles Hobart and F. F. Ingersoll. The town derived its name from President Gilman of the Central Road, now a resident of Eldora.

The people gave $10,000 and ten acres of land toward the construction of the railroad. The post office was established in April, 1871. F. F. Ingersoll was the first Postmaster. After the town was laid out, a Town Lot Company was formed, which purchased 100 acres of A. W. Patterson; sixty acres of John Green; eighty acres of C. Hobart; eighty acres of F. F. Ingersoll; thirty-seven acres of Dr. Potter. The Company then began to dispose of the lots, and still control the sale.

The first store in Gilman was built in 1871, by M. L. Rodgers; it stood on the corner, next to Mr. Patterson's warehouse, on the opposite side of the street and is occupied by Hartman & Cunningham. The second building was erected by A. W. Patterson in the same year. It stands on the corner of Main street, and now occupied by Milton Young. It was first used as a hardware store.

After this period, the people began to come in so fast that building became rapid. Whiteline & Brothers built the third store. The first lumber yard was opened by L. G. Rinehart. Dr. Potter was the first physician. The first elevator was built in 1871, by A. W. Patterson. Mr. L. G. Rinehart built the first residence. Mr. Patterson opened the first hardware house. J. R. Wood was the first station agent.

The Union Mills were established in 1875 by Rigg & Emers. The mills are now owned by Rigg & Brownlee. They are located north of the depot. The main building is 34x36, a three-story frame structure; the engine room is 16x40 feet in size. There are two runs of stone, but the proprietors are preparing to place another set in the mill. A Cooper engine, built at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, of fifty horse-power is used. All the modern improvements in milling machinery are in use in this mill. They have a capacity of 150 barrels per day.

There are three elevators: the old "Waggoner Elevator" is the property of G. E. Stokes. Rigg & Brownlee own and operate the small elevator that was built by A. W. Patterson. L. G. Beal is the owner of a large steam elevator.

Gilman was incorporated in 1876. The first meeting of the Board, elected subject to the incorporation, was held July 31, 1876. The Mayor and Council were as follows: John Carney, Mayor; J. C. Gould, W. S. Horton, C. W. Waggoner, A. W. Patterson, J. A. Hartman, Councilmen. The Recorder was H. H. Gregg, and the Marshal, Ira Elly. The above-named gentlemen held their respective offices until March, 1877, when a new election was held, at which the Mayor and all the old Councilmen were re-elected except Mr. Hartman, H. Sutherland being chosen in his stead. Messrs. Patterson and Gould resigned, and J. B. Pence, and H. W. Mundihank were elected to fill the vacancies. R. H. Achard was appointed Assessor, and J. H. Henriques, Treasurer. The latter-named gentleman resigned his office, and L. G. Seagar was the appointee in his place.

The city officers for 1878 are: R. H. Archard, Mayor; H. H. Gregg, Recorder; L. G. Seagar, Treasurer; D. A. Comstock, Assessor. Councilmen —H. Sutherland; W. J. Ward, Irwin Peet, Dennis Beal, R. Sutton, Ira Elly, Marshal. There is no permanent or effective fire department, though the citizens contemplate the purchasing of an engine as a better protection against fire. The town is at present provided with a number of hooks and ladders that are stored in convenient localities.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Cyrus Lodge, No. 338, A., F. & A. M.—A dispensation was granted this Lodge in 1874. First officers: C. H. Shaw, W. M.; J. R. Wood, S. W.;

David Bowen, J. W.; C. W. Waggoner, Treasurer; J. H. Seagar, Secretary; W. J. Ward, S. D.; A. G. Ellis, Tiler. The charter was granted June 3, 1875. Present officers: W. J. Ward, W. M.; L. G. Seagar, S. W.; Dennis Beal, J. W.; C. W. Waggoner, Treasurer; E. Cunningham, Secretary; J. C. Gould, S. D.; John Pemberton, J. D.; R. H. Archard, S. S.; J. H. Vosburg, J. S.; H. S. Turner, Tiler. Organized with ten members; present membership, sixty-five.

Eden Lodge, No. 316, I. O. O. F.—Organized June 9, 1875, with six members. The first meeting was held in the second story of the building now owned and occupied by W. D. Forbush. First officers: R. Andrews, N. G.; James Durrell, V. G.; J. R. O'Neal, Secretary; E. R. Wilkinson, Treasurer. Present officers: Irwin Peet, N. G.; Dorr Graves, V. G.; B. P. Bennett, Secretary; R. Andrews, P. Secretary; H. W. Mundihank, Treasurer. Membership, thirty-eight.

Gilman Lodge, No. 157, A. O. U. W.—This Lodge was organized April 6, 1878, with eighteen charter members. First officers: W. D. Forbush, P. M. W.; John Carney, M. W.; Dennis Beal, G. F.; C. H. Shaw, O.; O. P. Beal, G.; H. H. Gregg, R.; W. S. Horton, F.; C. W. Waggoner, R.; H. Alexander, I. W.; John Ensinger, O. W. Present officers same as above with the exception of Recorder, which office is held by C. W. Pinkerton. Membership, twenty.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in Gilman, was the school building that was used in the district, and after the establishment of the town was moved within the limits. About thirty pupils were in attendance the first term. The present school building was built in 1873, and is a large two-story frame, containing three rooms, and was erected at a cost of $4,000.

The average attendance is about 135; number enrolled, 170. The present teachers are R. D. Jones, Principal; Miss E. Fletcher and Miss Kate Smalley, Assistants. The President and Board of Directors are as follows: President, W. S. Horton; Secretary, H. Sutherland; Treasurer, C. W. Waggoner: Directors, George Pence, William Weaverling, J. H. Scurr.

RELIGIOUS.

First Congregational Church.—This Church was organized March 29, 1870, with eight members. This being prior to the rise of Gilman, the organization was perfected in School House No. 3, Green Castle Township. The Church was given the name of the above township but was changed to that of Gilman. Services were held in the school house, until the year 1871, when a church building was erected at a cost of $3,148.

The first minister was the Rev. J. M. Chamberlain. He was succeeded, after a few months, by Prof. S. J. Buck. The Church has never been provided with a resident Pastor, until the present one, Rev. F. H. Magoon, who, having accepted an invitation to become such, entered upon his duties, July 21, 1878. In 1877, the church edifice was newly fitted up at a cost of $500, making it very pleasant for purposes of worship. The Church membership now numbers 74, and is constantly increasing. There is a flourishing Sabbath school connected with this society, with an average attendance of 60. Mr. John Carney is the Superintendent. He is assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Gilman was formed in the year 1872, by uniting two appointments of what was formerly the Le Grand Circuit

of Upper Iowa Conference, and the Johnson and Middlefield Classes. The latter was organized in the year 1865, by Rev. J. Haymond, in a school house near the residence of Mr. L. G. Beale, of Gilman, and formed a part of the Le Grand charge until 1872, when the Gilman Circuit was formed, and the Rev. R. G. Hawn appointed its Pastor. He served the Church only about six months when he left it and went West, and then the Presiding Elder, J. Bowman, employed J. J. Caldwell to fill out the year. He succeeded during this half year in raising the funds to build a foundation for a church in the then new town of Gilman. The lot on which the residence of Mr. D. McDaniels now stands, on High street, was purchased and the foundation laid just as the Conference year closed. October, 1873, Rev. L. G. Woodford was appointed by the Conference to the charge, who thinking the foundation too small, persuaded the people to build larger. They finally abandoned both plan and location, and secured lots where the present church stands. This building was begun near the close of Woodford's first year, and was nearly inclosed at Conference time. At the Annual Conference of 1874, L. C. Woodford was re-appointed to Gilman. The Chapel was finished and was dedicated by Rev. John Clinton, November 29th. The entire cost of the building was $3,871. September 27, 1875, E. D. Hoskyns was appointed to the charge and served two years. October 7, 1877, L. S. Cooley was made the Pastor until October 2, 1878. The present number of members on the records is 90.

The M. E. Church of Laurel, Jefferson Township, was organized in June, 1864, by the Rev. S. Dunton, and formed a part of what was then known as the Timber Creek Mission, embracing the following preaching places: Hazel Green, Illinois Grove, Story Grove, Bear Grove, Altic's School House and Jefferson School House. In the Fall of 1864, the Rev. J. A. Vananda was sent to the work and labored one year. In 1865, Rev. J. Haymond was appointed preacher, and the circuit was enlarged by the following appointments: Richart's, Le Grand, Marietta and State Centre. It was again enlarged at the Conference of 1866. Rev. Jacob Haymond was sent as Pastor, and R. M. Wade was sent as junior preacher. The latter was sent to fill a vacancy at Tama City, near the middle of the year, and Revs. J. Montgomery and Austin filled out the year. In 1867, Asa Critchfield was the minister, and in 1868, Rev. J. E. Baker, and J. F. Baker in 1869. The Conference of 1870 appointed G. M. Hall to the Le Grand charge, and during this year the chapel at Laurel was begun. R. G. Hawn was sent to the work in 1871. The chapel was finished and dedicated Oct. 30, and called Dunton Chapel, in honor of the founder of the society here. In 1872, Laurel became a part of the Gilman circuit, and R. G. Hawn was its Pastor about one-half of the year, when he left the charge for some part of the West.

EDENVILLE.

This beautiful little village is situated in Eden Township, eight miles south of State Centre, with a rich, thriving community all about it. It was laid out by C. B. Rhodes in 1855, who built the first store and brought on the first stock of goods. The old store is still standing, unoccupied. The earliest settler in the vicinity was Greene Allen, who came upon his claim of 600 acres in 1849. He was made of the right stuff for a pioneer, as even the Timber Creek Indian scare did not cause him any trepidation; or, if it did, he did not manifest it, but kept on in the even tenor of his way, not even deigning

to go into the fort with the terrified settlers. A man of the name of Maggard lived in a cabin near Clear Creek, and made a little improvement, but he took a fever from exposure and died before there were half a dozen families within twenty miles to miss one of their limited number. Among the earliest settlers were Rev. Thomas Mendenhall and Rev. Simon Woolston, the latter of whom labored for temperance and Masonry as well as for the church, and who afterward removed to Missouri, leaving behind him a numerous family of sons and daughters. At about the same time came Mr. Owen and Simon Price, and Mr. Andrew Logan, who published the first newspaper in Iowa, at Davenport, in 1836. Mr. Tuffe, of Pittsburgh, Penn., came in 1855, fenced his land and built his house when the howl of the wolf was one of the most familiar sounds to be heard. Mr. Ruston Bullock came later, also Mr. Jeroleman.

Mr. Rhodes, besides building the first store, built the first mill. There were but two families then besides his own—Brooks and Sandford, Sandford keeping the hotel. The latter was afterward one of the first Justices in the township.

The first 4th of July celebration was in 1858, and it was a memorable affair. The tables were laden, there was music by the choir, and an oration by Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Jasper County. Zenas Bartlett was Grand Marshal, and the patriotic crowd marched around the mill and back to the grove in the hot sun. Mr. Benson, who a few years later was killed by lightning, was one of the company, and Martin Logan, the first one of Eden's sons to fall in the defense of his country. There was also Mr. Bartlett, who left wife and little children and an aged father to die in a St. Louis hospital; and George Culver and Irving Benson, who were killed at Champion Hills; then the martyred prisoner, Simon Woolston, and, after him, Harry Nichols, who died early at Alexandria.

The school taught at that early day was in a little log cabin. But a better house was built in 1874, a good-sized frame building, which is also used for church purposes every Sabbath. There are at present about sixty pupils. A weekly mail from Marietta was established in 1857, and Mr. Isaac Sanford was the first Postmaster.

The present business interests of the village are a grist-mill, one general store, a shoe shop, two or three blacksmith shops, and the post office. The store, occupied by White & Bros., was built in 1877.

The Des Moines & McGregor Railroad was surveyed through the place, but unfortunately the survey ended it.

DILLON.

This village was laid out in June, 1875, by the Central Railroad Company. J. Williams made some additions to the town and E. Pemberton did the same. The post office was established in the Fall of 1875. A. Wendt was the first Postmaster. The town was named for Judge Dillon.

The first store was built by Dr. John Risley. It is the building now occupied by R. A. Salisbury & Co. The first residence was built by B. H. Pemberton in July, 1875.

There is a large elevator in operation, the property of W. E. Russell. It was built in 1875, and is operated by horse power.

The cozy little school house was built in 1877. Divine services are also held in the school house.

Corlieon & Chinburg are proprietors of a large grocery store.

The business interests are represented by one saloon, one drug store, two grocery and general stores, two blacksmith shops, one lumber yard and two coal yards.

The place is situated about eight miles from Marshalltown, and is surrounded by a farming country.

LAMOILLE.

This little village, lying about seven and one-half miles west from Marshalltown, was an outgrowth of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. It is situated in Washington Township, and has a population somewhere between two hundred and three hundred. The railroad was surveyed through in 1863, and a depot was built the same year, the town contributing $800 toward that purpose. The large coal sheds, tanks and wind-mill, now at the station, were erected in 1875.

The village was platted in 1867, by John L. Stevens, then an employe of the C. & N. W. Ry., but now an extensive farmer. The name Lamoille was given it by Isaac Howe, from the town in Vermont of the same name. The first building was put up within the limits of the town in 1867, and in 1868, the first store, by John L. Stevens. Samuel Keith rented it then and kept a stock of goods in it, and it is now occupied by John Ryan.

The post office was established in 1868, with Henry Durkee as first Postmaster.

There are three general stores in Lamoille, one dry goods, one hardware and one grocery, besides a wheelwright shop. Samuel Miller built an elevator in 1867.

Mr. Stevens, the founder, has always figured extensively in the affairs of the town.

QUARRY.

The village of Quarry was laid out in 1868, by the Le Grand Quarry Company. It is situated on the North-Western Railway, three miles west of Le Grand. Among the first settlers were S. L. Coate, Aldus M. Coate, Silas Wollohan, Vogle and others. The first building erected was a hotel. The first store was built by C. A. Phillips in 1868, and is now occupied by him. Mr. John Smith built the first residence. The post office was established in 1867, with Elias Wollohan as Postmaster. The first physician was Brayton Benn. The first birth was a son to Fred. Johnson, named William, and the first death a child of the same family. A school house was built in 1869, one story in height, containing two rooms, and built of brick.

The Christian Church has a branch society here, though with no church edifice. The population is from 200 to 300, with an average school attendance of fifty.

The present business is represented by two groceries, one blacksmith shop, two general stores, one agricultural warehouse, one meat market and one saloon.

Mr. Aldus M. Coate is the proprietor of the large steam elevator, 24x60 feet in size. He ships about 200,000 bushels of grain per year. The Le Grand Quarry Marble is the principal article of export.

SURVEY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

It may be convenient to know when the several villages were surveyed and the survey recorded. The early towns were not recorded at once, in all cases. The date of survey antedates the records by some years in the matter of La Fayette or Albion.

Le Grand, the first town, was planned in 1850, and a little settlement made, with one store. The records show evidence of the town July 5, 1854. It was located on Section 13, Town 83, Range 17.

Marietta was surveyed in the Summer of 1851, and the plat was recorded October 11, 1851. The site is the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Town 84, Range 18, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Town 84, Range 19.

La Fayette (called Albion in 1858), was surveyed in August, 1852, but the plat was not recorded until July 21, 1856. The site is the west half of the southeast quarter and east half of the southwest quarter of Section 6, Town 84, Range 18.

Marshall (now called Marshalltown, to distinguish it from another place of the same name in this State), was laid out in 1853, and filed August 15, of that year. The site is the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter Section 35; and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 26, Town 84, Range 18. There have been numerous additions to the original plat.

Bangor was recorded August 17, 1854, and is laid out on the north half of the southwest quarter and south half of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Town 85, Range 19.

The year 1857 was a prolific one for town surveys. Liberty was filed April 28, 1857, and was located on Section 27, Town 85, Range 20. Bevins Grove is the town on the Minerva at present. Illinois Grove is also a post station on Section 8 of Liberty Township.

Jeromeville was filed July 6, 1857, and was laid out on Section 25, Town 84, Range 18, a suburb of Marshalltown.

Green Castle was recorded on Section 8, Town 82, Range 17, September 7, 1857, but the scheme never amounted to much. The railroad has ended it forever, since the line goes two miles from this point.

State Centre dates from December 2, 1863, and is located on Section 10, Town 83, Range 20.

Edenville is on Section 9, Town 82, Range 20, and was recorded October 6, 1866.

Lamoille was filed November 16, 1867, and is situated on Section 2, Town 83, Range 19.

Both State Centre and Lamoille are towns created by the North-Western road, and the former is one of the leading places in the county.

Quarry was caused by the development of the stone quarry on Section 11, Town 83, Range 17, and was recorded June 11, 1868.

Liscomb was surveyed on Section 12, Town 85, Range 19, and was filed June 1, 1869.

Gilman, an Iowa Central Railroad town, is situated upon Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, in a diagonal manner, in Town 82, Range 17. The plat was recorded January 24, 1872.

Dillon, situated on the same road, was recorded June 15, 1876. It is on Section 27, Town 83, Range 17.

UNSURVEYED HAMLETS.

Timber Creek and Laurel are little hamlets and post stations in Jefferson Township; Green Mountain is a post station, and Fredonia is a settlement, both in Marion Township. Minerva is a post station in the township of the same name. Bevins Grove and Illinois Grove are post stations on the Minerva Creek, in Liberty Township. Stanford is a post station one and a half miles north of Bangor, in Bangor Township. The Friends' Society have here located a seminary of learning, in which two teachers are employed and some fifty pupils attend. Vienna is the post station located near the center of the township of that name.

PROPERTY STATEMENT.

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND CITIES.	VALUE OF LAND.	Value of Town Lots.	Value of Personal Property.	TOTAL VALUE.	TOTAL TAX.
Marshalltown	$98,449	$634,021	$266,859	$999,329	$51,264.49
Marshall	103,729		45,653	149,382	3,294.64
Eden	136,777	5,571	25,416	167,764	4,157.19
Taylor	112,831		26,624	139,455	3,486.66
Green Castle	167,343	550	38,366	206,259	6,119.33
Albion	5,550	33,282	31,483	70,315	2,502.60
Iowa	108,081		37,015	145,096	3,519.44
Liscomb	192,398		38,881	231,279	4,974.15
Liscomb Village	6,946	17,158	22,764	46,868	1,610.53
Liberty	149,777		28,527	178,304	4,380.05
Minerva	195,515		41,983	237,498	5,776.66
State Centre	200,431		74,726	275,157	7,436.86
State Centre Village	3,641	106,328	74,735	184,704	6,558.42
Washington	161,848	4,496	98,305	264,649	6,997.03
Logan	131,602		24,170	155,772	5,087.87
Jefferson	155,593	115	27,476	183,184	4,264.59
Timber Creek	213,920		79,095	293,015	7,404.57
Le Grand	218,056	16,696	146,961	381,713	10,068.62
Marion	192,095	409	38,800	231,304	5,244.03
Vienna	164,180		27,290	191,470	5,327.63
Bangor	116,251	1,959	22,163	140,373	3,488.25
Marietta	220,439	4,149	59,092	283,680	6,333 90
Gilman	3,202	30,818	28,478	62,498	3,634.04
Total for 1877	$3,058,654	$855,552	$1,304,862	$5,219,068	$162,933.55
Total for 1867	2,109,769	126,829	924,669	3,161,267	100,654.45

STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST IN MARSHALL COUNTY FOR PRESIDENT IN 1876, AND FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS IN 1877.

TOWNS.	President, 1876.			Governor, 1877.		Representative				Sheriff.				Treasurer.				Auditor.				Supt. Schools.				Surveyor.		Coroner.			Supervisor.		
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	J. H. Gear.	J. P. Irish.	D. P. Stubbs.	E. Jessup.	J. M. Parker.	H. S. Patrick.	B. L. Burritt.	Hickox.	Steward.	Ernst.	Smith.	Beeson.	Shorthill.	Sleight.	Woodworth.	Moore.	Bailey.	French.	Wolcott.	Percival.	Spear.	Havens.	Rosegrant.	Bremner.	McCulloch.	Holt.	Getz.	Thompson.	Hammond.	Crabtree.	Varnum.
Marshall*	734	399	34	492	361	173	47	500	169	389	682	146	242	.....	527	159	349	.....	179	507	367	...	12	518	500	25	632	433	524	316	179	468	157	436
Marion	120	47	12	68	41	5	4	71	5	46	73	7	40	2	69	5	37	6	10	51	60	2	5	66	50	.....	75	44	70	44	5	73	.....	50
Minerva	58	54	.....	31	29	2	.....	31	1	32	38	.....	26	.....	34	1	29	.....	6	26	32	...	.....	31	33	.....	35	29	34	29	1	34	1	29
Logan	72	35	5	35	5	10	.....	36	14	.....	36	14	.....	.....	35	14	.....	.....	14	14	21	...	.....	36	14	.....	50	.....	36	.....	14	36	14	.....
Liscomb	176	57	.....	76	52	15	25	77	16	65	94	11	67	7	103	12	39	6	53	62	48	3	6	91	68	.....	109	54	96	53	13	102	13	53
Le Grand	255	72	2	100	41	26	71	166	26	41	167	28	39	9	168	31	33	8	56	72	112	1	11	158	65	.....	201	40	173	40	27	168	26	41
Liberty	115	55	2	15	25	8	36	21	35	28	46	12	26	1	47	10	25	3	2	24	58	1	1	48	31	5	60	24	47	25	12	50	10	25
Timber Creek	106	60	6	33	43	39	19	47	42	45	42	40	42	10	47	34	33	18	5	83	44	...	19	30	83	2	84	38	40	41	42	48	53	33
Taylor	112	10	3	30	4	17	14	43	18	4	41	15	4	2	42	20	5	4	7	37	26	...	.....	31	3	.....	63	4	48	3	18	49	16	5
Iowa	164	42	16	23	29	16	121	103	42	39	63	19	30	76	64	18	31	73	12	30	100	49	69	63	43	17	90	32	70	34	18	136	23	32
Washington	123	51	.....	37	16	10	7	46	10	15	48	7	14	1	47	8	13	.....	19	18	32	...	.....	46	14	11	57	14	40	15	10	42	6	22
Jefferson	81	47	12	48	30	9	2	40	17	29	51	8	29	2	49	10	29	2	1	35	54	...	5	48	37	.....	59	28	48	29	10	49	7	33
State Center	244	67	.....	188	34	7	2	176	7	37	195	6	29	.....	190	6	33	.....	37	25	168	...	1	186	31	11	196	34	189	33	6	178	6	31
Bangor	136	12	....	22	8	2	79	83	7	10	101	1	3	9	95	2	9	10	10	11	86	7	14	92	10	1	98	9	95	9	2	97	2	15
Vienna	146	43	3	51	22	3	.....	51	3	22	49	5	22	.....	51	2	21	.....	9	27	40	...	.....	46	30	.....	54	22	52	22	2	50	1	24
Green Castle	173	89	16	109	52	26	3	101	27	60	123	13	56	1	125	11	54	1	76	76	36	1	3	145	45	.....	126	59	113	64	19	83	5	85
Eden	95	9	32	53	21	18	1	52	18	21	63	10	21	.....	55	16	21	.....	39	2	53	...	.....	56	17	21	74	21	58	21	13	55	17	21
Marietta	146	40	2	39	21	3	73	86	13	23	105	3	20	7	100	3	21	7	1	12	121	2	10	104	21	.....	111	23	103	24	3	108	3	25
Total	3,056	1,189	133	1,448	837	389	504	1,730	470	906	2,017	345	708	127	1,848	362	782	138	536	1,112	1,458	66	156	1,795	1,131	103	2,173	908	1,836	837	394	1,826	360	960

* Town and City voted together.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

agt	agent
carp	carpenter
clk	clerk
Co	company or county
dlr	dealer
far	farmer
gro	grocer
I. V. A	Iowa Volunteer Artillery
I. V. C	Iowa Volunteer Cavalry
I. V. I	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
lab	laborer
mach	machinist
mech	mechanic
mer	merchant
mfr	manufacturer
mkr	maker
P. O	Post Office
prop	proprietor
S. or Sec	Section
st	street
supt	superintendent
Treas	Treasurer

MARSHALLTOWN AND LINN TOWNSHIP.*

(P. O. MARSHALLTOWN.)

ABBOTT, A. C., manager Hawk Eye Oil Mills.

Abbott, E. A., grain dealer.

ABELL, THOMAS B., deceased; born in Fredonia, N. Y., in 1814; he lived there and in Michigan and Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1856, locating in Marshall Co., at Marietta; he was associated with Hon. Delos Arnold in the real estate and loan business. He married Miss Addie E. Williams July 4, 1858; she was from Erie Co., Penn., and came to this county in the Spring of 1857. In 1862, they moved to Marshalltown, and engaged in the banking business with Mr. Woodbury, and was afterward Vice President of the First National Bank until his death, April 1870; he left a large property and two children—Florence and George M., who died July 1, 1878.

Adams, J. M., drayman.

Adams, James, physician.

Adams, Joseph, mason.

AICHER, CORNELIUS, cooper, and manufacturer of barrels and firkins; born in Germany, Oct 3, 1845; lived there twenty-two years; learned his trade there, and came to America in Oct., 1868; came to Sioux City, Iowa, and remained one year, then came to Marshalltown in 1869, and has been engaged in his present business for the past nine years, and does the largest business of the kind here. He married Lena Estel, from Ohio, Sept. 3, 1873; they have two children—Fred and George.

Aldrich, O. L., machinist.

ALLEN, D. J., farmer and stock raiser. S. 29; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1832; he lived there in 1853, when he came to Iowa, to Marshall Co., being one of the early settlers; he is engaged largely in farming and stock raising, and owns a farm of 560 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Holmes, from Columbiana Co., Ohio; they have six children—Charles S., Benjamin L., Mary, Byron, Sarah and Joseph.

Allen, E. W., traveling agent.

Allen, Oscar, agricultural implements.

Almblad, Andrew, carpenter.

Anderson, John A., watchmaker.

Anderson, John W., tailor.

Anderson, Peter, laborer.

ANKENY, DAVID E., blacksmith; born in Somerset Co., Penn., Sept. 1, 1837; he learned his trade, and carried on his business there; he came to Iowa, to Marshalltown, in Dec., 1862, and has been engaged in businesss for the

*Notice of division in Marshall Township came in after the above had been compiled, consequently they are put in together. See History organization of the County, p. 341.

past fourteen years, and longer than any one else in the same business now here.

Anselme, John, hotel.

ANSON, HENRY, far.; born in Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y.; when 5 years of age, moved to Ohio; he started April 7, 1851, with his team, for Iowa; leaving his family in Illinois, he came here and and built a shanty; then went after his family, and arrived here in July, 1851, and pre-empted a quarter of a section of land, on which the town now stands, from Main street south; with his team, he drove through the tall prairie grass to make a track for a road where Main street is located, and he cut grass and made hay here; he was the first settler in this town, and is the oldest settler living here; he engaged in locating land for settlers, and doing a land agency business; in 1852, he built the first steam mill in the county, and sawed all the lumber for buildings and fences, and he built the first cabin here with windows in. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1852, and served four years, and did a large conveyancing and surveying business; was appointed County Surveyor. Owns a farm adjoining the city limits. Married Miss Jennette Rice, from the State of New York in July 1846, she died in January, 1859; they have three children living—Sturges R., Adrian C.; lost one son—Melville F.; his son, Adrian C., was the first child born in Marshalltown.

Anson, A., far., S. 2.

Anson, S. R., laborer.

Armbruster, Louis, boot and shoe dealer.

Armington, A. O., foundryman.

Armor, J. I., master, Central R. R.

ARNOLD, DELOS, born in Chenango Co., N. Y., July 21, 1830; received his education in that State, and was a graduate of the Law Department of the Albany State University, in the Spring of 1853, and came to Iowa in the Fall of the same year; the day following his arrival in Marshall Co., he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, he being the only attorney in the county at that time; he held that office four years; after practicing his profession seven or eight years, he was obliged to give it up on account of his health. Was elected to the State Legislature in 1856, and again in 1869; was elected to the State Senate in 1874, and still fills that position; he was appointed by President Lincoln the first Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Sixth District, embracing about one-third of the area of the State, and held the office four years and was removed by Andrew Johnson, for political reasons, and was succeeded by Hon. Thos. H. Benton. Mr. Arnold had nothing when he came here, and few citizens of this State have been more successful. Married Miss Hannah R. Mercer Nov. 28, 1855, at Marietta; she was of the Order of Friends, and was from Columbiana Co., Ohio; they have three children—Theresa, Delos, Jr., and Ralph; they have lost three children in infancy.

Arnold, J. R., lightning rod dealer.

Arnold, O. P., furniture dealer.

ARNOLD, SETH C., of the firm of Arnold Bros., furniture dealers; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., March 21, 1833; lived there eighteen years, and removed to Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill., and lived there until 1856, when he came to Iowa and located at Iowa Falls, and was engaged in the mercantile business there until 1874; then came to this city, and with his brother engaged in the furniture business. Has held the office of Superintendent of Schools several years, and Town Treasurer, and other town and school offices. Married Miss Jennie Wells, from New York, May 9, 1860; they have three children—Clara L., Nellie and Harry O.

Ash, M., salesman.

Atkinson, J. A., bus driver.

Austin, T. D.

BACH, JOHN, yard master, Central R. R.

Bailey, Wm., farmer.

BAILEY, W. T., merchant, grocery, provision and crockery; was born in Piatt Co., Ill., May 22, 1845; lived there until 1868, and was engaged in the mercantile business for several years; then entered the army. Enlisted in Co. F, 2d Ill. V. I.; was in a number of fights and skirmishes, and was severely crippled at Baton Rouge, La. After the war, in 1868, came to Marshalltown and for the past eight years, has been engaged in his present business. Married

Miss Marion L. Burgess, from Vermont, in Sept., 1868; they have two children —Fred I. and John R., and have lost one son—Willie.

BAKER, ENOS, contractor and builder, and Vice President of the Iowa Building and Manufacturing Co. Marshalltown; born in Highland Co., Ohio, Nov. 28, 1830, and lived in Ohio for twenty years; then removed to Hamilton Co., Ind., and lived there fourteen years; then came to Marshalltown in 1864, and since then he has been engaged in the building business. Has held the office of City Alderman. Married Miss Amy George, from Highland Co., Ohio, in the Fall of 1852; they have four children—Lena, Cassius, Lulu and Helen; they have lost three children.

Baldwin, Samuel, retired.

BALLOU, CHARLES T., of the firm of W. I. Bates & Co., dry goods and carpets; was born in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., Oct. 27, 1848; received his education and engaged in learning the dry goods business, and afterward engaged in the business at Wyanet, in that county, until the Spring of 1874, when he came to Marshalltown and associated with W. I. Bates, formerly of Princeton, in their present business. He married Miss Luella M. Bates, from Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., Sept. 18, 1870.

Banzhof, John, mason.

BARNHART, R. H., retired; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1833; he learned the printing business and lived in New York until 19 years of age; moved to Michigan in 1852; came to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1854, and came to Marshall Co. in Oct., 1855; in the Fall of 1856, he and E. H. Chapin bought out the *Iowa Central Journal*, and it was the first paper published in the county; in the Fall of 1858, Mr. Barnhart came to Marshalltown and established the *Marshall County Times*, the first issue being Oct. 13, 1858; he sold his interest in the paper in 1861 to Wm. H. Gellup, and engaged in the drug business with R. Howe Taylor for ten years; for the past few years he has retired from active business. He is very retiring in his habits, and has steadily avoided office. Married Miss Esther Hemenway, from Kalamazoo Co., Mich., July 13, 1853.

BARROWS, ORVILLE B., retired; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1820; he was brought up on a farm, and engaged in farming until 1850; then he emigrated to Iowa, coming in his wagon, camping out nights and was eighteen days on the way; they located in Johnson Co., and lived there seventeen years; then then they came to Marshalltown in Dec., 1868. He was elected Councilman in his Ward in 1869, and held that office for four and a half years; was then elected Mayor in the Spring of 1874, and held that office for three years, and declined a re-election; he has held the offices of Town Trustee and Overseer of the Poor, and is County Sealer of Weights and Measures. Married Miss Mary A. Wadsworth, from Vermont, Sept. 28, 1844.

Batchelor, Calef, shoemaker.

BATES, WM. I., of the firm of Wm. I. Bates & Co., dry goods and carpets; born in Hampshire Co., Mass., July 9, 1850; when 14 years of age, removed to Princeton, Ill., and was engaged with his brother in the mercantile business for five years; then sold his interest and was connected with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York for four years; came to Marshalltown in 1873, and since then has been engaged in the dry goods trade here. Married Miss Grace Hinsdale, from Princeton, Ill., Feb. 12, 1873.

BAUM, FRED, retired; born in Columbiana, Ohio, May 14, 1828; he learned the harness making trade, and also carriage trimming and painting; in 1853, he went to civil engineering on the Ohio & Indiana, now the Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.; he helped make preliminary survey of portion of the road, and afterward had charge of and completed the fourth division, from La Fayette to Vanwert; he came to Iowa, and arrived at Marietta, this county, April 13, 1855, and engaged in general surveying and showing lands to settlers, and he had several narrow escapes from freezing to death while out on urveying expeditions; then he engaged harness

making; he made the first horse collar made in this county; also painted and trimmed the first carriage in this county, and run the first engineers' level in this county, and took the first ambrotype and daguerreotype in this county. He was elected County Surveyor; held the office of City Assessor from 1869 to 1875. Has been in poor health for two years past. Married Rachel Dixon, from Columbiana, Ohio, March 21, 1851; she was daughter of John, and granddaughter of Joshua Dixon, founders of Columbiana, Ohio; they have three children—Theron S., Ella and Frank.

Baxter, E. F., merchant.

Beach, Geo. E., gas fitter and plumber.

Beasley, N. H., retired.

Beebe, George H., agent.

BEEMER, JAMES M., proprietor Beemer House; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Sept. 9, 1835; he lived in Pennsylvania and learned the building business, until 1868, when he came to Iowa and to Mahaska Co., and engaged in building and hotel business; he came to Marshalltown in May, 1878, and became proprietor of the Beemer House. He married Miss Eliza Evans, from Luzerne Co., Penn., in March, 1858; they have three children—Clara E., Katie I. and Charles M., and have lost one son.

BEESON, BYRON A., Treasurer of Marshall Co.; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1838; when 12 years of age, removed to Indiana, and lived there until the Fall of 1854, when he came by wagon, with his father's family, to Iowa, and was thirty-four days on the way; they came to Marshall Co. June 28, 1855, and engaged in farming. Was in the army; enlisted as private Aug. 12, 1861, in the 2d Iowa V. C., Co. B; he was in the battles of Corinth, in the Spring and Fall of 1862, Iuka, Franklin, Nashville and many others; was in every engagement of his regiment, some twenty-three or twenty-four, except one charge; was promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant. After his return, engaged in the hardware trade. Was elected County Treasurer in 1876; re-elected in 1877; has held town and school offices. Married Miss Emily Ulrey, from Pennsylvania, in April, 1864; they have four children—Roxie, Mattie A., Ed. Grierson, Emmet G.; lost one son in infancy.

Beckwith, Harvey, laborer.

BELL, JOHN C., firm of Matthews & Bell; born in Cook Co., Ill., May 12, 1839; removed to Schuyler Co. in infancy, and lived there until 1852. Was in the army; volunteered April 22, 1861, in the 16th Ill. V. I., Co. A; he served in that company for two years and then went in the re-organized 14th Ill. V. I., and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. E, and was afterward promoted to Captain of Co. B, and served in that position until the close of the war; was in the battle of New Madrid, and at the capture of Garrison Island No. 10; was with Gen. Pope's army around Corinth, and in the pursuit of the rebels after the evacuation; was with Gen. Rosecrans, and with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. He came to Marshalltown in 1875, and engaged in the milling business. He is Colonel commanding the 1st Independent Batallion Infantry I. N. G. He married Miss Nannie Matthews, from Springfield, Ill., March 9, 1865; they have four children—Lulu M., William M., Nellie M. and Henry G.

Bellinger, R. A., engineer C. R. R.

Bellows, Frank, railroad conductor.

Benedict, H. W., soap manufacturer.

Benson, Peter, laborer.

Beutter, Frank J., carpenter.

Bently, John, newspaper carrier.

Berg, Charles, engineer.

Berg, John, laborer.

Berry, W. S., far., T. 32.

BEVERAGE, M. C., photograph artist; born in Maine, June 8, 1841; he went to Canada in infancy, and lived until 15 years of age, and then removed to Michigan and Wisconsin, where he learned his business. He came here in Jan., 1876, and associated with Mr. Jarvis in his present business. He married Hattie Crumb, from Wisconsin, in 1871; they have two children—Maud and Herbie.

BINFORD, BENJAMIN, attorney and Justice of the Peace; born in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, April 23, 1837; received his education there and studied law, and came to Iowa, to Marshalltown, in 1854, and was engaged in

the grain business for some time. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876. Married Miss M. H. Duncan from Fayette, Penn., Dec. 25, 1867; they have three children living—Kennedy D., Fannie M. and Martha J.

BINFORD, O. L., attorney at law; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1841, and received his education there; came to Marshalltown in 1868, and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1872, and since then has practiced his profession here. Married Miss Abbie Fawcett, from Mahoning Co., Ohio, in March, 1870; they have one son—Ernest F. Binford, born Jan. 8, 1871.

BINFORD, THADDEUS, attorney at law, firm of Brown & Binford; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 14, 1849; received his education there and graduated from the Cleveland Law College in 1862; after teaching for two years, he came to Marshalltown, and commenced the practice of his profession; is associated with Hon. Timothy Brown. Married Miss Angie Beasley from La Fayette, Ind., Oct. 18, 1864; they have four children—Maggie J., Mamie L., Eugene B. and Jessie F.; lost one little girl—Luella.

BIRCHARD, ABNER T., druggist; born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., Aug. 24, 1834; he lived in that State until 1856, and came to Iowa, to Mahaska Co.; then removed to Humboldt Co., and lived there until the massacre at Spirit Lake. He was in the army; enlisted in 1862 in the 32d I. V. I., being on non-commission staff Quartermaster Seargeant. After the war, he returned to Boone Co. and engaged in business; came to Marshall Co. in Oct., 1870; since then, he has been engaged in the drug business. He has held town and school offices. Married Margaret S. Lytle, from the State of New York, in Dec., 1865; he has three children by a former wife—Ellen U., Theodore P. and Mellie.

Blackburn, J. T., clerk.

Blodgett, C. P., teacher.

Bloomfield, R. E.

Boardman, C. E., attorney.

BOARDMAN, H. E. J., capitalist.

Borden, A. M., farmer.

BOVEE, JAMES, firm of Blaney & Bovee, meat market; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Feb. 19, 1834; he lived in Vermont eighteen years, and went to California in Dec., 1851, and was there two years and a half engaged in mining; returned to Vermont, and came to Iowa in 1856, to this county, Marion Tp., and engaged in farming; he being one of the early settlers, there being only a very few here then; he has carried grain to Iowa City and Cedar Rapids, and has sold wheat at 30c. a bushel; he came to this city in 1874, and engaged in his present business. Married Miss Eliza Morris, from Ohio, in Jan., 1864; they have three children—Clyde, Maud and Morris; have lost one daughter.

BOWLER, J. ROSS, proprietor Boardman House; born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1837; he lived in Ohio until the breaking-out of the war. In 1861, he enlisted as a landsman in the Navy; he was transferred to the Fleet Paymaster on the naval station at Cairo for one year, and then received the appointment and was commissioned Paymaster, with rank of Major; there were 1,300 applications for the position ahead of him; the Secretary of the Navy ordered an immediate examination, and he received the appointment; he remained in that position from 1861 until 1865, the close of the war; he was then Cashier in the Quartermaster's Department of Water Transportation. Remained in New Orleans for two years after the war, and came to Ackley, Iowa, in 1869, and came to Marshalltown in 1871; was proprietor of the Williams House and the Willard House, and afterward built the Bowler House; he was solicited, in 1877, to take charge of the Boardman House, one of the finest hotels in the West. He married Miss Florence E. Bromley, daughter of Charles E. Bromley, in Nov., 1873; they have one son—Charlie Ross.

Bowman, G. M., saloon and restaurant.

BOWMAN, JOHN, proprietor of the Marshall Brewery; born in Germany, Nov. 10, 1820; learned the trade of a miller, and came to America in 1847; lived in Pennsylvania, and

in New Jersey, and worked for $8.00 per month, and afterward for fifty cents a day; worked at the milling business in Pensylvania; came to Iowa in 1856, to Iowa City, and came here to Marshalltown, in the Fall of 1858, and engaged in the brewing business; he had only about $1,000 when he came, and commenced the business in a small way, and enlarged it as he could pay for it, from time to time, until now, by industry and good management; his buildings and improvements are as complete as can be found in the State; he has invested over $60,000; he makes over 3,000 barrels a year. Married Mary B. Walbert, from Germany, in July, 1847; they have three children—George, John and Fred; they have lost one son and two daughters.

Bowry, Adolphus, painter.

Bowery, Hezekiah.

Boyington, D. D., clerk, lumber yard.

Brackett, J. W., grain dealer.

BRADLEY, JOHN H., Judge of the Circuit Court; born in Fairfield, Conn., May 9, 1837; he received his education there until 1856, when he attended school in New York; came to Iowa City, and studied his profession and was admitted to the bar in Oct., 1857; commenced the practice of his profession there in March, 1858, and continued until July, 1862, when he came to Marshalltown. He was elected District Attorney, and held that office from Feb., 1866, until Oct., 1872; he was elected Judge of the Judicial District embracing the counties of Marshall, Story, Boone, Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Wright and Franklin, Jan. 1, 1873. Married Miss Sarah L. Duncan in Iowa City, in Sept., 1859; she was from Fayette Co., Penn.; they have two children—Charles D. and Susie C.; have lost one son—Henry D., born Dec. 25, 1864, and died in Feb., 1876.

Brainard, M. W., carpenter.

BREMNER, WILLIAM, County Surveyor; born in Scotland, March 21, 1831; came to America in infancy; lived in the States of New York and Massachusetts; in 1839, went to New Hampshire, and lived there seventeen years; was in the engineering corps in Connecticut; came to Iowa in 1856; after looking over the State, he settled here, and was one of the early settlers. He represented this county in the State Legislature in 1860-62; was elected County Surveyor in 1865, and has held the office since then; has also held the office of Justice of the Peace; he was in the Provost Marshal's office in Tennessee one year during the war. Married Miss Catherine C. Hampton from Columbiana Co., Ohio, during the war, May 24, 1860; she came to Iowa, April 11, 1840; one of the earliest settlers; they have four children—George H., Frances H., Anna Bell and William H. William P. Hepburn, brother of Mrs. Bremner, came here in 1856, one of the early attorneys here; he was interested in the county seat trouble; he was in the army in the 2d I. V. C., Co. B.; he got up the company, and was commissioned as Captain. He is now living in Page Co.

BRENNECKE, CHAS., money loaner; born in Prussia July 4, 1814; learned the business of an architect and carpenter; came to America in 1840; he lived at Harper's Ferry, and built the bridge there. He married Miss Catharine Reimschneider, from Germany, June 28, 1844, at Cumberland, Md., they lived in Cumberland, Md., nine years, and came to Iowa in 1854, and located at Timber Creek; they were among the early settlers; he has a farm, saw-mill and grist-mill there; he lived there until 1866, when he came to this city, and since then, aside from looking after his interests, and loaning money; he started to Europe in May, and is now in the old country, visiting old friends there; they have six children—Emma; Augusta, Johanna, John, Frank and Nellie; they have lost one daughter—Lena.

Britt, W. L., teamster.

Broadhead, John, jeweler.

Bromley, C. E., dry goods and clothing.

Brown, Andrew, laborer.

Brown, L. W., carpenter.

BROWN, TIMOTHY, attorney at law, firm of Brown & Binford; born near Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1827; he was brought up on a farm, attending school during the Win-

ters; he was afterward a student in the Unadilla Academy; he then engaged in teaching in district and select schools; when 21 years of age, he became a student in the office of Hon. J. C. Gregory of Unadilla; after two years' study, he entered the office of his uncle, Elijah Brown, of Milford, and was admitted to to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State; in 1855 he came to Iowa, and settled in Toledo, Tama Co.; in 1857, he came to Marshalltown, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been here twenty-one years, acquiring an extensive and remunerative practice. He married Miss Laura Wheeler, from Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1857; they have three children—Mary A., L. Willie and Fred Arthur; lost one son in infancy.

Brown, William S., teamster.

BRUSH, WILLIAM R., assistant engineer, water works; born in Clay Co., Ind., Jan. 9, 1837, and removed to Bond Co., Ill., when 9 years of age; came to this State and county in 1854; they came by wagon, and were twenty days on the way. He was in the army; enlisted in the 5th I. V. I., Co. D; was in the battles of Iuka, Miss., Corinth, New Madrid and at Island No. 10; was wounded in the battle of Iuka. After the war, he went to Colorado, and was engaged in the lumber business for seven years, and then returned here. Married Miss Minerva A. Dixon, from Pennsylvania, Feb. 22, 1870; they have one adopted daughter—Anna.

Buchwald, Charles, saloon.

Buhl, John, brewery.

BULLOCK, J. C., firm of J. C. Bullock & Co., dealers in general hardware and house furnishing goods; born in Fulton Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1842; lived there until 50 years of age. Was in the army; enlisted in the 153d N. Y. V. I., Co. E; was in a number of battles; among them were Pleasant Hills, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek; at the battle of Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864, he was taken prisoner, and confined in Libby Prison, and at Salisbury, N. C., for four months. After his return from the war, he was in business in New York, and in the grocery business four years in Whitewater, Wis.; came to Marshalltown in Feb., 1878, and with his brother engaged in the hardware business. Married Miss Libby Davis from Palatine, N. Y., in 1868; they have one son—Davis J. Bullock.

BUNCE, NATHANIEL L., vineyard and fruits; born in Huron Co., Ohio, May 8, 1829; received his education and studied medicine and graduated at the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, in 1851; he came to Marshalltown and located here in August, 1857, and engaged in practicing his profession; his practice called him all over this section of the country, and he has frequently ridden fifty to 100 miles before returning home; and swimming the river and being surrounded by prairie fires, and chasing wolves were frequent incidents in his early practice; after some six or eight years, he was obliged, on account of his health, to give up his practice; was afterward engaged in the drug business, and selling goods; for the past few years, he has given his attention to cultivating grapes and small fruits, and is now improving a very fine place. He was appointed by the Governor, Surgeon at Camp McClelland, and aided in the recruiting service during the war. He holds the office of City Councilman. Married Miss Catharine A. Bristol July 3, 1852; she was born in Sussex Co., New Jersey, and removed to Ohio when 16 years of age.

Burke, Martin, laborer, C. R. R.

BURKHART, CHARLES J., editor *Statesman*.

Burritt, B. L., attorney.

Burrington, P. V., paymaster C. R. R.

Butts, David, fireman, C. R. R.

CALDWELL, BROOKS C., farmer, S. 33.

CALHOUN, W. H., agent and dealer in agricultural implements; born in Bedford Co., Penn., May 27, 1836; when 10 years of age, he removed to the mineral regions of Western Maryland, and was brought up there; when 20 years of age, with his knapsack on his back, he started for Illinois, and located in Ogle Co.; he lived there and in Northern Illinois until 1865, when he came to Iowa, to Marshalltown; he opened a farm, and the following year

engaged in business, and has continued in it for the past twelve years. He has held the office of City Councilman for the past ten years, and was one of the committee for building the water works. He married Miss Louisa DeVore, from Bedford Co., Penn. in Nov., 1857; they have eight children—Clara A., Emma J., Ella, Albert C., Frank D., Willie H., Hattie and Lulu.

Cammick, James, painter.

Canfield, G. L., mason.

Canfield, J., runs on railroad.

Cavenaugh, J., round house, C. R. R.

Carlson, C. P., laborer.

CARNEY, JAMES L., attorney at law; born in Lawrence, Essex Co., Mass., July 29, 1847, and lived in Massachusetts until 6 years of age, and then removed to Pennsylvania, and afterward to Ohio, and came to Poweshiek Co., Iowa, in 1858; he received his education, and graduated at Iowa College, at Grinnell, in 1871, and took degree of B. S.; he then entered a law school, the State University at Iowa City, and graduated in 1873,; he came to this city and has practiced his profession here.

Carpenter, A. A., teamster.

Carpenter, C. S., coal dealer.

Carpenter, J. M., butter and egg dealer.

CARTER, GEO. W., DR., physician; was born in England, April 18, 1827; he came to America when 7 years of age; he lived in New York, and began the study of his profession there in 1850; he removed to Michigan to attend the university there; he completed his professional education and graduated in 1853; after spending the Summer in Chicago, he came to Davenport, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was in the army; went as Assistant Surgeon of the 9th I. V. I., until May, 1863, when he was transferred and promoted to Surgeon of the 3d I. V. C., and was with that regiment until he was mustered out in the Fall of 1865. He came to Marshalltown in the Fall of 1868, and since then has practiced his profession here. He married Miss Cordelia N. Parks, from Genesee Co., N. Y., in Feb., 1855.

Cassiday, Michael, laborer.

Caswell, Obed, attorney.

Chalfant, E. B., carpenter.

CHAPIN, E. N., Postmaster, and publisher of the *Marshall Times*; born in Tyringham, Berkshire Co., Mass., June 5, 1822; lived in Massachusetts twenty-seven years; went to California in 1849; was there five years and returned to Massachusetts in 1854; came to Iowa, and arrived in this county in June, 1855; he went to Rock Island after a load of groceries, also carted flour from Oskaloosa, which was the nearest flour-mill; in 1856, he commenced publishing the *Iowa Central Journal*; sold out to his partner, Mr. Barnhart, who moved the office to this town and they started the *Marshall County Times*; Mr. Chapin has been connected with it most of the time since, and now the paper has a daily and weekly issue. Has held the office of Supervisor of this county; was appointed Postmaster under President Lincoln, and was the first government officer removed by Andrew Johnson for political reasons; he was again appointed Postmaster by President Grant in March, 1876. Married Elizabeth Moore of Washington, Penn., in 1857.

CHAPMAN, W. A., DR., physician; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Sept 11, 1844; lived in Ohio until 16 years of age, and removed to Iowa, returned to Ohio and studied medicine and graduated in the Cleveland Medical College in the Spring of 1868; he then came to Poweshiek Co., and practiced medicine until 1872, when he came to Marshalltown, and since then has practiced his profession here. Was in the army in the 4th I. V. C., Co. E, and was in the service for eighteen months. Married Miss Mary L. Clark from Poweshiek Co., Iowa, in Nov., 1868; they have two children—Alma J. and William H.; they lost one son.

CHILDS, JOHN, bee keeper; born in Massachusetts, Jan. 8, 1815; removed in infancy to Steuben Co., N. Y., where he lived until 26 years of age, and then removed to Ohio. Married Miss Lodency Force; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y.; they started to Iowa in May, 1853, coming to La Salle, Ill., and from there by wagon, spending the Winter

near Princeton, and came on here in the Spring; arrived in Marshalltown in May, being among the first settlers; he bought a claim of William Ralls, of 320 acres, north of and adjoining Main street, and built the first frame house in the town; the first meeting in this town was held in their log house, thirteen feet square; in 1855, they went back to Ohio with their own team; on the way, their child was taken sick, and Mr. Childs was also sick; Mrs. Childs sat under the wagon all night long, out on the prairie, holding her little child in her arms, and watching it by a lighted candle, expecting it would die in her arms before morning; they have two children—Mrs. Louisa Choate, and Mrs. R. E. Sears; they have lost one son—Benjamin, and two daughters—Adelaide and Edith.

Chindstrind, James, blacksmith.
Chrisford, John, cabinet maker.
Choate, John P., engineer, C. R. R.
Choate, M. M., wood dealer.
Church, H. A., stock dealer.
Cisne, C. J., carpenter.
Clark, A. G., clerk.
Clark, B. C., law student.
Clark, Chister, mason.
Clark, R. K., far., S. 31.
Clark, S. H., dairy.
Clark, Thomas, butcher.

COBURN, JOHN C., of the firm of of Coburn & Rewey, carriage makers; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1842; removed to Wisconsin when 2 years of age; learned his trade there. He enlisted in the 22d Regt. Wis. V. I., Co. D; was at the battles of Spring Hill and Brentwood Station, Tenn.; was taken prisoner; was with Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga to the close of the war. He came here in 1868, and since then has been engaged in his present business. He married Miss Sadie Shirk, from Pennsylvania, Oct. 21, 1871; they have one son—George O., born Dec. 3, 1875.

Colburn, J. C., wagon maker.
Cole, Albert, carpenter.
Cole, Thomas, far., S. 34.
Cole, William, carpenter.
Collins, Morris, section boss, C. R. R.
Colly, J. I., mason.
Collyer, Henry, butter, eggs and fruit.
Colt, J. C.
Colt, John F.
Colton, F. D., carpenter.
Cook, E. C., real estate.
Cooper, A. B., cooper.
Cooper, A. B., grocer.
Cooper, A. S., laborer.
Coppock, J. A., carpenter.
Coppock, W. R., gloves and mittens.

COX, A. B., proprietor of the Bowler House at the depot of the C., N. W and Central R. R. of Iowa.

Craig, George L., tinsmith.
Craig, James, laborer.
Craig, Wm. T., mail agent.
Crambee, J. A., carpenter.
Crandall, E. E., laborer.
Crawford, E., laborer.
Crawford, Edwin, teamster.
Crellen, Cesar, laborer.
Crellen, John, laborer.
Cronkleton, O. T., stock dealer.
Culp, S. R., sewing machine agent.

CUMMINGS, WILLIAM C., DR., physician; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1829. After receiving his education, he graduated at Geneva, N. Y., and practiced his profession at Great Bend, Susquehanna Co., and also in Broome Co., near Binghamton, for several years; then attended a medical college at Albany and graduated again, and came to Iowa and located for a short time at Eddyville, and then located near Oskaloosa. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he was among the first to offer his services to the Government; all of his father's family were extreme Seymour Democrats, and he was the only Republican, and the only one of the family name that was loyal to the Government during the war. He was appointed First Assist. Surgeon of the 10th I. V. I., and had not been out ten days before he was made Brigade Surgeon; on account of ill health he was obliged to return home; then went in the field again; was detailed and had charge of General Hospital at Corinth; he was in the service eighteen months, and it cost him over $800 more than he received; after the war, he returned to Oskaloosa, and came here in 1865, and since then he has practiced his profession here. Married Miss Mary Lounsbery, from Windsor, N. Y., in 1852; they have

two children—William C. and Ben Franklin; lost one daughter in infancy.

Cunningham, C. P., engineer.

CUNNINGHAM, D. W., of the firm of Cunningham & Jones, lumber dealers; he was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., March 20, 1828; studied civil engineering, and was in the State Engineer Corps in the enlargement of the Erie Canal; in 1850, he went South on account of his health; was connected with building railroads there. He became intimately acquainted with many leading men—Calhoun, Pickens, Keit, Rheitt, Wade Hampton, Colonel Orr, and many others. Upon the breaking out of the war, he came North, sacrificing all of his interests there; came to Lyons, Iowa, without a cent, and when the railroad reached here, he came to Marshall, and engaged in the lumber business. Married Miss Elizabeth Raymond, from Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y., in November, 1865; they have three children—Artie, Charlie and Willie.

Curtis, J. F., carpenter.

DAILY, JOSEPH, shoemaker.

Daniels, John, laborer.

Darling, John, machinist.

Dart, J. T., with Iowa Building Co.

Dart, L. S., carpenter.

DATESMAN, PETER, photographic artist; born in Northampton Co., Penn., Aug. 15, 1832; he lived in Pennsylvania twenty-three years and came to Iowa in 1855; came to Marshalltown the same year, and is one of the early settlers; he commenced the study of his profession and has been engaged in the business since then, twenty-two years, and longer than any artist in the county. He married Miss Fannie M. Gerhart from Pennsylvania Jan. 12, 1865; they have two children—Lillie and Clara.

Davis, Patrick, lab. C. R. R.

Dean, DeWitt, clerk.

DEITRICH, E. W., retired; born in Adams Co., Penn., and lived in that State for twenty-two years; then removed to Ohio and lived there until 1854; he came to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1855, and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade; then sold out and went to Wisconsin in 1861, and engaged in the grocery trade at Green Bay; afterward in the Planing Mill business until 1869, when he came to Marshalltown and engaged in mercantile business; he was burned out May 4, 1872; he rebuilt his store and again went into business and continued for a time and then sold out. Married Mrs. Ann Tanner, formerly Miss Ann Whiler, from England; they have two children—Francis Ann and John Edward, is book keeper for J. W. Bracket; he has one son, Thomas, by his first wife; he is not living.

Detereck, J. F., cigar maker.

Diesing, Charles, gardener.

Diesing, Louis, gardener.

Dishmer, John, miller.

DOOLITTLE, MYRON O., grain dealer; born in Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York, May 4, 1822; he lived in York State until 1862, when he removed to Michigan, and lived there two years and came to Iowa, to Marshall Co., and engaged in farming for three years; run the Anson House for eighteen months, and since then has been engaged in the grain business. Married Miss Adaline C. Anson, from Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 12, 1855; they have four children—William, Ella, Clara, Mabel and have lost two daughters.

Doty, F. A., carpenter.

Downer, J. D., farmer and stock dealer.

Draper, V. V., tailor.

DRUM, CHARLES, firm of Drum & Heald, dealers in groceries and provisions; born in Union Co., Penn., July 24, 1839; he lived there seventeen years and came with his parents to Iowa; they were six weeks on the way and got here in Marshall County June 27, 1856; they were early settlers. He married Miss Anna Windish in Marshalltown Aug. 23, 1868; they have one daughter—Maud; they have lost two sons—Harry and Martin.

Drum, John, teamster.

Duer, Fred. E., carpenter.

DUGUID, CORTLAND, merchant and dealer in groceries and crockery; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 20, 1826; he lived in that State until 1856, then removed to Virginia, in Fairfax Co., near Bull Run battle

ground; he came to Knox Co., Ill., for two years, and came to Marshalltown in 1866 and engaged in his present business in the same location he now occupies. He married Miss Jane Vincent, from Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1848; they have three children—Eva, Mary I. and Emma.

Dunham, S. P., painter.

Durant, Alfred, pattern maker.

Durell, H. E., livery stable.

EARLE, G. M., retired.

East, H. D., furniture dealer.

EAST, WILLIAM, firm of William East & Son, furniture dealers; born in Berkshire, England, March 12, 1824, and came to America in 1840; went to Rochester, N. Y., and engaged in chair making; came to Iowa, to Marshalltown in April, 1862. There was not a foot of sidewalk, nor a church in this town at that time. He engaged in the furniture business in December, 1862, and has been in the business for sixteen years; the oldest furniture dealer here. Holds office of City Alderman, is serving his sixth year. Married Harriet J. Ranney, from Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1848; they have four children—Harry D., Mary, William R. and George.

Eastabrook, R., ins. and real estate agent.

EASTMAN, HENRY W., Freight and Ticket Agent C. & N. W. R. R.; born in Littleton, N. H., Oct. 13, 1831; lived there twenty-one years, and removed to Illinois, to Elgin, and entered the employ of the Galena & Chicago Union R. R., now the C. & N. W. R. R. Upon the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in the 52d Regt. Ill. V. I., Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861; he was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and in the siege of Atlanta, and in many fights and skirmishes; after the war, he returned to the C. & N. W. R. R. again. He held office of Postmaster at Clintonville during all of Buchanan's and part of Pierce's administration. He came to Iowa; was at Cedar Rapids three years, and was also Agent at Tama City four years, and came here December, 1876. He has been connected with the C. & N. W. R. R. since 1853—for twenty-five years, except while he was in the army; one of the oldest officers on the road. He married Miss H. M. Guptill, from Keeseville, N. Y., in April, 1856.

Edwards, Albert, tinner.

Edwards, J. S., agent Hayworth Fence Co.

Ehle, Mark, firm B. T. Frederick Co., Foundry.

Eich, Christopher, mason.

Eich, Chris., Jr., laborer.

Elliott, O. F., farmer.

ELLIS, F. M., architect; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., July 18, 1837; learned the business and trade of architect and builder; removed to Pennsylvania; lived there eleven years; then came to Chicago and was there five years; was architect and superintendent of many fine buildings there; came to Marshalltown in 1876, and since then has taken a leading position in his business, which extends over this part of the State. Married Miss Martha J. Davis, from the State of New York, in 1862.

Englehart, Andrew, retired.

Englehart, A., laborer.

Engstrom, J. A., clerk.

Entriken, J. E., farmer.

Evans, S. W., farmer.

FERLL, M. B.

Ferguson, G. W., farmer, Sec. 25.

FISHER, WILLIAM, Chief Engineer of Marshalltown Water Works; born in England Sept. 2, 1838, and came to America when 10 years of age; came to Iowa in 1852; commenced learning engineering and was in machine shops ten years; was in the army. Enlisted in Co. A, 1st Iowa V. I.; was in the battle of Wilson Creek; saw Gen. Lyon when he was killed. He assisted in building the water works, and run them for a while. He built water works at Anamosa in 1875, and in Muscatine in 1876; was employed to take charge of the works here Sept. 5, 1876. Married Martha Loucks, from New York, Sept. 15, 1861; she was born in 1840; they have two children—Lizzie J. and Lillie May.

Fleming, Peter, merchant tailor.

Fletcher, T. J., cashier 1st National Bank.

Force, Isaac, furniture.

Ford, Calvin.

Ford, F. L., carpenter.

FORNEY, HENRY, retired; born in Franklin Co., Pa., May 6, 1820, and

lived there twenty-two years, and learned the wagon making business; he removed to Ohio and to Michigan, and then to La Porte, Ind., and lived there until coming to Iowa, and arrived in Marshalltown May 6, 1856; he engaged in carpenter work and building and dealing in land; he is one of the early settlers, having lived here over twenty-two years. He married Mrs. E. A. Brown, formerly Miss E. A. Williams, from Seneca Co., Ohio, Aug. 18, 1859; they have five children—Calvin H., Russell, Edith R., Maurice and Lee. Mrs. Forney has one son—Arthur, by her first husband.

Forney, Jerry, grocer.

Frazier, James, mason.

FREDERICK, B. T., firm of B. T. Frederick & Co., proprietors of the Marshall Iron, Brass and Stove Foundry and Machine Shops; born in Fredericktown, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1834; he lived in Ohio and Pennsylvania eighteen years; came to this town in 1855, and engaged in selling dry goods, in the Winter of 1855–56; has ridden over the prairie all day when the thermometer was 33° below zero; in 1857, went to California, and returned in 1859; lived in Mahaska County four years; in 1864, he bought one-half interest in his present business, in which he has built up a large and extensive trade in this State, Minnesota and Dakota; he is Director in the First National Bank. Married Miss W. T. Putnam, from Ohio, April 24, 1860; they have three children—Bethsheba L., Mary E. and Maggie Belle; they lost two little girls—Addie F. and Gem.

FRENCH, ALFRED N., Auditor Marshall County; born in Charleston, Portage Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1838; lived in Ohio until 17 years of age; he lived in New York and Pennsylvania; came to Iowa in 1859. Was in the army; enlisted in the 19th Regiment Ohio Infantry, Company D; was in the battle of Rich Mountain. After leaving the army, came to this county, and engaged in building. He was appointed Deputy County Auditor in September, 1871; he was appointed Auditor of this county in the Fall of 1873, and was elected Auditor in 1875, and was re-elected in 1877. Married Miss Sarah J. Howell, from Ohio, July 12, 1863; they have four children—Fred B., Elsie, Mabel and Ray; lost one son.

Frisbie, J. H. H., City Treasurer and Deputy County Treasurer.

Friedland, John, laborer.

Fuller, D., traveling agent.

GAFNY, JOHN, fruit wagon.

Gannon, Thomas, saloon.

Gebhart, Isaac, physician.

Gifford, C.

GILCHRIST, J. M., of the firm of of B. F. Frederick & Co.; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1836; after his father's death, he had charge of the farm, until 22 years of age; then went to Wisconsin and taught school, and was engaged in engineer corps in Minnesota; went to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade for some years, and afterward became member of the firm of McKindly, Gilchrist & Co.; came to this city in 1874, and associated with Mr. Frederick in his present business. He is Secretary of the Northwestern Iron Fence Co. Married Miss Ida S. White, from New York, Jan. 19, 1876; they have one daughter—Jennie Gilchrist.

Gillespie, N., farmer.

GILMAN, CHARLES C., Chief Engineer of the Central R. R. of Iowa; was born in Chelsea, Mass., July 28, 1848; he received his education there; entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, and is a graduate from that institution; he came to Iowa in 1868, and for the past seven years has held the position of Chief Engineer of the Central R. R. of Iowa. He married Miss Lorette Eastman, daughter of Gov. Eastman, in December, 1872; they have two children—Carrie and Walter.

Ginder, G. W., grocer.

GINGRICH, E., miller, Woodbury Mills; born in Pennsylvania Oct. 24, 1825; lived in Pennsylvania twenty-one years, then went to Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1856, and came to Marshall Co. in 1859; has lived here nineteen years, and has been engaged in farming and the milling business. Married Mary Matthews, from Maryland, in 1848; they have five children—Ann Eliza,

Rhoda A., Alice S., Emma B. and Ulysses G.

GLICK, GEORGE, President of the First National Bank; born in Germany March 18, 1827; came to America, located in Mansfield, Ohio, and lived there until 1849; removed to Indiana, and in the Spring of 1850, went across the plains to California; was there five years, and returned to Ohio in 1855, and came to Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1856; engaged in the dry goods and grocery trade with Mr. Rice, one of the founders of the town; in 1858, he engaged in the drug business, and continued until 1870, when he engaged in the banking business; has been Director of the First National Bank since it was organized in 1864, and has been President for the past five years. Has held the office of Postmaster and town offices. Married Miss Jane Ziegenfelder, from Pickaway, Ohio, November 1, 1855; they have five children—Charles, Alice, Albert G., Frank and Fred.

Goff, S. D., carriage trimmer.

Goodrich, William, farmer.

Goss, George, sexton.

Gourley, Jas., farmer, Timber Creek.

Gowland, Frank, carpenter.

Greene, Merritt, agent Plow Works.

Gregory, Thaddeus, R. R. conductor.

Griffith, H., retired.

GRINNELL, JOHN, farmer and gardener; born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1815; he lived in New York State and Massachusetts until 1836; in 1837, he came to Chicago, when it was in its infancy; then he came to Lyons, Iowa; he made a claim on each side of the river; Clinton was called New York then; only three shanties there; in the Fall of 1859, he went to Detroit, and was in the shoe and leather business there ten years; in 1869, he came West again, and has been engaged in contracting on railroads and farming; he came here in 1877, and engaged in farming and gardening. He is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and also is Vice President of the State Agricultural Society, and has held town and school offices. He married Caroline Hulbert, from Schenectady, N. Y., in 1842; she died in Jan. 1872; they have one son—John T.; lost one son—George, and one daughter—Mary.

Griswold, F. H., shoemaker.

Groff, E. M., packs butter and eggs.

GRUMME, FRED, firm of Grumme Bros., dealers in leather and saddlery hardware; born in Germany Oct. 19, 1839; came to America in 1855; came to Galena, Ill., and learned his business of his brother there; after living in Kansas and Nebraska, came to Marshalltown in 1860; worked for E. A. Collins here; then engaged in business, firm of Murphy & Grumme; afterward, Willard & Grumme; in 1869, he and his brother William engaged in the business together. He married Mary Lindstrum, from Sweden, in 1866.

Gustafson, Fred, laborer.

HAYLE, E. R., farmer.

Haines, J. R., shoemaker.

Hall, Arthur, carpenter.

Hall, A. T., far., S. 30.

Hall, James, butter and eggs.

Halsted, G. W., laborer.

HAMBEL, JAMES W., retired farmer; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Nov. 17, 1820; he lived there twenty-five years, and moved to Michigan; he came to Iowa with his own team, and reached Iowa City Jan. 1, 1856, the day the railroad first reached there; he came to this county in 1856, and located here in Marshalltown, and engaged in the grocery trade; continued in business for fourteen years, and used to haul his goods from Iowa City here for nine years; he owns one farm of 330 acres, and one of sixty acres. Married Miss Lucelia Cole, from Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1858; they have three children—Ella, Cora and Bessie, and have lost one son—Harry.

HANNA, T. B., retired; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 22, 1818; he was engaged in the mercantile business at New Lisbon for some years, and in in 1850, he went to Lake Superior, and was in the trade there for three years, when he returned to New Lisbon, Ohio, and was engaged in the mercantile business there until 1865, when he came to Iowa, to Marshalltown bought a farm and engaged in stock business for a few years; he removed here in the city, but

still owns the undivided half of a farm of 400 acres. He has held town and school offices. Married Sophia T. Tabor, from Vermont, March 2, 1842; they have two children—Mrs. Nettie Adams, Cedar Rapids, and Mary, at home; they have lost one daughter—Lovina, and two sons—Oscar and William.

Hanson, Charles A., laborer.

Hanson, Charles, laborer.

Hanson, Nels P., blacksmith.

Haradon, A. F., attorney.

Hardy, T. H., harness and saddles.

Hargrave, R. W., attorney.

Harrington, L. P.

Harris, B., foundryman.

Harris, C. W., employ Central R. R.

Hartman, G. A., Street Commissioner.

HARTWELL, H. D., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 34; born in Canada Aug. 11, 1813; at a very early age, his parents removed to Huron Co., Ohio, where he lived until the Fall of 1854, when he came to Iowa, and located in this county upon the same farm where he now resides. He has been married twice; his first wife was Miss Sarah Rogers; they were married February 26, 1837, and she died Oct. 31, 1841; his present wife was Miss Elizabeth Rogers; they were married in Erie Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1843; she was born Oct. 23, 1825; the names of the children are Sarah E., born July 16, 1838; Henry E., May 21, 1840, he died Nov. 8, 1861; Horace R., Sept. 19, 1844, died Jan. 11, 1871; Louisa M., March 23, 1847, died Aug. 3, 1850; Calvin, Dec. 17, 1849; Mary E., March 24, 1852; Melvina, Oct. 25, 1854; John L., April 2, 1857; Martha E., Nov. 2, 1859, and died May 14, 1862. Henry E. enlisted in the 8th Regiment Iowa V. I., and died in the service at Springfield, Mo. Mr. Hartwell is one of the old settlers here; he owns a farm of 300 acres, and is a stanch Republican, and has held various offices of trust in this town and county.

Hartwell, O. E., teamster.

HASKELL, JAMES S., livery stable; born in Rome, New York, Feb. 13, 1848; lived in that State twenty-one years, and came to Boone, Iowa, and was engaged in the livery business there eight years, and in buying and selling horses; came to Marshalltown in Spring of 1877. Married Miss Delia C. Waldo, from Bridgewater, N. Y., in September, 1872. His grandfather was one of the founders of Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., and his father was Professor in the same institution.

Havens, John, laborer.

Haviland, M. H., insurance agent.

Hayne, John, retired farmer.

Haynes, J., shoemaker.

Headstrum, John, teamster.

Heald, Chester, retired.

HEALD, EDMUND, firm of Drum & Heald, dealers in groceries and provisions; born in La Porte Co., Ind., Jan. 28, 1843; he lived in Indiana until 13 years of age, and came with his parents in their own wagons to Iowa; they were eighteen days on the way, and arrived here in Marshalltown August 17, 1855; they were early settlers, and there was but little here when they came. Associated with Charles Drum; he engaged in his present business in October, 1877. He was in the army; enlisted in the 100-day service, in the 44th Regt. Iowa V. I., Co. G. He married Miss Ladrona Stone, from Canada, in January, 1870; they have two childrn—Clarence and little boy not named.

Healon, Matthew, on railroad.

Healon, Matthew, Jr., foreman.

Hearn, J. H., carpenter.

HEATH, J. D., contractor and builder; President Iowa Building and Manufacturing Co.; born in Lower Canada July 25, 1838; lived there twenty-seven years, and then came to Iowa in 1865, and since then has been engaged in contracting and building here. Was in the army; enlisted in Co. H, 10th Wis. V. I.; was in battles of Perrysville, Bridgeport, Stevenson, Ala.; was in service two years. Married Sarah A. Rhem, from Canada, in 1864; they have five children — J. Alton, Lyman H., Ada, Ida and Minnie.

Heighton, J. H., painter.

HEMMINGSEN, JOHN P., wagon maker; born in Denmark Feb. 2, 1841; learned his trade there and came to America in 1866; came to Moline, Ill., and came to Marshalltown, in 1867, and engaged in his business.

Married Mary Rasmussen, from Denmark, in April, 1870; they have one daughter; born June, 30, 1871; lost one daughter—Emma, born April 15, 1875, and died Dec. 9, 1877.

HENDERSON, HENRY C., attorney at law: firm of Henderson & Merriam; born in Brownsville, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1827; lived there until 8 years of age, and removed to Illinois in 1836, and lived there nine years; and removed to Iowa City; he lived in Johnson and Linn Counties three years; Was appointed Clerk in the First Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department; while there, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in August, 1852; in 1853, he entered the practice of his profession in partnership with Hon. G. W. Pleasant, now Judge of the Circuit Court; in Sept., 1856, he came to Marshalltown, and has practiced his profession here since, except two years when he was editor and proprietor of the *Marshall County Times*. In 1863, he was elected to the State Senate, and held that office four years; in 1864, he was Presidential Elector, and cast one-eighth of the vote of the State for Lincoln and Johnson. He married Miss Ianthe Fuller, of Stark Co., Ill., June 12, 1850; they have six sons and three daughters; lost two children.

Henly, A., coal, lime and cement.

Herbert, E. H., clerk court house.

Herbert, John, Saloon.

HICKOX, GEORGE S., Sheriff of Marshall Co.; born in Branch Co., Mich., Feb. 28, 1840; lived there fourteen years, and came to Iowa with his parents in an ox team; they were seven weeks and three days on the way, and arrived here in this county in Marion Township in 1854; they were among the early settlers and engaged in farming. Was in the army; enlisted in the 13th I. V. I., Co. H. He was elected Sheriff of Marshall Co. in 1875, and was re-elected in 1877. Married Miss Fannie Harris, from Pittsburgh, Penn., Aug. 3, 1862; they have four children—Hattie, Herbert H., Alma and Fanny.

Hitchcock, David, railroad employe.

Hixon, O. F., physician.

Hodgins, W. S., carpenter, C. R. R.

Hoeck, Henry, grain buyer.

Hokason, John, laborer.

Holindale, Charles, commission merchant.

HOLMES, JOSEPH, manufacturer of vinegar; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, April 9, 1836, and lived there until 17 years of age; then came with his parents with their own conveyance to Marshall Co., and arrived here Nov. 15, 1853. He married Miss Mary R. Arnold July 30, 1862; she was from Chautauqua Co., N.Y., and is a sister of the Hon. Delos Arnold. Mr. Holmes was engaged in mercantile business in Marietta, and afterward was in mercantile business in this city. Held the office of Postmaster at Marietta under President Lincoln's administration; has held the office of Township Treasurer and other town offices. Had two children—Hattie and Andrew; Hattie died in infancy, and Andrew was 10 years old at the time of his death.

HOLMES, LOT, retired farmer, born in Loudon Co., Va., in 1806, and lived in that State until 1833, and came to Columbiana Co., Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business; in 1853, with his family, started for Iowa, with two wagons and a carriage, and was five weeks on the way, and arrived in Marshall Co., Nov. 15, 1853, and located in Marietta and engaged in farming, being early settlers. He has carted wheat to Iowa City and Muscatine, and has sold wheat at 40 cents per bushel. He continued farming until 1864, and since then has made his home in Marietta and in this city. Mr. Holmes has always been prominently interested in the anti-slavery cause and at a time when it cost something to live up to his convictions. Married Mrs. Eliza Dixon Jan. 14, 1841; she was born May 26, 1816, and was a daughter of John, and granddaughter of Joshua Dixon, founders of Columbiana Co., Ohio.

Hollingshead, F. R., retired.

HOLT, L. E. B., physician; born in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 10, 1833, receiving his education in that State; removed to Whiteside Co., Ill., and studied medicine of his father, and graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853; practiced his profession in Illinois, and also in Texas.

Entered the army in Illinois, and, was Assistant Adjutant General of the 34th Regiment, and also in the 140th Regt. Ill. V. I.; was in the service three years and three months. After his return from the army, came to Marshalltown, and since then, has practiced his profession here. Holds the office of Coroner of this county. Has held the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, and also President, of the State Medical Society. Is now Adjutant of the 1st Regt. Iowa State Guards. Married Miss Nettie M. Ballow, from New York, in 1854; they have one son—Claude L.

Hopkins, F., tailor.

Harrigan, Peter, employe C. R. R.

Howe, Heman, retired.

HOWE, HENRY J., Secretary and Treasurer of the Le Grand Quarry Co.; was born in Northfield, Washington Co., Vt., Jan. 2, 1848; he received his education at what is now known as Norwich University, and lived in Vermont until 1869, when he came to Iowa, and was connected with the Clinton National Bank; he came to Marshalltown in 1873. He has the financial management of the Company; they also do an extensive loan business. He is Secretary of the Le Grand Water Power Co., and is Director of the Marshalltown & Sioux City R. R. He married Miss Anna L. Belknap, daughter of Lorenzo Belknap, of Northfield, Vt., May 31, 1876.

HOWES, J. C., proprietor of Howe's Vitapathic Institute; born in Somerset Co., Me., July 10, 1840, and received his education in that State; prepared himself for a physician; he came to Iowa in 1863, and came to Marshalltown in 1871; he passed through College, the Vitapathic System, at Cincinnati, Ohio; he established his Institute here in 1874, and it is the only one in this State. He belongs to the Reincorporation of the Vitapathic School of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is one of the four members of the School Vitapathic American Health College; one of the members promoted to the ministry of the Religio-Philosophical Medical College. Married Sophia Rickel, from Eldora, Iowa, in April, 1878.

Hoyt, Amasa, employe C. R. R.

Hublar, Isaac, laborer.

Hubler, Jacob, laborer.

HUGHES, JOHN B., retired farmer; born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Dec. 16, 1826, and came with his parents to Tazewell Co., Ill., when 4 years of age; was raised on a farm, and came alone on horseback to Iowa; came to Van Buren Co. in the Spring of 1852, and came to Marshall Co. in the Summer of 1852; located 200 acres of land with land warrant, he bought at 90c. per acre; he then went to Van Buren Co. after his wife, and moved in a log house with two other families; three families lived in one room, which they used for a parlor, bedroom and kitchen, and they always had room for their friends; they were among the earliest settlers there; the first crop of wheat he raised he took to Oskaloosa, 65 miles, to mill. Mr. Hughes has lived here over twenty-five years, and has cultivated the soil over twenty-five years, and has never had the failure of a crop, but he has had enough for feed and seed; when he came, he only had $200 and a team, and now, by industry and good management, he owns over 1,000 acres of land. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and County Surveyor and other town and school offices. Married Martha J. Reed, from Guernsey Co., Ohio, in December, 1851; they have six children—Walter S. is in the navy, graduated June 21, 1875; Mrs. Lizzie Burnside, Mrs. Laura Smith, John, Charles and Adella.

Hull, Samuel, carpenter.

INGLEDUE, J. L., farmer, S. 28.

JACKSON, HANS, laborer.

Janney, A., clerk.

JARVIS, BENJAMIN, photograph artist; born in England Oct. 1, 1835; came to America about Jan. 1, 1855; he lived in Germantown, Philadelphia, and came to Iowa in 1857, and was engaged in building. He was in the army; enlisted in the 5th I. V. I., Co. D, under Capt. Rice; he was in the battles of Iuka, Champion Hills, in the siege of Vicksburg and taking of Jackson; was wounded at the battle of Champion Hills. He has been engaged in his present business four years and a half.

He married Miss Ida L. Bishop, from Illinois, in 1864; they have three children—Lucius E., Blanche A. and Grace B.

Johnson, Christ, laborer.
Johnson, Charles, laborer.
Johnson, George, laborer.
Johnson, Hans, laborer.
Johnson, Isaac, far., Sec. 30.
Johnson, J. P., painter.
Johnson, John, painter.
Johnson, John B., painter.
Johnson, Lewis, clerk.
Johnson, Nels, tailor.
Johnson, Simon, laborer.
Johnson, William, blacksmith.
Johnston, J. H., laborer.

JOHNSTON, JOSEPH H., firm of Ketchum & Johnston, dealers in agricultural implements and farm machinery; born in Warren Co., N. J., Oct 16, 1839; when 13 years of age, removed to Rock Island Co., Ill.; was in the army. Enlisted in Co. G, 126th Ill. V. I.; was in the siege of Vicksburg, taking of Little Rock, and on the White River Expedition after Price; in the service three years and never got a scratch. Came to Iowa in 1865; engaged in the grocery business, and was burned out; he engaged in the agricultural implement business, and afterward became associated with Mr. Ketchum, his present partner. Was Foreman of the Alert Hose Co. until the water works were built. Married Miss Libbie C. Gilbert, from Princeton, Ill., Oct. 31, 1865.

Johnston, L. F., Court House.

JOHNSTON, THEO., Assistant Postmaster; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 1, 1844; when 10 years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa; in 1854, lived in Iowa City one year, and came to Marshalltown in 1855; is one of the early settlers; only few people and few houses here then. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster in 1864; since then, with the exception of six months during Andrew Johnson's administration, he has held that position. He married Miss Martha Jones, from Ohio, Oct. 14, 1871; they have one daughter—May.

Jondro, Francis, carpenter.

JONES, E. R., Clerk of Courts of Marshall County; born in Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 29, 1837, lived in Ohio nine years, then removed to the State of Wisconsin, and lived there four years, then went to Boston and attended school for three years, and afterward engaged in mercantile business for seven years; came to Wisconsin and lived there four years, and came to Marshall County in 1865; engaged in farming for eight years. Was elected Clerk of the Courts in 1873 and was re-elected in 1874, and again re-elected in 1876; he has held town and school offices. Married Miss Louise Bear, from Rock Co., Wis., in January, 1864; they have three children—Anna M., Theresa P. and Edwin Lawrence.

Jones, H. C., baggageman C. & N. W. Ry.
Jones, J. D. real estate.
Jones, Job, mason.
Jones, Samuel, tailor.
Jordon, Michael, blacksmith.

KATELL, DANIEL, laborer.

KAUFMANN, F. S., merchant; dealer in hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, 121 West Main street; born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1845, and at an early age removed with his parents to Sterling, Whiteside Co., Ill., and lived there twenty-five years and came to Marshalltown in 1874, and since then he has been engaged in business here. Married Miss Fianna Burkholder, from Sterling, Whiteside Co., Ill., they have one son—Branch L.

Kavanaugh, M. L., employe R. R.
Keiff, Michael, employe Central R. R.

KEIM, P. R., Agent American and U. S. Express Companies; born in Reading, Pa., May 23, 1850; lived in Pennsylvania until 5 years of age, and came to Iowa, then returned to Reading, Pa., until 1861, when he again came to Iowa, and lived in Cedar Rapids and Clinton; was express messenger on the C. & N. W. R. R.; in 1877, he was appointed to his present position. Married Miss Lilly Seymour, from Fairfield, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1876.

Keinsing, Augustus, teamster.
Keltz, Peter, laborer.
Kempline, C. M., foreman Oil Mill.
Kennedy, James, Jr., grocer.

KETCHUM, N. S., firm of Ketchum & Johnston, dealers in agricultural im-

plements and farming machinery; born in Warren Co., N. J., June 25, 1839; when 13 years of age, removed to Rock Island Co., Ill.; arrived there June 19, 1852; they came by wagon; he came to Marshalltown in Jan., 1862; he engaged in the agricultural implement business; was associated with E. G. Sleight; afterward, Mr. Johnston, his present partner, became associated with him. He is the oldest man in the business in this county, and they do a very large and extensive business. Married Miss Helen Peoples, from Scott Co., Iowa, Oct. 10, 1860; they have two children —Edwin S. and Helen.

Kierulff, B. F., surgeon.

Kierulff, I. N., attorney.

Kilbourn, L. S., insurance and real estate.

Kime, George, W., rendering.

Kimes, J. C., blacksmith.

Knepper, Germanus, dentist.

KNEPPER, GERMANUS, surgeon dentist; born in Somerset Co., Penn., July 30, 1838; when 7 years of age, removed to Maryland, and then to Virginia; came to Dixon, Ill., in 1860, and studied dentistry; he came to Marshalltown in 1866, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and is the oldest dentist in his practice here. He was in the army; enlisted in Co. H, 69th Ill. V. I., three-months service; then went in Battery F, light artillery; was in the battles of Resaca, Dallas and in front of Atlanta, Sept. 22 and 28, and at Lovejoy and other places; was wounded at New Hope Church, Georgia. Married Miss Jennie E. Hamaker, from Lancaster Co., Penn., in Oct., 1872; they have one daughter—Jessie.

KREUTZER, PETER, firm of Kreutzer & Wassem, furniture manufacturers; born in Germany Aug. 31, 1835, and learned his trade there; came to America in 1852, and lived in New York City for three years; then returned to Germany; came again to this country in 1856; came to Iowa the same year, and arrived here in Marshalltown the day James Buchanan was elected President; there were only seventeen houses here at that time; he was one of the earliest settlers; worked at the carpenter's trade, and afterward engaged in the furniture business. He only had $180 when he came, and now they do a large business, employing twenty-six men and ship their goods through this State and Minnesota. Married Margaret Wassem, from Germany, in Marshalltown, in Aug., 1858; they have eight children —Charlie, Mary, Emma, Carrie, Nellie, Freddie, Bertha and Bessie; lost one daughter—Katie.

Kroger, George, abstract maker.

Kunkle, E., engineer.

LACEY, S., grocer.

LAHYM, JAMES, retired farmer; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 14, 1822; lived in York State for twenty-two years, then removed to Michigan, and engaged in farming. He married Miss Amanda L. Hickox Dec. 27, 1847; she was born in Ohio and raised in Michigan; in 1852, they started for Iowa; his neighbor had a team and he had a wagon, and so they started, driving cattle, and was three weeks and three days on the way, and arrived in this county July 3, 1852, and they only had $2 in money left; located in Marion Tp.; they moved into a cabin without any roof, floor, door or window; they were among the earliest settlers there; he made a claim of 240 acres; they only had 200 pounds of flour the first year they came, but had venison and corn meal; his wife cooked outdoors entirely until October, the first year, and afterward taught a little school. He split 5,000 rails and 1,000 stakes, and carted them, for a yoke of steers; he used to cart grain to Iowa City, and has sold wheat at forty-five cents per bushel; he still owns a farm of 105 acres. They have three children—Stephen, Edward and Mrs. Ella Watt; they lost one daughter —Hansi.

Lander, Charles J., druggist.

LANG, JAMES, DR., physician; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., July 15, 1831; received his education there, and studied medicine; attended lectures in Vermont and in the city of New York, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1854; practiced medicine in Vermont until 1864, then came to Marshalltown, and has practiced his profession here for fourteen years. Holds the office of Examining Surgeon

for Pensions, and has been President of Marshall Co. Medical Association. Married Miss Lizzie B. Bovee, from Peacham, Vt., in 1855; they have three children, one of them adopted—Carrie J., Fred S. and J. Elton; they have lost four children.

Larson, John, laborer.
Larson, John, janitor public school.
Larson, Nels, teamster.
Laughlin, Francis, employe C. R. R.
Lawler, W. T., employe C. R. R.
Lawrence, M. D., carriage maker.
Leach, J. A., house mover.
Lee, Elias, merchant.
Lee, Frank C., laborer.
Lee, J. D., carpenter.
Lee, James H., carpenter.

LEMERT, E. L, attorney, firm of Sears & Lemert; born in Licking Co., Ohio, Sept. 22, 1845, and received his education at Hiram College, Portage Co., Ohio; attended the law department of Michigan University, and was admitted to the bar here in 1876; since then, he has practiced his profession here. He was in the army; enlisted in the 42d Ohio V. I., Co. A, under Gen. Garfield; was wounded at the battle of Champion Hills, and taken prisoner; he was in eleven battles. Married Miss Ellen Van Voorhis, from Knox Co., Ohio, in 1870; they have three children —Beverly, Paul and Townsend.

LETTS, FRANK C., firm of Jordan & Letts, dealer in dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes; born in Magnolia, Putnam Co., Ill., April 28, 1855; when 5 years of age, he removed to Muscatine, Iowa; he received his education in Illinois, and in Dayton, Ohio; after leaving school, he entered a store at Afton, and then went to Chicago, and was with Field, Leiter & Co., and was afterward with A. T. Stewart & Co.; in Aug., 1877, he associated himself with Mr. Jordan, of Ottumwa, and engaged in their present business in this city; Mr. Lett, is having the management of the business here.

Lindsay, A. M., mason.
Lindsay, R. C., mason.
Lindstett, John, mason.
Lingren, Peter, laborer.
Long, J. S., carpenter.
Long, William, carpenter.
Loree, A. M., hardware.
Loveland, S. L., soap manufacturers.

LUCAS, NATHANIEL, retired; loans money; born in Bennington Co., Vt., near the old battle ground, March 25, 1799; when 10 years of age, he removed to the northern part of the State of New York; at that time it was a very wild part of the country; after living there five years, he returned to Vermont and learned the trade of wagon maker, and worked at his trade thirteen years; in 1821, he went to New York State again, and engaged in the wagon-making business; in 1840, he moved to Erie Co., New York; he moved to Marshalltown in 1869, and since then has been engaged in loaning money here; when he commenced in life, he had nothing, and only got $30 a year, and only went to school a very short time, and afterward supported his father and mother, refusing aid and help when offered to him by his uncle. He was married twice. He married Miss Sarah Watson at Easton, Washington Co., Sept. 24, 1822; she died April 28, 1873. He married Sarah R. Speers, from Pennsylvania, June 7, 1875. Mr. Lucas' father lost all his property in the revolutionary war; he was a minute man.

Lundstrum, Gus., laborer.
Lundstrum, J. P., mason.
Lynch, E. B., night watchman, C. R. R

MC CLURE, C. W., employe of Central R. R.

McBRIDE, W. S., DR., of the firm of McBride & Will, druggists; born in Richland Co., Ohio, Dec. 12, 1822; he lived in Ohio till 14 years old, and then removed to Indiana; he studied medicine and graduated at the Indiana Medical College; commenced practicing medicine in 1847; came to Iowa, in 1853, and located at Mt. Vernon, Linn County; also practiced his profession in Jefferson, Greene Co., and was the only physician in that county during the war; came to Marshalltown in 1870, and associated with his present partner, George Will. Married Miss Mary Chamberlin from Allentown, N. J., in 1847; they have three daughters—Ella, Clara and Maria; have lost three children.

McCollum, J. W.

McCOMBS, JAMES, of the firm of McCombs & Stone, livery, sale and boarding stable; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1836; lived in Ohio until 1862, when he came to Iowa to Marshall Co., and engaged in farming four years; came here in the city in 1866; has been engaged in the livery business since 1870. He married Miss Sarah Sharp, from Harrison Co., Ohio, April 5, 1858; they have four children —William Sharp, Sallie M., Charles J. and Harry F., and have lost one son and one daughter.

McCord, G. B., clerk.
McElroy, T. D., traveling agent.
McGowan, Charles, foreman R. R.
McGowan, James, employe R. R.
McGuire, John, laborer.
McKnitt, A. H., selling notions.
McKnight, D., laborer.
McLarman, O. H., teamster.
McKnight, Martin, employe R. R.
McLeran, S. R.
McManus, Samuel, employe Central R. R.
McMillen, E. C., Warden Iowa State Prison.
McMillan, Enos, farmer, Sec. 33.
Marcey, S., plasterer.
Males, Samuel, herding cattle.
Mallory, Ward, boarding house.

MANLY, JOHN C., General Freight Agent of the Central R. R. of Iowa; born in Schenectady, N. Y., May 15, 1846; he removed to Buffalo, and then to Chicago at an early age; he went to California across the plains, and was five months and ten days on the way; he was telegraph operator; he went to New Mexico and Arizona; after his return he was with the C. & N. W. R. R. at Clinton; was night Train Dispatcher there. He was in the army as telegraph operator, with Gen. Hurlbut and at the headquarters of Gen. Beach; after the war, he was head clerk in the South Branch offices of the C. & N. W. R. R. from 1865 to 1871; he has been connected with the Central R. R. of Iowa since 1871, and has occupied his present position of General Freight Agent since April, 1876. He married Miss Mary Carter, from Windsor, Vt., Oct. 10, 1876; they have one son — Carter Manly.

Marhel, Herman, mason.
Marshall, T. F., shoemaker.
Masters, O. M., wagon maker.
Mahews, J. R., Oriental Hotel.
Matthews, William, miller.
Matson, Nels, laborer.
Matter, Henry, mason.
Mead, A. B., railroad conductor.
Meeker, J. F., attorney.

MERRIMAN, H. L., attorney, firm of Henderson & Merriman; born in Peoria, Ill., June 12, 1843; he lived in Illinois until 19 years of age, and then went to Syracuse, N. Y., and studied his profession there, and completed his studies at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Ill.; was associated with his uncle for several years in Washington, D. C.; came to Marshalltown in 1869, and associated with Henry C. Henderson, in the practice of his profession. Has held the office of United States Commissioner. Married Miss Laura E. Cowles, from the State of New York, March 13, 1867; they have one son—Halsey C., and have lost one son in infancy.

MESSENGER, N. C., Recorder of Marshall Co.; born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Nov. 4, 1840; came to Iowa in 1854; attended college at Iowa City two years. Enlisted in the 22d I. V. I., Co. I; was First Sergeant for two years, then Second Lieutenant; was afterward commissioned First Lieutenant, and commanded his company most of the time; he was in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, where he was wounded; was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, and held three months and a half; was with Gen. Sheridan in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek; was severely wounded at the last battle he was in. Came to this county in 1868. Was elected Recorder of the county in 1872; re-elected in 1874, and again in 1876, and has received the nomination again in 1878. Married Miss S. J. Boyd, from West Liberty, in Oct., 1865; they had two children—Harry and Edith.

Mika, Louis, coal dealer.
Miller, Charles, carpenter.

MILLER, CHARLES A., foreman blacksmith shops, Central Railroad of

Iowa; born in Windsor Co., Vt., Nov. 22, 1845; learned his trade in Lebanon, N. H.; he came to Clinton, Iowa, in 1866, and completed his trade there; was in the employ of the C. & N. W. R. R. for six years, and came with this company in Feb., 1872. He married Miss Anna M. Benjamin, from Windsor Co., Vt., in Jan., 1870; they had one daughter; she is not living.

Miller, John F., farmer.

Mitchell, Daniel, laborer, R. R.

Moreland, Jared, fireman, R. R.

Morgan, H. A., carpenter.

Morgan, Hugh, prop. Central House.

MORGAN, JOSEPH W., dealer in clocks, watches, jewelry and plated ware; born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1838, and at an early age moved to Vermont, and afterward went to Wisconsin and lived there five years. He enlisted in the 2d Minn. V. C., Co. L, and was in service thirteen months. Came to Marshalltown in 1865, and learned the jewelry business. Married Miss Helen Lincoln, from the State of New York, in 1863; they have five children.

MORRILL, H. L., MAJ., Receiver and General Superintendent, Central R. R., of Iowa; born in Somerset Co., Me., April 4, 1836; he removed in infancy to Adams Co., Ill., near Quincy; he came to Iowa in 1841, and received his education in this State. Upon the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in the 1st Regt. Iowa V. C., from Keokuk, Co. A; he was in the battle of Black Water, Mo., and was in many skirmishes with the notorious guerrilla, Quantrell; was in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., and in skirmishes in Northern Missouri during the Price raid; was at Bayou Metre, and at the capture of Little Rock; was in many skirmishes in Tennessee, and with Gen. Custer in Texas; in 1864, he was promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant, and afterward was promoted Captain and Major by brevet; he was in the service four years and nine months. After the war, he was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, with Gen. Belknap, at Keokuk; then engaged in railroading in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. He held the office of Superintendent of the St. Louis & Southeastern R. R., and was appointed Receiver of the Cairo & Vincennes R. R. He was appointed Receiver of the Central R. R. of Iowa April 15, 1878, and took charge of the property, and assumed the management of the road May 1st. He married Miss Clara White, from Pennsylvania, Feb. 10, 1869; they have two children—Grace and Edith.

NASH, C., Jr., machinist.

NEIDIG, A. H., publisher *Marshall County Republican*; born in Carlisle, Penn., Sept. 5, 1840; when 10 years of age, came with parents to Iowa; in 1850, entered Western College, and graduated from that institution, also attended the Iowa City Commercial College and graduated from there. He was engaged in the drug business for five years, and edited the *Western Gazette*, and was afterward editor of the Cedar Rapids *Daily Republican* for two years; in 1873, he bought an interest in this paper and removed here. He held office of Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1873. Married Miss Lou A. Davis, from Ohio, in Jan., 1867; they have three children—Willie, Cora and Grace.

Nelson, Chris., clerk.

Nelson, N. C., restaurant.

Nelson, Peter, laborer.

Nestle, John E., baker and confectioner.

Newcomb, A. H., laborer.

NICODEMUS, P. H., maker of locomotive and coach springs, Central R. R. of Iowa; born in Carroll Co., Md., Jan. 31, 1834; when 5 years of age, he moved with his parents to Knox Co., Ohio, and lived there until 1856, and learned his trade there; he came to Iowa, this county, July 16, 1856, and engaged in building and blacksmithing and was in the grocery trade. Was in the army; enlisted in 1861, in the 13th Iowa V. I., Co. H; was in the service three years; after the war, he returned here. For the past five years, he has been with the C. R. R. of Iowa, making locomotive and passenger coach springs. He married Miss H. L. Dunton, from Ohio, Dec. 3, 1865; she was daughter of Rev. Solomon Dunton, of this place, now of California; she died Jan. 1, 1878.

Noid, James P., laborer.
Noid, John, carpenter.
Nordstrum, H., clerk.

NORTON, CASSIUS M., attorney and Justice of the Peace; born in Utica, N. Y., July 1, 1846; lived there until 12 years of age; then removed to Michigan and went in the army from there. Enlisted in the 1st Mich. V. C., Co. M; was in the battle of Gettysburg; was in Custer's Brigade; was taken prisoner at Brandy Station Oct 12, 1863, and was taken to Libby Prison and Belle Isle, and to Andersonville; he suffered very much, but not as much as some others there; he was a prisoner eighteen months. He came to Marshalltown in 1869, studied law and and has practiced his profession here since September, 1872. Holds office of Justice of the Peace; was elected in the Fall of 1874. Married Miss Lillian Sicard from Wisconsin in November, 1873.

Norton, P. O., traveling agent.
Norton, W. A., carpenter.
Norris, George R., City Marshal.

OAKS, JOHN, butcher.

Ogle, William H., wagon maker.
Olson, Andrew, teamster.
Olson, Henry, shoemaker.
Omstead, John, farmer.
O'Neal, J. A.
O'Neal, John, farmer.
Osman, William C., jewelry and watches.

PAGE, I. D., bookkeeper.

PAGE, E. E., dealer in produce, butter and eggs; born in Charleston, Maine, in 1842, and lived there until 18 years of age. Was in the army; enlisted in Co. H, 6th Maine V. I., and was in forty-two battles while in the service; among the principal ones was Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Gaines' Hills, Golden Farm, and in all the battles up the Peninsula and back, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Dec. 12 and 13, '62, and Fredericksburg May 3, 1863; Banks' Ford, Brandy Station and Gettysburg the 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1863; in the battle of the Wilderness May 5 and 6, 1864, and at Spottsylvania Court House; in the last battle he was severely wounded, May 10, 1864; was also slightly wounded across the throat at battle of Fredericksburg; was mustered out Aug. 15, 1864. Went to Boston in 1867. Was engaged in the produce business about four years, until 1876, and came to Marshalltown. Married Miss Mary E. Butrick, from Barre, Mass., in 1872; they had two children; lost them both.

Page, William C., merchant.

PALMER, ALSINUS L., local ticket agent Central Railroad of Iowa; born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1845; he came at an early age to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., and attended school there, and has been connected with the C. & N. W. R. R. for twelve years, until 1877, and since then he has occupied his present position with the Central R. R. of Iowa. He married Miss Lilly Harrison, of Davenport, Iowa, in Nov., 1872; they have three children—Samuel, George and Dean.

Palmer, John, laborer.
Palmer, S. D., books and stationery.
Palmer, W. H., laborer.
Parker. J. D., engineer.

PARKER, J. M., attorney at law; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, April 22, 1838; removed to Fulton Co., Ill., in 1845; received his education at Hedding College, Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill. In 1861, he enlisted in the 66th Regiment Ill. V. I., Co. F; was in Mt. Zion, Mo., and was wounded there; was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, battle of Corinth and in the fights and skirmishes from Chattanooga to Atlanta, also at Dallas, Kenesaw and Resaca; was wounded at Dallas; was in service three years. Came to State Centre in 1865, and came to Marshalltown in the Fall of same year; completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and since then, has practiced his profession here. Has held office of Mayor for three terms; represented this county in the 17th General Assembly, and has held town and school offices. Married Miss M. J. Webster, from La Porte, Ind., daughter of R. H. Webster, Sept. 22, 1868; they have four daughters—Ada L., Nellie M., Bessie and Edna.

PARRET, DAVID, retired; born in Pickaway, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1812, and learned the trade of cabinet and chair maker; removed to Goshen, Ind.; was

engaged in the cabinet and chair making business, and also in mercantile business for four years; came to Iowa with their own team and were two weeks on the way, and arrived May 10, 1854, at J. M. Ferguson's on Timber Creek, having entered some land there; he came here to Marshalltown and was engaged in mercantile business for thirteen years. He married Miss Emeline Barton, from Virginia, April 24, 1836; they have six children—Warren B., Milton L., David O., Chauncey J., Emma B. and Arthur, and have lost two sons.

Parrott, David, law agent.
Parrott, W. B., broker.
Patterson, A. B., retired.
Paulin, P. M., blacksmith.

PEAK, THOMAS T., foreman boiler shop, Central R. R. of Iowa; born in New Castle, Eng., Feb. 5, 1833; learned trade of boiler maker, and emigrated to America in 1867; came to Iowa, to Davenport; he has been in employ of Central R. R., for past five years, and came here to Marshalltown in 1876. He married Mary Kendall, from New Castle, Eng., in March, 1855.

Pegg, G. D., clerk C. & N. W. R. R.

PENTLAND, WILLIAM, restaurant and confectionery; born in Ireland June 25, 1831; came to America in 1843, and came to Wisconsin the same year, to Walworth Co., and lived there mostly until coming here; went to California in 1852, and remained eighteen months; he came to Marshalltown in April, 1864, and engaged in business and has continued here since then. Married Harriet Peck, from Hartford Co., Conn., March 29, 1854; they have four children—Leonora F., William W., Jennie E., Jesse M.

Perry, M. J., mason.
Peterson, Chas. F., engineer Central R. R.
Peterson, George, mason.
Peterson, John, mason.
Peterson, Mats, mason.
Peterson, Peter, engineer.
Peterson, Peter, laborer.
Phay, Elijah, plasterer.
Phillips, A., farmer.
Phillips, E. L., stock raiser.
Pierce, William, carpenter.
Pike, A. A., mason.
Pinkerton, Asa, milk wagon.
Pinkham, C. B., reaper agent.
Plunkett, E., machinist.
Pontius, E., retired.
Powell, W. B., millwright.
Powers, William, laborer.
Preston, A. G., carpenter.
Printz, Adam, baker.
Pruden, George A., traveling agent.
Purcell, Thomas, teamster.
Purington, M., railroad engineer.

QUIGLEY, T., mason.

REBB, CHARLES, laborer.

RALLS, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 31; born in Tennessee in 1822; his parents removed to Kentucky when he was a child; and when 7 years of age, removed to Illinois and remained there until 1846, when he came to Lee Co., Iowa; he lived there and in Jefferson and Wapello Counties until 1850, when he came to Marshall Co., and built and lived in the first dwelling that was erected where the city is now located; he is one of the earliest settlers in this county that are now living, and endured all the hardships and privations common to the first settlers in any new country. He owns a farm of 175 acres, and is an old Jackson Democrat. He has been married twice; his first wife was Susan Dinnell; they were married in Indiana; she was a native of Tennessee. His present wife was Miss A. E. Fulton, of Vermont; they were married in Marshalltown.

Reed, H. A., carpenter.
Reed, L., retired.
Reed, T. J., drayman.
Reed, W. L., laundryman.

REWEY, FAYETTE, firm of Coburn & Rewey, carriage makers; born in Chautauqua County, N. Y. Dec. 7, 1843; when 7 years old, he went to Wisconsin. Enlisted in the 22d Wis. I. V. I., Co. D; was in battle of Spring Hill; was taken prisoner at Brentwood Station and was with Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga until close of the war. Came here in 1869, and since then, has been engaged in business here. He married Miss Lizzie A. Shirk, from Pennsylvania, June 7, 1873; they have one daughter—Alice G., born June 28, 1875.

RHEM. HENRY R., of the Iowa Building and Manufacturing Co.; born in Canada East, Aug. 2, 1842; learned trade of carpenter; came to Iowa and Marshalltown in 1866, and associated with James D. Heath in contracting and building (firm of Heath & Rhem), and since then he has been actively engaged in the business. He married Miss Amelia A. Taylor, from Canada, in July, 1863; they have four children—Ellsworth H., Anna L., Millie and Lewis, and have lost one daughter—Alice.

RHOADES, BENJAMIN O., auction and commission merchant; born in Bloomfield, Pickaway Co., Ohio, March 28, 1837; he lived in Ohio fourteen years and removed to Monticello, Ill., and afterward to Champaign City; he came to Marshalltown in 1866, and engaged in his present business; he has acquired an extensive reputation as an auctioneer and salesman, being called throughout his State, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota. Has held town and school offices. He married Miss Martha A. Bailey, from Illinois, Nov. 26, 1857; they have five children—Ella, Willard, Dorotha, Lizzie and Bennie.

Rhodes, I. H., laborer.

Rhodes, S. G., laborer.

RICE, E. C., attorney at law; born in Steuben Co., New York, Dec. 1, 1840; received his education and studied his profession and attended the University at Ann Arbor, Mich. He enlisted in the army; was in the Hospital Corps in the Army of the Potomac, and was also connected with the secret service and was discharged on account of disability. He came to Marshalltown in Spring of 1865, and engaged in the practice of his profession; very few men lead a more busy life than Mr. Rice. He has held the office of Attorney for C. & N. W. R. R., and is Legal Adviser of the Sioux City R. R., is President of the Holland Land Co., and is principal owner of the Bank at Holland (firm of Henriques & Rice); is President and Manager of the Central Iowa Silver Mining Co., and also Director of Legal Tender Mining Co. He commenced life without a cent, and whatever success he has attained is owing to his own efforts. Married Miss Olivia Draper, from Ontario Co., N. Y., in September, 1872.

Richardson, A. J., laborer.

Richardson, L., boots and shoes.

Riggles, John, lumber shover.

Riley, B., drayman.

Robenick, James, employe C. R. R.

ROBERTS, H. H., merchant, dealer in dry goods; born in the year 1854, and lived in Chicago for eight years and came here to Marshalltown in 1877 and engaged in the dry goods business

Roberts, J. L., dentist,

Robinson, L. G., mechanic.

Robinson, R. F., plasterer.

Rogers, M. L., retired.

Rowley, Wm., employe Central R. R.

Ruopp, Jacob, works in brewery.

Rutan, L., painter.

RUTHERFORD, GEORGE W., publisher and editor *National Greenback;* born in St. Clair Co., Ill., March 29, 1838, and was brought up in Warren Co., and was engaged in wagon making business and farming; came to Iowa in 1870, and edited the *Eclectic*, at Victor, Iowa; also edited a paper at Marengo. Enlisted in the army in the 143 Regt. Ill. Inf.; he was First Lieutenant Co. D. He received the nomination for Congress on Greenback ticket in 1876. Came to Marshalltown in March, 1878. He married Sarah King, from Indiana, June 24, 1858; they have four children—Ida, Mattie, Joseph and Susan.

SADLER, W. D., stationery.

Saline, C., shoemaker.

SANFORD, COOK, publisher of the *Marshall Statesman*; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., March 21, 1833; when 8 years of age, removed to Kane Co., Ill.; learned the printing business in Chicago, and came to Iowa in 1856; engaged in the mercantile business in Newton, Jasper Co., and also in Kansas for eight years; then went to Chicago, and was in business there three years, and came to Marshalltown in 1869, and was in the office of the *Marshall County Times* with Chapin & Sower six years; in 1876, he commenced publishing the *Statesman*, increasing the circulation from 400, when he began, to over 1,500, at the present time.

Sandford, I. J., teamster.

SANFORD, JAMES P., COL.; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1832, and lived there until 13 years of age, when he went to South America and spent four years there and in the West Indies and Mexico; in 1851, he came to New Orleans, La.; lived South until 1856, and then came to Iowa and entered the State University in 1858. Was in the army; enlisted as private in the 2d Iowa V. C.; was elected and commissioned Lieutenant and afterward Captain of Co. H; in 1862, he resigned, and was afterward commissioned Colonel of the 47th Iowa V. I; he retired from the service in 1864, and went to Europe; since then he has crossed the Atlantic ocean fifteen times and has eaten bread in every Kingdom and every Republic on earth, and has earned the title of the Great American Traveler. As a lecturer, he occupies a leading position and last year delivered over 200 lectures; very few public speakers have the faculty of conveying the information of their travels in so pleasing a manner as Col. Sanford. Married Miss Callie Wright, from Ft. Madison, Iowa, Oct. 10, 1860; she was born in Indiana and removed to Iowa over thirty years ago; they have one son—George Sanford, born July 10, 1868. Col. Sanford has one daughter—Martha—by a former wife.

Satia, Albert, real estate.

Satia, Charles, farmer.

Schooleraft, C. C., carpenter.

Schram, John, employe C. R. R.

Scully, David, patent medicine.

Schurtz, E., clerk.

Scott, M. W., attorney.

SEARS, REUBEN, DR., President of the Iowa Barb Steel Wire Co.; born in Dracut, Mass., July 31, 1824; he received his education in Massachusetts, and came to Illinois and afterward came to Iowa; he studied medicine and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and has practiced medicine in Iowa thirty years. He built the first house that was built in Brooklyn, Poweshiek Co. He represented Poweshiek Co. in the State Legislature. Came to Marshalltown in 1872. He was elected President of the Iowa Barb Steel Wire Co., and has largely the management of the business. Married Miss Cynthia Guild, from West Troy, N. Y., in 1846; they have four children—Reuben E., Cynthiana, Mrs. Florence M. Burnell and Augustus G.

SEARS, REUBEN E., attorney, firm of Sears & Lemert; born in Prophetstown, Whiteside Co., Ill., June 6, 1848, and removed with his parents to this State when he was 2 years of age and received his education and graduated at Iowa College, at Grinnell; then attended law school at Iowa City, and graduated in 1871; came to Marshalltown and has practiced his profession here since 1873. He is one of the principal stockholders and is Secretary of the Iowa Barb Steel Wire Company. He married Miss Agnes Childs June 6, 1874; she is from Ohio and is daughter of John Childs, Esq., one of the early settlers here. They have one daughter—Agnes.

Seashare, Otto, laborer.

SEEVERS, THEO. L., builder in charge of Car Department Central Railroad of Iowa; born in Clark Co., Va., near Winchester, March 7, 1835, and when 7 years of age came with his parents to Burlington, Iowa, in March, 1843; they located in Mahaska Co., one and one-half miles south of Oskaloosa; they were among the earliest settlers there, they having waited until May 1, 1843, the time appointed for the Indians to leave; when 17 years old, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and learned the trade of car builder. He was in the army in the 33d Regt. Iowa Inf.; was commissioned Lieutenant Co. E, under Col. (afterward Gen.) S. A. Rice; was in the battle of Helena, July 4, 1863; was in the service three years to a day; returned and was with C. & N. W. Ry., at Boone; came here in December, 1869, and has occupied his present position since 1871. Married Miss Eliza A. Boswell, from Richmond, Ind., Dec. 23, 1850; they have one daughter—Arie and have lost one son—William, and one daughter—Elsie.

Seig, George L., printer.

Seig, Theodore.

Shaw, C. C., laborer.

Sheiding, Louis, farmer and gardener.

Sheldon, J. B., carriage trimmer.

Sherlock, Wm. M., marble manufacturer.
Sherman, C. W., farmer.
Sherwood, A. C., physician.

SHETLER, GEORGE, retired; born in Germany in 1812, and came to America in 1833, and lived in Pennsylvania for six years, and lived in Kentucky for fifteen years, and came to Iowa in 1857, to Marshall County; engaged in farming for nine years, then removed to this city, and since then, has lived here. Married Martha A. Smith, from Ohio, in January, 1838; they have four children—Electa E., George H., Samantha and James K. Polk. George H. Shetler, son of the above, was born in Germantown, Ky., in 1843, and came to this county with his parents in 1857, and has been in the harness making business since 1867. He married Catharine Baker, from Iowa City, in 1866; they have three children—Waverly, Paul and Nellie.

Shirk, B. C., retired.

SHORTHILL, AL. E., hauling, dray and ice business; born in Bryan, Williams Co., Ohio, in 1851; he lived in Ohio until Fall of 1865; came to Marshalltown without a dollar; he has been engaged in draying and ice business for past six years, and doing a large business, employing seven teams. He married Miss Lucy Ella Dickerson, from Morgan Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1874.

Sicard, A., millwright.
Size, W. A., brick manufacturer.
Simons, M. D., plasterer.
Sipe, Jacob, carpenter.
Skully, John, laborer.

SLEIGHT, E. G., proprietor grain elevator; born in city of New York June 18, 1831, his father being one of the largest retail dry goods merchants in the city, on the corner of Canal and Mercer, where Arnold, Constable & Co. are now located; when 7 years of age, in 1837, he removed to Michigan City; lived there twenty years; was with his father in grain business in Kalamazoo and Niles; came to Marshalltown in 1862, and engaged in the grain and elevator business; he was the first man to pay cash for grain here; his elevator was burned May 4, 1872, and after being rebuilt, they were again burned April 6, 1876; he lost heavily in both conflagrations; but not discouraged, he commenced again; but few men here have done so much for the interests of this town and county. He married Miss Emily A. Arnold, from Kalamazoo, Mich., in October, 1855; they have three children living—Mary, Carrie and James, and have lost one daughter—Bessie.

Smelling, W. E., attorney.
Smith, Alex, laborer.
Smith, A. K.

SMITH, ATLEY, merchant, dry goods, fancy goods and notions, 16 West Main street; born in the Shenandoah Valley, Frederick Co., Va., Jan. 20, 1848; lived in Virginia twenty-two years; taught school there and came to Iowa in 1870, and engaged in the dry goods trade at Mt. Pleasant; then was in Nebraska for two years; came to Marshalltown in 1875, and engaged in the dry goods business; he bought the lot, and has just completed the building he now occupies. Married Miss Anna R. Robinson, from Frederick Co., Va., in Aug., 1873; they have one daughter—Ludessa Mabel.

SMITH, DELANO T., real estate and grower of fine stock; born in Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1830; he received his education at the Clinton Liberal Institute, and studied law with the Hon. J. C. Smith, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; was admitted to the bar in 1852; practiced his profession in Dixon, Ill., two years; in 1855, he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and lived there ten years; was engaged in the real estate business, and took an active part in politics. He represented the Minneapolis district in both the Legislature and the State Senate; in 1863, he was appointed to the office of United States Direct Tax Commissioner for the State of Tennessee, to aid the Department in collecting taxes in the insurrectionary States, and filled the position with great acceptance until the close of the war; in 1865, he removed to New York city, and engaged in the real estate business; in connection with his brother, the Hon. M. C. Smith; they started the enterprise known as the Arcade Railway; in 1869, he removed

to Marshalltown, and since then has been engaged in real estate business and raising fine stock, principally Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire swine. His Highland Home Stock Farm adjoins this city. He also has a stock farm of 800 acres at Logan. Married Miss Mattie A. Palmer, from Utica, N. Y., in July, 1862; they have six children—one son and five daughters.

Smith, Geo., C. R. R. employe.

SMITH, G. WASHINGTON, loaning money; born in Franklin Co., Penn., Aug. 10, 1828; he lived in Pennsylvania and in Jefferson Co., Va., until 1849, when he moved to Fulton Co., Ill.; he first came to Iowa in 1852, and then spent some years in the Southern States; he returned to Iowa and came to Marshalltown in 1864, and since then has resided here. He married Mary Ginter, from Ohio, in July, 1854; they have three children—Marietta Virginia, Harriet Jane and Nellie Frances; they have lost four children.

Smith, P. G., retired.

Smith, S. L., C. R. R. employe.

SMITH, W. A., proprietor Marshall Marble Works; born in Goshen, Mass., Aug. 12, 1837; when 13 years of age, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and learned his business, and went in the army. Enlisted in the 5th Ohio V. I., Co. K; was in many fights and skirmishes; he was transferred to the navy, and was on the gunboat Lexington, and was in active service; was in the siege of Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend, Helena, Arkansas Post, Haines Bluff, Chickasaw Bayou and other places; he was with the Lexington when she captured two transports loaded with cotton in face of Marmaduke's army of 40,000 men. Afterward, Mr. Smith came here and engaged in business. He married Anna H. Highlands, from Milford, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1871; they have two children—Willie H. and Jessie E.

SNOW, B. L., money broker; born in Lorain Co., Ohio, Jan 14, 1836; was afterward engaged in teaching school during Winters for sixteen years. Enlisted in the 15th Ohio V. I., Co. K, three-months service, and re-enlisted in the 46th Regiment, Co. K; was in the battles of Black River, Jackson, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Atlanta; was slightly wounded at Black River; was in service three years and four months. After the war, he came to Iowa; came to this county in 1873. Married Martha J. Royce, from Ohio, in 1861; they have four children—Winnifred C., Nina May, Birdie and Norman N.

Snyder, Andrew, engineer, C. R. R.

Snyder, Andrew, saloon.

Snyder, William, laborer.

Southard, A. M., patent right.

SOWER, GEORGE, firm of Chapin & Sower, publishers Marshall County *Times;* born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan 29, 1831; came to America in 1852; after remaining in New York for a while, he went to Litchfield, Conn., for two years; then came to Iowa, to Tama Co., Columbia Tp., in Feb., 1854, and was one of the early settlers there; engaged in farming in 1856; then engaged with Dr. Henry Baldy, in publishing the Iowa *Tribune*, at Toledo, Tama Co.; after engaging in various enterprises, he came to Marshalltown and afterward became associated with E. N. Chapin, in publishing the Marshall County *Times*. He was married in the city of New York to Miss Susanna Euler, from Giesen, Germany, in the Autumn of 1853; they have four children—Julia, John H., Susan and Jennie; they lost one son—George.

Spaulding, A., carpenter.

Spears, H. V., grocer.

SPEER, WILLIAM W., Superintendent of Schools; born in Butler Co., Penn., Dec. 24, 1848; removed to Ohio at an early age; lived there ten years and went to Michigan. Was in the army; enlisted when 14 years of age, in the 11th Mich. V. C., Co. L; was Quartermaster Sergeant; was wounded by one of John Morgan's raiders, at Cynthiana, Ky.; was in the service twenty-two months. Came to Iowa, and has been engaged in teaching in this and adjoining counties for ten years, when he was elected Superintendent of Schools of this county in 1877. Mr. Speer has been married twice; his first wife was Miss Emma Roberts, from New Hampshire; she died in 1872. Married Miss Lillian Sherwin, from New York, in Dec., 1875.

Sperlin, S. S., laborer.
Statt, George, farmer.

STATLER, E. J. B., physician and surgeon; born in Franklin Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1826, living in Pennsylvania until 1855, and received both his classical and medical education in Pennsylvania, and graduated at the old Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1851; he came to Iowa in 1856, to Iowa City, and came here, to Marshalltown, in 1857, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was Assistant Surgeon in the 28th I. V. I., and was afterward commissioned Surgeon of the 35th Iowa V. I. He was in the service twenty-seven months; after the war, he returned and resumed his practice here; in 1868, he took the *ad eundem* degree. Surgeon of C. & N. W. R. R. Co., also of the Central R. R. of Iowa. Married Miss Sarah J. Kemp, from Westmoreland Co., Penn., in Mt. Pleasant March 6, 1847; they have had six children, two sons — Benjamin and William Edward, and four daughters—Mary C., Sarah E., Cordelia and Nellie.

STEEL, WILLIAM, plow maker; born in Indianapolis, Ind., May 22, 1846; when 3½ years of age he came with his parents to Iowa; they came in a wagon, and were about three months on the way, and arrived in Marshall Co. in Nov., 1849, and located in Taylor Township, and they were among the earliest settlers there; they were the seventh family located in this county, and engaged in farming; there were Indians here then; they used to go to Muscatine for their mail and to mill; they lived in a log cabin with a bark roof, using a quilt for a door; there are few here in the county now who were here when they came; he came to Marshalltown in 1863, and learned his present business, and has been engaged in it since then. Married Miss Laura E. Johnson, from Wells Co., Ind., Dec. 27, 1872; they have two children—Birte and Ollie, and have lost one son in infancy.

STEVENS, JAMES F., contractor and builder; born in Portland, Me., Nov. 1, 1838; removed in infancy to New Brunswick, and was brought up and learned his trade there; he came to Chicago Sept. 3, 1860, and was engaged in contracting and building there for eighteen years; he came to Marshalltown in 1877. He was in the Quartermaster's Department a short time during the war. He married Miss Addie Johnson March 4, 1868; she was born in Johnstown, N. Y., and came to Chicago in infancy.

STEVENS, PHINEAS, farmer and stock raiser; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Aug. 10, 1821; lived in Vermont until 33 years of age; was engaged in mercantile business; in 1854, he removed to Kenosha, Wis., for about two years; then removed to Lacon, Ill., in Jan., 1856, and engaged in mercantile business, and afterward in banking, being one of those who organized the First National Bank of Lacon in 1863, being among the earliest national banks organized—No. 347; he was one of the largest stockholders and President of the bank until 1871, when he retired from banking, and went on his farms; in 1876, he sold his farms, and came to this county; in Feb., 1877, he engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. He owns 1,200 acres in Logan Tp. He held the office of Supervisor in Illinois two years. He married Miss Caroline Brock, from Caledonia Co., Vt., June 20, 1844; they have two children—Charles A., living in Dexter, Iowa; Emily C., living in Marshall Co., Ill. they lost one son in infancy.

Stewart, Aaron, laborer.
Stiles, Newell, retired.

STINE, JOHN, contractor and dealer in lime, cement, stone, hair and stucco; born in Washington Co., Md., June 20, 1840; when 3 years of age, he removed to Ogle Co., Ill., and was raised there; came to Marshalltown in the Fall of 1864, and has been engaged in his present business for the past ten years. He married Miss Harriet M. Bates, from Canada East; she died in August, 1873, leaving three children—Ida A., Arden M., Eva I., and lost one son—Walter C. He married Miss Jennie E. Bates, from Canada East, June 21, 1876; they have one daughter—Myrtie May.

Stinson, W. L., far., S. 33.
Stodart, H., lumberman.

STODDERT, THOMAS, firm of Stoddert Bros., lumber dealers; born in Liverpool, Eng., March 1, 1852; after receiving his education, he became Cashier and head bookkeeper in a large steamship office in London. He came to America in 1875, and came to Marshalltown the same year, and associated with his brother in the lumber business.

STONE, C. W., banker; born in Canada March 17, 1842, and came with his parents to this State to Iowa City and from there they started in the stage, but after coming ten miles, he and his father being in a hurry they came the rest of the way on foot, and arrived here half a day in advance of the stage; in 1855, they engaged in farming, and carried on an extensive dairy business; over 100 cows; the reputation of Stone's cheese was known far and wide. Mr. Stone attended school at Marietta during the county seat trouble, and came to Marshalltown in 1860. He was in the army; enlisted in 13th I. V. I., Co. H; was with Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and went with him to the sea, and then to Washington; he was promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant in the regular army in front of Atlanta. After the war, he returned here and associated with H. E. J. Boardman, J. L. Williams and John Turner; has been engaged in banking for the past five years. He married Miss Allie E. Williams, from Erie Co., Penn., Feb. 26, 1864; they have three children —May, Hallie and Herbie.

STONE, ESBON W., of the firm of McCombs & Stone, livery, sale and boarding stable; born in Canada July 23, 1838, and came to Iowa when 17 years of age; arrived in Marshall Co., in May, 1855, with his parents; they engaged in farming and in dairy business extensively; they were early settlers, and there was but little improvement here when they came; he came to this city in 1874, and engaged in his present business. He has held town and school offices. He married Miss Delia A. Randall from Ohio, in January, 1864; they have two children—Willie and Nellie, and lost one son in infancy.

Sullivan, Mat., employe C. R. R.

SUTTON, PRESTON M., attorney at law; the subject of this sketch was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb 22, 1845, and removed to McHenry Co., Ill., in infancy, and lived there until 1860; taught school in Southern Illinois one year and entered Normal University at Normal, and after being there one year, came to Iowa and Marshall Co.; while in Albion he was employed to take charge of the mathematical department of Iowa Lutheran College; was there one year and enlisted with a number of the students in the 6th Iowa V. C., Co. A; served two years. After the war, was chosen Principal of the schools in Marshalltown, and remained in that position for two and a half years; was nominated and elected Clerk of the Courts of this county; held that office two years, reading law in the mean time, and was admitted to the bar Jan. 1, 1873, when he formed a partnership with Messrs. Henderson & Merriman and continued for seven months, then withdrew with the consent of the senior member of the firm and opened an independent office. Was elected Solicitor of the city; held the office for two years; was also elected President of the School Board, and was instrumental in employing Prof. Rogers and in inaugurating the present school system. His present position at the bar is in a considerable degree owing to his having won a number of cases that have attracted large attention, and which were rejected by some of the ablest lawyers of the State as impossible and hopeless, among which may be mentioned the "Orr case," the "Carlisle case" and the celebrated defense of Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper the once famous "Bee Queen" and notorious forger. Mr. Sutton's life has been an eventful one; whatever he has done has been done with his might; his achievements have been brilliant, victorious, and his mistakes have been equally marked and serious. But he is always known to be liberal and generous in his support of all measures intended for the public good and in aid and defense of those most needing help and assistance; he has and always will have hosts of warm and enthusiastic friends; and even those who would be expected to say

most against him have for him only words of kindness and charity.

TATE, D. H., farm laborer.

TAYLOR, R. HOWE, Mayor of Marshalltown; born in Newport, Rhode Island, Oct. 1, 1825, and removed at an early age to the State of New York; received his education and studied medicine; came West in 1853, and came to Marshalltown in 1854, and engaged in the practice of his profession; he was one of the early settlers, only few here now that came before 1853. He was elected County Judge in 1861; has held the offices of County Treasurer and Recorder; also held office of Supervisor and was chosen Chairman of the Board; was elected State Senator in 1871, for four years, and was Presidential Elector in 1876; he was elected Mayor of Marshalltown in 1877, and re-elected in 1878. Married Miss Rachel Dunn, from La Porte, Ind., in April, 1860; they have two children—Ettie and Madge; they have lost one daughter.

Taylor, S. J., harness maker.

THAYER, THOMAS, buying and shipping stock; born in Hampshire Co., Mass., Aug. 1, 1806; came to Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., in 1844; engaged in milling, farming and stock business; used to drive stock to Chicago; he came to Marshall Co., Iowa, Sept. 13, 1855; came with an ox team, coming by Dixon and Rock Island, then to Iowa City; were four weeks on the way; came to this county, and was here when there was only fourteen voters in this town, and eighty-two or eighty-three in this county. He married Clarissa Williams, from Goshen, Hampshire Co., Mass., in June, 1838. They went back to Aurora, Ill., in 1863; his wife died Aug. 28, 1872; he came here again in 1876, and engaged in buying and shipping stock, and does a large business; he paid out for stock during the months of March, April and May of this year over $58,000; he has five children—Wealthy Ellen, Thomas J., Edward L. and Clarissa; lost three children.

THOMAS, FRANK M., COL., deceased; was born in Illinois in 1842; and came with his parents to Iowa when 2 years of age; they were at Spirit Lake at the time of the massacre. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the 8th I. V. C., and was in active service until he was severely wounded, having his leg shot off and was taken prisoner near Atlanta, Georgia; he languished in their prisons for a year and a half, suffering everything but death. After the war, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, where he remained two or three years, meantime graduating at the Columbia Law College. Returning to Marshalltown, he married Miss Lydia Holloway, from Ohio, Dec. 26, 1867. He was elected Recorder of Deeds, and was afterward chosen Clerk of the District Court, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred in the city of Washington, March 6, 1873; in the language of the Washington *Chronicle*, he was a brave, self-sacrificing soldier, a true, generous and abiding friend, and an upright, honest man, and his loss will be deeply deplored wherever known. He left a wife, and one daughter, who now lives with her adopted father, Mr. Lot Holmes.

Thompson, V. S., physician.

Thorn, Isaac M., laborer.

Thornton, Hugh, employe C. R. R.

Thorpe, B. O., laborer.

Thorp, Cyrus, retired.

Thorp, George R., laborer.

Timma, David, farmer.

Treadwell, W. F., clerk.

Trine, E., harness maker.

TUFFREE, E., abstracts and loans; born in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Penn., April 4, 1838, and lived in Pennsylvania for seventeen years; and also in Virginia, near Wheeling, for one year, and came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Marshall Co., town of Eden, and engaged in farming; was in the army, enlisted in the 23d Regt. I. V. I., Co. K, Aug. 12, 1862; was in battles of Port Gibson, Black River Bridge, and through siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, and others; was in the service three years. He was appointed Deputy County Recorder. Engaged in his present business in 1872. Married Miss Rachel R. Palmer, from Ogle Co., Ill., in October, 1868. They

have three children—Nora, Charlie and Mary.

TURNER, JOHN, City Bank; born in Clinton Co., N. Y., May 10, 1829; lived in New York and Pennsylvania until 1857, when he came to Iowa; located at Marietta, this county, and engaged in the stove and hardware trade. Was elected Justice of Peace in 1857, and held office of Postmaster under President Lincoln. He came to Marshalltown in 1862; was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Courts, and was afterward elected Recorder of this county in 1866. Engaged in the hardware trade here for some years, and sold out to and was succeeded by N. Worley & Sons, and engaged in the banking business; has held office Justice of the Peace, and member of City Council, for some years in this city. Married Mrs. Matilda P. Colton, formerly Mrs. Matilda P. Williams, from Erie Co., Penn., in December, 1854. She has one daughter, now Mrs. George Kroger.

ULMER, MICHAEL, laborer.

Upson, L. T., furniture.

Upson, J. T., employe C. R. R.

UTZ, JOHN, retired; born in Frederick Co., Md., May 29, 1810; lived in that State twenty years and removed to Virginia. He married Jane E. Strickland, from Rockbridge Co., Va., in 1851; in 1856, they came by team to Iowa; they came to Johnson Co. Nov. 1, and started from there Dec. 31 with three teams, the snow was deep and there was only a track for sleds, and it was almost impossible to travel on wheels with their goods; it was extremely cold and he put his wife and children between two feather beds to keep them from freezing; the next day he bought two sleds and put under his wagon, after taking off the wheels, and then they had no further trouble, and arrived here in this town July 6, 1857; he engaged in butchering and in grocery and confectionery, and afterward in the marble business; he has lived in this town over twenty years. They have four children —Theodore N., William T., Luella C. and Alonzo A., and lost two children in infancy.

VALIANT, GEORGE F., barber.

Vail, J. D., soda water.

Vanderberg, J. B., carpenter.

Van Metre, J. M., farmer, Sec. 29.

Vanorman, J. G., engineer.

Vanoseded, David, carpenter.

Vanschaick, A. J., farmer.

VAN VRANKEN, P. J., retired farmer; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1820; lived in New York State thirty years, and then removed to Lee Co., Ill., in 1850; remained there until 1865, and then came to Iowa and engaged in farming in Tama Co.; he removed to this city. Married Martha Ham, from Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., March 4, 1841; they have four children — Gertrude M., Martha A., Henry E. and Peter J.

VARNUM, H. B., farmer, Sec. 34; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., in April, 1828; he lived there until 1851, when he went to California, where he followed mining on the North Fork of the American River; he returned to Vermont in 1853, and came to Iowa in 1854; he owns a farm of 320 acres. He married Miss Carrie Bigford, from Caledonia Co., Vt., Dec. 17, 1861; she was born June 2, 1832; they have four children—Isaac P., Charles B., Minnie L. and Carrie E.

Vatik, John, Jr., saloon.

Vaughn, Thomas, carpenter.

Veber, C. R., dentist.

Verall, Frank, laborer.

Vertz, I. W., clerk.

VICKORY, WILLIAM E., firm of Vickory & Butler, carriage makers; born in Brattleboro, Vt., April 14, 1832; removed to New York State when 5 years of age, and lived there seventeen years; learned his trade in Springfield, Mass.; also lived in Toledo, Ohio, for two years, and in the State of Wisconsin for nine years; came to Marshalltown in 1865, and since then has been engaged in business here. He held the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for four years. Married Miss Harriet Rice, from Toledo, Ohio, in March, 1864; they have three children—Frank E. (clerk in dry goods store of A. T. Burchard), Hattie and Fred.

Visek, Joseph, shoemaker.

Voarhies, R. B., conductor Central R. R.

Vogel, R. J., brewer.

Vogel, T., barber.

WALLACE, JOHN, feed stable.

Walker, T. B., butcher.

Walline, Olof, molder.

Wallish, Bartel, C. R. R. employe.

Walsworth, A. A., boots and shoes.

Walsworth, S., retired.

Walters, Levi, night watch.

Wanburg, Peter, shoemaker.

Warner, Ansini, retired

WATERMAN, MOSES, firm A. H. Neidig & Co., publishers *Marshall Republican*; born in Vermilion Co., Ind., July 25, 1844. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the 11th Regt. Ind., I. V. I., Co. I; was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson and Champion Hills; he was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, and was paroled, and was again taken prisoner in Louisiana, and after two months was released on Christmas Day, 1863; was in the service three years. After the war came to Iowa, and lived in Des Moines eight years; learned the printing business, associated with Stewart & Speed, firm being Stewart, Waterman & Speed; they published the *Weekly Review* which was afterward merged into the *Daily and Weekly Republican*. He came here in 1873, and purchased an interest with T. E. McCracken in the *Republican* in 1874; he became associated with Mr. A. H. Neidig, the firm being A. H. Neidig & Co., Mr. Waterman being business manager and local editor. Married Miss George Etta E. Cutter, from Weston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1872. They have two children—Edith M. and Richard W.

Waters, Charles, farmer.

WATERS, W. B., DR., physician and surgeon, born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 19, 1819; he received his education in Ohio, and studied medicine and graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1847; practiced his profession there for some years, and came to Iowa in his own conveyance, and was twenty-two days on the way, and arrived here in July, 1854, and engaged in practicing medicine; there were only 200 voters in the county then. He has practiced his profession longer than any physician here—over twenty-four years; there were plenty of Indians here when he came. He was First Assistant Surgeon in the 32d I. V. I. He has held office of Coroner of this county eight years, and was physician to County Infirmary for six years. Married Miss Eleanor Barrows, from Vermont, Dec. 1, 1842; they have three children—Emmet, Imogine and Celia; they lost one son—Albertis; he was in the army in 44th I. V. I., and died at La Grange from disease contracted in the army.

Waters, D. E., tinner.

WEATHERLY, W. H., real estate; born in Stokes Co., N. C., Sept. 27, 1824; removed to Tennessee when eight years of age, and afterward to Indiana, where he lived until 1849. He came to Iowa driving an ox team, and was twenty-nine days on the way; arrived in this county Oct. 23, 1850; located in the town of Bangor; one of the earliest settlers in this county, only two families in that town. He went into the woods and chopped timber and built his cabin; the first year they came, for six weeks they had no flour or meal in the house; on account of floods could not get to mill; he was gone thirteen days to mill to Iowa City at one time. Then, realizing that necessity is the mother of invention, he and his man built a mill themselves, was a success in its way, and ground most of the corn in the settlement. He was elected Sheriff of this county in 1853, and served four years; was appointed Special Sheriff to serve summons enjoining the Sheriff from removing the Records during the County Seat trouble, and was appointed Sheriff of the county in 1859 to fill vacancy. He knew every man in the county, and where he lived for years; and perhaps no one now is more familiar with the county and its people. He was in the army, volunteered Aug. 17, 1861; he and Mr. Forster, of Leclaire, raised Company B, 11th I. V. I., and after the regiment was organized Mr. Weatherly was elected and commissioned First Lieutenant; was in battles of Shiloh, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg, and many other battles and skirmishes, and was slightly wounded at Iuka, and was knocked down by concussion of cannon

ball. After the war, he was elected Sheriff of this county in 1864, and has also held various town and school offices. He married Miss Eliza Edwards, from Stokes Co., N. C., Oct. 24, 1845. They have five children—Albert W., who was in Co. G, 44th I. V. I; Amos Franklin, who was in Co. I, 6th I. V. C.; died while attending college March 11, 1865; Thomas C., Huldah and Mary.

WEBSTER, CATHARINE E., MRS., formerly Miss Catharine E. Dunn; was born in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, in 1824, and lived there twenty years; removed to La Porte, Ind. She married Reuben H. Webster, from Virginia, Dec. 23, 1849, and they came to Marshalltown, Iowa, in Oct., 1856, her husband having come previously, and had the house built where she now lives, carting the lumber from Iowa City; he then went after his wife; they were among the earliest settlers here; at that time wheat and corn were growing around where they now live, which was all a farm. He was engaged in dealing in lands. He died Dec. 3, 1863, leaving three sons and three daughters—Mattie Parker, Belle Woolston, Byron, Allie E., Oliver, Charles and Wilbern; she lost one child in infancy.

Wellish, L. B.

Wells, Fred T., grocer.

Welsh, J. J., grain buyer.

Westlake, G. W., farmer.

Whinnery, E. W., clerk.

Whipple, J. V. B., carpenter.

White, Julius, brewer.

White, Patrick, employe Central R. R.

White, W. C., teamster.

Whitenack, R. H., employe C. R. R.

Whitney, Frank, employe C. R. R.

WHITTON, GEORGE, merchant, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes; born in St. Louis, Mo., June 20, 1842, and came to Ft. Madison, Iowa, in infancy; he received his education near there, and afterward went to Council Bluffs and was clerk in store; then attended commercial college and engaged in mercantile business at Fort Madison; came to Marshalltown in 1866, and has been engaged in business here for the past twelve years. Married Miss Mattie J. Benedict, from Connecticut, Dec. 31, 1870.

Widdy, John, employe C. R. R.

Wilbur, A., money loaner.

Wilbur, Andrew, clerk.

Wilbur, D. C., furniture.

Wiley, H. D., grocer.

WILL, GEORGE, firm of McBride & Will, druggists, No. 1 East Main street; born in Orange, Ashland Co., Ohio, March 31, 1844; lived in Ohio eighteen years; came to Marshalltown and engaged in drug business with Dr. Geo. Glick, and was with him over nine years; then he associated with W. S. McBride, M. D., in the drug business. He married Miss Christine Zeigenfelder, from Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, in 1871; they have two children—Edward Clifton and Florence; they lost one daughter—Emma.

WILLARD, HIRAM, dealer in hides, wool, pelts and furs; born near Portland, Cumberland Co., Me., November, 1829; lived in Maine twenty-one years and came to Galena, Ill., in 1852; lived there four years, then he engaged in the tanning business in Kentucky, with E. A. Collins, of Galena; and Mr Willard went to Kentucky and managed the business until 1866, when he came to Marshalltown and engaged in the leather and saddlery hardware trade (firm of Willard & Grumme), and afterward continued the business alone: in 1868, he built the block where he now does business; his sales that year, 1868, amounted to over $85,000; in 1875, he went to the Black Hills with Prof. W. P. Jenny, in the expedition sent there by the Government: he went there again in 1876. Has held the office of City Councilman. He married Miss Matilda Townsend, from London, Eng., May, 1856; they have three children—Frank H., born Oct. 14, 1858: Mary Alice, June 7, 1862; Leroy Randall, July 1, 1863.

Williams, B. C., employe C. R. R.

WILLIAMS, H. P., abstracts of title, real estate and insurance agent; born in Erie Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1837; he lived in Pennsylvania until 1856, when he came to Marshall Co., Iowa, and engaged as clerk in a dry goods store; he was one of the early settlers

here; came to Marshalltown and was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Courts. Was in the army; enlisted in the 13th Iowa V. I., as Orderly Sergeant of Co. H; was discharged on account of disability. He was appointed Deputy County Treasurer from 1862 to 1864, and again enlisted in the army in the 44th Iowa V. I., and was commissioned First Lieutenant Co. G. Returned here at the close of the war, and was elected Clerk of the Courts of this county, in the Fall of 1868, and held that office for two years; also held office of Justice of the Peace for two years. He married Miss Ida Lacey, from Connecticut, in August, 1861; they have three children —Susie, Nellie and Addie.

WILLIAMS, J. L., Cashier and Manager of the City National Bank; born in Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 3, 1831; when 3 years of age, he removed to Erie Co., Penn., and lived in that State twenty years, and came to Marshall Co. in September, 1854; was one of the early settlers here; he taught school and opened up a farm in the west part of the county. He was appointed Clerk of the District Court, and held that office for fourteen years, being elected by the people for six successive terms, when he declined to accept a further nomination for the office in 1868. Jan. 1, 1869, commenced the practice of law, and and continued until 1873, when he became interested with several old settlers in the organization of the City National Bank, and he was chosen chief manager. He represented this county in the State Legislature in 1872 and 1873, and was the first Mayor of the city of Marshalltown, and has hele other town and school offices. Married Miss Jennie N. Bagley, from Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in June, 1858; they have four children—Gertrude, Frank, Fred and Lee.

Williams, R. H., painter.

WILLIGROD, EDWARD, of the firm of W. C. Page & Co., dry goods; born in Germany May 8, 1840; came to America in 1849; went to Mansfield, Ohio. He married Miss Kate Gliek, daughter of the late Mrs. Glick; they came to Iowa, and arrived in Marshalltown in July, 1854, and engaged in the mercantile business, and was one of the earliest settlers, and is the only merchant in business now that was here then; used to cart his goods from Iowa City, Muscatine and Davenport; they had but little demand for dry goods; the wants of the people were confined to their needs; he bought a lot and a log house for $100, and lived there happily and contentedly; they have four children—Edward, Jr., Julius, Nellie and George; they have lost one daughter —May Julia.

WILSON, NELSON M., occulist and aurist; born in Putnam Co., Ind., July 23, 1847, and removed to Illinois when 3 years of age, and received his education. Was in the army; enlisted in the 137th Ill. V. I., Co. I, and was slightly wounded at Memphis, Tenn. He studied his profession, and came to Marshalltown in 1875. He owns 160 acres of land, and has a house and lot here. He married Mrs. Phebe D. Dickey, from Ohio, June 11, 1876.

Windish, J. D., farmer.

Winibrener, J. H., harness maker.

Witherspoon, J. K., horse doctor.

Wood, I., farmer.

WOODBURY, F. J, of the First National Bank; born in the State of New York, Oct. 28, 1833; lived there until he was 7 years of age, and removed with his parents to Illinois, and lived in Peoria, Schuyler and Kane Counties; came to Iowa and to Marshalltown in 1854. His father built the mill and he was engaged in running it; they were among the early settlers here. He was in the army in the 23d I. V. I.; was in the battles of Port Gibson, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg; was slightly wounded at Black River Bridge. Returned here, and engaged in business. He owns the Woodbury Mills, and is Director in the First National Bank. Married Miss Martha Wallan, from Ohio, in 1856; they have three children —Frank, George and Georgiana; lost one daughter—Ida B.

WOODBURY, GRENELEAF M., HON., deceased; born in Washington, Vt., July 12, 1811; at the age of 3 years, his parents moved to

Salisbury, N. H., where he passed his boyhood and young manhood up to his 18th year; from there he went to Spencerport, N. Y., and engaged in the mercantile and grain business. Here, at age of 22, he was married to the wife with whom he lived for forty years. In the year 1840, having lost his store and stock of goods by fire, and being wholly without means, he resolved to push to to the West to retrieve his fortune; he came to Peoria, Ill., and with that as headquarters, operated in different ways and places, sometimes in the building of mills, sometimes in agriculture; in 1854, he removed to Marshalltown, then but a small collection of shanties, and giving no visible promise of the thriving city it has since become; he at once began that energetic career that so distinguished him, and which made him a leader of the people up to the time of his death. His first enterprise was to build the mill which bears his name, on the river north of the city; this was the first flouring-mill in Central Iowa, and for a long time the only one this side of Oskaloosa and Cedar Rapids; it gave Marshalltown its first item of commercial importance, and was the foundation of Mr. Woodbury's fortune as well; he subsequently built two mills in Hardin Co., at Xenia and Alden, which enterprise had a great effect upon the property of the country roundabout; we next find him laying out Woodbury's Addition to Marshalltown, a plat of forty acres, out of which, with his characteristic foresight, he sold lots at low prices in order that settlers might be induced to locate in the newly growing town; he worked with all the determination of his character for the location of the county seat at Marshalltown, and was a strong factor in securing it; up to this time, railroads had made slow progress from the Mississippi River westward; to Mr. Woodbury, more than any other man, is due the transfer of the land grant from the Iowa Air Line to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Co. (now Chicago & North-Western), in which he became Vice President; he spent several years of arduous labor in securing its early completion to this city, himself grading thirty miles of it; the first National Bank of Marshalltown, for a long time the only bank in in Central Iowa, was founded by him; the woolen factory (Marshall Woolen Mills), a fine stone building, and fitted up with the most approved kinds of machinery, was another of his enterprises, but it was unfortunately destroyed by fire; he built a fine public hall, and indeed, the monuments to his indefatigable activity and public spirit are everywhere to be seen in the city that accords to him the title of father to prosperity. In 1866, he was a leading candidate for Congress in the "old Sixth District." He was generous to the public in all its efforts, and equally so to the private citizen, who had occasion to lay claim to his sympathies. He was, at one period of his life, a member of the Congregational Church, and though not an habitual church-goer, testified, previous to his death, a faith in the merits of religion; he was strictly temperate in all things, was genial in his intercourse with his friends, and stanch and true to all his relations; about three years before his death, his health perceptibly failed; he died on Monday, the 14th of April, 1873; his obsequies were held in Woodbury's Hall, on Wednesday, April 16th. Rev. Mr. Bray officiating; the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member, took charge of the exercises, and he was laid to rest, honored and lamented by all.

Woodring, N., teamster.

Wood, N. W., lumber.

Woods, W. W., marble man.

Woodsworth, C. S., lumber.

WOODWORTH, W. C., firm of Woodworth & Son, lumber dealers; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., June 7, 1817; lived in the State of New York for forty years; engaged in the mercantile and milling business; came to Iowa in 1857, and located at Mt. Pleasant; in 1862, represented Henry Co. in the State Legislature; afterward, removed to Fort Madison, and came to Marshalltown in 1866; went into the mercantile business; he engaged in the lumber business with his son Aug. 28, 1871. He has just received the nomination for Supervisor of this county. Married Miss Ann E. Somers, from Susquehanna Co., Penn., May 27, 1840; they have two children

—Calvin S. and Charles E., and have lost two children—Mary S. and William W.

WORLEY, NATHAN, firm of Nathan Worley & Sons; born in Darke Co., Ohio, March 1, 1819; his father, Nathan Worley, was born in 1792, and prepared himself for the ministry in the Christian Church; he was admitted to the Conference in 1819, and continued a member of the same Conference and preached for fifty-two years. He married Miss Elizabeth Adams; she was born in 1794, in Cincinnati, and was the first female born in that city, eighty-four years ago, which was then called Fort Washington; she is still living in Covington, Ohio; her husband died in 1871; they had four sons and two daughters. Their son Nathan, the subject of this sketch, evinced a disposition for trading at a very early age, and commenced buying and selling Feb. 8, 1827; he afterward removed to Dayton, and was engaged in the mercantile business there for ten years, and removed to Manheim, Penn., and engaged in the mercantile business, and was actively identified with the interests of the city and county for a quarter of a century; he represented his district in the State Legislature, and held the office of Mayor of Manheim for three years; also held other town and school offices. After continuing in business there for twenty-six and a half years, he came to Iowa and located in Marshalltown, and associating his sons with him, he established the present hardware house of Nathan Worley & Sons; he has been engaged in business for fifty-two years and longer than any merchant west of the Mississippi River; he is also much interested in agricultural pursuits and owns a farm of 640 acres in Logan Tp. He married Miss Susan Arndt, from Manheim, Penn., in March, 1846; they have two sons and one daughter—John, Mary E. and Nathan.

Wrigley, J. H., employe C. R. R.

Wyllis, J. C., attorney.

YOUNGERMAN, FRANK, employe C. R. R.

LISCOMB TOWNSHIP.

ALLARD, C. T., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lamoille.

ALLGOOD, H. C., dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, Liscomb; born in North Carolina in 1848; came to this county in 1852. Holds the offices of Town Clerk and Secretary of the School Board. Owns eighty acres of land. He married Miss R. Steelsman in Nov., 1875; she was born in Ohio; have one child—Clinton J.

Allison, A., stock dealer, Liscomb.

ARMSTRONG, B. A., dealer in general merchandise, Liscomb; born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1843; came to to this State in 1855, and to this county in 1863; has held the offices of Town Clerk and Postmaster eight years. He married Miss M. Howorth in 1866; she was born in Keokuk Co., Iowa; have four children—Jesse L., Frank T., Leona C. and Nettie R.

Armstrong, J. C., far. S. 7; P. O. Albion.

Arney, G. W., far., S. 17; P. O. Liscomb.

Auringer, F. V., laborer, Liscomb.

Auringer, J. A., laborer, Liscomb.

BARBER, WILLIAM, lumber dealer, Liscomb.

BATTIN, W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. Marshalltown; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, June 24, 1832; came to this State in Nov., 1856, and to this county in 1857; owns 190 acres of land. He has held the offices of Assessor, School Director, Supervisor and Judge of the County Court. He married Miss Elizabeth B. Malmsberry Dec. 31, 1857; she was born in Washington Co., Ohio; have eight children—Horace M., Isaac H., Sarah E., John W., Margaret L., James F., Jennie M. and Cora M.

BASH, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Dec. 31, 1826; came to this county in 1855; owns 320 acres of land. He has held the office

School Director. He married Mrs. Sarah J. Doty Dec. 25, 1877; she was born in Indiana; he has three children by a former marriage—Mary A., Sebbens and Sherman F. Mrs. Bush has one child by a former marriage—Blanche E. Doty.

Bush, L., far., S. 16; P. O. Liscomb.

BEATY, P. D., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Liscomb; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in March, 1830; came to this county in 1854; owns 160 acres of land. Has held the offices of Town Trustee and School Director. He married Miss Ann Braddock in 1848; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio; have one son—Silas M. He came to Iowa by his own conveyance, and for a table he took a part of his wagon box to make one and used rails to make his bedsteads.

Becker, J. M., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Liscomb.

Beeson, R. B., far., S. 20; P. O. Albion.

Beeson, B. A., Marshalltown.

BEESON, SAMUEL, retired farmer, Liscomb; born in Ohio in 1815; came to this State in 1854, and to this county in 1855; owns 200 acres of land. Has served as President of the Board of Supervisors, and of the School Board, and Justice of the Peace for many years. He married Miss Martha Smith in 1837; she was born in Beaver Co., Penn.; has ten children—Byron A. Sarah A., Wilson B., Annie E., Rachel A., Susan A., Chalkley M., Lewis J., Mary A., Laura V., Byron A. and Wilson B. Enlisted in the service of his country in the late war; the latter was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville and at Florence and suffered all that man could suffer and live.

Berry, J., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown.

Benford, S., Jr., far., S. 21; P. O. Albion.

Boyd, W. D., farmer, Liscomb.

Bueghly, D., far., S. 11; P. O. Liscomb.

Butterbaugh, J. W., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Liscomb.

CALHOUN, G. W., farmer, S. 14; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1834; came to this county in 1864; owns 320 acres. Has served as School Director. He married Miss Martha Jacobs in 1855; she was born in Alleghany Co., Md.; has four children—Zilpha E., J. Scott, Albion B. and Ivy B.; lost one son—William H.

CHADWICK, R., far., S. 3; P. O. Liscomb.

COULTER, SAMUEL, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Liscomb; born in Mercer Co., Penn., Nov. 14, 1825; came to this county March 28, 1855; owns 240 acres of land. He married Maria Bash June 13, 1848; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; has eleven children—Francis M., Emily R., Priscilla Jerusha, Moses, Aaron, Julia, Louisa, Uriah L., Florence and Laura M.

Cross, C., laborer, Liscomb.

DAWSON, GEORGE, retired farmer, S. 23; P. O Liscomb.

DARNER, J. H., minister and dealer in general merchandise, Liscomb; born in Ohio, in 1841; came to this county in March, 1878. He was licensed to preach in 1862, and ordained in 1863. He married Miss M. Woodrow in 1861; she was born in Pennsylvania; has seven children—Mary E., William H., Martha J., George W., Ida M., Charles S. and Baby.

DETRICK, J. J., restaurant and confectionery, Liscomb; born in Ohio in 1833; came to this county in 1855. He enlisted in the 13th Iowa V. I., and served until the regiment was mustered out, and was in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and many others and in Sherman's march to the sea. He married Miss Sophronia Kellogg in 1855; she was born in Ohio Dec. 26, 1830; has seven children living—Hettie J., born Feb. 6, 1856; Mary L., born Aug. 20, 1859; Sylvan E., born June 29, 1866; Leon O., born Aug. 9, 1869; Minnie E., born Feb. 6, 1872; Viola A., born Nov. 6, 1876; Freddie, born April 6, 1878; lost three—Frankie, died Dec. 5, 1861; George W., died March 10, 1862; Jesse E., died June 6, 1864.

DINNEL, L., retired farmer, Liscomb; born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., in 1821; he removed with his parents to White Co., Ill., in 1834, and came to this county in 1852; spent two years in California; he owns 307 acres of land. He married Miss Eliza J. Cain in 1845; she was born in White Co., Ill., and died in

1873; he afterward married Harriet Houland in 1876; she was born in Ohio; has seven children—John, Susan, Nancy, George, William, Caroline and Mary.

Dunn. W., carpenter, Liscomb.

EARLEY, H, W., livery stable, Liscomb.

Early, J., Sr., far., S. 10; P. O. Liscomb.

Emes, E. B., far., S. 12; P. O. Liscomb.

EMERY, S. A., Postmaster, Liscomb; born in Carroll, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1840; came to this State in 1869; has been engaged in general merchandising, and at present holds the office of Postmaster. He married Emily C. Martin in 1866; she was born in Allegheny Co., Penn.; has three children—Allen, Leroy and Mahlon.

FOUCH, PETER, far. S. 11; P. O. Liscomb.

GARWOOD, G. W., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Portage Co., Ohio, in 1835; came to this county in April, 1868; owns 160 acres of land. Enlisted in the 12th Ill. V. I. in the late war, and served three years and three months. He has held the office of School Director and Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Susan Gould in 1869, she was born in New York; has four children—Willie, Norma, Harry and Baby.

GEORGE, FRED., section boss, Liscomb.

Gould, J. E., livery stable, Liscomb.

Gray, R. B., carpenter, Liscomb.

Green, Henry, lumber dealer.

Green, H. M., far., S. 8; P. O. Liscomb.

GRIFFITH, I. L., farmer Sec. 20; P. O. Albion; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1820; came to this State in 1854, and to this county in 1855; owns 160 acres of land. He married Martha Griffith in 1852; she was born in Ohio.

HAUSER, JOHN, Sr., farmer, S. 17; P. O. Liscomb.

HAUSER, JOHN, JR., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Albion; born in Indiana in 1825; came to this county with his own team, and brought his milch cows with him; he owns 686 acres of land all fenced. He married Miss Mary Arney in 1847; she was born in Indiana; have eight children—George, Eliza, Sarah A., William, Wiley, Eudora, Lemert and Corena; lost two—Luella and Caroline E.

Herbert, W., billiard hall.

HERRICK, W. H., raiser and dealer in thorough-bred Poland-China hogs; P. O. Liscomb; was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1816; he came to this county in 1869. (His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his father a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was one of the defenders at Sackett's Harbor.) He was four years Steward of the Poor Farm of Marshall Co., and when he assumed the office, it was run at a large expense to the county, and under his management it was made self supporting and a source of profit, besides large improvements in buildings, fencing, and this, too, with double the number of inmates; he one year sold forty-three hogs that averaged 518 lbs.; he resigned his office greatly to the regret of the citizens and tax-payers of the county, and since that time has occupied himself in raising thorough-bred Poland-China hogs, of which he always has a large stock of the choicest kind. He married Miss Amanda A. Burdick in 1843; she was born in Vermont, and died in April, 1860, leaving one child—Mary C. now the wife of Rev. Charles E. Hawkins, of Antwerp, N. Y.; he afterward married Miss Althea Dewey in 1869; she was born in New York; her father was also a soldier in the war of 1812.

HIGGINS, J., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 31, Felix Tp., Grundy Co.; P. O. Liscomb; born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1833; he lived in Washington, and Mahaska counties this State, previous to his removal to Hardin Co., where his father was the first settler; he owns 551 acres of land, mostly in Marshall and Grundy Counties. He married Elizabeth J. Davis in 1857; she was born in Tennessee, and died on Dec. 6, 1871; he afterward married Ella Middleton June 21, 1875; she was born in Owen Co., Ind.; have nine children—Mary M., William A., Samuel M., Joseph L., Sarah A., Thomas F., James D., Jesse E. and Charles F.; lost two.

HOBSON, S. C., homœopathic physician, Liscomb; born in Iowa in 1849;

came to this county in 1875; owns forty acres of land. He married Miss Clara M. Owens in 1877; she was born in Iowa.

Hopkins, C. M., laborer, Liscomb.

Howland, C. D., real estate dealer.

JOHNSON, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Liscomb.

KELLY, A., far., S. 1; P. O. Liscomb.

KOONTZ, EZRA, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Albion; born in Maryland in 1831; came to this county July 10, 1871; owns 160 acres of land; has served as president of the School Board and Director. He married Miss Highley Shaw in 1854; she was born in Alleghany Co., Md.; have ten children—Harry T., William F., Joseph M., Ezra E., Mary J., John S., Jacob C., George W., Exie L. and Charles F.

KOONTZ, JOHN D., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Liscomb; born in Maryland in 1824; came to this county in June, 1877; owns 160 acres of land. He married Cynthia Wright in 1869; she was born in Maryland; have two children—Wilford C. and Edith, and one daughter by a previous marriage.

LOUCKS, O., far., S. 10; P. O. Liscomb.

LEFEVER, OSCAR T., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Liscomb; born in Sandusky Co., Ohio, in 1840; came to this county in May, 1876; owns 107 acres of land. He enlisted in the 9th Ohio V. C. in the late war, and served three years. He married Miss Platena Perrin; have three children—Roy, Blanche and Allie.

LHAMON, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Liscomb; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1841; came to this county in 1874; owns 120 acres of land. He married Mary F. Hildebrand in 1865; she was born in Ohio; have seven children—Horace P., John W., Lucy V., Mertie I. Eva M., Mary and Frances.

LOUCKS, J. D., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Liscomb; born in New York in 1846; came to this county in 1855; owns eighty acres of land. He put up the first house in the village of Liscomb. Was Postmaster. He married Miss Anna Clark in 1871; she was born in Pennsylvania; have one child—Anna May; lost one son—Freddie. He enlisted in the 6th Iowa V. C. during the war, and served until the regiment was mustered out.

Lowe, D. C., clerk, Liscomb.

LYBARGER, A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Liscomb; born in Pennsylvania in 1829; came to this county in 1854; owns eighty acres of land. Has served as Town Trustee. He married Rachel Spindler in 1852; she was born in Pennsylvania; have three children—Emily F., William R. and Charles J.

McMAHON, A. W., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Liscomb.

McKIBBEN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Albion; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1837; came to this county in 1860; owns 360 acres of land. Has held the office of Town Trustee. He was the first person to enlist in the late war, in this vicinity, and was rejected on account of the loss of a thumb. He married Miss Rebecca Dennis in 1866; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio; have four children—Anna, Harlan, Mary Ellen and DeLoss.

Maulsby, L., far., S. 12; P. O. Marshalltown.

MARTIN, W., banker and dealer in general merchandise, Liscomb; born in Ohio in 1849; came to this State in 1870. He married Miss Mary Butt in 1871; she was born in Ohio; have three children—Alice, Pearl, Farinda.

MARSH, MILTON, farmer and fruit grower, Sec. 20; P. O. Albion; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1809; came to this county in 1854; owns eighty acres of land, well improved and one of the most attractive places in the county; the shade trees and groves are all of his own planting, and have attained a most remarkable growth since planted; he has the largest vineyard in the county. Has held the office of School Director. He married Eliza Griffith in 1833; she was born in Washington Co., Penn.; have two children—Orlando R. and Joel L.

MARSH, ORLANDO R., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Albion; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1838; came to this county in 1854. He married Miss Julia A. Clark in 1860; she was born in Indiana; have three children—Eli A., Elmer J. and Llewellyn G.

MELICK, R. W., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Liscomb; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in February, 1837; came to this State in 1863, and to this county in 1871; owns 198 acres of land. He married Miss S. E. Dennis in 1862; she was born in Ohio; has three children—George E., Woodward D. and Hattie V.

MEYERS, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Liscomb; born in East Tennessee in 1819; came to this county in 1849, but came to the State in 1848; he owns 320 acres of land. Has held offices of Town Trustee, School Director and Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Catharine Trease in 1841; she was born in Tennessee; has nine children—James, Jesse, Thomas, Samuel, David, Nelson, Caroline M., Nervesta C. and Sarah A.

MEYERS, J. C., grocer, Liscomb; born in Tennessee in 1842; came to this county in 1849; he broke a portion of the prairie where Marshalltown now stands. Has held offices of Town Clerk, City Councilman, and is Mayor of the city. He enlisted in the Iowa V. I., and served three years and ten months, and was in all of the battles in which the regiment was engaged. He married Miss Mary C. Gateley in 1866; she was born in Iowa; has five children—Ida B., Eva V., Nettie M., William R. and Frank I.

Miller, Gustave, Liscomb.

Miller, H. A., lab., Liscomb.

MOFFATT, FRED P., druggist and dealer in paints, oils, glass and druggists' sundries, Liscomb; born in New York in 1849; came to this county in 1869. He married Miss Jennie Swearingen in 1870; she was born in Indiana; has three children—Mildred J., Bruce F. and Cady J.

Morgan, H., lab., Liscomb.

NELSON, HANS, coal dealer, Liscomb.

NEFF, H. G., farmer, S. 20; P. O. Albion; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1834; came to this county Oct. 9, 1856; owns ninety-seven acres of land in this county and 120 acres in Guthrie County; has held office of Assessor and School Director. He married Miss Nancy Arney June 7, 1861; she was born in Owen Co., Ind.; has two adopted children—Cary H. and Rosetta W.

Nickle, Geo., far., S. 19; P. O. Liscomb.

PAGE, WM., lab., Liscomb.

PATTON, T. W., blacksmith, Liscomb; born in Indiana in 1839; came to this county in 1854. Has held office of School Director. He married Miss Harriet J. Price in 1867; she was born in Iowa; has two children—Nettie and Frank. He served in the 46th Ind. V. I., and in the Artillery service, four years in the late war.

Parnell, D. T., lab., Liscomb.

PERRIN, E., farmer, S. 21; P. O. Albion; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1832; came to this State in 1859; owns 400 acres. He married Miss Mary Winter in 1855; she was born in Stark Co., Ill.

Presler, L. M., carpenter, Liscomb.

PRICE, LARKIN, farmer, S. 23; P. O. Liscomb; born in Franklin Co., Va., in 1819; came to this county Nov. 20, 1853; previous to his coming to Iowa he lived in Mississippi and emigrated to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1858, and from Mercer Co., Ill., in 1850, he went overland to California, where he remained three years. Has held office of School Director and Assessor. Owns 221 acres of land. He married Miss Sarah A. Dawson in 1844; she was born in Crawford Co., Ind.; has seven children—Harriet J., Sarah E., Larkin F., Luella, William H., Roena and Le Roy; lost two—Isaac T. and Clara J.

RALLS, J. L., far., S. 2; P. O. Liscomb.

Ralls, N. F., far., S. 2; P. O. Liscomb.

Rolston, I. B., grain dealer, Liscomb.

Rolston, S. H., far., S. 12; P. O. Liscomb.

ROSENKRANTZ, A. J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Liscomb; born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1828; came to this State in 1868, and to this county in April, 1875; owns 200 acres of land. He married Mary Shannon in 1875; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio; have five children—William, Jacob, Horace Henry and Laura.

SCOTT, A. P., wagon maker, Liscomb.

Shaler, S. C., far., S. 8; P. O. Liscomb.

Shepherd, J. T., far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown.

Spear, W., butcher, Liscomb.
Specht, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Marshalltown.
Specht. N., far., S. 13; P. O. Marshalltown.
Stahl, J., laborer, Liscomb.
Strang, R., far., S. 10; P. O. Liscomb.
Stark, J. D., far.. S. 7; P. O. Liscomb.
Strong, W., far., S. 9; P. O. Liscomb.

TAPPS, F., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Germany in 1823; came to America in 1855, and to this county in 1867; owns 160 acres of land. He married Rosa Brobst in 1835; she was born in Germany; have seven children—August Carrie, Henry, Mena, William, Frederick and John. He enlisted in the 47th Wis. V. I., in the late war, and served until the regiment was mustered out.

THATCHER, J., far., S. 12; P. O. Liscomb.
Thurber, A. E., far., S. 5; P. O. Liscomb.
Trease, E. H., carpenter, Liscomb.
Trease, J. P., carpenter, Liscomb.
Tripp, David, lumber dealer, Liscomb.

TRIPP, J. W., retired farmer, Liscomb; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 19, 1824; came to this county in May, 1855; owns forty acres of land. He was one of the four that brought the first printing press in Marshall Co., and with Thomas J. Wilson as editor, published at Albion the *Iowa Central Journal;* this paper became what is now the Marshall *Times.* He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and laid out the town of Liscomb. He married Mrs. Betsey Sussmilch in 1873; she was born in New York; has one adopted son—Charles. Mrs. Tripp has five children by former marriage — Charles F., Hattie W., Henry G., Alice C. and Frederick M. Sussmilch.

Tripp, R. O., restaurant, Liscomb.

UPDYKE. MARTIN C., far., S. 6; P. O. Liscomb.

ULERY, N., far., S. 24; P. O. Liscomb, born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1837; he came to this county Nov. 4, 1854; owns 40 acres of land. Has served as President and Secretary of the School Board. He married Miss O. E. Mitchell Nov. 12, 1863; she was born in New York; have four children—Eugene, John L., Annettie A. and Arthur J. His father brought the first threshing machine and separator into the county.

VAN PELT, A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Edenville.
Vanslyke, J. V., far., S. 9; P. O. Liscomb.

WALDOW GEORGE W., Bangor.

Waldon, L., far., S. 16; P. O. Albion.
Walter, J. W., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.
Weatherly, Geo., far., Liscomb.
Weatherly, J. Cal., far., Sec.

WEATHERLY, TIMOTHY, far., S. 13; P. O. Liscomb; born in Indiana in 1829; came to this county in 1852; owns 174 acres. He married Catharine Hauser in 1852; she was born in Indiana; have eight children—Melissa, David, George, Ada, John. Foster, Sarah and Eliza; lostt hree.

WHINERY, J. S., far., S. 22; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1839; came to this county in Oct., 1866; owns 110 acres of land. Has held the office of Town Trustee. He enlisted in the 104th Ohio V. I. in the late war, and served three years. He married Caroline Bennett in 1866; she was born in the same county; have two children—Elizabeth M. and Martha I.; lost two sons.

WHITACRE, E. D., physician, Liscomb; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1842; came to this State in 1852, and to this county in 1873. Has practiced medicine ten years. He married Miss Eliza Hauser in 1871; she was born in this county; has one child—Edwin H.

Whitehead, B., mason, Liscomb.
Willetts, J., coal and lime dealer, Liscomb.
Williams, Alfred, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshall.
Williams, E. N., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Marshall.

WILLIAMS, F. H., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Albion; born in Rutland Co., Vt., in 1840; came to this county in 1864; owns sixty acres; has held office of Town Clerk. He married Josie L. Bruce in 1863; she was born in Essex Co., N. Y.; has one child—Guy T.

Williams, S. H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshall.

WILSON, H. H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Liscomb; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1829; came to this county June 27, 1863; owns 175 acres; has served as Town Trustee and President of the School Board. He married Miss Phebe Van Voorhis in September, 1850; she was born in Crawford Co., Ohio; has five children—Albin L., Martha H., Charles V., Mary E. and William I.

Windish, J. D., for, S. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

Winter, S. A., far., S. 8; P. O. Liscomb.

Withey, N. O., shoemaker, Liscomb.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

BAIER, JOHN, far., S. 26; P. O. Edenville.

BAKER, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Edenville; born Oct. 20, 1830, in Muskingum Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Scott Co., Iowa, then to Louisa Co., then to Wisconsin; in 1855, went to California; in 1864, returned to Scott Co.; in 1865, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1877, came to his present farm; owns 440 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Mary Tiffin Nov. 6, 1864; she was born July 18, 1846, in Ohio; had seven children, five living—William D., Clara J., Maryetta, George E. and Samuel H.

BAKER, STEWARD, farmer, S. 28; P. O. Edenville; born April 5, 1836, in Knox Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Cedar Co., Iowa; in 1856, removed to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1866, came to his present farm; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Mary Beal, Feb. 10, 1858; she was born Dec. 5, 1832, in Beaver Co., Penn.; they have four children—Nellie, Loe, Dot and Bub. Enlisted in Co. K, 13th I. V. I., in 1864; served to the end of the war. Is Secretary of the School Board and Township Trustee.

Ball, B. F., far., S. 21; P. O. Edenville.

Barber, J., far., S. 24; P. O. State Centre.

Barkhurst, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Edenville.

Beltz, H. C., far., S. 31; P. O. Edenville.

BARTLETT, EMILY T., MRS., daughter of Joseph Weeks and widow of Zenas L. Bartlett, S. 20; P. O. Edenville; he was born April 3, 1820, in Somers, Conn. Enlisted in 1861, in Co. H, 13th I. V. I., and died in Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1861, for which she receives a pension from the government of $8.00 per month. She was born Feb. 7, 1817, in New Hampshire; they removed to Marshall Co., Iowa, in 1856; had three children, two living—Charles H. and Flora L. (now Mrs. Jas. B. Vanpelt,), with whom she now lives.

BEAR, JOHN, farmer, S. 21; P. O. Edenville; born Jan. 25, 1821, in Baden, Germany; in 1846, came to Pennsylvania; in 1847, removed to Ohio; then to Richmond, Ind.; in 1851, returned to Philadelphia; in 1853, removed to New York; in 1861, traveled with the American Circus for six months; then returned to New York; in 1862, removed to Hilton Head, S. C.; in 1865, returned to New York; then went to Germany; the same year came to Bucks Co., Penn.; in 1866, came to his present farm. Married Lizzie Bechtel in July 1868; she was born in 1835, in Germany; has four children, three living—John, David, Daniel and John.

BLINK, JOSEPH, farmer, S. 22; P. O. Edenville; born March 29, 1834, in Germany; in 1852, came to De Kalb Co., Ill.; in 1860, came to Eden Tp.; owns 550 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Married Margaret Halter Feb. 18, 1858; she was born July 15, 1836, in France; they have nine children—George, Rosa, Lewis, Anna, Albert, Leopold, Clara, Martin and Ida. Is School Director and Road Supervisor. Members of the Catholic Church.

BREUNIG, JOSEPH, farmer, S. 21, P. O. Edenville; born Feb. 2, 1827, in Baden, Germany; in 1851, came to Chicago; in 1857, removed to De Kalb Co., Ill.; in 1860, came to his present farm; owns 495 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Catharine Blink

Oct. 7, 1852; she was born April 27, 1830, in Baden, Germany; they have eight children—Clara, Lena, Henry, John and Lizzie (twins), Maggie, Jacob and Lucy. Is School Treasurer and Director. Are members of the Catholic Church.

Burger, J. H., blacksmith, Edenville.

CAPRON, N., far., S. 16; P. O. Edenville.

Casey, M., far., S. 20; P. O. Edenville.

CHAMBERLAIN, D. P., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. State Centre; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born Jan. 16, 1825, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; in 1836, came to Washtenaw Co., Mich.; in 1841, came to Dexter, Mich.; in 1852, went to California; in 1856, returned to Dexter, Mich.; in 1858, came to Kalamazoo Co.; in 1867, removed to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1870, came to his present farm. He married Elizabeth R. Dustin Jan. 24, 1863; she was born March 18, 1841, in Wheelock Co., Vt.; have five children—Estella J., Byron P., Albert F., George M. and William H. Are members of the Church of God.

CHAPMAN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Edenville; born April 5, 1831, in England; in 1835, came to New York; in 1849, came to Janesville, Wis.; in 1851, came to Kalamazoo, Mich.; in 1852, removed to White Pigeon, Mich.; in 1853, came to Valparaiso, Ind.; in 1856, removed to Shelby Co., Ill. In 1861, enlisted in Co. F, 54th Ill. V. I., and served until March 1, 1865; he then returned to Valparaiso, Ind.; in 1868, came to Chicago, and in 1870, removed to Marshall Co., Iowa, and to his present farm in 1871; owns 160 acres of land. Married S. E. Garis June 19, 1854; she was born Sept. 29, 1837, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio; have six children, five of whom are living—James L., Minnie M. L., Willie R., Harry J. and Irene A.; lost Lee in 1874, aged five months and seventeen days. He is Township Assessor.

CHESHIRE, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Edenville; born March 16, 1839, in Franklin Co., Ohio; in 1841, came to Ogle Co., Ill., with his parents; in 1848, returned to Ohio; in 1860, returned to Ogle Co.; in 1866, removed to his present farm; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Elizabeth Graham in 1861; she was born Feb. 12, 1841, and died May 1, 1873; has three children, two of whom are living—Ida M. and Charles A.; second marriage to Salinda J. Chamberlin Dec. 24, 1873; she was born May 29, 1848, in New Hampshire; have one child, born June 11, 1878.

Clark, M., far., S. 22; P. O. Edenville.

Cole, R., far., S. 15; P. O. Edenville.

Conkle, G., retired, Edenville.

Cunningham, D. C., far., S. 7; P. O. Edenville.

DAUGHERTY, J., carpenter, Edenville.

DAHLAM HENRY, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. State Center; born March 13, 1813, in Bavaria, Germany; in 1852, came to New York; then to Freeport, Ill.; in 1869, came to his present farm; owes 160 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Susanna Wogt June 7, 1842; she was born March 12, 1823, in Bavaria, Germany; have three children—Catherine, Elizabeth and Abraham. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

ELDER, D. A., far., S. 10; P. O. Edenville.

Estabrook, —— far., S. 33; P. O. Edenville.

FIELD, F., far., S. 19; P. O. Edenville.

FILER, ALBERT, farmer; P. O. Edenville; was born in Canada May 5, 1827. Married Miss Barbara Stevenson in Fulton Co., Ill., Dec. 11, 1853; she was born in Ohio June 29, 1839; they moved to this county in 1866; their children are John S., born Sept. 11, 1854; Mary C., born June 23, 1857; she married D. T. Hall June 28, 1875; Charles Henry, born Feb. 16, 1858; Franklin, born Dec. 22, 1859; Margaret Anna, born May 12, 1863; George, born Oct. 8, 1864; James Albert, born July 16, 1869. Mr. Filer owns eighty acres of land. He is a Republican in politics.

Flora, J. W., far., S. 25; P. O. Edenville.

Fowler, F., far., S. 1; P. O. Edenville.

Fox, J. D., far., S. 21; P. O. Edenville.

Frances, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Edenville.

GARIS, JOSEPH, carpenter, Edenville.

Gauch, A., far., S. 35; P. O. Edenville.

Girton, W. S., far., S. 1; P. O. Edenville.

GOODMAN, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Edenville; born Jan. 6, 1827, in Baden, Germany; in 1848, came to Philadelphia; in 1850, removed to Chicago; in 1863, came to his present farm; owns 455 acres, valued at $25 per acre. Married Clara Blink in April, 1853; she was born in August, 1828, in Baden, Germany; had ten children, six living—Catharine, John W., Joseph C., Mary M., Charles A. and Elizabeth C. Has been School Director three years and Secretary of the School Board two years.

GRUBER, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Edenville; born March 22, 1828, in Baden Germany; in 1852, came to New York; the same year, removed to Canada; in 1853, came to Chicago; in 1869, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1873, removed to his present farm; owns eighty acres, valued at $35 per acre. Married Catharine Briunig Aug. 15, 1855; she was born in 1829 in Baden, Germany; have four children—Catharine, Maggie, Mary and Josephine. Are members of the Catholic Church.

GULDE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. State Centre; born July 15, 1827, in Wurtemberg, Germany; in 1854, came to New York; thence went to New Orleans; in 1855, came to Chicago; then removed to De Kalb Co., Ill.; in 1860, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1869, removed to his present farm; owns 340 acres, valued at $35 per acre. Married Magdalina Blink March 29, 1858; she was born June 28, 1839, in Baden, Germany; have six children—Mary E., Clara C., Emma C., Frank L., Henry J. and George E. Are members of the Catholic Church.

HALE, J. F., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Edenville.

HAINES, NATHAN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Edenville; born Aug. 15, 1834, in La Porte Co., Ind.; in June, 1863, removed to Black Hawk Co., Iowa; the same year, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Married Lydia A. Reese March 4, 1863; she was born July 8, 1841, in Stark Co., Ohio; have four children—Eliza L., Mary E., Della F. and Leonora A. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church.

HAINES, WILLIAM A., farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Edenville; born Feb. 26, 1826, in Greene Co., Ohio; in 1830, came to La Porte Co., Ind., with his parents; in 1863, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; he owns twenty-eight acres of land and four lots and house in Edenville. Married Martha Makimson May 29, 1862; she was born March 24, 1826, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Halter, L. far., S. 13; P. O. State Centre.

HARMON, J. A., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Edenville; born Oct. 6, 1831, in Richmond, Ind.; in 1832, came to Tazewell Co., Ill., with his parents, then came to Kendall Co., then to De Kalb Co., and in 1852, went to California; in 1856, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Married Miriam Hummel Oct. 8, 1860; she was born Jan. 10, 1840, in De Kalb Co., Ill.; have two children—Alfred L. and Henry E. Mr. H. has held about all the township offices.

Haver, W., far., S. 13; P. O. Edenville.

Huges, T. J., laborer, Edenville.

Hyatt, R., far., S. 3; P. O. Edenville.

JOHNSON, J. W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Edenville; born July 14, 1822, in Jennings Co., Ind.; in 1837, came to Camden Co., Mo.; in 1836, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; owns 240 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Sarah E. Fraseur in February, 1852; she was born in April, 1836, in Cedar Co., Iowa; she is a daughter of Benjamin Fraseur, of Cedar Co., who died in 1876, aged 80 years; have five children—Dora, William, Benjamin, George and Dollie.

KAISER, CHARLES, far., S. 35; P. O. Edenville.

Kesler, M., far., S. 33; P. O. Edenville.

Kelly, G. W., far., S. 7; P. O. Edenville.

Kelly, H. F., far., S. 7; P. O. Edenville.

KENNEDY, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Edenville; born Sept. 10, 1830, in Ireland; in 1843, came to Canada; in 1851, came to Watertown, N. Y.; then returned to Canada; in 1865, removed to Chicago; in 1872, came to his present farm; owns eighty

acres, valued at $20 per acre. Married Mary A. McMahan Feb. 22, 1858; she was born Feb. 21, 1841, in Canada; have seven children—David J., James A., William D., George H., Alice M., Frank and Martha J.

Kirkpatrick, T. A., S. 9; P. O. Edenville.

LEOFFLER, F., far., S. 11; P. O. Edenville.

LACEY, JOSEPH, retired, Edenville; born April 15, 1800, in New York; when an infant he came with his parents to Fairfield Co., Conn; in 1859, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1865, came to their present home; they own 134 acres, also their house and store and eight lots in Edenville. Married Mrs. Mary Swartout, daughter of George Monlux, July 20, 1865; she was born Jan. 20, 1825, in Washington Co., Ohio; she has five children by a former marriage—Pamilia F., Edgar P., Melvin L., Charles B. and Azro N. Swartout. Mr. Swartout enlisted in 1862, in Co. K, 23d Iowa V. I., and died Aug. 17, 1863, of a disease contracted in the army. Aaron A., enlisted in March, 1864, in the 32d Iowa V. I., died March 13, 1864. Mr. Lacy has been three years Postmaster. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Luing, A., far., S. 30; P. O. Edenville.

McCLOSKY, M., far., S. 14; P. O. Edenville.

Dakin, Mack, far., S. 11; P. O. Edenville.

Mead, E., far., S. 4; P. O. Edenville.

MEYER, AGGE C., farmer, S. 36; P. O. State Centre; owns 160 acres, valued at $25 per acre; born Dec. 15, 1844, in Hanover, Germany; in 1856, came to New York; in 1857, he came to Freeport, Ill; in 1869, he came to Eden Tp. Married Catharine Dahlem Jan. 15, 1867; she was born Oct. 25, 1844, in Bavaria, Germany; had seven children, five living—Henry, Bettie, Susan, Johanna and William. Mr. Meyer is School Trustee and Director. Are members of the German Reformed Church.

MEYER, REINHARD, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. State Centre; was born March 3, 1840, in Germany; in 1857, he came to New York, then to Stephenson County, Ill.; in 1877, he came to his present farm; owns 160 acres, valued at $30 per acre. His father was born in Germany in 1800, and died in Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1865; his mother was born in 1812, and lives in Stephenson Co., Ill.

NASON, G. L., far., S. 12; P. O. Edenville.

Nason, W., far., S. 12; P. O. Edenville.

OGAN, GEORGE, Edenville; born Jan. 5, 1839, in Greene Co., Ohio; in 1849, came to Bureau Co. Ill.; in 1866, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1872, removed to his present home; he owns a house and four lots in Edenville. Married Mary E. Vauthrin Dec. 25, 1869; she was born in 1852 in Illinois; have three children—Carrie E., Neva J. and Ira C. Mr. Ogan has been Constable.

PARSONS, E. H., farmer, S. 29; P. O. Edenville.

Pierpont, E., far., S. 33; P. O. Edenville.

Pyle, Wm., far., S. 12; P. O. Edenville.

RHODES, ANTHONY, far., S. 9; P. O. Edenville.

Rhodes, J. D., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Edenville.

RHODES, J. M., far., S. 16; P. O. Edenville; born Aug. 10, 1838, in De Kalb Co., Ill.; in 1853, he came to Marshall Co., and removed to his present farm in 1860; own 360 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Sarah M. Price Nov. 24, 1859; she was born May 24, 1841, in De Kalb Co., Ill; have five children—Myra J., Carl B., Ethel L., Charlie P. and Ivan B. Has been a member of the Board of County Supervisors.

Roberts, J. T., far., S. 36; P. O. State Centre.

SAUNDERS, F. A., far., S. 33; P. O. Edenville.

SAXAUER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. State Centre; born Jan. 25, 1823, in Baden, Germany; in 1851, he came to Chicago; in 1863, came to his present farm; owns 190 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Barbara Fisher in August, 1853; she was born in 1826, in France; died Feb. 25, 1868; had three children—John, William and Anna. Second marriage to Mary Myers Aug. 7, 1868; she was born in 1836, in Prussia, Ger.; have three children—Hannah, Fred A. and Mary. Mrs. S. has

one daughter by a former marriage—Louisa.

Schultz, J. D., far., S. 25; P. O. State Centre.

Scobben, R. E., far., Secs. 3 and 4; P. O. Edenville.

SHRYOCK, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Edenville; born Aug. 13, 1831, in Noblesville, Ind.; in 1863, came to Edenville, Iowa; two years later he removed to Sec. 12; in 1874, came to his present section; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Theodocia Holmes in April, 1856; she was born in May, 1840, in Hamilton Co., Ind.; had nine children, six living—Blanche, Ollie, Charlie, Bertha, Lulu and Lester. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Somers, S. far., S. 17; P. O. Edenville.

Sterner, C., far., S. 23; P. O. Edenville.

Stinson, G. A., far., S. 29; P. O. Edenville.

Stoltz, M., far., S. 21; P. O. Edenville.

THORN, D. S., blacksmith, Edenville.

THOMAS, L. W., physician and surgeon, Edenville; born Sept. 5, 1845, in McHenry Co., Ill.; in 1871, came to his present home; he owns a house and lot in Edenville; he commenced the study of medicine in 1868, and graduated in the Spring of 1871, and has followed his profession since then. Married Alice I. Conkle May 27, 1877; she was born May 27, 1861, in Marshall Co., Iowa.

Tuffree, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Edenville.

VANDYKE, G. W., farmer, S. 3; P. O. Edenville.

Van Pelt, J. B., far., S. 20; P.O. Edenville.

Vanthrin, S., far., S. 12; P. O. Edenville.

WADE, J. W., far., S. 25; P. O. Edenville.

Watts, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Edenville.

Watts, T., far., S. 2; Edenville.

Webster, L. A., carpenter, Edenville.

Weeks, D., far., S. 16; P. O. Edenville.

WHITE, ALFRED, firm of A. White & Bro., general merchandise, Edenville; born Feb. 20, 1837, in Lawrence Co., Ohio; in 1849, came to Jones Co., Iowa; in 1856, removed to Davis Co., Mo.; in 1866, came to Jasper Co., Iowa; in 1873, removed to Edenville. Married Elizabeth Trussel June 20, 1861; she was born Sept. 9, 1840, in Indiana; have five children—Ada M., Mary E., John X., Viola V. and Alma R. Mr. W. is Postmaster. Is a member of the Latter Day Saints, and is an Elder of their Society.

White, H., far., S. 14; P. O. Edenville.

Willson, Thomas, carpenter, Edenville.

YAGER, JOHN, farmer, S. 26; P. O. Edenville.

LE GRAND TOWNSHIP.

ADAIR, JAMES, laborer; P. O. Le Grand.

Albright, G., far.; P. O. Quarry.

ALLMAN, JESSE, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Le Grand; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born April 8, 1822, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; his parents moved into Stark Co., in 1825; he came from there to Iowa in 1850; stopped at Iowa City until the Spring of 1852; came to Le Grand Tp. and settled on Sec. 13. The town of Le Grand was laid out that year partly on his father's land; there were then about a half dozen families in this township. Marengo, in Iowa Co., was their nearest post office, twenty-three miles distant, and only an occasional settler. Married Esther W. Haines Nov. 2, 1848, in Ohio; she was born March 17, 1825; they have three children—Leanna J., Sarah M. and Chakley W., all of whom are still at home. Members of Friends' Church; Republican.

Allman, John, retired farmer, Sec. 13.

ARNOLD, RICHARD, Le Grand, dealer in fancy groceries, fruits, house plants, etc.; also express agent and Notary Public, which position he has held for twelve years; was born in Wood Co., West Va., Aug. 31, 1822; his parents moved to Washington Co., Ohio. when he was about 1 year old. Came to Linn Co., Iowa, in the Fall of 1856, and to Marshall Co. in 1858; settled in Marietta; came to Le Grand in 1864, where he has since resided. Was married to Elizabeth Kesler Sept. 10, 1845; she died March 22, 1857, leaving husband and four children to mourn her loss—William K., Alonzo B., Levi G. and Roxena; again married Catharine Glasshave, by whom he has five children—Jacob B., George, Ora M., and Oscar; lost one, Elizabeth. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Order of A., F. & A. M. Republican.

Arnold, Joseph, stone mason, Le Grand.

AUSTIN, THOMAS D., farmer, and proprietor of Spring Valley Farm, S. 7; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 360 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre; born Jan. 14, 1810, in Davie Co., N. C.; remained there until Dec., 1830, when he moved to Clinton Co., Ohio, where he followed farming and carpenter and joiner work to some extent; came from there to this county in the Fall of 1864, and on to his present farm in the Spring of 1865. He was married to Mary J. Austin in March, 1833, in Ohio; she was born June 29, 1809, in Charleston, West Va., have five children living—Samuel J., Alexander M., Elsworth S., Lydia E. and Mary E.; lost four—William F., Isabel A., Melinda E., Thomas J. Mr. Austin has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1832, and for many years has been a local minister in the Church; Republican.

BAIR, ALBERT, lightning rod dealer, Le Grand.

BAER, JOHN C., farmer, S. 33; P. O. Dillon; owns 220 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born Oct. 28, 1815, in Bavaria, Germany; he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade in Germany; he came to the United States in 1839, and settled in Alleghany Co., Md.; worked at his trade there until 1853, when he came to Iowa City, Iowa, where he continued working at his trade until he came to this county in 1869, and settled on his present farm. Married Anna Weigle in Iowa City, June 20, 1843; she was born in Germany Oct. 14, 1823; have twelve children living—Henry, George, Ann, Maggie, Barbara, Frederick, Hannah, Louisa, John, Kate, William and Mary; lost two—Lena and Mary. Members of the Lutheran Church; Democrat.

Barker, Abel, carpenter, Le Grand.

Banash, Jas., laborer, Quarry.

Barton, S., laborer; P. O. Le Grand.

Bean, J. L., far., S. 12; P. O. Le Grand.

Reede, J., far.; P. O. Le Grand.

BENEDICT, W. G., dealer in dry goods and general merchandise; also, one of the proprietors of the Le Grand Mills, and dealer in real estate, lime, etc., Le Grand; born in Monroe Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1833; came from there to this county in the Spring of 1857; has followed farming, stock and real estate business up to 1867, when he com-

menced the dry goods business. Married C. A. Youngs Oct. 6, 1859, in this county; was born May 6, 1844, in Miami Co., Ohio; have four children—Wilford W., Susie L., Aretta M. and Charles V. Mr. Benedict has been one of the leading business men of Le Grand, which has been of great advantage to the town as well as of profit to himself. Republican.

BENJAMIN, DWIGHT, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Le Grand; owns a farm of eighty acres, valued at $4,200; born Jan. 8, 1821, in Cortland Co., N. Y.; he was left without a mother at the age of 11 years; his father moved into Steuben Co. in 1848, and remained there three years; afterward, he went to California, where he remained about two years, and then came to Whiteside County, Illinois; was there about seven years; he then came to Lyons, Iowa, where he remained eight years; he then came to this county, where he now lives. He was married to Lydia A. Head Feb. 15, 1845; she was born March 10, 1822, in Madison Co., N. Y.; have one daughter—Carrie V., born Jan. 16, 1861. Baptist; Republican in politics.

Bentley, J. A., brick maker, Le Grand.

Blodget, C. A., dealer in drugs, Le Grand.

Boorash, J., lab.; P. O. Quarry.

Brand, A., far., S. 31; P. O. Dillon.

Brand, G., far., S. 30; P. O. Dillon.

BRATT, C. C., farmer, stock and real estate dealer; P. O. Quarry; owns 320 acres of land in this county and 500 in Tama Co.; born June 23, 1825, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; came from there to Iowa in the Spring of 1859, and settled in Tama Co., and from there to this county, in December, 1872. Married Miss Ada Peterson, of Kendall Co., Ill., May 23, 1848; she was born Sept. 27, 1828, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; have four children living—Albert P., born Feb. 25, 1849; Alice E., born March 1, 1852; John F., born Dec. 11, 1858, and Mary A., born July 15, 1866; lost one—Elida A. Mr. Bratt and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church; Republican.

BRINKERHOFF, C. F., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born Nov. 14, 1829, in Adams Co., Penn.; went from there to Lee Co., Ill., in the Spring of 1850; followed carpenter and joiner business, with the exception of the time he was in the service of his country. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. G, 75th Ill. V. I., and was mustered out July 3, 1865; was in the battle of Perryville, Ky., where he was wounded; was also at the battle of Stone River, Tenn. Married Alice Van Vranken March 23, 1869; she was born May 23, 1847, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; have three children—Ida A., Gertrude E. and George. Member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

Brucklacker, M., far., S. 33; P. O. Dillon.

Brunig, C., far., S. 27; P. O. Dillon.

CHAMBERS, J. N., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshalltown.

Chambers, J. H. C., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshalltown.

Chinburg, C. J., merchant, Dillon.

CHINN, JOHN H., farmer and breeder of Poland-China hogs, fancy poultry, etc., Sec. 7; P. O. Marshalltown; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born Sept. 14, 1845, in Davie Co., N. C., where he remained till after the war. He espoused the cause of the Confederates, and enlisted in 1861, in Co. C. of the 17th Va. Cavalry; was in thirty-two battles and skirmishes; was slightly wounded at the battle of Monocacy, Md.; was taken prisoner by Custer's command at the battle of Laura Valley, Va.; was released after seven months' imprisonment at Point Lookout. Followed merchandising two years after the war closed; came to this county in 1868. Married Lydia E. Austin Nov. 25, 1869; she was born Feb. 15, 1846, in Ohio; have five children living—Maximilian F., Minnie B., Nellie M., Harry E. and Charles C. Mr. and Mrs. Chinn are members of the M. E. Church.

CHILSON, W. H., dealer in hardware, tinware, agricultural implements, in partnership with a Mr. Thompson, Le Grand; was born July 23, 1836, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; parents moved to Stark Co. when he was about 1 year old; they subsequently moved to Tuscarawas Co., and to Defiance Co., and to De Kalb Co., Ind., in 1856. Was married there to Frances A. Martin

May 6, 1860; she was born in 1842, in Huron Co., Ohio; have six children—Cora, Jennie, Carlton, Eva, Arthur B. and Bertha. Mr. Chilson commenced the hardware business here in 1870. Is a member of the Christian Church; Republican.

CLIFFORD, JOHN G., farmer, also stone and brick mason, Sec. 5, P. O. Marshalltown; owns 458 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born Dec. 1, 1833, in Gloucestershire, England; came with his parents to the United States in 1851, and settled at Dixon, Ill., where he remained till he came to this county, in March, 1854; stopped at Marshalltown, and followed his trade till about two years ago, when he came on to his present farm. He was married to Florence G. Barden Dec. 10, 1866, in this county; she was born June 22, 1848, in Tioga Co., N. Y.; have five children living—Albert, Charles, Ernest, Edwin and Harry; lost one—Eugene. In politics, Independent.

COATE, A. M., Quarry; dealer in grain, agricultural implements, coal, etc.; is also Justice of the Peace, which office he has held for eight years; born Oct. 14, 1839, in Miami Co., Ohio; came to Iowa Co., Iowa, with his parents in 1853, and from there to this county in 1859. Was married to Alice Jones Sept. 29, 1861; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1842, and died July 27, 1868. He was again married to Lavina Bacon, Nov. 27, 1870; she was born in April, 1845, in Lycoming Co., Penn.; have four children—Lora M., by first wife, and Cresswell A., Albertus B. and Harriet by second wife. Member of the Christian Church; Republican.

Coate, D. A., pump dealer, Quarry.

Coate, E., carpenter and joiner, Quarry.

Coate, S. T., minister of Christian Church, Quarry.

COPPOCK, A. B., farmer, Sec. 17; owns 137 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born Dec. 11, 1852, in Miami Co., Ohio; his parents came to this county in 1855, and settled on the farm where they still live, on Sec. 16. Mr. Coppock married Miss L. C. Mote, daughter of S. T. Mote, of this township, Feb. 18, 1875, and came on to his present farm the same year; she was born July 14, 1855, in Ohio; have three children—Warner H., Ray E. and Omar. Republican.

COPPOCK, C. D., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Quarry; owns 345 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born Nov. 18, 1825, in Miami Co., Ohio; came from there to Iowa in the Fall of 1854; settled near the town of Le Grand; came on to his present farm in the Spring of 1860. Married Mary Yount Oct. 14, 1849, in Ohio; she was born July 31, 1827, in Miami Co., Ohio; have two children—Newlin H., born April 13, 1850, and Alden B., Dec. 11, 1851. Mr. Coppock is a stanch Republican.

Coppock, Ephriam, weaver, Quarry.

Coppock, Newlin, stock dealer, Dillon.

Craig, T. P., far., S. 25; P. O. Le Grand.

Craig, W. W., far., S. 25; P. O Le Grand.

DODGE, E. M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Le Grand.

Doty, David, cattle herder; P. O. Le Grand.

Dougherty, David, far.; P. O. Quarry.

Dougherty, Jas. L., far.; P. O. Quarry.

Drury, Isaiah, far., S. 3; P. O. Quarry.

Duncan, S. A., laborer; P. O. Le Grand.

EHLERS, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Dillon.

Elfick, John, shoemaker, Dillon.

Emery, J. B., wagon maker, Le Grand.

Enje, Jorgen, far.; P. O. Dillon.

Erickson, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Dillon.

FARQUHAR, WILLIAM, carpenter and joiner, Le Grand.

FARQUHAR, BENJAMIN F., dealer in furniture, glass, picture frames, undertaker, Le Grand; born Oct. 1, 1849, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; parents moved to this county in 1854, and settled in this township, where they still reside. Mr. Farquhar was married to Miss Samantha L. Hammond April 9, 1874; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio. Mr. F. has been in business here since the Fall of 1874. Members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

FARQUHAR, C. C., Le Grand; dealer in real estate, also breeder of fancy breeds of poultry; born Jan. 19, 1845, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; came with parents to this county in 1854; it was then but sparsely settled. Married Rachel G. Hammond Aug. 18, 1870; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio.

March 4, 1840. They are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Fay, John, laborer, Dillon.

FISHER, JOSEPH C., dealer in drugs and medicines, also agent for Singer Sewing Machine, Le Grand; was born Aug. 19, 1848, in London, England; came to the United States in 1869; remained at Brooklyn, N. Y., until 1870, when he came to this county; stopped in Marshall a short time; followed farming Summers and teaching Winters, till he commenced his present business here in 1877. Is a member of the Episcopal Church; Republican.

Foot, P., far.; A. O. Dillon.

Foot, E. E., far., S. 28; P. O. Dillon.

FORREY, DAVID B., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Timber Creek; owns 127 acres of land valued at $40 per acre; born Jan. 29, 1833, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; parents moved from there to Henry Co., Ind., in 1838, and to Putnam Co. in 1853, and from there to this county in the Spring of 1860. At his country's call, he enlisted in Company H, 13th Iowa V. I., in Oct., 1861, and served during the war nearly four years; he participated in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and was also with Sherman's army on his march to the sea; also at the battle and surrender of Johnston's army. Married Mary J. Chambers March 24, 1864; she was born Oct. 10, 1842, in Pennsylvania; have seven children—Nancy M., Wilmer H., Charlotte E., Martha J., Heber B., Treey B. and Davie S. Mr. Forrey came on his present farm in 1874. Is a member of the M. E. Church: Republican.

Fortner, H., minister, Le Grand.

Fortner, J. F., far., S. 14; P. O. Le Grand.

FULLER, STEPHEN H., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Dillon; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre: born Oct. 24, 1827, in Mason Co., Ky., where he remained until he came to this county in the Fall of 1855, and settled in Jefferson Tp., and from there to his present farm in 1865. Married Miss Lutitia Robison April 14, 1847; she was born April 23, 1826; have three children—William M., born Feb. 10, 1848; Henry A., born Sept. 23, 1850, and Mary L., born in Dec., 1854. Mr. Fuller is a member of the Christian Church; Democrat.

Fuller, H. A., far., S. 32; P. O. Dillon.

GARLICK, J., lab., Le Grand.

Garey, G. W., far., S. 6; P. O. Marshalltown.

Gifford, W. B., far.; P. O. Le Grand.

Gimrie, C., far., S. 24; P. O. Le Grand.

Giard, R., lab.; P. O. Le Grand.

Greener, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Dillon.

GREGG, R. B., dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Quarry; born March 29, 1853, in Connecticut. His father, William Gregg, was R. R. contractor for several years, which, of course, caused him to remain but a short time at one place; he finally settled in York Co., Maine, in 1860, where still resides. R. B. Gregg came to this station in May, 1877, and soon after commenced his present business. Republican.

Gummert, A., far., S. 32; P. O Dillon.

Gummert, P., far., S. 32; P. O. Dillon.

Gummert, Wm., far., S. 2; P. O. Quarry.

HALL, HENRY, H., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Marshalltown.

Halverson, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Dillon.

HAMMOND, A. L., farmer; P. O. Le Grand; owns a farm of 314 acres, valued at $30 per acre; born Nov. 4, 1838, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; emigrated to this county in 1862; came on to his present farm in 1868. Married Caroline Hirst Sept. 6, 1868; she was born March 17, 1844, in Belmont Co., Ohio; have four children—Mary, born Nov. 5, 1869; Edna O., Nov. 5, 1871; Edwin R., Nov. 4, 1873; Arthur H., May 21, 1877. Is a member of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Hammond, Benj., retired far., Le Grand.

HAMMOND, GEORGE, farmer and breeder of thorough-bred stock, Sec. 13; P. O. Le Grand; owns 1,072 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born Feb. 29, 1828, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; came from there to this county in the Spring of 1852; remained that Summer, and returned to Ohio and spent the Winter, and returned the following year to Le Grand, purchased a steam sawmill in company with his brother, which

they run for eight years; for the last sixteen years he has devoted his time to farming, feeding and shipping stock. Married Jane Leach Aug. 9, 1857, in this county; she was born Sept. 11, 1831, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; have four children living—Frank, Alden, Ross and Henry W.; lost one—Mary R. Mrs. Hammond is a member of the Friends' Church; Republican.

HAMMOND, HIRAM, one of proprietors of the Le Grand Mills; born Feb. 20, 1832, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; came with his parents to this county in 1854; settled one and a half miles west from Le Grand, and exchanged that for his present home on Sec. 1, in 1876, where he has forty acres, valued at $40 per acre; he also owns, in company with Mr. W. G. Benedict, 640 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre, including mills. Was married to Anna Foglesong Aug. 30, 1856, in this county; she was born in 1834 in Darke Co., Ohio; have six children—Margaret E., Louis A., Mary E., Sarah A., Nettie and Charles. Is a member of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Hammer, L., far., S. 14; P. O. Le Grand.

Hanegan, A. D., far., S. 24; P. O. Le Grand.

Hanegan, W. B., far., S. 20; P. O. Dillon.

HANEGAN, WM., farmer, and agent for the United States Organ, manufactured in Cleveland, Ohio, Sec. 20; P. O. Marshalltown; he owns 129 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; he was born Aug. 27, 1831, in Columbiana Co. Ohio; went from there to Stark Co., where he remained till the Spring of 1857, when he came to Iowa, and stopped in Marshalltown till the Fall of 1860; he then moved on to a farm near where he now lives. Married Mary Pierson March 15, 1852, in Ohio; she was born Feb. 6, 1833, in Stark Co., Ohio; have four children—Marshall P., Wilber B., Elmer E. and Frank R. Mr. Hanegan is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican.

HANKS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Dillon; owns a farm of eighty acres, valued at $50 per acre; born Sept. 8, 1827, in Miami Co., Ohio; came from there to Iowa in 1851; settled in Henry Co.; came from there to this county in 1863, and on to his present farm in 1869. He is serving the people of his township as Justice of the Peace. Married Eliza De Witt Dec. 28, 1856, in Henry Co., Iowa; she was born March 16, 1829, in Prince Edwards Co., Canada West; have no children. Republican.

Harding, R., far., S. 17; P. O. Dillon.

Harrison, E. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Le Grand.

HASKIN, CALEB A., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Dillon; owns 316 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; he was born Nov. 16, 1825, in Addison Co., Vt.; his parents moved to Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1834, and in 1840, he came to La Grange Co., Ind., where he remained about two years; then went to Elkhart Co., and was married there to Rebecca Lacey May 27, 1849; she was born Feb. 12, 1830, in Ohio. He came out to this county in 1853, and entered his land where he now lives, and moved his family out in 1855; he left his farm in the Fall of 1870 and moved to Grinnell, and returned in the Spring of 1876. Have four children—Albert R., Anna C., Melissa J., Hattie M.; Albert R. is acting as one of the professors in Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Anna C.'s husband, Adam Grimes, is Professor of Mathematics in Amity College, Page Co., Iowa; Melissa J. married Charles F. Ricker, of Grinnell. Mr. Hasken is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a Republican.

Harris, G., far., S. 20; P. O. Dillon.

Hart, H. H., far., S. 10; P. O. Quarry.

Hayworth, D. M., far., S. 11; P. O. Quarry.

HEALD, SIDWELL, dealer in grain, lumber and coal, Le Grand; born Aug. 3, 1825, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; moved to Knox Co. in the Fall of 1850, and to Morrow Co. in 1853, and from there to this county in 1858; settled near Le Grand; remained there about eight years, then moved to Poweshiek Co., at Searboro, on the Central Road; operated in the grain and lumber business; returned to Le Grand in January, 1876, where he is following the same business. Married Mary Hicklen March 19, 1846; she died Nov. 15, 1848; was again married, to Harriet McGrew, Dec. 5, 1850; she was born Nov. 15, 1820; has four children by second wife—Will-

iam H., Abner J., Martha E. and Sina F. Member of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Henderson, John, far., S. 26.

Hendorf, F., far., S. 33; P. O. Dillon.

HOOVER, SOLOMON Y., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Quarry; owns 97½ acres of land, valued at $45 per acre; born Sept. 19, 1825, in Miami Co., Ohio; came from there to this county in 1856, and settled on his farm. Was married to Margaret S. Mote Nov. 24, 1853, in Ohio; she was born July 14, 1830; they have five living children—Lucy A., William B., Delilah S., Mary A., Louis C.; lost four —Olive E., Loren, Elijah and Edith. Is a member of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Hulin, O., far., S. 33; P. O. Dillon.

HUSEBOE, MATHIAS M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Dillon; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born Feb. 15, 1828, in Stavanger, Norway, where he lived till he came to the United States in 1864, and settled in Marshall Co., Iowa. He was married in Norway to Helga Olsdatter in Oct., 1851; she was born in Norway in Oct., 1852; have four children—Matthias, Helga, Bertha and Thea. Mr. Huseboe is a member of the Society of Friends; Republican.

INGEBRETSON, OLE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Le Grand.

INMAN, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Quarry; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; was born Sept 8, 1836, in Miami Co., Ohio; emigrated to Le Grand in this county in the Fall of 1853. Enlisted in the service of his country in Sept., 1862, taking his faithful dog Doc with him, which continued with the regiment (Co. K, of the 23d I. V. I), till the close of the war, and returned home with his master, and died at home Dec. 14, 1875. Mr. Inman participated in the battle of Port Gibson, where he was slightly wounded in the head by two balls; was taken to the hospital and his faithful dog went with him; after his recovery he participated in the battle of Black River Bridge, Milliken's Bend, siege of Vicksburg and Mobile, Ala. Married Phœbe Richards Sept. 21, 1855, in this county; she was born in Ohio Jan. 29, 1830; have no children living; lost one son; have a niece, his wife's sister's child, who they are raising; her name his Phœbe M. Hayes. Mr. Inman and wife are members of the Christian Church; Republican.

Inman, S., far., S. 24; P. O. Le Grand.

Ives, E. W., far.; P. O. Quarry.

JOHNSON, P., far.; P. O. Quarry.

JONES, BARCLAY, farmer and minister of the Gospel, Sec. 10; P. O. Quarry; owns a farm of 124 acres, valued at $6,000; born May 15, 1844, in Cass Co., Ind.; he went with his parents to Howard Co., in 1854; attended the Friends' Seminary at Adrian, Mich., in 1867; returned to Hamilton Co., Ind., and married Rhoda Kendall, July 7, 1870; she was born Sept. 30, 1848, in same county; came to Iowa in 1871, and settled on the farm adjoining their present home; have two children—Henry O. and Clinton H. Mr. Jones has been acting as a Recorded Minister in the Friends' Church for six years; Republican.

JONES, PHILEMON, farmer, S. 10; P. O. Quarry; born May 12, 1830, in Miami Co., Ohio; came from there to this county in June, 1857; the county was then very sparsely settled. He married Esther Coate March 20, 1850; she was born Feb. 8, 1829, in Miami Co., Ohio; have two children—Mary and Mattie; both of them are married; has a small boy whom he is raising, named Oren N. Coate. Mr. Jones has served his county as Supervisor one term. Is a member of the Friends' Church. Republican. Owns a farm of seventy-five acres, valued at $4,500.

KNOX, A., far., S. 16; P. O. Dillon.

KEEN, G. W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Le Grand; owns 320 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born Jan. 12, 1821, in Baltimore Co., Md.; followed raising vegetables for the city market; came from there to this county in 1872, and settled on his present farm. Married Eliza M. Smardin Feb. 19, 1846; she was born Sept. 16, 1824, in Devonshire, England; have seven children living—Charlotte E., Nicholas O., Wm.

G., Cora E., Alice G., Winfield S. and Edith J.; lost four children—Rosalie, Henry C., Edward R. and Mary J. Mr. Keen and family are members of the Episcopal Church; Republican.

Kouchy, H., lab.; P. O. Quarry.

Krouse, F., far.; P. O. Dillon.

Kubik, J., lab.; P. O. Quarry.

LEACH, C. N., far., S. 2; P. O. Le Grand.

LEECH, SAMUEL Y., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Le Grand; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; he was born Dec. 29, 1836, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; came to Iowa in the Fall of 1855; stopped in Iowa City a short time, and then went to Cedar Co., in Springdale Tp.; remained about eighteen months, and then came to Le Grand, in this county, in 1857; remained there until 1863; he went to Tama Co., and from there he came on to his present farm in 1865. He is at present Township Assessor, and is serving his second term of office. He married Anna E. Trahen Jan. 1, 1860; she was born Sept. 16, 1838, in Knox Co., Ohio; have five children—Willis E., Louis, Cornelius, Norman D. and one an infant not named. Mr. Leech is a member of the Friends' Church, and is a strong Republican.

Lentz, H., far., S. 22; P. O. Dillon.

Lippencott, S. C., far., S. 15; P. O. Quarry.

MASTERSON, J. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshalltown.

McCOOL, RILEY, dealer in lightning rods, pumps, etc., Le Grand; born Nov. 22, 1823, in Miami Co., Ohio; followed the mercantile business in the town of Laura of said county, from 1849 to 1857, then came to this county, and settled in Le Grand; commenced the mercantile business the same year, and was burned out Dec. 11, 1858; loss, about $3,000; no insurance; he again rallied and commenced business in 1864; continued only about a year, when he sold out, and has since followed his present business. Married Mary A. Waymire Nov. 3, 1842; she was born Dec. 22, 1825, in Montgomery Co., Ohio; have one daughter—Sarah A.; lost two sons—Thomas and Henry W.; the latter died in the service of his country; was in the 44th Iowa V. I. Is a member of the Christian Church; Republican.

McCORD, ROBERT C., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 245 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born June 16, 1830, in Washtenaw Co., Mich.; his parents moved to Steuben Co., Ind., in 1839, and in 1847, he went to Erie Co., Ohio, where he made his home till 1854, when he returned to Steuben Co., Ind., in the Fall, and the following Spring, went to Fillmore Co., Minn., near Spring Valley; came from there to this county in 1874. Married Julia A. Ham Aug. 20, 1856, in Minnesota; she was born March 4, 1835, in New York; have four children living—Henry A., William D., Delbert H. and George B., lost three—Julia K., Rosa B. and John A. Mr. McCord enlisted in 1864 in Co. I, 11th Minn. Reg., and was in the service eleven months. Is a member of the M. E. Church; Democrat.

McGREW, D. D., farmer, Sec. 12; makes a specialty of small fruits, strawberries, etc.; owns 212 acres of land, valued at $10,000; was born Oct. 3, 1824, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; moved to Knox Co. in 1848, and from there to this county in the Spring of 1856; settled in this township; entered from Government the northeast quarter of Sec. 36, which he still owns. Married Deborah Hammond March 9, 1848, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; she was born Dec. 20, 1829, died Oct. 13, 1859, in Iowa; was again married to Alpha Pierson Jan. 23, 1861; she was born Dec. 15, 1839, in Miami Co., Ohio; have nine children, four by first wife—Benjamin H. and Jacob B. are living, Anderson H. and Harriet C. are dead; by second wife, Margaret H., Henry E. and Sarah E. are living, Mary E. and Martha A. are dead. Mr. McGrew and family are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

McGREW, F. B., Postmaster, Justice of the Peace and dealer in groceries, etc., Le Grand; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, April 8, 1832; at the age of 16, he left there with his parents, and moved to Knox Co., Ohio; remained there till 1856, when he came with

three of his brothers to this county, and settled in this township; followed farming till 1877, when he came into town to follow his present business. Married Mary Traher April 6, 1854, in Kent Co., Ohio; she was born in the same county Aug. 24, 1835; have six children living—William T., Martha, Samuel, Jacob B., Mary L. and Susan L. Mr. McGrew is a member of the Friends' Church; Republican.

McNAMARA, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 21; P. O. Dillon; owns 230 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born July 4, 1832, in County Clare, Ireland; came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Baltimore Co., Md.; followed gardening and raising vegetables for the city market; came from there to this county in 1876; settled on his present farm. Married Johana Hayes June 29, 1856, in Maryland; she was born Feb. 6, 1838, in County Cork, Ireland; have nine children living—James P., John H., Mary C., Michael, George, Ada, Ella, Frank and Leo; lost four—Daniel, Leon, William S. and Edward J. Is a member of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

Masterson, J. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshalltown.

Meltredt, K., far., S. 25; P. O. Le Grand.

Mercer, J. R., far., S. 12; P. O. Le Grand.

Merritt, G., attorney at law.

Michener, J. C., physician and surgeon, Le Grand.

MOORE, JOSEPH, far., S. 17; P. O. Marshalltown; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born Nov. 22, 1810, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; he went to Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1825, and lived at his brother's two years, then returned to Pennsylvania and learned the tanner and currier's trade; was there about three years; then went to New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, and subsequently went to Hanover, Salem and Clarkson, in the same county; at the latter place, set up business on his own account; came from there to this county in September, 1874. Married Mary Heacock in Ohio, March 4, 1840; she was born in 1810 in Ohio; have three children living—Jennie, Louis L. and Leech; lost two—James and Hannah. Democrat.

More, H. G., laborer, Quarry.

Morrison, Perry, blacksmith, Le Grand.

Morse, L., far., S. 8; P. O. Marshalltown.

MOTE, E. A., attorney, Le Grand; dealer in real estate with W. G. Benedict; born Feb. 16, 1839, in Miami Co., Ohio, and emigrated from there to this county in 1865, and settled in Le Grand, where he still lives; he has followed the dry goods business in this town for several years and sold to W. G. Benedict, in the Spring of 1870. He was married to Emma L. Loofbourow, of this county; she was born March 13, 1851, in Knox Co., Ohio; have one son—Walter L.; he was born Dec. 6, 1868. Mr. Mote has held the office Justice of the Peace four years. He is also a member of the Friends' Church and a Republican.

Mote, J. J., far., S. 10; P. O. Quarry.

MOTE, SAMUEL I., far., S. 14; P. O. Quarry; owns a farm of 184 acres, valued at $40 per acre; born Sept. 25, 1826, in Miami Co., Ohio. Was married there to Anna M. Macey May 11, 1853; she was born in August, 1835, in same county; came from there to his present farm in this county in 1865; has ten children living—Lydia C., Rhoda M., Louis K., Mary M., John F., Luella E., Laura A., Bessie E., Arthur S. and Edward A.; have lost one—Ada J. Mr. Mote has served as one of the County Commissioners seven years, which indicated that his services were appreciated by his constituents. Member of the Friends' church. Rep.

MYERS, D. L., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles and coal for Woodward & Son, of Marshall; Dillon; born Feb. 19, 1840, in Adams Co., Penn.; came from there to Marshalltown, of this county in 1872, and to Dillon in June, 1876. Was married to Miss Sarah Miller Dec. 4, 1862; she was born June 13, 1842, in Pennsylvania; they have five children—Elmer, Hiram, Ida, Minnie and Addie; Republican.

NEISSE, A. F., far., S. 33; P. O. Dillon.

NARBER, SIMON D. S., farmer, S. 80; Dillon; owns eight acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born March 13, 1848, in Lycoming Co., Penn.; his mother died when he was only thir-

teen days old; his father again married, and came to Iowa in 1857, stopping a short time in Stephenson Co., Ill., visiting friends; he came into Benton Co., where he remained but a short time, and then started for Missouri, but did not like the outlook there, and returned to Iowa and stopped in Tama Co., until he came into Marshall Co., in 1859; Mr. Narber came on to his present farm in the Fall of 1870. Was married to Barbara A. Smith Aug. 12, 1871; she was born Aug. 3, 1847, in Union Co., Ohio; they have two children—Frank A., born Aug. 24, 1873; Nellie M., born Dec. 13, 1876. Mrs. Narber is a member of the M. E. Church.

NARBER, PETER, farmer, S. 35; P. O. Dillon; owns 160 acres of land where he lives, valued at $40 per acre, and 160 acres in Vienna Tp. of this county; he was born Sept. 7, 1822, in Lycoming Co., Penn., where he lived until the Spring of 1857, when he came to Iowa, and stopped in Benton Co. a short time, then went to Missouri, but never unloaded his goods, but returned and stopped in Tama Co., and remained until he bought his present farm in Marshall Co., in 1859. Married Catharine Dewalt Nov. 12, 1843, in Pennsylvania, she died March 26, 1848; he again married to Sarah A. Whetland Jan. 9, 1849; she was born July 24, 1831; have seven children—Simon S. D., by first wife, and by second wife—William E., Amelia, Hannah M., Sarah J., Robert E. and Peter B. Republican.

Naylor, W. H., small fruit grower, P. O. Le Grand.

OLESON, J. B., farmer, S. 26; P. O. Dillon.

OGIER, CLARENCE M., bookkeeper and accountant, resides in Baltimore, Md.; born May 14, 1856, in Baltimore, Md., where his father still resides; he is stopping this Summer with his uncle, G. W. Keen. Republican.

Oleson, J. B., far., S. 26; P. O. Dillon.

Oleson, J. F., farmer; P. O. Dillon.

Oleson, O. B., far., S. 28; P. O. Dillon.

OLESON, SOREN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Le Grand; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; he was born Feb. 23, 1827, in Stavanger, Norway; came from there to Manitowoc, Wis., in the Fall of 1854, and the following Spring, went to Lee Co., Iowa; remained until the next Fall, when he went to Salem, Henry Co. He was married to Anna C. Ravenos Sept. 22, 1858; she was born in Norway March 31, 1842; they have three children—Obadiah, born July 1, 1859; Julia A., born March 5, 1861; Christopher, born Oct. 22, 1862; lost one. He was the first Norwegian who settled in Le Grand Tp.; he first settled near Quarry Station, where he lived about five years, and then came on his present farm. He was the first clerk of the Society of Friends organized in his neighborhood. Mr. Oleson's mother is 80 years old, and is living with him, his father having died several years ago. Member of Friends' Church; Republican.

O'Neal, Charles, brick layer, Le Grand.

Oneal, J., far. and brick layer, Le Grand.

PEARSON, DANIEL, far., S. 11; P. O. Le Grand.

Pearson, James, clerk, Le Grand.

Pease, S., far., S. 17; P. O. Marshalltown

Pemberton, D., carp. and joiner, Dillon.

Pemberton, E., far., S. 21; P. O. Dillon.

Pest, F., far., S. 30; P. O. Dillon.

Peterson, A., far., S. 31; P. O. Dillon.

PHILLIPS, C. A., Postmaster and dealer in dry goods, drugs, groceries, etc. Quarry; born in 1822, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; parents afterward lived in Oswego and Onondaga Counties; he went to Marquette Co., Wis., in 1846; remained there till 1852, when he went to Oregon via overland route; spent fifteen years there and in the Territories adjoining; returned to New York in 1867, and the following year came to this county; commenced business here in the Spring of 1868. Married Mrs. C. A. Gaylord in May of the same year; she was born in Connecticut.

Plummer, A. A., far., S. 16; P. O. Quarry.

PLUMMER, MARY S., farming, Sec. 15; P. O. Quarry; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; her maiden name was Forquhar; she was born in 1818, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, and was married to Joseph Plummer, of the same county, Dec. 31, 1837; he was born in Maryland in 1801. Moved to this county in the Spring of 1855, and settled on present farm the same

Fall. Mr. Plummer died Jan. 10, 1870, leaving his wife and six children to mourn his loss; the children are Lizzie, William, Susan, Hannah M., Joseph and John; the last two are with their mother; Joseph has attended the Friends' Academy, at Le Grand, for the last two years, and expects to receive his diploma in a few days, that will admit him to the Sophomore Class at the University of Iowa City. Mrs. Plummer and family are members of the Friends' Church.

PLUMMER, THOMAS, far., and stock raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. Quarry; owns 374 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born in Nov., 1802, in Frederick Co., Md.; parents moved from there, when he was about 8 years old, to Jefferson Co., Ohio; in 1837, he went to Lee Co., Ill., and was married while there to Miss Emma Thummel Feb. 9, 1840; she was born July 2, 1822, in Germany; have six children living—Anthony, Marion, John, Joseph, Thos. and Hollen; lost three children—Augusta, Mary and Susannah. Democrat.

Porchet, S. A., far., S. 32; P. O. Dillon.

REITERMAN, C., physician, surgeon and druggist, Le Grand.

RALLS, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Dillon; owns 195 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born Aug. 26, 1829, in Logan Co., Ky.; parents moved to Whiteside Co., Ill., when he was about 1 year old; at the age of 17, he went to Pike Co., Ill., and remained there until 1848, then came to Jefferson Co., Iowa; that Summer, he was in the employ of the Government, surveying in Madison and Dallas Counties; afterward, lived in Mahaska and Wapello Counties until he came to this county in 1850, and took a claim near where Marshalltown is now; afterward sold it, and purchased his present farm in 1852; the county was then a wild waste, only an occasional settler being near the timber and streams; he had to go forty miles to mill. The first court of the county was held at his brother's house, near where Marshalltown now is, in 1850 or 1851. Married Fanny E. Walker Dec. 30, 1852, in Van Buren Co., Iowa; she was born in Kentucky Sept. 6, 1834; have five children living—William A., Belle E., Mellville S., Nora A. and Fanny B.; lost one child—Arthur D. Mr. Ralls lived at Marshalltown from 1871 until 1876; he then returned to his farm. Greenbacker.

RESLEY, JOHN, physician and surgeon; also, dealer in drugs and medicines, Le Grand; born in Knox Co., Ohio, May 12, 1818. His father, Jacob Resley, settled in that county in 1815, and was among the earliest settlers. At the age of 16, he went to Granville College, of Licking Co., where he remained four years, laboring to pay his board, tuition, etc.; returned home and remained with his father two years, and then commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John W. Russell, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; continued three years, and then attended the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1844; commenced the practice of medicine in his native county, and continued two years; then went to Morrow Co., where he remained until the Fall of 1865, when he came to this county. He was surgeon for two years in the 94th Ohio V. I.; he also had charge of 1st Division Hospital, at Camp Douglas, Chicago, in 1864-5. Married S. R. Brown Aug. 4, 1846; she was born in Boston, Mass.; have one daughter living—Ella A. R.; lost three children, one an infant; John C. was drowned and Jaco B. died at San Gabriel, Cal. Mr. Resley owns 100 acres of land in this county and 350 in Dunn County, Wisconsin. Is a member of the M. E. Church; Independent in politics.

RICHARDS, ELI, farmer, S. 24; P. O. Le Grand; owns eighty-five acres of land valued at $50 per acre; born Sept. 9, 1833, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; came to this county in 1854; stopped with his brother-in-law, E. Blendon, in this township; there were but very few settlers between Le Grand and Grinnell. He assisted in laying the road between Le Grand and Grinnell; purchased his present farm in 1857. Married Mary Adair Nov. 13, 1855; she was born March 28, 1838, and died Sept. 23, 1875. Again married Sarah Ferguson March 19, 1876; she was born April 30, 1835. His first wife was insane four years before she died; had three

children by first wife—Rebecca J. and Frank; lost one child—Harvey. Members of the Christian Church; Republican.

Richards, J., far., S. 24; P. O. Le Grand.

Rosdale, S. T., far., S. 26; P. O. Dillon.

ROUP, T. R., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 122½ acres of land, valued at $45 per acre; born April 20, 1835, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; in 1839, parents moved to Crawford Co., Penn., where he remained until 1857, when he came to Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he followed harness making; was also one of the proprietors in running a stage line, till the Spring of 1871, when he came on his present farm in Marshall Co. He was married to Amelia Isted March 20, 1861; she died Dec. 10, 1869; was again married to Susan Dickinson Dec. 26, 1870; she was born in Chittenden Co., Vt.; has three children by first wife—John, Charles and Emma, and have adopted a daughter of his wife's sister. Mr. Roup is a member of the M. E. Church.

RUBENBAUER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Dillon; owns 343 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; he was born June 18, 1824, in Bavaria, German. As was the rule at that time, he was compelled to serve in the army for six years after he was 21 years old, which he did in the 1st Regt. of Light Cavalry. He came to the United States in 1854, and settled at Batavia, Ill., and the following year, 1855, came to Iowa and purchased a part of his present farm in Marshall Co. He was married to Miss T. T. Mayo in the Fall of 1855; she was born March 21, 1833, in Germany; have eight living children—Lena, Rudolf, Walpa, John, Melinda, Kate, Martin and George; lost two—Anna and William. Members of the Catholic Church; Independent.

Russell W., grain dealer, Dillon.

SCOTT, LUTHER.

SALISBURY, ROSCOE A., dealer in dry goods and genteral merchandise, Dillon; born July 13, 1855, in Winona Co., Minn; parents left there when he was in his infancy, and came to La Motte, Jackson Co., Iowa, where they remained about six years, when they removed to Lyons, Iowa, remaining there one a half years, then he came to Chelsea, in Tama Co.; remained there about one and a half years, when they came to Le Grand in this county, where they still live. Mr. Salisbury spent two years in Davenport, Iowa—one year in the dry goods business with W. H. & C. T. Webb, and one year in the grain business with J. R. Graham; commenced business in Dillon in May of this year. Republican.

SAWYER, THORE O., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Le Grand; owns 280 acres of land in this county and 160 acres in Tama Co.; born Jan. 7, 1818, in Stavanger, Norway; came to the United States in 1846, and settled in La Salle, Ill.; came to this county in June, 1869. Married Melinda Johnson in Norway March, 1843; she died in Dec., 1862, in La Salle Co., Ill; he was married to Anna Anderson in July, 1864; have had nine children by first wife—Ole, Martin, Enos, Mary, Benjamin, Caroline, Charlotte and Jennie; deceased, Thomas; by second wife, one—Abel. Mr. Sawyer and wife are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

SHARP, JOSEPH, retired farmer, Quarry; born Dec. 25, 1802, in Philadelphia, Penn; his mother died when he was about 4 years old, and his father when he was about 12 years of age; went to Baltimore when he was 16, and learned the shoemaker's trade, and remained there till he was nearly 30 years old. Married Ann Armstrong, daughter of Rev. John Armstrong, of the M. E. Church, in Baltimore, in 1821; she died in this county Aug. 8, 1876. He moved from Baltimore to Rose Hill, Darke Co., Ohio, about 1831 or 1832, and followed the boot and shoe business till he came to this county in 1865; stopped at Le Grand about a year, then purchased a farm in Timber Creek Tp., where he remained until 1873, when he sold out and came to Quarry. Has but two children living—Eleanor and Joseph; lost six—John W., Francis, Caroline, Ann, Elbert and Celestia A. Mr. Sharp has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1820; Republican.

SHARP, L. B., Sec. 10; P. O. Le Grand; farming and stock raising; a specialty made in Percheron horses; born May 29, 1835, in York Co., Penn.; parents moved to Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1841, where he remained till he came to this county in 1871. Married Rebecca A. Milligan Jan. 28, 1858; she was born Jan. 14, 1839, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; have four children living—Hannah I., Sam'l L., Edward H. and Mary A.; lost one—Jessie. Owns 245 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Member of the Friends' Church.

Sharp, Thomas, miller in Le Grand Mills.

Sinkins, A. S., Le Grand.

Sinkins, H., miller. Le Grand.

Sink, A., far., S. 36; P. O. Le Grand.

Snider, R. A., far., S. 2; P. O. Le Grand.

Stangeland, T. K., far., S. 23; P. O. Le Grand.

Sanders, J., small fruit grower, Le Grand.

Summers, W. H., far., S. 7; P.O. Marshalltown.

THOMPSON, B., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Gillman.

THOMPSON, CHARLES C., dealer in hardware and agricultural implements with W. H. Chilson, Le Grand; born March 23, 1845 in Merrimac Co., N. H.; parents moved to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in 1856; he moved to Benton Co. in 1869, and from there to this county in 1877, and has followed shipping stock and the hardware business ever since. Was married to Miss Nancy McGrew Oct. 23, 1867, in Muscatine Co.; she was born Jan. 23, 1846, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; have one son—William B., born May 16, 1871. Member of Friends' Church; Republican.

Thompson, W. O., far.; S. 11; P. O. Le Grand.

Tjossem, P., far., S. 35; P. O. Dillon.

TOWNSEND, ASA M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Le Grand; owns forty-six acres of land, valued at $100 per acre; born Aug. 10, 1824 in Knox Co., Ohio. Married Elizabeth G. Wood of Morrow Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1846; she was born July 4, 1822, in same county. Came from Ohio to this county in Summer of 1871; settled in Le Grand, and followed the grain and lumber business the first five years; was also engaged in the hardware business with W. H. Chilson two years; has been on his present farm two years; have three children living—Clayton W., Mary E. and Henry H.; lost one—Lydia W., died Sept. 1, 1864, aged 11 years. Member of Friends' Church; Republican.

Tostenson, O., far., S. 27; P. O. Dillon.

Turner, J. B., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Marshalltown.

VICE, H. M., laborer, Quarry.

VOGEL, WILLIAM, farmer and and proprietor of one of the quarries; also lime burning; owns 300 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born June 25, 1830, in Magdeburg, Prussia; came to the United States in 1855, and settled on his present farm. Married Frederica Mushaka Feb. 2, 1855; she was born Jan. 3, 1831; have five children—William, Bertha, Matilda, Henry and Louisa. Are members of the Christian Church; Democrat.

VOORHIES, R. M., proprietor of Summit House, Le Grand; born July 8, 1826, in New York City; parents moved from there to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1838, and remained there about one year, when they removed to Morrow Co., he remaining with an uncle at Mt. Vernon, where he learned the hatter's trade, and from 1849 till 1853, traveled and sold goods at wholesale. Was married to Sarah A. Lewis, of Mt. Vernon, Sept. 3, 1850; she was born April 6, 1826, in Uniontown, Penn.; in Spring of 1853, started with his family for the West; arrived in Tama Co. in July of that year, and settled near Butlerville, near the west line of the county; sold his farm in 1864, and built a hotel at Le Grand Station; remained there about five years, when he moved it to the town of Le Grand, in Marshall Co. Have three children living—Susan C., Frank L. and Sarah B.; lost one—Katie L. Republican.

WEAVER, JONATHAN, blacksmith, Dillon.

WEAVER, JOHN, far., S. 9; P. O. Quarry; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born Dec. 4, 1810, in Northampton Co., Penn., he learned the shoemaker's trade in early life; after he was 21, he worked in dif-

ferent cities in Pennsylvania for about seven years, them came to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained six or seven years, then followed jour. work in different parts of the State until 1851; he came to Iowa and stopped in Franklin Co., most of the time till he came to Le Grand, in this county, in 1858; followed his trade there a few years, then purchased his present farm. Mr. W. has never been married. Democrat.

WEBB, M. A., far.; P. O. Le Grand; owns 127 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born Feb. 19, 1822, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; read law with H. Ambler, an attorney of Salem, for three years, and was admitted to the bar; came to Iowa in the Spring of 1851, and set on his present farm; part of the town of Le Grand was laid off on it in 1852; there were no settlers within sixteen miles south from Le Grand; their nearest market was Iowa City. Married C. M. Voorhies Sept. 27, 1854; she was born Aug. 19, 1833, in New York City; have six children living—Elizabeth E., Susan, William W., Anna, Carrie, Harry M.; lost two—Mary and Nettie. Republican.

Welker, J. B., far., S. 11; P. O. Le Grand.

Welker, W. A., carp. and joiner, Le Grand.

WENDT, AUGUST, farmer; P. O. Dillon; owns a farm of 240 acres of land, the greater part of the town of Dillon being on his land; he values his land at about $80 per acre; was born May 3, 1830 in the town of Dalena, Province of Saxony, in Prussia; came from there to the United States in 1858, and settled at Le Grand, Iowa, and followed blacksmithing at Le Grand and Toledo, and after he came to his present farm, in 1863, for some time; the town of Dillon was laid out in 1876. Married Julia Meuw in April, 1859; she was born in Holland July 20, 1837; have ten children—Caroline, William, Henry, Emma, Ellen, Flora, Augustus, Frank, Mary and Johanas. Member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; Republican.

WHITE, ABRAM, dealer in groceries, glassware, etc., Le Grand; born Dec. 18, 1819, in Harrison Co., Ind.; at the age of 15 his parents moved to Ballard Co., Ky.; three years after, they returned to Indiana, Crawford Co.; went to Boonville, Cooper Co., Mo., in 1840; clerked in a wholesale and retail dry goods and grocery store for one Alfred Simmons two years; then came to Van Buren Co., Iowa. Was married while there to Mary E. Reed Nov. 2, 1849; she was born Dec. 12, 1832, in Ohio. Mr. White went to California via overland route in 1852; followed mining and ranching till the Fall of 1854, when he returned to Van Buren Co.; about one year thereafter went to Appanoose Co., and remained there till the Fall of 1862, when he came to this county; subsequently purchased a farm in Howard Tp., Tama Co.; left his farm there and came to Le Grand in January, 1878. Mr. White has four children living—Richard J., Louisa, Joel and LeRoy; lost three—Martha, Eva and an infant. Is a member of the Disciple Church; Republican.

WHITE, JOHN R., PROF., Principal of the Friends' Academy, Le Grand; was born April 22, 1850, in North Carolina; at the age of 4 years, his parents moved to Henry Co., Ind.; he was subsequently educated at Earlham College, in Wayne Co., where he graduated in 1874, and in the Fall of the same year, came to Le Grand and took charge of the Friends' Academy here, where he now is. Was married to Mary Willits, daughter of Ami Willits, Aug. 26, 1875; she was born in Ohio Aug. 26, 1850; have one son—Everette A.

WILDER, W. O., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 6; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 268 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born March 21, 1826, in Coos Co., N. H.; parents moved to Geauga Co., Ohio, in 1836, and from there to Knox Co., Ill., in 1839. Mr. Wilder was one of the company that the Oatman family were in that started for California in June, 1850, to go via overland through New Mexico; the Oatman family left the party the following February to go through alone, and Mr. Oatman and wife and five children were murdered by Apache Indians on the head waters of the Gila River; two daughters were taken captives, and one son, Lorenzo D., who was left for dead

but came to, and was rescued; one of the daughters was rescued after five years of captivity, and the other died while with the Indians. Mr. Wilder got through to California in the Summer of 1851; remained there six years; returned to Knox Co., Ill., in the Spring of 1856, and in the Fall, he came to this county. He was married to Betsey Aldrich Dec. 5, 1847, by whom he had two children—Joseph H. and Francis W.; was again married, to J. L. Duncan, July 6, 1859, in Illinois; she was born Feb. 14, 1838, in Ohio. Republican.

Willits, A., stock dealer and groceries, Le Grand.

WILLIAMS, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Dillon; owns 158 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; about two acres of the town of Dillon is off from his farm; born Feb. 11, 1831, in Whiteside Co., Ill.; came from there to this county in the Fall of 1868, and settled on his present farm. Married H. Rawls Oct. 19, 1853, in Illinois; she was born July 31, 1836, in Whiteside Co., Ill.; have six children living, lost one—Robert W., born Dec. 17, 1854; Susan A., July 10, 1857; Henry L., Jan. 29, 1860; Sarah B., April 21, 1862; Charles M., Sept. 6, 1864; George A., July 24, 1867; Laura M. B., Jan. 13, 1870; George A. died Nov. 17, 1868. Member of the Baptist Church; Democrat.

Willits, Ezra, far., S. 11; P. O. Le Grand.

WILLITS, JOEL, farmer and carpenter, Sec. 13; P. O. Le Grand; owns forty-seven acres of land, valued at $5,000; born Dec. 26, 1828, in Knox Co., Ohio; came from there to this county in 1855; subsequently returned to Ohio, and spent three years there and in Indiana; finally concluded that Iowa was preferable, and, in 1861, returned, and has remained ever since. Married Mary Hammond Dec. 26, 1860; she was born Sept. 6, 1826, in Jefferson Co., Ohio. Mr. Willits belongs to the Society of Friends. He was drafted in the Fall of 1864, but on account of being among the non-combatants, got off by paying $300. Republican.

Wintron, Peter, laborer, Le Grand.

Wolkin, G. G., far., S. 34; P. O. Dillon.

WOLKEN, GEORGE R., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Dillon; owns 400 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born Oct. 31, 1821, in Hanover, Germany; came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Terre Haute, Ind.; remained about a year and a half, and removed to Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.; remained there about six years; then came to Iowa, and settled on his present farm in this county. He was married to Anna Rabel in Illinois in the Spring of 1850; she was born in Germany in 1825, and died in this county in Oct., 1876; have eight children living—George, Rolf, Hiram, Diederick, John, Christine, Fanny and Anna; lost two—Henry and an infant not named. Members of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

WOLKEN, HENRY R., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Dillon; owns 284 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born Oct. 18, 1836, in Hanover, Germany, where he lived until 1857, when he came to the United States, and settled in this county on his present farm. Married Cassa Mayo, of this county, March 12, 1860; she was born in Germany June 14, 1841; have eight children—Rolf, Diederick, George, John, Henry, Jacob, Harry and Herman, and are raising his wife's sister's child. Members of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

Wright, Thomas, far., S. 3; P. O. Quarry.

STATE CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ALLISON, JAMES, attorney; resides in State Centre; born June 25, 1835, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio; when an infant he came with his parents to Rochester, N. Y.; in 1855, came to Kane Co., Ill.; in 1870, came to State Centre, Iowa; was admitted to the bar at Aurora, Ill., in 1859, and has followed his profession ever since; he owns 160 acres of land in Sec. 3. Married Sophia A. Parkhurst June 6, 1862; she was born in 1838, in Kendall Co., Ill.; have two children—Mary and James.

BAETHE, A., far., Sec. 2; P. O. State Centre.

Bail, A., far., S. 14; P. O. State Centre.

Banks, D. J., far., S. 1; P. O. State Centre.

BARNES, M. J., firm of Barnes & Barr, harness and saddlery, State Centre; born Feb. 19, 1835, in New York; in 1857, came to Bureau Co., Ill; in 1868, removed to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1873, came to State Centre, and worked for C. M. Davenport at the harness trade; April 24, 1877, commenced his present business. Married W. A. Brasted Dec. 31, 1856; she was born Nov. 18, 1834, in Allegany Co., N. Y.; have one child—George Z. Enlisted in 1862, in Co. A, 65th I. V. I.; served about five months, and was discharged on account of a wound received at Martinsburg, Va.

Bassett, G. W., minister, State Centre.

BELL, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. State Centre; born Jan. 4, 1834, in Canada; in 1856, came to Ogle Co., Ill.; in 1864, removed to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1866, came to his present farm; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre. Married Miss L. Vance March 7, 1871; she was born in 1844, in Canada.

Benner, H., far., S. 7; P. O. State Centre.

Berry, B. N., far., S. 25; P. O. State Centre.

Berry, E., far., S. 25; P. O. State Centre.

Berry, J., far., S. 26; P. O. State Centre.

Binson, A., far., S. 17; P. O. State Centre.

Blakely, D., minister, State Centre.

BRADBURY, M. B., MRS., daughter of Isaac Proctor; widow of Josiah Bradbury, Sec. 15; P. O. State Centre. He was born May 6, 1809, in Stark, Maine, died Oct. 22, 1863, in Lee Co., Ill.; she was born Jan. 4, 1818, in Oxford Co., Maine; in 1854, came to Lee Co., Ill.; in 1864, removed to State Centre, Iowa; owns 100 acres of land, valued at $80 per acre. She was married July 12, 1840, in Franklin Co., Maine; had eleven children, ten living—N. B., J. K., J. C., Mary P., E. L., E. C., C. H., L. G., W. A. and F. E. Mr. B. enlisted in 1861, in Co. F, 34th Ill. V. I.; served to close of the war.. Mr. B. enlisted in 1862; served about one year; was discharged on account of sickness. Member of the Presbyterian Church.

Brewer, J. A., carpenter, State Centre.

Brimhall S. M., drugs, State Centre.

Brooks, Justin, teamster, State Centre.

Brown, L., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. State Centre.

Bulkley, F. D., minister, State Centre.

Buck, D. H., harness, State Centre.

BUCK, MARCUS A., farmer, S. 24; P. O. State Centre; born April 16, 1828, in Windsor Co., Vt.; in 1863, came to Ogle Co., Ill; in 1865, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1866, removed to his present farm, owns 320 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Lucia M. Wilkins in 1851; she was born in 1832, in Windsor Co., Vt.; they have eight children—Carroll C., Everett, Mary, Coridon, Ralph, Myrta, Maggie and Harry. Is School Trustee.

BULLOCK, R. R., firm of Bullock & Welty, livery, sale and feed stables, State Centre; born Jan. 13, 1819, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; in 1840, came to Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1855, came to State Centre Tp.; he owns a house and lot in town, also eighty acres of land in this township. Married Rebecca Barns Nov. 20, 1849, in La Salle Co., Ill.; she was born in 1826, in Erie Co., Penn.; have four children—Franklin, Henry, Lillie and William. Is Street Commissioner; he has held most of the town offices.

Bullock, William, laborer, State Centre.

CARPENTER, J. B., live stock, State Centre.

Carpenter, Wallace, live stock dealer, State Centre.

CHAMBERLAIN, D., far., S. 15; P. O. State Centre; born Feb. 7, 1840, in Washtenaw Co., Mich.; in 1866, came to his present farm; owns 425 acres, valued at $40 per acre. Married Miss R. Easton Feb. 18, 1860; she was born Dec. 15, 1838, in Washtenaw Co., Mich.; they have three children—Urvilla, Louis and Myrtia. Are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Clark, L. L., far., S. 4; P. O. State Centre.

Colson, H., far., S. 22; P. O. State Centre.

COPE, R. L., far., S. 19; P. O. State Centre; born April 25, 1834, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1858, went to Stark Co., Ohio; in 1868, removed to his present farm; owns 100 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Married Anna G. Glosser April 22, 1858; she was born July 29, 1840, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; have four children—Willis H., born Sept. 5, 1859; Myria F., born Jan. 12, 1863; George L., born Nov. 12, 1867; Amy B., born March 2, 1876. Enlisted in 1864, in Co. H, 162d Ohio V. I.; served about four months. He has been School Director four years.

COURTRIGHT, JNO., retired; residence State Centre; born Jan. 1, 1841, in Harrison Co., Ohio; in 1863 came to Marshall Co., Iowa, remained about four months, then returned to Ohio; June 12, 1874, removed to State Centre; owns house and lot in the city. Married Angeline Scott, Aug. 15, 1861; she was born June 24, 1843, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; have one child—Olive, born Aug. 15, 1863. Enlisted in 1864 in Co. C, 157th Ohio Inf., and served about three weeks. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

COWAN, JAMES F., night policeman, State Centre; born Nov 15, 1849, in Canada; in 1852, came to Warren Co., Ill.; in 1868, came to State Centre; he owns about four acres of land inside of the corporation. His father died Jan. 24, 1877, aged 57; his mother is now about 62 years old, and lives with him; has one brother and sister living in State Centre. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Cowan, R., teamster, State Centre.

Cross, J. H., laborer, State Centre.

Cutler, B., far., S. 11; P. O. State Centre.

Cutler, J. B., steam grist mill, State Centre.

CUTLER, J. O., miller, State Centre; born Jan. 8, 1833, in Canada; in 1845, came to Stephenson Co., Ill.; in 1870, removed to State Centre. Married Clara E. Bulkley Nov. 28, 1855; she was born in 1835, in New York; have one child—Frederick A., and an adopted son—Chester F. Cutler, now agent for N. W. R. R., at Lowdon, Cedar Co., Iowa. Is Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. His wife's parents reside with him. Are members of the M. E. Church.

DAVENPORT, C. W., meat market, State Centre.

Davenport, H. B., far., S. 3; P. O. State Centre.

Demange, P. L., boot and shoe dealer, State Centre.

Demange, P. S., laborer, State Centre.

DEMING, J. R., Postmaster, State Centre; born Jan. 14, 1826, in Berkshire Co., Mass; in 1863, came to De Kalb Co., Ill; in 1864, removed to State Centre, Iowa, and commenced stock raising; continued in this business about two years, then was employed by J. W. Tuthill in the lumber business, which position he held till 1873, when he received his appointment as Postmaster. Married Sarah E. Jones Nov. 7, 1848; she was born Nov. 14, 1825, in Berkshire Co., Mass.; have one child—Katie E. Mr. D. has been four years Town Trustee.

Derwer, F., laborer, State Centre.

Dobbin, A., far., S. 21; P. O. State Centre.

DOBBIN, J. W., banker; born in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., April 24, 1832; lived on a farm in that county until 1853; from that time until September, 1854, he worked at the carpenter's trade in the same county; September, 1854, he removed to Sandwich, Ill.; resided there until Jan. 1, 1865; Jan. 1, 1865, he came to State Centre; engaged in mercantile business and dealing in lumber and agricultural implements until the Fall of 1868, when he engaged in the lumber trade exclusively; in April, 1869, he commenced the banking business, and has continued it ever since. He has been Alderman, Corporation Treasurer, and has held various other offices since he came here. He owns 200 acres of land in Sec. 21, 160

J. W. Merrill

ED & PUB. STATE CENTRE ENTERPRISE

STATE CENTRE

acres in Sec. 16, and thirty acres within the corporation limits—all in this township. Mr. Dobbin married Julia A. Fuller Sept. 11, 1861; she was born in Carlton, Orleans Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1835; they have four children—Ward F., born in Sandwich, Ill., July 26, 1862; Fred Lee, born at State Centre June 29, 1866; Alice E., born at State Centre Feb. 9, 1868, and Walter R., born July 27, 1872. Mrs. Dobbin is a member of the Presbyterian Church, being one of the original members of the Church of this place.

DUDLEY, J., retired, State Centre; born Feb. 25, 1818, in Steuben Co., N. Y.; in 1840, came to Dixon, Ill.; in 1864, removed to Eden Tp., and bought 240 acres in State Centre Tp.; he owns two lots and house in the city, also one-fourth interest in a farm of 600 acres in State Centre. Married Susan A. Hutton in October, 1844; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1825; have two children—Clarence and John. Are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DUDLEY, SARAH, MRS., daughter of Thomas Bunker, widow of J. D. Dudley, State Centre; he was born Dec. 1, 1830, in Bath, N. Y.; died Feb. 6, 1867; in 1831, he came to Michigan; in 1857, removed to Illinois; in 1862, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1864, removed to their present home; they own 130 acres; thirty acres of this is inside the corporation; she was born June 29, 1831, in Livingston Co., N. Y. Was married May 21, 1852, in Ann Arbor, Mich.; had three children, two living—Thomas J., aged 19, and Clara E., aged 16; lost George E. Jan. 6, 1870, aged 15. Mr. D. was Justice of the Peace and County Clerk in Dexter, Mich. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

Dupree, H., painter, State Centre.

EWING, JOHN C., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. State Center; born Feb. 12, 1848, in Putnam Co., Ohio; in 1854, came to Illinois; in 1856, came to Story Co., Iowa; in 1861, removed to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1871, came to his present farm; owns 100 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Josephine Devine Oct. 4, 1866; she was born Aug. 11, 1845, in Macomb Co., Mich. Mr. E. was Township Assessor in 1877.

FAIRHEAD, J. S., grocer, State Centre.

Fairman, Jas., far., S. 10; P. O. State Centre.

Ferris, H., far., S. 29; P. O. State Centre.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. State Centre; born in Jan., 1844, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; in in 1867, came to his present farm; owns 320 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Miss Mary M. Nichols in June, 1871; she was born in 1848, in Washington Co., Penn.; had four children, three living—Howard E., Mary and an infant.

Ferrin, P. E., far., Sec. 36; P. O. State Centre.

Fish, C. H., far., S. 25; P. O. State Centre

Fish, J., far., S. 2; P. O. State Centre.

FISH, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. State Centre; born Feb. 19, 1836, in England; in 1862, came to Canada; in 1864, removed to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1868, came to their present farm; he and his brother John own 104 acres, valued at $25 per acre. His father was born in 1810, and died in 1847. His mother was born in 1811, and died in 1861, in England. They have one sister, now living in England.

Fisher, Jacob, blacksmith, State Centre.

Fitch, D. H., carpenter, State Centre.

Foft, J., far., S. 26; P. O. State Centre.

Ficken, G., far., S. 27; P. O. State Centre.

Frohwein, L., saloon, State Centre.

GIRTON, PEARCE, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. State Centre.

GOODRICH, L. B., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. State Centre; born Dec. 10, 1851, in Lorain Co., Ohio; in 1870, came to State Centre, Iowa, and first engaged in the grocery business; in 1876, came to his present farm; owns eighty acres of land; also works 560 acres, owned by his father-in-law. Married Laura Smith Sept 18, 1875; she was born Feb. 12, 1858, in Willow Creek, Ill.; have one child—Nellie M., born Oct. 12, 1877. Has been Constable and member of the Council.

Gulic, L., furniture, State Centre.

Gutekunst, J., stock dealer, State Centre.

HALE, JAMES, laborer, State Centre.

HAMMOND, W. H., attorney, State Centre; born May 17, 1845, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; in 1861, he came Indiana; the following year, removed to Marshall Co., Iowa; was admitted to the bar at Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1875, and practiced there during 1876; on January 1, 1877, came to State Centre, and continued his profession. Married Mary M. Jones Feb., 1863; she was born Jan. 17, 1846, in Miami Co., Ohio.

Hansen, C., mason, State Centre.

HARMON, A. W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. State Centre; born May 8, 1841, in De Kalb Co., Ill.; March 6, 1878, came to his present farm; owns 245 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Ida Z. Rose Nov. 5, 1861; she was born May 24, 1843, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; have three children—Elsworth W., Luella A. and John A. Mrs. H. is a member of the Baptist Church.

Harrandorf, Fred., far., S. 31; P. O. State Centre.

Hart, J. S., farmer, State Centre.

Hatten, A., laborer, State Centre.

HAYNE, F. A., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. State Centre; born June 6, 1820, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; in 1868, he came to his present farm; owns 200 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Aribella Hayne in 1846; she was born March 25, 1827, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; had eight children; seven living—James, Caroline, Kate, Frank, David. Grant and Phebe Belle. Members of the Methodist Church.

Henshaw, W. N., furniture, State Centre.

HOLLY, S. M., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. State Centre; born May 22, 1831, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; in 1855, came to Whiteside Co., Ill.; in 1868, came to his present farm; owns 100 acres, valued at $45 per acre. Married Phebe A. Stone Dec. 12, 1855; she was born in 1838, in Madison Co., N. Y.; have five children—Charlie O., Frank G., Clarence, Clara and Beunavista. Has been Road Superintendent. Is elder of the Seventh-Day Advent Church.

Hoppes, Samuel, butcher, State Centre.

Howell, G. W., far., S. 16; P. O. State Centre.

Hormer, Sam'l, far., Sec. 3; P. O. State Centre.

Hoskyn, Joseph, clerk, State Centre.

Hunt, O. G., druggist, State Centre.

Hutton, N., far., S. 22; P. O. State Centre.

JACOBSON, J., cooper, State Centre; born Feb. 22, 1842, in Norway; in 1856, he came to Chicago; in 1867, he removed to Rochelle, Ill.; in 1870, he came to State Centre; he owns three lots and house and his shop in the city. Married Rebecca Koons in Nov., 1863; she was born Nov. 30, 1848, in Ohio; had six children; five living—Jesse, Anna, Grace, Daisie and Minnie. In 1865, he went to Nashville, Tenn., and worked for the Government as carpenter; in 1874, he visited his parents in Norway, and returned here the same year.

JAROLEMAN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. State Centre; born Nov. 13, 1819, in Huron Co., Ohio; in 1821, came to Cayuga Co., N. Y., with his mother; in 1825, removed to Genesee Co., N. Y.; in 1838, came to Ontario Co., N. Y.; in 1855, removed to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1857, settled on his present farm; owns 800 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Phebe Kelly in 1851; she was born in 1831 in in New York, died in 1853; had one child—Phebe J. Second marriage to Susan A. Devine in 1855; she was born in 1833 in New York; have three children—Charles M., Norma E. and John L. Has been County Supervisor.

KEUNECKE, HENRY, firm of Keunecke & Scott, hardware and agricultural implements, State Centre; born Nov. 23, 1684, in Braunshweig, Germany; in 1865, came to De Kalb Co., Ill.; in 1866, removed to State Center; in 1867, returned to De Kalb Co., Ill.; in 1870, removed to Aurora, Ill., and in 1871, returned to State Centre; first followed the carpenter trade; in 1872, opened a billiard and beer saloon, and continued this business till 1876, when he commenced his present business. Married Paulina Keucher June 21, 1874; she was born Dec. 27, 1857, in Wurtemberg, Germany; have two children—Rosilia and Paulina.

Kenney, M. M., laborer, State Centre.

KISER, J. W., farmer, Secs. 28 and 29; P. O. State Centre; born Nov. 3,

1831, in Perry Co., Penn.; in 1833, came with his parents to Ohio; in 1844, came to Bureau Co., Ill.; in 1864, came to Jasper Co., Iowa; in 1875, came to his present farm; owns 210 acres, valued at $40 per acre. Married Miss N. Skape in 1853; she was born in 1829, and died in 1855; second marriage to Sarah J. Hancher July 26, 1857; she was born Oct. 3, 1837, in Harrison Co., Ohio; have eight children—Ida A., Angenette, Frank A., Hattie N., William S., Cora E., Jennie F. and Laura J. Are members of the Christian Church.

LABER, L., laborer, State Centre.

Lander, Joseph, tailor, State Centre.

Laplant, C. T., laborer, State Centre.

Lapland, J. L., far., Sec. 35; P. O. State Centre.

Laplant, J. L., far., S. 20; P. O. State Centre.

Lay, J. H., grain, State Centre.

Letturnee, Joseph, laborer, State Centre.

Lodge, John, wagon mfg., State Centre.

Love, C. B., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. State Centre.

Lubkert, Henry, laborer, State Centre.

McCAIN, H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. State Centre.

McCarty, M. P., far., S. 10; P. O. State Centre.

McCarty, P., far.; State Centre.

McNARY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. State Centre; born Feb. 16, 1832, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; in 1856, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1858, removed to his present farm, which he entered from the Government in 1854; owns 240 acres, valued at $40 per acre; also one-fourth interest in a farm of 600 acres in this township. Married Sarah J. Hass Jan., 1856; she was born in 1831, in Ohio, died in 1862; have four children—William A., Anna E., John A. and Jane Isbell. Second marriage to Margaret J. Taggart April, 1865; she was born in 1838 in Harrison Co., Ohio; have six children—Ida May, Margaret C., Laura M., Robert J., Hubert L. and Flora.

MANWARING, ALBERT, farmer; P.O. State Center; born Aug. 12, 1826, in Chenango Co., N. Y.; in 1855, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; owns fifty-five acres in Sec. 10, part of which is inside the corporation; he also owns 200 acres in Washington Township. Married Euphemia M. Welsh March 25, 1857; she was born Nov. 7, 1829, in New Jersey; have four children—David S., Charlie R., George A. and Milton A.

Mank, A. L., boots and shoes, State Centre.

Martin, D. B., far., S. 36; P. O. State Centre.

MENDENHALL, JAMES, far., Sec. 32; P. O. State Centre; born Dec. 25, 1826, in Muskingum Co., Ohio; in 1832, came to Shelby Co., Ind.; in 1844, came to La Salle Co., Ill; in 1853, removed to his present farm, which he entered from the Government in '54; owns 180 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Geraldine Parsons Nov. 22, 1855; she was born July 27, 1836, in Randolph Co., Va; had eight children—Alice G., born Aug. 31, 1856, died June 5, 1857; Thomas B., born April 24, 1858; J. W., Sept. 21, 1859; Charles W., Aug. 27, 1861; S. H., Dec., 29, 1865; Susan B., Oct. 30, 1867; Grace M., Oct. 10, 1870, and Mary E., Jan. 22, 1875.

MERRILL, J. W., editor and publisher *State Centre Enterprise.*

Miller, A. H., far., S. 25; P. O. State Centre.

Miller, H. A., far., S. 15; P. O. State Centre.

Miller, J. A., far., S. 25; P. O. State Centre.

Mitten, G., mason, State Centre.

Morgan, S. W., grocer, State Centre.

Mosher, T., laborer, State Centre.

Munson, F. S., far., S. 17; P. O. State Centre.

NEWTON, SETH, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. State Centre.

Nichols, J. H., grain, State Centre.

Nichols, P. P., carpenter, State Centre.

Nichols, S. J., grain, State Centre.

Niles, N. L., far., S. 28; P. O. State Centre.

Noble, W. J., far.; P. O. State Centre.

Noonan, Morris, laborer, State Centre.

PARROTT, J. W., livery, State Centre.

Phelps, B., far., S. 20; P. O. State Centre.

Price, Charles, carpenter, State Centre.

READ, L. J., meat market, State Centre.

Renssner, Charles F. C., boots and shoes, State Centre.

Rhinaker, —, far, S. 5; P. O. State Centre.

Rhoads, H., far., S. 14; P. O. State Centre.

RHODES, C. B., capitalist, State Centre; born May 12, 1811, in Champain Co., Ohio; in 1830, came to Tazewell Co., Ill.; in 1853 came to Eden Township, Iowa, and settled on Sec. 9; he owns in that township 337 acres, valued at $50 per acre, and 160 acres in Sec. 20, State Centre Township, valued at $15 per acre. Married Sarah Harmon Jan. 1, 1833; she was born in 1809, in North Carolina; had three children; two living—Anthony and John N. C.; lost James W. in infancy. Mr. R. has been Justice of the Peace and member of the County Board.

Rhode, Ernest, tailor, State Centre.

Rhohr, John B., gardener, State Centre.

Richards, A., painter, State Centre.

Richards, C. R., carpenter, State Centre.

Richardson, D. W., far., S. 34; P. O. State Centre.

Richmand, J., far., S. 20; P. O. State Centre.

Richardson, Martin, far., S. 34; P. O. State Centre.

Richards, William, carpenter, State Centre.

ROBB, HARRISON, firm of Ewing & Robb, groceries and queensware, State Centre; born Jan. 26, 1826, in Monroe Co., N. Y.; in 1844, he came to De Kalb Co., Ill.; in 1853, he removed to Marshall County, Iowa; then entered 280 acres of land in Sec. 32. Married Hester, daughter of Dr. Arnold, of Sandwich, Ill., May 16, 1854; she was born in 1832, in Ohio; have four children—Eva, Mary D., Fremont and William. Mr. R. is Mayor; was elected in 1877.

ROBERTS, MARSHALL, far., S. 6; P. O. State Centre; born March 12, 1847, in Mercer Co., Ill.; in 1867, he came to his present farm; owns 200 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Mary Benner Sept. 7, 1873; she was born in 1854 in Pennsylvania. Mr. R. enlisted March 10, 1865, in Co. G, 58th Ill. V. I., and served to the close of the war; was in the battle of Mobile, Ala., Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He has been School Director and Road Supervisor.

Rogers, George, hardware, State Centre.

SARGEANT, WILLIAM, laborer, State Centre.

Sargent, W. A., far., S. 12; P. O. State Centre.

SCHILLING, JOSEPH, firm of Schilling, Rogers & Co., hardware and farming machinery, State Center; born Nov. 14, 1839, in Prussia, Germany; in 1853, came to De Kalb Co., Ill.; in Feb., 1875, came to State Centre, and commenced his present business. Married Minnie Hennis May 24, 1862; she was born in 1841 in Wenzen, Germany; have seven children—Edward, George, Mary, Louisa, Wesie, Mandie and Joseph. Enlisted in 1861, as a musician in the 44th Ill. V. I., and served nine months. Was a member of the Common Council in 1877. Mrs. S. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Scott, E., hardware, State Centre.

Schylar J., far., S. 13; P. O. State Centre.

Serine, W. G., far., S. 28; P. O. State Centre.

SHIELDS, J. B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. State Center; born Sept. 15, 1836, in Harrison Co., Ind.; in 1850, came to Fulton Co., Ill.; in 1867, removed to Jasper Co., Iowa; in 1877, came to his present farm; he and D. J. Moyer own 160 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Married Sarah J. McCumber April 21, 1859; she was born Nov. 22, 1837, in Fulton Co., Ill.; have nine children—Mary E., Samantha J., Sada M., Charles L., William S., Clara, Ernest R., Fred M. and Arthur. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. H, 85th Ill. V. I.; served to the end of the war. Mrs. S. is a member of the Methodist Church.

SHIPMAN, V. J., COL., dealer in agricultural implements; born near Oak Orchard Harbor, Orleans Co., N. Y.; came to State Centre Jan. 1, 1865; he was associated with J. W. Dobbin in mercantile, lumber and agricultural implement business until November, 1868; since then, he has carried on the same business until 1876, when he disposed of his mercantile business; still carries on agricultural implement business; he spends considerable time in Florida, but he employs men to conduct his business here during his absence. The Colonel was in the Army of the Potomac several years during the late rebellion; was

Captain of New York Sharpshooters; for valiant conduct, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

SHOPPE, AUGUST, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. State Centre; born Dec. 25, 1843, in Germany; in 1868, came to his present farm; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Married Fredereke Henneus in July, 1868; she was born in 1846 in Germany; had six children, three living—William, Henry and Ada. Are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Smith, W. L., capitalist, State Centre.

Snyder, D. C., mason, State Centre.

Snyder, E. P., restaurant, State Centre.

SNYDER, WILLIAM, gardener, State Centre; born Sept. 18, 1811, in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; in 1857, came to Sandwich, Ill, and laid the first sidewalk and graded the first street in Sandwich; was Street Commissioner seven years out of ten years he lived there; in 1867, came to Marshall Co.; in 1873, removed to his present home; he owns one and three-fourths acres of land, with two houses in the city. Married Rachel Forncrook March 3, 1848; she was born in Aug., 1819, in Montgomery Co., N. Y. He has two sons by a former marriage—E. P. and D. C. E. P. enlisted in 1862, and served to the end of the war. Mr. S. has been Street Commissioner and City Marshal here. Are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Starr, S. J., blacksmith, State Centre.

STIPP, W. H., grain, coal and seeds, also proprietor of Stipp's Hotel, State Centre; born June 15, 1842, in Waynesville, Ill.; in April, 1866, came to State Centre; first engaged as bookkeeper for Carpenter Bros. & Co.; in 1869, commenced his present business. Married H. E. Culver Dec. 8, 1869; she was born Nov. 27, 1846, in Kendall Co., Ill.; have one child—Harley H., born Feb. 25, 1872. Enlisted April 18, 1861, in Co. C, 10th Ill. V. I., and served to the close of the war.

Stone, H. C., retired, State Centre.

Stoudt, A. F., far., S. 19; P. O. State Centre.

Stoudt, Joseph, laborer, State Centre.

SWIFT, JOSEPH, surveyor and civil engineer; State Centre, born Aug. 24, 1819, in Lorain Co., Ohio; in 1877, came to State Centre; he owns 240 acres of land, in Minerva Tp., and sixteen acres with his residence at State Centre. Married Electa Phillips Elder Feb. 22, 1844; she was born Nov. 20, 1819, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; have two children—Ephraim G. and Ella M. Are members of the Presbyterian Church.

TISDALE, J. W., laborer, State Centre.

Thompson, E. P., far., S. 9; P. O. State Centre.

Tummel, F. G., clothing, State Centre.

TEEGARDEN, SOLOMON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. State Centre; born July 27, 1817, in Greene Co., Penn.; in 1827, came to Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Indiana; in 1866, came to Cedar Co., Iowa; in 1872, removed to his present farm; owns 110 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Elizabeth Grant May 30, 1844; she was born Sept. 8, 1824, died May 31, 1855; had four children—David, William A., Sarah and Mary J.; second marriage to Mary Hole, Jan. 1, 1858; she was born March 28, 1813, in Columbiana Co., Ohio.

TURNER, E. H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. State Centre; born March 10, 1828, in New York; in 1852, came to Champaign Co., Ill.; in 1858, came to Eden Tp., Iowa; in 1867, removed to State Centre Tp.; owns 105 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Married Eliza A. Smith Feb. 3, 1859; she was born March 9, 1841, in Champaign Co., Ill.; had seven children, five living—John Edward, Mary E., Charlotte E., Ella E., and William R.

TUTHILL, JOHN W., lumber, State Centre; born July 6, 1846, in Chenango Co., N. Y.; in 1854, came to Luzerne Co., Penn.; Nov. 28, 1856, he came to Clinton, Iowa; in March, 1862, removed to Chicago and was employed in the Union National Bank, as bookkeeper, until 1865, when he returned to Clinton, Iowa, and was employed by Lamb & Son, lumber dealers; held this position until June, 1869, when he came to State Centre, and then commenced his present business. Married Jennie Buck Sept. 21, 1868; she was born May 10, 1847, in Columbus, Ohio; have three children—Arthur W., George B.

and Chaney L. Was elected in March, 1872, School Treasurer, and still holds this position.

VANCE, WILLIAM, farmer. Sec. 27; P. O. State Centre.

Vader, D., far.. S. 5; P. O. State Centre.

VALIANT, C. F., barber, State Centre; born Aug. 31, 1851, on the Island of Sicily, Italy; in Sept., 1867, came to Chicago; in 1870, traveled South, through the Winter, and returned to Chicago in the Spring of 1871; in Oct., 1871, left Chicago for St. Louis, Memphis, Little Rock, New Orleans, Mobile, Florida and Texas; in the Spring of 1872, came to Marshalltown, Iowa; Aug. 16, 1874, came to State Centre; he owns a house and two lots in the city, also his shop. Married Nettie Greenfield Dec. 18, 1876; she was born in 1857, in Eden Tp. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Vanosdall, I., far., S. 35; P. O. State Centre.

Vanosdell, J., far., S. 25; P. O. State Centre.

VANPELT, V., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. State Centre; born Dec. 7, 1820, in Warren Co., Ohio; in 1827, he came to Shelby Co., Ind.; in 1843, removed to De Kalb Co., Ill.; in 1854, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1855, removed to his present farm; owns 175 acres, valued at $40 per acre. Married Martha Mendenhall April 19, 1840; she was born July 28, 1824, in Muskingum Co., Ohio; have nine children—T. J., Aaron, Newton, James, Elizabeth, F. D., Geraldine, George Irvin, Emma A. Mr. Van P. served nine months till the close of the war. T. J. enlisted in '61 in Co. H, 13th I. V. I.; served three years, and was honorably discharged. Mrs. Van P.'s parents live with them; her father was born May 9, 1797; her mother was born Oct. 25, 1771; both born in Virginia.

Viles, A. H., far.. Sec. 29; P. O. State Centre.

VOSS WILLIAM, farmer, S. 10; P. O. State Centre; born Aug. 10, 1838, in Germany; in 1860, he came to Grant Co.. Wis.; in 1863, came to Stephenson Co., Ill.; in 1868, removed to State Centre, Iowa; owns 250 acres, valued at $25 per acre. Married Louisa Lange Sept. 9, 1864; she was born Aug. 30, 1845, in Germany; have three children — Emma, Albert and George.

Voss, Wm. H., wagon mfg., State Centre.

WARD, P. W., blacksmith, State Centre.

WALLACE, J. C., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. State Centre; born March 12, 1845, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; May 15, 1869, he came to his present farm; owns 200 acres. His father, Wm. Wallace, lives in Columbiana Co., Ohio, aged about 64 years. Enlisted in 1863 in Co. F, 143d O. V. I.; served about four months and was honorably discharged. His mother was born in Chester Co., Penn., March, 1823, and died in 1847 in Columbiana Co., Ohio.

WALKER, CHAS. F., farmer, S. 35; P. O. State Centre; born Aug. 15, 1835, in Somerset Co.; Penn.; in 1856, he came to Lee Co., Ill.; in 1872, he came to Ogle Co., Ill.; in 1877, came to his present farm; owns 160 acres, valued at $35 per acre. Married Mary J. Thomas April 8, 1868; she was born in 1844 in Adams Co., Penn; have six children—Lester, Millie, Alice, Susan, Charles and Lulu. Members of the German Baptist Church.

WALKER, FRANK, attorney, State Centre; he was born Jan. 24, 1840, in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1843, he came to La Salle Co., Ill., with his parents; in 1866, he removed to State Centre, Iowa; he built the first hardware store in State Centre. Has been Justice of the Peace about six years; commenced the practice of law in 1876. Married L. J. Weeks March 7, 1861; she was born in 1838 in Illinois; have three children — Grant, Hellen and Harry. Enlisted in 1861 in Co. H, 10th Ill. V. I., and served about three months.

WALKER, WASHINGTON, Justice of the Peace and dealer in live stock, State Centre; born June 16, 1813, in Erie Co., Penn.; in 1833, he came to Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1842, he came to La Salle Co., Ill.; in 1866, he removed to State Centre; owns house and lot in the city. Married Anna Warren in 1837; she was born in Aug., 1815, in Rochester, N. Y.; had seven

children; five living—Sarah A., Frank, Cassie. Warren and Henrietta. Warren enlisted in the 105th Ill. V. I., and served about one year. Mr. W. was the first Mayor of State Centre; he filled this position two terms.

Watson, Wm., far., S. 22; P. O. State Centre.

WIESE, HENRY W., general merchandise, State Centre; born Sept. 6, 1837, in Germany; in 1864, he came to Davenport, Iowa; in 1865, he commenced peddling with horse and wagon; afterward drove two horses and wagon; his route was from Davenport to Clinton and Lyons and other points in that vicinity. He bought forty acres of land in 1867 in Crawford Co., Iowa, for which he paid $435; in 1868, he also bought eighty acres for $560; this land he has since sold; he owns his store and lot. His father was born in 1803, and lives in Germany. He has one brother, who lives with his father.

WELTY, JOHN P., firm of Bullock & Welty, livery, sale and feed stables, State Centre; born Jan. 25, 1848, in Lycoming Co., Penn; in 1856, came to Bureau Co., Ill.; in 1869, removed to State Centre, Iowa; he owns one-half interest in their livery, and house and lot in the city. Married Cornelia Epperson Feb. 25, 1864; she was born Nov. 14, 1846, in Bureau Co., Ill., and died April 9, 1875; have three children—Lillie L., born June 26, 1866; Nellie, Dec. 20, 1868, and Roy, March 30, 1875. Second marriage to Phebe Gregory Feb. 17, 1876; she was born June 22, 1850, in Woodstock, Ohio; have one child—Emily C., born Nov. 29, 1876.

WEST, B. S., firm of West & Shearer, general hardware, State Centre; born Dec. 22, 1840, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1846, came to Henry Co., Ind.; in 1871, came to State Centre, and commenced the hardware business with A. M. Freelove; continued it about two years, then continued the business on his own account for about two years; then two years firm of West & Ross; in 1878, commenced the firm of West & Shearer. Married Emma Williams April 22, 1876; she was born in 1853, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; have one child—Lulu May, born in 1877. Enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, 8th Ind. V. I.; served three years, and was honorably discharged.

WHITEHILL, W. H., far., Sec. 12; P. O. State Centre; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., in 1841; located in this county in 1868. Married Miss Maggie J. Gibson in 1869; she was born in the same county in Vermont in 1840; have four children—Nelson M., born Oct. 1, 1870; William J., Dec. 25, 1873; Benjamin C., March 5, 1875; Anna B., June 29, 1877. Mrs. W. is a Baptist. He is a Republican and President of the School Board. He, with his brother, owns 240 acres of land, worth $40 per acre. He enlisted in the 10th Vt. V. I., Co. A, in 1862; mustered out July 2, 1865; was with Sheridan all his service.

WHITSON, O. J., firm of J. W. Dobbin & Co., bankers, State Centre; born Sept. 24, 1847, in Uniontown, Penn.; in 1853, came with his parents to Cedar Co., Iowa; in 1867, removed to State Centre, Iowa. Married Julia A. Lay Dec. 16, 1868; she was born Jan. 13, 1847, in Illinois.

Wilkins, W. H., far., S. 24; P. O. State Centre.

Williams, J. L., painter, State Centre.

WINSLOW, CHARLES, carpenter, State Centre; born Nov. 13, 1844, in Merrimack Co., N. H.; in 1865, came to Marshalltown, Iowa; in 1867, removed to State Centre. He owns house and three lots in the city, also one-half interest in the store occupied by Henshaw & Gulic. Married Lizzie Van Pelt Oct., 1869; she was born Oct. 3, 1853, in Indiana; have one adopted boy—John Doyle.

Woits, A., laborer, State Centre.

WOOD, C. K., retired, State Centre; born March 27, 1827, in Providence, R. I.; in 1847, came to Erie Co., Penn.; in 1851, came to Winneshiek Co., Iowa; in 1868, removed to Marshall Co., Iowa; owns 170 acres of land in Eden Tp., also his residence in State Centre. Married S. L. Howard, daughter of Dolpha Howard, Nov. 18, 1849; she was born Nov. 7, 1827, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; have six children—William W., born Oct. 6, 1850; Sarah A., Feb. 7, 1853; C. A., Oct. 23, 1854; F. A.,

Dec. 24, 1858; C. E., Dec. 15, 1865, and Ida, July 9, 1866.
Woolston, F. A., restaurant, State Centre.
Woolston, J. S., far., S. 33; P. O. State Centre.
Woodard, C. H., far., S. 19; P. O. State Centre.
ZIMMERMAN, CHARLES, saloon, State Centre.
Zwilling, D., general merchandise, State Centre.
Zwilling, Henry, general merchandise, State Centre.

GREEN CASTLE TOWNSHIP.

ACKLEY, WILLIAM, far., S. 15; P. O. Gilman.
Adkins, Wm., far.; P. O. Gilman.
Alden, C. E., far., S. 12; P. O. Gilman.
ALEXANDER, HENRY, proprietor of Gilman House, Gilman; born May 12, 1826, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; his father's name was Solomon, and died when he was about 4 years old. At the age of 15, he went on board a whaling vessel from Provincetown, near Boston, which was out nine months; then went on board a merchant vessel which run between New York and Liverpool, and was on merchant vessels till his last trip on the ocean, which was on a whaling voyage; he returned to his native county in January, 1848, having been on the ocean five years. The following March 28, 1848, he was married to a Miss Julia Hubbard, of the same county, where she was born Jan. 29, 1830; soon after their marriage, he moved to Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, as Captain of a vessel, and continued on the lake till 1857, when he moved to Dodge Co., Wis.; leaving his family in Dodge Co., he again went on the lake, most of the time as Captain of a vessel, till 1868; he then came to Marshall Co. and settled on a farm near where the town of Gilman now is; after the town was laid out, in 1871, he came into town and built the first hotel, and built some other buildings; he came into his present hotel in 1875, which is a fine building, and is considered one of the best run hotels on the Central Road. Have two children living—Alice and Effy; lost one—Augusta; Alice married Byron Ohl Aug. 11, 1874.
Altic, D., far., S. 17; P. O. Gilman.
Andrews, R., carp. and joiner, Gilman.
ARCHERD, R. H., dealer in real estate, and Mayor and Justice of the Peace, Gilman; born April 30, 1822, in Clermont Co., Ohio, Ulysses S. Grant being born three days previous in the same township; came from there to Jefferson Tp., of this county, in the Spring of 1864, where he served as Justice of the Peace a little over ten years; came to Gilman in 1876. Was elected Justice the following Fall, and Mayor of the town in March, 1878. Was married to Nancy R. Simmons Oct. 19, 1841, in Ohio; she was born Oct. 3, 1823, in the same State, and died in this county Jan. 27, 1867; was again married, to Mary E. Merwin, March 25, 1869, of Black Hawk Co.; she was born Oct. 10, 1837, in Pennsylvania; have nine children living—seven by first wife and two by second—John T., James B., Lavanda R., Leonard S., Russell H., Essie A., Elmer E. and Mabel, and Sidney H. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.
Aslacksen, A., far.; P. O. Gilman.
BARKER, W. H., far., S. 36; P. O. Gilman.
BEALE, DENNIS, dealer in grain and live stock, etc., Gilman; he was born Oct. 9, 1838, in Somerset Co., Penn., where he remained till the Spring of 1861, when he came to Dixon, Ill. At his country's call, in 1861, he joined Capt. Bowen's independent battalion, which was attached to the 10th Missouri Cavalry in 1863; was in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., as also several skirmishes; was mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, at St. Louis, Mo. He then returned to Illinois for a short time; then went to visit his native county in Pennsylvania, and while there, married Miss Catherine Walker, Jan. 5, 1865; she was born in the same

county Oct. 1, 1842. Soon after his marriage he came to Montour, Tama Co., Iowa, where he engaged in the grain and stock business; his wife died there Jan. 29, 1871. In July, 1875, he came to Gilman and engaged in his present business in company with his brother, L. G. Beale. He was again married, to Mrs. Lovina Wetmore, of Canfield, Mahoning Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1877; her maiden name was Patterson; she was born Feb. 6, 1839, in Trumbull Co., Ohio; she has one daughter by her first husband; her name is Flora. Mr. Beale is a member of the Congregational Church; Republican.

Beale, L. G., grain and stock dealer, Gilman.

BENDER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Gilman; owns 320 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born Nov. 12, 1831, in Germany; came from there to Marshall Co., Ill., in 1852, and from there to this county in 1859, and followed railroading till 1861, then came on to his present farm. Married Anna Zabel Oct. 28, 1854, in Illinois; she was born July 12, 1826, in Germany; have four children living—William, Julia, Joseph and Henry; lost four—John, Charles, Peter and Anna. Members of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

Bennett, L. M., far., S. 33; P. O. Gilman.

Bethel, C., far., S. 27; P. O. Gilman.

Brown, Jas., far., S. 29; P. O. Gilman.

Bryngelson, M., far., S. 12; P. O. Gilman.

Bryngelson, Ole, Jr., far., S. 12; P. O. Gilman.

Bryngelson, Ole, Sr., far., S. 12; P. O. Gilman.

Burtch, B. W., far., S. 25; P. O. Gilman.

Butten, Neils, far.; P. O. Gilman.

CABELL, A. L., farmer, Sec. 7; P. Gilman.

CARNEY, J., real estate dealer, Notary Public and insurance agent, Gilman; born Oct. 10, 1836, in Essex Co., Mass.; parents went to Lawrence when he was very small, and, in 1851, to Pittsburgh, Penn. His father was a contractor on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. In the Fall of 1854, came to Poweshiek Co., Iowa; the ensuing Spring, he entered the Iowa College at Grinnell, where he remained till the Spring of 1861, when, at his country's call, he enlisted in Co. E, of the 4th Iowa V. C.; soon after he was promoted to the office of Regimental Commissary Sergeant, which position he held until he was mustered out Aug. 25, 1865. He then returned home; soon after engaged in the book and stationery business, which he continued for four years; then went into the hardware business, which he followed till 1875; he then came to Gilman, and commenced his present business. He was elected the first Mayor of the town, and was re-elected the second time. He married Miss Lizzy M. Bliss Aug. 26, 1868, in Poweshiek Co.; she was born in 1848 in Springfield, Mass., and died in Gilman Dec. 30, 1875. Member of the Congregational Church; Republican.

Clark, A., far., S. 10; P. O. Gilman.

COLEBURN, WILLIAM, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 32; P. O. Gilman; owns 323 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; he was born Feb. 18, 1827, in Derbyshire, England; came from there to Blair Co., Penn., in May, 1853, and to Bureau Co., Ill., in the Spring of 1567, where he lived until the Spring of 1875; then came to this county, and settled on his present farm. He was married to Jane F. Scurr July 16, 1858, in Illinois; she was born Nov. 29, 1829, in Guernsey Co., Ohio; have three children—Emma F., born July 11, 1861; Charles W., Jan 6, 1864; Susan A., July 22, 1866. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

COOPER, D. E., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Gilman; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; he was born April 12, 1825, in Pulaski Co., Ky.; came with his parents to Owen Co., Ind., in 1830; remained there until the Summer of 1847, and then came to Jasper Co., Iowa, and the following March came into Marshall Co., and made claims on Timber Creek (what is now known as Timber Creek Tp.); the country was then a wild waste; there were only eight families, including his, in the county; the first election in the county was held in the Fall of 1848; J. M. Ferguson was elected Justice of the Peace, and Mr. D. E. Cooper, Constable, but for election purposes, they were attached to Jasper Co., Iowa; the Fall of 1849 was the first election for county officers for

Marshall Co.; Joshua Kemp was elected Probate Judge; J. M. Ferguson, Sheriff; D. E. Cooper, Clerk, and Joseph Cooper and William Ralls, Commissioners, and they appointed William Smith as their Clerk; D. E. Cooper issued the first marriage license in Marshall Co., to Almyron Geir and a Miss Ballard; shortly after, he resigned, and William Smith was appointed County Clerk, and issued the second marriage license in the county to D. E. Cooper and Martha A. Smith, who were married June 16, 1850, by A. J. Smith, J. P. His wife was born April 21, 1833, in Ohio; they have eight children living—Mary J., Louisa A., Sarah E., Martha E., Ida A., Nettie E., Eva L. and Edward W.; lost two—Mahala A. and Clara A. Mr. Cooper came on his present farm in 1871. Members of the Christian Church; Republican.

Cooper, I., far.; P. O. Gilman.

Crosby, S. D., far., S. 13; P. O. Gilman.

CUNNINGHAM, EPHRAIM, dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Gilman; he was born March 6, 1852, in Juniata Co., Penn., where he resided until he came to this county in the Spring of 1875, and settled in Gilman the following Fall; engaged in the grocery and boot and shoe business with his present partner, Mr. Hartman, and in the Fall of 1877, added dry goods to their stock. Mr. Cunningham was married to Miss Jennie Horton, daughter of W. S. Horton, of Gilman, Dec. 27, 1877; she was born in 1860 in Massachusetts. Republican.

DAVIS, N. M., retired farmer; P. O. Gilman.

Doolittle, S., merchant, Gilman.

Drew, S. B., harness maker, Gilman.

Dwight, F. E., far., S. 22; P. O. Gilman.

Dwight, S., far., S. 4; P. O. Dillon.

ERICKSON, ERICK, far., S. 6; P. O. Dillon.

FANTON, A. D., farmer, S. 30; P. O. Gilman.

Fanton, Clark, far., S. 30; P. O. Gilman.

Fanton, E. W., teamster, Gilman.

Fish, E. R., lumber dealer, Gilman.

FORBUSH, W. D., dealer in groceries, boots, shoes, queensware, etc., Gilman; born July 27, 1836, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; followed the grocery business at Sinclairville in his native county from 1864 to 1869; then came to this county and settled in Jefferson Township on a farm, which he still owns; he followed the poultry and game business four winters of the time that he lived on his farm, and in 1876, he rented his farm, and came to Gilman and engaged in his present business. He served in Co. F of the 154th N. Y. V. I.; served nine months. Married Cornelia Young of same county Dec. 2, 1856; she was born July 12, 1840; have two children—Mary, born April 2, 1860; George W., born June 18, 1864. Republican.

Fuller, W. M., far. S. 5; P. O. Gilman.

GOSHON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Gilman.

GREGG, H. H., dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Gilman; born March 28, 1846, in Loudon Co., Va. He espoused the cause of the Confederates, and served as courier for Gen. Robert E. Lee nearly three years; then enlisted in Co. D, of the 35th Battalion Va. Vols.; served under Col. Mosby. After the war closed he followed clerking in the dry goods business five or six years; then came to Gilman, in 1872, where he continued the same business until he commenced business for himself in the present year. He was elected Recorder of the town, which office he has filled ever since. He was married to Miss Dora Ellis Sept. 17, 1874; she was born May 2, 1856, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they have one son—Harry S., born Aug. 16, 1877. Independent in politics.

Gressman, G. R., liveryman, Gilman.

HALL, M. D., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Gilman.

Hamilton, W. M., far., S. 35; P. O. Gilman.

Harton, Jas., retired farmer, Gilman.

Hartman, James A., dry goods merchant, Gilman

Hartman, Peter, ret. far., Gilman.

HEAD, H. W., farmer, P. O. Dillon; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; he was born March 6, 1833, in Madison Co., N. Y.; removed from there to Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1851; remained there till the Spring of 1869, then came to Marshall Co., Iowa; stopped in Le Grand Township a

year and a half; then came on to his present farm in Green Castle Township. Married Arminda Worley March 6, 1856, in Illinois; she was born July 21, 1836, in New York; have four living children—Pardon, born in April, 1856; William F., born in April, 1860; Henry W., born in January, 1863; Corey A., born in Dec. 1868. Independent in politics.

HEGGEM, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Gilman; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in 1849 near Stavanger, Norway; emigrated from there to Iowa in 1859; stopped a couple of months in Henry Co.; then came to Le Grand Township in this county, and from there on his present farm in 1873. Married Regina Shelly July 19, 1873; she was born in Sept., 1859, in Norway; they have one daughter, an infant. Republican.

Herring, A. D., far., S. 8; P. O. Gilman.

Hicks, A B., carp. and joiner, Gilman.

Hill, Ole, far.; P. O. Gilman.

HILSABECK, DAVID I., far., S. 20; P. O. Gilman; owns a farm of eighty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; was born Jan. 27, 1846, in Owen Co., Ind.; emigrated from there with his father, Wm. Hilsabeck, to this county in the Fall of 1852, when they settled in Timber Creek Tp.; came to his present farm in 1871. Married Caroline E. Williams July 25, 1871; she was born June 25, 1849, in Pennsylvania; have three children—Alfred R., born July 5, 1872; Bertha M., born June 25, 1875, and an infant, born June 6, 1878. Member of Christian Church; Democrat;

HILSABECK, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Gilman; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born Oct. 14, 1850, in Owen Co., Ind., and emigrated to Iowa with his father, Elias Hilsabeck, in the Fall of 1852; settled in the northwest part of this Tp. He married Mary J. Boyles Dec. 29, 1870, in this county; she was born July 6, 1852, in Indiana; have adopted son—Oliver T., who was born Dec. 6, 1876. Democrat.

HILSABECK, ELIAS, farmer; P. O. Timber Creek; owns 520 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born Feb. 23, 1815, in Stokes Co., N. C.; in the Fall of 1835, emigrated to Owen Co., Ind., where he remained until the Spring of 1849; moved to Greene Co., where he remained until the Fall of 1852, when he came to Marshall Co.; arrived on his present farm Nov. 27, 1852, the snow being two feet deep on the level; his nearest trading point was Newton, Jasper Co., and Iowa City his nearest grist-mill, a distance of eighty miles. The following year, a man of the name of Rice started a store in Marshalltown. Mr. Hilsabeck, by close application to his business, economy and frugality, has accumulated a competence of this world's goods sufficient to procure for him the comforts of life in his declining years, besides giving those of his children who are away for themselves a good start in the world. He was married to Miss Saluda Rickabaugh June 27, 1841, in Indiana; she was born March 10, 1821; have ten children living—Martha E. and Mary E. were born Oct. 31, 1843; Martin, born Aug. 21, 1845; Matilda C., Dec. 2, 1847; Susannah E., Feb. 24, 1849; David, Oct. 14, 1850; John, March 12, 1852; Sarah I., June 21, 1860; Lydia T., June 2, 1864, and Emma R., Dec. 9, 1865; lost five children—Francis, Rebecca A., Permelia A., Saluda E. and Eliza J. Mr. Hilsabeck has served as County Supervisor two terms. Member of A., F. & A. M. Democrat.

HILSABECK, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Gilman; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born March 12, 1852, in Greene Co., Ind.; came with his father, Elias Hilsabeck, to Marshall Co. in the Fall of 1852, and settled in northwest part of this Tp., where he still resides. Married Carrie Hoes Feb. 11, 1875; she was born June 7, 1856, in this county; have had one child—Nellie A., born Oct. 26, 1876, and died Feb. 20, 1877. Came to his present farm in the Spring of 1875. Is a member of the Christian Church; Democrat.

Hilsabeck, Martin, far., S. 7; P. O. Timber Creek.

HOES, E. H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Timber Creek; owns 405 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre; he was born Feb. 1, 1825, in Ontario Co., N. Y.;

his parents moved into Yates Co. in 1830, where he remained till he came to this county in the Spring of 1854; lived at Marshalltown till the Spring of 1861, when he moved into Timber Creek Township, and remained till the Spring of 1864, when he came on to his present farm. Married Emily Brown July 30, 1855, in Yates Co., N. Y.; she was born Nov. 21, 1834, in New York; have eight children — Carrie S., born June 7, 1856; Frank H., born Feb. 24, 1859; Lewis L., born Jan. 8, 1862; William, born March 5, 1864; Freddie, born Sept. 17, 1861; Belle, born Feb. 2, 1870; Trudie, born Sept. 27, 1873; Dilla, born Sept. 23, 1875; Republican.

HORTON, W. S., retired farmer, P. O. Gilman; born Aug. 16, 1829, in Amherst, Nova Scotia, where he lived till 1850, when he went to California, where he followed mining and stock dealing till 1864, then returned to New York City, where he remained only about three months; he came to Bureau Co., Ill.; remained there about ten years; then came to Gilman of this county; purchased a farm of 160 acres about two miles from town, also his residence in town. Married Mary A. Cole, of New York City, Sept. 27, 1850; she was born Feb. 9, 1833, in New Brunswick; have three children living —Jennie B., Hattie and Lilly; lost one—Walter B. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

HOSKYN, ED., editor and proprietor of the Gilman *Despatch*, Gilman; born Sept. 19, 1846, in Berkshire, Eng.; came with parents to Milwaukee, Wis., in the Fall of 1851, and the following Spring went to Waukesha Co., where he remained till the Fall of 1857, then went to Adams Co., and from there to Lodi, Columbia Co., in 1866, where his parents remained four years, the first year of which he attended the High School in Lodi, and the remaining three years the State University at Madison, Wis., at the close of which they all came to State Centre of this county, where his parents still reside. He taught school the following Winter and Summer, and in the Fall of 1871, entered the Upper Iowa Conference of the M. E. Church, he having previously joined the Church in 1863. He was first stationed at Blairstown one year; next at Rockwell; at close of second year was ordained Deacon; he was next stationed at Fredericksburg, Chickasaw Co., where he remained two years; was then ordained Elder; his next appointment was in Gilman, in the Fall of 1865; he preached two years; in the Spring of 1877, he purchased the office of the Gilman *Record* of S. W. Grove, which he changed to the Gilman *Despatch*, which he is still running. Was married to Miss Martha P. Price, of State Centre, Nov. 20, 1871; she was born Feb. 13, 1848, near Somonauk, Ill; have two children—Albert E. and Frederick B.

INGERSOLL, A. G., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Gilman.

Inman, B., far., S. 18; P. O. Gilman.

JACKSON, L., farmer; P. O. Gilman.

Johnson, A. W., far., S. 20; P. O. Gilman.

Johnson, Engelbright, far., S. 11; P. O. Gilman.

Johnson, Isaac, far., S. 7; P. O. Gilman.

JOHNSON, J. C., photographer, Gilman; he was born Nov. 15, 1854, in Urbana, Ill.; parents moved from there to this county, when he was about 1 year old, and purchased a farm about two and a half miles west from where Gilman is now; they rented the farm, and moved into Gilman in the Fall of 1871. His father died in June, 1876; his mother is still living here, with whom he makes his home. He commenced learning the photograph business in 1874, and has spent one year in St. Louis and one year in Philadelphia at the same business, since when he has had the advantage of the best skilled instruction; Republican.

JONES, H. H., farmer and breeder of thorough-bred stock, Sec. 9; P. O. Gilman; owns 412 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; he was born January 29, 1826, in North Wales; emigrated from there to Oneida Co., N. Y., in June, 1841, where he remained until the Spring of 1854; then moved to Delaware Co., Ohio, and in the Spring of 1855, came to Marshall Co., Iowa, and settled on his present farm. Married Eleanor Williams in 1854; she was

born in Dec., 1835, in Wales; they have seven children—Mary J., born Aug. 16, 1855; Hugh B., born Aug. 3, 1857; Margaret A., born March 19, 18—; John B., born March 20, 18—; Emma A., born March 24, 1865; Lauretta B., born July 25, 1870; Myrtie, born in June, 1875. Republican.

JONES, JOHN P., S. 12; P.O. Gilman; owns 320 acres, valued at $30 per acre; born April 19, 1824, in North Wales; emigrated from there to Oneida Co., N. Y., in the Spring of 1850, and from there to Marshall Co., in the Spring of 1855, and came on his present farm in 1858. Married Sarah Thomas March 22, 1850; she was born May 9, 1839, in New York; they have six children living—John W., born April 20, 1857; Sarah J., born Dec. 27, 1858; Charles T., born Nov. 1, 1861; Joseph A., born April 27, 1863; Rosella M., born Sept. 15, 1867; George W., born March 22, 1869; lost three—Joshua T., Sherman U. and Prussia A. Republican.

JONES, WILLIAM H., propr. of wagon and blacksmith shop, Gilman; he was born April 14, 1849, in Ogle Co., Ill.; his mother died in 1858, and his father, John Jones, still lives there; he left Ogle Co. in 1875, and came to Dresden, Poweshiek Co., and from there to Gilman in 1876, and commenced the business he is still following. Democrat.

LOHR, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Gilman.

LACEY, J. D., retired farmer; P. O. Gilman; born March 26, 1813, in Fairfield Co., Conn.; learned the blacksmith's trade at Danbury, which business he followed until he came to Wilton, Muscatine Co., Iowa, in 1857, where he continued most of the time until he came to this county in Aug., 1866; he purchased a farm of 160 acres, southeast of town one mile, which he sold and moved into Gilman in 1876. He married Mary Barnes, Nov. 24, 1835, in Connecticut; she was born May 13, 1816, in Connecticut; have no children. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Ludlow, L. R., far., S. 15; P. O. Gilman.

Lutes, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Gilman.

McPHERSON, A., bridge builder, Gilman.

McDANIEL, BARKLEY, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Gilman; he was born March 6, 1836, in Bedford Co., Penn.; came from there to Rock Island Co., Ill., in July, 1860; remained there until the Spring of 1866, and then came to Marshall Co., Iowa, and settled on his present farm of 120 acres, which is now valued at $40 per acre. Married Mary Sparks May 30, 1859, in Pennsylvania; she was born Oct. 14, 1837; have one daughter—Amelia, born Aug. 29, 1861, in Illinois. Republican.

McDANIEL, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Gilman; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; was born April 24, 1842, in Bedford Co., Penn.; came to Mercer Co., Ill., in the Fall of 1860, and in the Winter of 1862, returned to Pennsylvania, and enlisted in his country's service in June, 1862, for nine months, in Company C, of the 133d Penn. V. I.; at the expiration of that time, he re-enlisted in Company K, of the 112th Penn. V. I.; participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and many others near Washington and Richmond; was captured at the battle of Cold Harbor by Gen. Lee, and taken to Richmond, and from there was taken to Andersonville June 15, where he was kept until the 29th of September, 1864, where he suffered all the horrors of that loathsome and detestable pen, which are almost beyond the power of speech to express; he was then taken to Macon, Ga., and subsequently taken to Savannah; thence to Blackshire Prison, and lastly, to Florence, South Carolina, where he received still poorer fare than at Andersonville; he was next taken to Goldsboro, North Carolina, and was there paroled and sent to Wilmington, Delaware; was mustered out of the United States service July 25, 1865; returned home and married Elizabeth Winegnard Feb. 7, 1867, in Illinois; she was born in June, 1848; they then came to Marshall Co., Iowa, in 1867, and settled on his present farm; have four children living—Susan M., Ida M., Laura A. and George R.; lost two children—James W. and an infant. Republican.

McNEEL, J. S., retired farmer; P. O. Gilman; owns a farm of 240

acres of land, two miles east of Gilman, in Tama Co., valued at $40 per acre; he was born Aug. 31, 1837, in Blair Co., Penn.; emigrated with his parents to Lee Co., Ill., in 1848, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Iowa, and purchased the farm he still owns; rented his farm and moved into Gilman in the Spring of 1875. Married Mary Ramsey Nov. 28, 1859, in Illinois; she was born May 24, 1838, in Blair Co., Penn.; have three children—Alice, Willie and Belle. Members of the Congregational Church; Republican.

MALLETT, I. D., farmer; P. O. Gilman; owns a farm of eighty acres, one mile east of Gilman, but lives in in Gilman; he was born April 8, 1839, in Chemung Co., N. Y., and emigrated with his parents to Linn Co., Iowa, in the Fall of 1849, and the following Spring, to Rock Island Co., Ill. He enlisted in Aug., 1862, in Company B, of the 126th Ill. V. I.; was mustered out at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in 1865; he was in the battle at the siege of Vicksburg, besides several other minor battles. Came to Marshall Co. in the Fall of 1866, and purchased his present farm. Married Annie Winn June 27, 1866, in Illinois; she was born July 9, 1848, in Indiana. Member of Congregational Church; Republican.

Medhus, G., far.; P. O. Gilman.

Medhus, Ole, far.; P. O. Gilman

Minnehan, M., far., S. 18; P. O. Gilman.

Mooney, T., far., S. 30; P. O. Gilman.

Morehead, A. W., far., S. 29; P. O. Gilman.

MUNDHENK, H. W., dealer in agricultural implements, Moline wagons; Gilman; born Feb. 10, 1843, in Montgomery Co., Ohio. Enlisted in the service of his country Aug. 1, 1862, in Co. B, of the 93d Ohio V. I.; participated in the battles of Stone River, Mission Ridge and Buzzards' Roost in Georgia; in the latter place he lost his left leg, for which disability he was discharged Feb. 28, 1865. After the war, he engaged in the cabinet business until he came to this township in 1870; he then settled on a farm, where he remained until 1873; he came to Gilman and commenced his present business. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1872, which office he still fills. Married Louisa Frazee Feb. 19, 1867, in Ohio; she was born in November, 1845; have three children living—Cecellia A., Lulu L., and Glendora; lost one, William A. Republican.

O'CONNELL, PAT., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Gilman.

Oleson, I., farmer; P. O. Gilman.

Oleson, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Gilman.

Oleson, T., far., S. 2; P. O. Gilman.

O'Neal, D. W., butcher, Gilman.

PATTERSON, A. W., dealer in agricultural implements, Gilman.

PARISH, SPENCER, farmer. S. 25; P. O. Gilman; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; he was born March 3, 1826, in Hampshire Co., Mass.; he emigrated to Portage Co., Ohio, in 1848, and in the Spring of 1867, went to Warren, Trumbull Co., where he followed foundry facing and roofing, and subsequently went to New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., and engaged in the manufacture of hydraulic cement; came from there to this county in the Spring of 1877, and settled where he now lives. He was married to Deborah Parker, March 4, 1851, in Ohio; she was born in 1833, in New York; she died in Aug., 1868; he was again married to Ellen F. Frissell June 7, 1870; she was born July 7, 1843, in Massachusetts; has three children by first wife—Addie B., Abbie J. and Charles P., and one by his second wife—Robert S.; lost one—Emily. Members of the Congregational Church; Republican.

Patterson, J., ret. far., S. 23; P. O. Gilman.

Patterson, W. J., dealer in agricultural implements, Gilman.

Paulson, L., far.; P. O. Gilman.

Pence, A. J., far., S. 35; P. O. Gilman.

Pence, G., far., S. 35; P. O. Gilman.

Pierson, E., far., S. 10; P. O. Gilman.

PINKERTON, C. W., undertaker and dealer in furniture, Gilman; he was born Sept. 12, 1848, in Merrimack Co., N. H.; went with parents to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1856, where he remained till 1872; he then came to this township and purchased 120 acres of land which he still owns; he followed farming till the Fall of 1874, then came

into Gilman and commenced his present business. He was married to Emma Riley Dec. 22, 1869, in Wisconsin; she was born in May, 1848, in the same State; have three children—Alice, Jay and Lynn. Republican.

POTTER, E. E., homœopathic physician and surgeon; owns fifty-five acres of land adjoining the corporation of Gilman, valued at $80 per acre, upon which he lives; he was born April 27, 1823, in Erie Co., N. Y.; emigrated with parents to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1839, and in 1850, he moved to Knox Co., Ill., and to Henry Co. in 1855, and from there to Marengo, Iowa, in 1865, and in the Spring of 1866, came to Gilman, where he now lives. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Horace Eaton in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and continued for three years, and subsequently attended lectures at the Kingsville Medical Institute; he subsequently studied the homœopathic system of medicine, and introduced it in his practice, which system he deems the best. He was married to Miss Thankful Rickard, of Ashtabula Co., Dec. 31, 1843; she was born Nov. 16, 1822, in the same county; have five children living—Orange A., Albert C., Caroline C., Laurens E. and Horace E. His oldest son, Orange E., enlisted Feb. 14, 1864, in Co. D of the 83d Regt. I. V. I., and was transferred to the 61st Regt., and was mustered out Sept. 25, 1865; returned home and was married to Sarah E. Ingersoll Dec. 14, 1868. Mr. Potter is Independent in politics.

Powers, W., far., S. 7; P. O. Timber Creek.

READ, J., far., S. 33; P. O. Gilman.

Renner, V. W., far., S. 20; P. O. Gilman.

Reierson, R., farmer; P. O. Gilman.

Ricketts, J. B., ret. far.; P. O. Gilman.

Ricketts, S. S., far.; P. O. Gilman.

RIGG, W. B., proprietor of steam flouring-mill, Gilman; born April 25, 1846, in Scott Co., Iowa; came from there to this county in the Spring of 1873, and purchased the mill he now owns, it then being located on Timber Creek, in Le Grand Tp.; in 1875, he removed it to its present location in Gilman. He was married to Miss Mary Austin, of this county, Sept. 5, 1877; she was born in February, 1853, in Clinton Co., Ohio. Republican.

Roark, A., far.; P. O. Gilman.

Roff, J., & Brother, fars., S. 14; P. O. Gilman.

Rockhill, E. E., far., S. 25; P. O. Gilman.

SAWYER, OLE T., far., S. 11; P. O Gilman.

Scurr, J. B., far., S. 16; P. O. Gilman.

SCURR, J. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Gilman; owns a farm of thirty-six acres about three miles west of Gilman, and 114 acres where he lives, adjoining the town plat; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, July 4, 1835; parents moved to Guernsey Co. in 1837, and emigrated from there to Bureau Co., Ill., in 1854, and from there he came to this county in Feb., 1868. Married Susan Stevens Oct. 18, 1859, in Illinois; she was born Oct. 4, 1834, in Belmont Co., Ohio; have two children—Ida F., born July 27, 1860, and Joseph H., March 7, 1875. Republican.

Seager, C. H., banker, Gilman.

SEAGER, L. G., banking and exchange business, Gilman; he was born Aug. 25, 1846, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; he attended school at the Pompey Academy, near Syracuse, from the time he was 9 years old till he was 18 years old; then came with parents to Marshalltown, of this county, which was the Spring of 1864; soon after arriving there, he engaged as clerk in the County Recorder's office, and subsequently in the Treasurer's and Clerk's offices till 1867; he then engaged as clerk in the First National Bank at Marshalltown, where he remained till the Spring of 1872; he then came to Gilman and bought out H. C. Rice in the dry goods and general merchandise business, which he continued till the Fall of 1877, when he, in company with his brother, C. H. Seager, purchased the banking business of Henriquis & Rice, which they still continue. Mr. Seager was married to Miss Susan A. Butler Jan. 22, 1867; she was born in 1846 in New York, and died Sept. 4, 1871. He was again married to Miss E. L. Sparks Aug. 5, 1872; she was born Jan. 3, 1851, in Massachusetts; have two children by second wife—George L. and Mary G. Member of the Episcopal Church.

Seager, J. H., far., S. 9; P. O. Gilman.

Seavers, J., restaurant and saloon, Gilman.

SEBRING, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Gilman; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; he was born April 14, 1835, in Allen Co., Ind., where he remained till 1865; he then moved to Dallas Co., Iowa, and remained in that county till the Fall of 1874, when he purchased his present farm in Marshall Co. He was married to Rebecca Rockhill March 28, 1861, in Indiana; she was born Oct. 27, 1840, in the same State; have two children living—Ida L. and Hattie F.; lost two—Melissa A. and an infant. Democrat.

Sharp, J. A., far., S. 1; P. O. Le Grand.

SHAW, CYRUS H., druggist and Express Company Superintendent, Gilman; he was born Nov. 15, 1833, in Standish, Me.; he received a liberal education; attended the Standish Academy, also several others, and lastly Yarmouth Academy, preparatory to entering Bowdoin College at Brunswick, which he entered in 1857 and spent one year; then followed teaching till 1861, when he came to Jasper Co., Iowa, and stopped at Newton and taught there one year; then came to Marshalltown, this county; taught school there a couple of terms; then was deputy in County Treasurer's office, and was appointed County Superintendent in 1863, to fill a vacancy. In the the Spring of 1864, raised a company of volunteers for the United States service, which were known as Co. G, 44th Iowa V. I.; he was mustered out in Oct., 1864, and returned to Marshalltown. He was elected to the office of County Superintendent in the Fall of 1863, and re-elected in the Fall of 1865, and was again elected in 1869 and 1871. He came to Gilman in the Spring of 1874, and engaged in the drug business with Dr. W. J. Ward, to whom he sold his interest in the Fall of 1877. Married Marcia Griffin, of Portland, Me., Jan. 1, 1861, and she died July 27, 1864, while at her father's in Maine, on a visit; had two children by first wife—Starr C. and Carr L.; the first died at the age of 11 months, and the other is with his grandfather. He was again married to Susan Deeter Dec. 23, 1877; she was born March 19, 1844, in Miami Co., Ohio. Republican.

Simcox, J. D., far., S. 8; P. O. Gilman.

SKINNER, H. J., butcher, Gilman; born May 9, 1850, in Cook Co., Ill.; parents moved to Kendall Co. in 1854, where he remained till Feb. 29, 1864, when he enlisted in Co. I, of the 2d regiment of Illinois Artillery, being a little less than 14 years old; was in the service till January, 1865; participated in the battles of Tunnel Hill, Tenn., Buzzard Roost, Ga., Atlanta, etc.; was with Sherman in his march to the sea. At the close of the war, returned home and went into Minnesota, Minneapolis, Sauk Center and several other places; was there about two years, then returned to Kendall Co. and followed farming and butchering for three years; then moved to Clayton Co., Iowa, where he followed butchering and buying stock till he came to Gilman, in 1875, and commenced his present business. He was elected Captain of the military company recently formed in Gilman. He was married to Rosa Bennett Oct. 11, 1869, in Illinois; she was born in 1853, and died May 28, 1872; was again married, to Emily D. Collar, Dec. 20, 1874, in Clayton Co., Iowa; she was born in the same county April 15, 1858; have one son—John H.—by first wife, and two sons by second wife—William N. and Fred W. Member of A., F. & A. M. Republican.

Smith, R. S., dealer in millinery and fancy goods, Gilman.

Sparks, L. B., far., S. 25; P. O. Gilman.

Speas, N., far., S. 20; P. O. Gilman.

Strand, G., far., S. 11; P. O. Gilman.

Sutherland, H., hardware dealer, Gilman.

Sutton, R., dry goods merchant, Gilman.

TALBOTT, MARCUS, far., S. 31; P. O. Gilman.

Thompson, H., far.; P. O. Gilman.

Thompson, J., far., S. 12; P. O. Gilman.

Thompson, N., far.; P. O. Gilman.

TJOSSEM, O. P., farmer; P. O. Gilman; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born March 3, 1844, near Stavanger, Norway; emigrated from there to Le Grand, Marshall Co., Iowa, in June, 1864, and came from there into this township in July, 1869. Married Julia Norland, of Ben-

ton Co., Iowa, June 8, 1869; she was born April 4, 1851, in Norway; have five children—Anton, John, Simon, Pauline and Matilda. Independent in politics.

Tjossem, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Gilman.

Turner, H. S., liveryman, Gilman.

Turner, J. K., far., S. 7; P. O. Gilman.

VAN ALLEN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Gilman.

Van Ocker, M., Gilman.

WHITEHEAD, C., farmer, S. —; P. O. Gilman.

WAGGONER, C. W., dealer in flour, grain and coal, Gilman; he was born Sept. 11, 1832, in Union Co., Penn.; he came with parents to Ogle Co., Ill., in the spring of 1848, and from there to Jo Daviess Co., in 1853, and in 1856, to Dakota Co., Minn., where he remained till 1857; then returned to Jo Daviess Co.; in the Fall of 1860, he moved to Independence, Buchanan Co., Iowa, and on the 12th of July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, 5th I. V. I.; was appointed Regimental Quatermaster of the regiment in 1862, which position he held until he was mustered out in Sept., 1864. After returning from the army, he married Fannie Gilman, of Dubuque, Oct. 25, 1864; she was born in Maine in 1833; came to Monticello, Jones Co., the same Fall, and his wife died there the 25th of August following, 1865; he remained there till July, 1871, then came to Marshalltown of this county, and the following year commenced his present business in Gilman. He was married the second time to Maria Hughes, of Watertown, Wis., Oct. 19, 1871; she was born Sept. 12, 1848; has two children by second wife—Bessie and Lucille; lost one—Fannie. Republican.

WARD, W. J., Dr., physician and surgeon and dealer in drugs and medicines, Gilman; born Dec. 5, 1845, in Canada West; came from there to this county in the Spring of 1865, and settled on a farm in this township, where he remained three years; he then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. Resley, of Le Grand, where he remained two years; he then went to the Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis, where he graduated Feb. 27, 1876; commenced the drug business in this town with Capt. C. H. Shaw, and in the Fall of 1877, purchased his interest in the store. He married Nellie Vosburg, of Tama Co., Jan. 8, 1878; she was born in March, 1857, in Massachusetts. Republican.

WAUFLE, A. M., dealer in stock; Clydesdale and Norman horses a specialty; P. O. Gilman; he was born Oct. 2, 1839, in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; emigrated with parents to Rock Co., Wis., in the Spring or 1851, and came from there to Sheridan Township, Poweshiek Co., Iowa, in 1868, and from there to Gilman, in March, 1878; he owns twenty acres adjoining the corporation, valued at $2,500. He was married in Wisconsin to Ellen Airis; she was born in 1839 in New York; have three children — May, Grace and Jennie. Republican.

WEAVERLING, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Gilman; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; he was born Feb. 8, 1834, in Bedford Co., Penn.; in the Fall of 1860, he came to Rock Island Co., Ill., and on the 23d of Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 45th Regt. Ill. V. I., for three years, and re-enlisted as veteran in same company and regiment in 1863; at close of war, was mustered out July, 1865. Returned to Illinois a short time, then went to Pennsylvania and was married to Rachel Veach Oct. 12, 1865; she was born March 2, 1837, in Pennsylvania; the following Feb., 1866, came to this county, and purchased the farm he still owns; have five children—Anna, Jessie, William, George and Myrtle. Members of the Congregational Church; Republican.

Whittle, R., far., S. 30; P. O. Gilman.

Williams, B., ret. far., S. 28; P. O. Gilman.

Winge, M. K., far., S. 1; P. O. Gilman.

WILLIAMS, T. J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Gilman; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; he was born Jan. 16, 1841, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; emigrated with his parents to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1850, where they remained until 1858; then moved to Whiteside Co., Ill.; while there, he en-

listed in a company of Indiana Rangers under Captain Graham July 21, 1861, and the August following, were attached to the 13th Mo. V. I., and at the battle of Lexington, Mo., were taken prisoners and paroled; he again enlisted Jan. 21, 1862, in McClellan's Dragoons, and subsequently transferred to the 12th Ill. Cav., Company I; he was promoted to First Sergeant in 1863, and was mustered out as such Jan. 1, 1865. He then returned home, and came to this county in the Spring of 1865, and settled on his present farm in the Spring of 1865. Married Esther Johnson Nov. 8, 1868; she was born Sept. 18, 1850, in Wisconsin; have one child living—Frank L., born March 10, 1874; lost two—Willie and Lyle. Republican.

Wolcott, E. R., merchant, Gilman.

WOOD, JAMES R., railroad ticket and express agent, Gilman; he was born Sept. 7, 1844, in Amherst, Mass.; the following year, 1845, his father, Samuel Wood, moved to Northampton, the same State, and died in November of the same year; the following year, his mother moved to Pittsfield, the same State, and soon after married Chauncey Clark, a dry goods merchant, who moved to New York City in 1851, and his mother died there in Nov., 1854; soon after his mother's death, he went to Saybrook, Conn., and attended school until he came Polo, Ill., in 1858, and in March, 1859, went to Earlville, Delaware Co., Iowa, which he made his home most of the time for about four years; then went to Waterloo, Iowa, which he also made his home for four or five years, one Winter of the term spent in Sioux City; commenced in the employ of the Central Iowa R. R. Co., at Eldora, in 1869, and subsequently, at Steamboat Rock until Jan., 1871; he came to Gilman as the first agent at this station, which he has held up to this date. He was married to Hattie Riley Feb. 16, 1875; she was born in March, 1855, in Wisconsin; have one child—Eva M. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

YOUNGS, FRANK T., Postmaster, Gilman; he was born Feb. 9, 1846, in Miami Co., Ohio; emigrated with his parents to this county in 1855, and settled in Le Grand Tp., where his father died in 1864. At his country's call, he enlisted in Company B, of the 2d Iowa Cav., July 6, 1863, and was mustered out at Selma, Ala., in Oct., 1865; he participated in the battles of Nashville, Selma, Coffeeville and Jackson, Miss. At the close of the war, he returned to this county. Was married to S. A. Conway, of Le Grand, Jan. 12, 1868; she was born in Ohio in 1848; have two children—Claude C. and Carl H. In the Spring of 1870, moved to Madison Co., where he remained until the Fall of 1871; then came to Gilman. Was appointed Postmaster Feb. 9, 1876; Republican.

YOUNG, MILTON, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, Gilman; he was born Nov. 7, 1830, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; at the age of 19, commenced learning the tinner's trade, and subsequently, worked in R. R. machine shops, at Dunkirk, for two years; came from there to Marshalltown in the Spring of 1865; remained about two years and a half, then went to Kansas, and remained about a year; then returned to this county and followed farming until the Fall of 1876; he then came to Gilman, and commenced his present business. He was married to Martha E. Crowder May 18, 1856, in this county; she was born in Sept., 1837, in Illinois; have six children—Elmer, Frank, Myron E., Monroe, Lula and George; lost two children—Belle and Andrew T. Republican in politics.

VIENNA TOWNSHIP.

BALLENTINE, JOHN, far., S. 25; P. O. Marshalltown.

Bare, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Vienna.

Barger, J., far., S. 11; P. O. Vienna.

Beitchley, C., far., S. 36; P. O. Green Mountain.

Benson, C. A., far., S. 12; P. O. Badger Hill.

BISBEE, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 240 acres of land, valued at $6,000; born in Windsor Co., Vt., Oct. 26, 1829; when 8 years old, he moved with his parents to Orleans Co., and remained until 1862, when he moved to this county, and settled in Marion Tp., but the next year moved to this township, and settled where he now lives. Married Harriet Goodwin in Derby, Orleans Co., March 11, 1852; she was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., March 1, 1834; their children are Willis A. born March 11, 1854; Albert A., born March 13, 1857; Homer R., born April 14, 1860; King L., born Jan. 3, 1864; Katie D., born Oct. 9, 1865; Warren G., born Dec. 2, 1873. He is a Republican and Universalist.

Blow, J. P., far., S. 11; P. O. Vienna.

BOVEE, W. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Nov. 18, 1827; when the gold excitement in California was at fever heat in 1851, he went to the Pacific Slope in search of the dust, but not being satisfied in California, in 1853, he went to Australia, where, in 1857, he was married to Johanna Hussey, who is a native of Ireland; they remained in Australia until 1865, and there their three oldest living children were born—William F., Henry M., and Elizabeth M; they then returned to the States, and settled in this county, where their youngest child, Ernest A. was born; their son Charles E., born in Australia, aged 16 years, was killed in the Spring of 1877, by being thrown from a horse. Mr. B. is a Republican and Congregationalist.

Bowles, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Marshalltown.

BREITHAUPT, C. F., retired, Sec. 12; P. O. Badger Hill, Tama Co., Iowa; born in Germany, March 31, 1819; came to America in 1840, settling in Maryland, where he stayed ten years, and came to Iowa, first settling in Muscatine; from there he went to Cedar Co., thence to Linn Co., and to this county in 1865; at that time, owing to the excessive demand for building material, caused by the heavy tide of emigration, Mr. B. could not obtain lumber and nails at Marshalltown, with which to build his house, and was compelled to bring the same from Lisbon, Linn Co.; Mr. B. has hauled flour from Lisbon, over these prairies, to Western settlements, when there was not a house for thirty miles; now not a section is vacant. Married in Frederick City, Md., to Wilhelmina Sauermann; she was a native of Germany, and died Feb. 3, 1877; has four children—Charles, Ann Louisa, Henry and William.

Brock, J. K., far., S. 33; P. O. Green Mountain.

Brown, H. R., far., S. 32; P. O. Marshalltown.

Buchanan, J., far., S. 33; P. O. Green Mountain.

CAHILL, THOMAS, far., S. 31; P. O. Marshalltown.

CASE, F. O., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Vienna; owns eighty acres, valued at $2,000; born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, July 2, 1847. Enlisted in the 63d Ohio V. I., Co. K, in April, 1865; was honorably discharged in June of the same year. Married Lydia Foucht Jan. 8, 1872; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio, June 13, 1849; they have two children—Pliny W., born in Wyandot Co. April 15, 1874, and an infant, not named, born in this county March 24, 1878. Mr. C. bought this farm in 1872, but did not move to it till the Spring of 1877. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mrs. Case of the Reformed Church.

COBER, JONATHAN, farmer Sec. 35; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 320 acres, valued at $10,000; born in Somerset Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1824. Married Miss Sally Fritz April 20, 1845; she was born in the same county

Feb. 3, 1829, and died Nov. 10, 1857; their children are Aaron, Tracy, Hester A. and Francis; married again, Miss Phebe Coleman, July 18, 1858; she was also born in the same county, July 19, 1827; their children are Sarah, Henry, Joseph and Peter. Moved to this county in March, 1870, having purchased his farm the year previous; he at once moved to this township, the first year living just across the road from where he now resides, but soon moved to his present residence. Is a Republican and member of the German Baptist Church.

Coffman, A., far., S. 23; P.O. Marshalltown.

Conger, W. P., far., S. 31; P. O. Marshalltown.

Crambie, A. H., far., S. 21; P. O. Vienna.

CRAMER, GARARDUS J., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Marshalltown; owns, with his father, 160 acres, valued at $5,000; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1854; came to this county in 1877, settling where he now lives. Married Matilda Barker, of Saratoga Co., Jan. 2, 1878. Principal product of his farm is corn, wheat and oats.

Crater, G. W., far., S. 29; P. O. Marshalltown.

DOWLER, EDWARD, far., S. 15; P. O. Marshalltown.

DWINELL, MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 200 acres, valued at $7,000; born in Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 24, 1835; when 4 years of age, came with his parents to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and remained till 1850, when he came to Carroll Co., Ill.; lived there till 1865, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives. Married, in Carroll Co., Ill., Adeline Simmons, Aug. 4, 1856; she was born in Canada March 22, 1836; came to America with parents when about 4 years old, and to Carroll Co. about 1855; their children are J. Luella, born April 18, 1858; Ida L., Oct. 12, 1860; J. Leonard, Feb. 8, 1867, and Mary W., Sept. 30, 1869. Is in politics a Republican.

ECKELS, ROBERT, far., S. 19; P. O. Marshalltown.

Elder, G., far., S. 8; P. O. Marshalltown.

ERTEL, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Vienna; owns 139 acres, valued at $4,500; born in Warren Co., Ohio, March 7, 1829; moved to Vermilion Co., Ill., in 1862, and remained till 1864, when he moved to this county, settling where he now lives. Married Dorcas Dittle in Ohio March 17, 1853; she was also born in Warren Co. May 26, 1833; their children are Addie (deceased), Franklin (deceased), Ella, Wesley, Joseph, John, William (deceased), Alice and Ivan. Is in politics a Republican.

EVANS, M. V. B., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 160 acres, valued at $5,000; born in Brown Co., Ohio, Oct. 24, 1838; moved to Knox Co., Ill., 1853, where he remained till 1862, and came to this county, settling in Marietta Tp. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1863, in the 8th Iowa Cav., Co. I; was taken prisoner at Newnan, Ga., July 30, 1864; was exchanged in March, 1865, and honarably discharged May 29 of the same year; he at once returned and settled in Vienna Tp., where he has since resided. Married Mary A. Cleaver Oct. 21, 1868; she was born in Columbiana Co, Ohio; they have two children living and one deceased—Maud L., Gracie I., and Earle H (deceased). Mr. E. now holds the office of Township Clerk. Is a Republican in politics.

GLASS, B. F., far., S. 10; P. O. Vienna.

GLASS, JACOB (deceased); born Dec. 27, 1809. Married Miss Betsy Lenhart Feb. 16, 1829; she was born in Union Co., Penn., July 20, 1811; they moved to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1847, and in August, 1855, came to this county, settling where Mrs Glass still resides, on Sec. 10. Mr. G. was one of the prominent men of this township, but ended his useful life Feb. 17, 1877, in his 68th year; his death was caused by a stroke of paralysis; he being almost the first settler in this township, had a great many hardships and privations to endure, not the least among which was the loss, the year after his arrival, of all but five or six, of a fine herd of fifty cattle brought from Illinois. Mr. G.'s children are Catharine, Sarah J., John H., Benjamin F., Jacob L. and George B. The latter was born in Kendall Co., Ill., Dec. 13,

1852. He married Anabel Dowler Oct. 11, 1877; she was born in Scott Co., Iowa, Nov. 18, 1862; he resides with his mother. John Glass, who was the father of Jacob Glass (deceased), died Feb. 27, 1811, aged 27 years 7 mos. and 22 days. His widow married Geo. Barger; she died Oct. 22, 1831, aged 41 years 9 mos. and 5 days. Mr. Glass' only sister, Mrs. Peggy Hendricks, died in Fond du Lac, Wis., in September, 1877, aged 70 years. The Glass estate in Vienna Tp. consists of 400 acres, worth $15,000.

GLASS, JOHN H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Vienna; owns eighty acres, valued at $3,200; born in Perry Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1840; came to Kendall Co., Ill., with parents in 1847, and to this county in 1855. Married Ellen Conrad Sept. 17, 1865; she was born in Harrison Co., Ind., Nov. 24, 1846; their children are Charles E., Leonard C., Dora M. and Nettie E. Is in politics a Democrat.

GLASS, J. L., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Vienna; owns 160 acres in Sec. 1, and eighty acres in Sec. 10; born in Perry Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1845; came to Kendall Co., Ill., with parents in 1847, and to this county in 1855. Married Margaret McCall Feb. 22, 1870; she was born in New York; they have three children—Ella, Annie E. and Lewis A. Is in politics a Democrat.

Gray, A. H., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Green Mountain.

HAMM, LEWIS, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Marshalltown.

Havens, Josephus, far., Sec. 7; P.O. Vienna.

HIEDEMAN, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Marshalltown; owns eighty acres, valued at $2,000; born in Prussia Dec. 12, 1852; came to America with his parents in 1855, they settling in New York State, but moved to Boone Co., Ill., in 1857, and to this county in 1873, settling where he now lives. Married Miss Augusta Hurtzell April 16, 1872; she is also a native of Prussia; their children are William, George and an infant not named. In politics, a Republican.

HILL, ALBERT F., far., S. 26; P. O. Green Mountain; owns 200 acres, valued at $6,000; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Dec. 18, 1837; came to this county in June, 1861, settling in Marion Township, and on his present farm in 1863, which farm he purchased of Charles Gibson at $2.75 per acre, at that time a trackless prairie, and two miles to the nearest neighbor; commenced breaking ground with an ox team, which he used for a number of years; his nearest shipping point at that time was Marengo, fifty miles distant; he commenced life on this farm, living in a covered wagon; he has now a fine residence, stable and outbuildings, costing at least $3,000. He married Ellen M. Daniels in Marshalltown, April 30, 1863; she was also born in Caledonia Co.; their children are Erwin, Eugene, Ralph and Emma. He is a Republican and Congregationalist.

HILL, E. N., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 160 acres, valued at $5,000; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., March 11, 1830; went to California by way of the Isthmus, in 1851; remained till 1855; engaged in mining most of the time; then returned to Vermont, and, in the Spring of 1856, moved to Rock Co., Wis., where, in 1863, he married Sarah E. Saxton, a native of Allegany Co., N. Y.; in the Fall of 1866, he moved to this county, settling in this township; their children are Arthur H., Leslie E. and Horace S. Is a Republican and Congregationalist.

Hillery, Jerry, far., S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

Hilty, Geo., far., S. 29; P. O. Marshalltown.

Hooper, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Marshalltown.

IRVINE, JAMES, farmer, S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

JACKSON, A. J., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Marshalltown.

James, J. T., far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown.

Johnson, Chas., far., S. 21; P. O. Vienna.

JONES, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Green Mountain; owns 100 acres valued at $3,000; born in Rochester, Windsor Co., Vt., Nov. 3, 1809. Married Thirza Austin Oct. 14, 1834, and immediately moved to Summit Co., Ohio, and remained till 1848, when he moved to Janesville, Rock Co., Wis.; in 1866,

he moved to this county, settling where he now lives; Mrs. Jones was born in same town as her husband, Jan. 21, 1813; they have three children living—Ellen M. (now Mrs. L. Norris), Edwin R. (Clerk of the Court, resides in Marshalltown), and Lois A. (now Mrs. B. A. Williams); their children deceased are Joseph A., who was a member of the 22d Wis. V. I., Co. E, and died at Nicholasville, Ky., of typhoid pneumonia, Dec. 26, 1862, aged 18 years; Chas. A., died Nov. 30, 1862, in his 13th year, and Theresa, wife of S. R. McLerran, died Dec. 7, 1873, aged 20 years. Mr. Jones is a Republican and Congregationalist.

KISER, FRED., far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown.

Keefer, J. F., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Marshalltown.

Klein, G. J., far., S. 8; P. O. Vienna.

LANDSBERG, G. E., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshalltown.

Lane, A., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshalltown.

LAWRENCE, E. Y., physician and surgeon, Sec. 13; P. O. Badger Hill, Tama Co.; owns eighty acres, valued at $2,500; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Aug. 25, 1831; moved with his parents to Wood Co., when 2 years old; remained twelve years and moved to Steuben Co., Ind.; remained six years and moved to Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; remained about four years and moved to Fayette Co., Iowa; remained but a short time and returned to Illinois, settling in Ogle Co., and there enlisted in the 34th Ill. V. I., Co. H, in the Fall of 1861; participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh and Stone River; at Shiloh was wounded in the thigh, and at Stone River was severely wounded and crippled for life; was honorably discharged for disability, on account of wounds, in May, 1863, and returned to Ogle Co., Ill., and commenced the study of medicine with Frazey & Lawrence, of Forreston, Ill., attended lectures at Chicago Medical College and graduated in the Winter of 1866 and '67, and came to this County, Nov., 1868, where he has since resided. Married Alice Money at Wolf Grove, Grundy Co., June 5, 1870; she was born in Milton, Berkshire Co., England, Nov. 26, 1848; came with parents to America in 1850, they settling near Cleveland, Ohio; her mother died the next year; her father resides in Beaman, Grundy Co. Mr. and Mrs. L. have one daughter—Floy, born Jan. 8, 1872. They are members of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. L. is a Republican.

Loverin, A. R., far., S. 16; P. O. Vienna.

LOVERIN, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Vienna; owns 280 acres, valued at $8,500; born in Sullivan Co., N. H., Nov. 17, 1824; came to McHenry Co., Ill., in March, 1857, and to this county in June, 1865; settling on Sec. 4, this township. Married Harriet Newell July 28, 1843; she was also born in Sullivan Co., N. H.; their children are Edwin C., Alvin R. and Sarah A. (twins), and Melissa. Is a Republican, and member of the M. E. Church.

McLAIN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Vienna.

McKerrel, J., far., S. 27; P. O. Marshalltown.

MACRILL, JOEL, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 175 acres, valued at $6,000; born in Ashland Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1824; moved to Licking Co., Ohio, with parents when about 6 years old; in 1839, moved to Lawrence Co., Ill., where his father died, and, in 1841, he returned to Ashland Co., where, on July 3, 1851, he married Sarah A. Richey, who is a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1853, he moved to Williams Co., Ohio, and, in 1854, to this county, settling in Marion Tp., and moved to his present farm in the Spring of 1856. His children are John F., David W., Louisa C., Angeline, William R. (deceased), Edwin L., Addie M., Emma J., Mary A., Alva A., Charles D. (deceased), and Fannie A. Is a Republican and member of the M. E. Church.

Maulesby, E. T., far., S. 5; P. O. Beaman.

Maynard, C. G., far., S. 6; P. O. Beaman.

Maynard, E., far., S. 6; P. O. Beaman.

Miller, A. M. T., far., S. 29; P. O. Marshalltown.

MILLER, JAMES A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Vienna; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 31, 1821; came to La Salle Co., Ill., in 1844; remained

till 1862, and moved to this county and to this farm in 1867; owns forty acres, worth $2,000. Married Mary Hoxie in Palermo, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1841; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in August, 1822; they have two children—Henry and Dora. Is a Republican and Methodist.

MILHOLLAND, J. D., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Spring Creek, Tama Co.; owns 160 acres, valued at $6,000; born in Franklin Co., Ind., Dec. 4, 1819; moved to this county in May, 1856, settling where he now lives; he is one of the old settlers of this township; when he settled here, Iowa City was the nearest railroad station; seventy-five miles distant, where he now lives, was a bleak, unbroken prairie; now railroads cross his county in every direction; the wild prairie has been transformed into well-tilled farms, dotted with beautiful groves and elegant farm houses. He married Henrietta Randall in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1850; she was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., July 31, 1824; they have three children living and one deceased—Serena E., born in Franklin Co., Ind., June 22, 1852; Florella E., born in the same county May 16, 1854, died Dec. 4, 1877; Frank W., born in this county Dec. 29, 1856; Willie H., also born in this county Oct. 2, 1862. Is a Republican, and member of the Christian Church.

Monlux, G. W., far., S. 4; P. O. Beaman.

NICHOLS, B. K., far., S. 33; P. O. Green Mountain.

Nichols, F., far., S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

Nichols, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Marshalltown.

PIERCE, S. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Marshalltown.

Pettyerew, Jas. E., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Marshalltown.

PIERCE, D. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 230 acres, valued at $10,000; principal products, corn, wheat and oats; has on his farm about forty head of cattle, ten horses, and raises annually about 125 hogs hogs; when he came to this farm in 1864, it was a wild prairie, and not a building on it; there is now a fine orchard of 300 apple trees of the best varieties, a grove, principally of maple, covering seven acres, near the house on the west side, and containing about 20,000 trees, which Mr. P. raised from the seed since coming here; he has a good dwelling house and a substantial barn 24x38, 16 feet posts. Mr. P. makes a specialty of poultry raising, having this year upward of 300 chickens, all Brahmas and beautiful birds; he has the finest poultry yard and house the writer has seen in this county; Mr. P. was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1829; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1854, and remained till 1864, when he moved to his present residence. Married Adeline Stedman at Mt. Carroll, Ill., Aug. 13, 1861; she was born in Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., March 19, 1840; moved with her parents to Stephenson Co., Ill., when she was about 6 weeks old, and to Savanna, Carroll Co. when about 6 years old, where her parents still reside; their children are Hattie M., Jennie W. and Lester P. He is a Republican, and, with Mrs. P., members of the M. E. Church.

REED, NELSON, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Marshalltown.

RANDALL, I. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 265 acres, valued at $7,800; born in Niagara Co., N. Y., May 28, 1823; moved to Rock Co., Wis., in 1840, and to this county in 1865, settling where he now lives. Married Emily Bruce in Rock Co., Wis., in December, 1847; she was born in Allegany Co., N. Y.; their children are Rozina A. (now Mrs. Cleaver), born in Dec., 1848; Addie W., born in March, 1850; Dora E. (now Mrs. Stewart), born in Aug., 1851; Susan A. (now Mrs. Eckles), born in March, 1853; Charles, born in Oct. 1854; Minnie, born in Sept., 1859, and Perry, born in May, 1861. He is a Republican and a Congregationalist. Mrs. R. is a member of the Baptist Church.

Reed, W. S., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Marshalltown.

RICHEY, SAMUEL, farmer, S. 31; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 114½ acres, valued at $4,500; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1824; moved to Richland Co. with his parents in April, 1833; moved to Iowa in 1854,

living the first Winter in Marion Tp. in this county, and in May, 1855, moved to where he now lives. Married Octavia Owens in April, 1849; she was a native of Pennsylvania; died April 2, 1876, aged 51 years; their children are David N., Morris B., John W. and Delia J. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church.

RITCHIE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Marshalltown; owns eighty acres, valued at $3,000; born in Scotland Feb. 27, 1816; came to America in 1842; settling in Delaware Co., N. Y., where he remained till 1858, and then moved to Polo, Ogle Co., Ill., and to Carroll Co., in 1862, where the family lived three years, and returned to New York, but did not remain long; after moving back and forth several times, they finally, in the Fall of 1867, moved to this county, settling in Vienna Tp., where he has since resided. He married Margaret Jamieson in Dec., 1836; she is also a native of Scotland; their children are Jennette, David (deceased); Margaret A., Robert A., William J., Mary E.; their son David was a soldier in the 92d Ill. V. I., Co. C; he died at Lexington, Ky., March 12, 1863, aged 23 years. Mr. R. is a Republican and a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

ROCKHILL, E., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Beaman, Grundy Co.; born in Stark Co., Ohio, Dec. 28, 1835; moved to Marshall Co., Ind., with parents in 1838, where he remained until 1855, and moved to this county, first settling in Liberty Tp.; in 1872, he moved to Hardin Co., where he stayed three years; returned to Liberty Tp., and in 1876, moved to his present farm of 200 acres, which is valued at $7,000; this land was entered by a man named Fisher, who sold to a man whose name is not known, and from whom Henry Butter purchased and sold to Mr. Rockhill. Mr. R. married Margaret M. Wilson, who is a native of Ohio; their children are Harlow, Oscar, Robert A. (deceased) and John D.

ROSENBERGER, W. S., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Marshalltown; is the son of G. N. and S. Rosenberger, and was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1852; came to this county with his parents in 1855, they settling where he now lives. Married Miss M. J. Rickey, in Marshalltown, in Aug., 1871; she was born in Jasper Co., Iowa; they have three children—Lula B., Ralph B. and Susie L. In politics, Republican.

Russie, Charles, far., S. 33; P. O. Marshalltown.

Russie, D., Sr., far., S. 22; P. O. Vienna.

Russie, F., far., S. 25; P. O. Marshalltown.

SANFORD, J. M., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Marshalltown.

Sellers, G., far., S. 30; P. O. Marshalltown.

SHELDON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Vienna; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $3,000; born in Rome, Oneida, Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1818; was engaged in carriage making at Delta, N. Y., for a number of years, at times employing as high as fifteen men, but gave up the business, and in 1854, moved to McHenry Co., Ill. Enlisted in Feb., 1864, in the 153d Ill. V. I., Co. A; was honorably discharged Sept. 15, 1864, and returned to McHenry Co., where he remained until 1867, and moved to this county, first settling on Sec. 5, this township; moved to his present farm this Spring (1878). Married Rosanna H. Hawley, of Rome, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1840; she was born June 27, 1818; their children are William A., Samuel H. and Frances (now Mrs. Loverin). Mr. S. has held the office of Justice of the Peace for four years; is a Republican and member of the M. E. Church.

SHELDON, WILLIAM A., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Vienna; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $2,500; born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb., 26, 1845; moved to McHenry Co., Ill. with parents in 1855; from whence he enlisted Aug. 7, 1861, in Co. H, 8th Ill. V. C.; went through the war under Gens. Sumner, Stoneman, Buford, Kilpatrick, Sheridan and others; his regiment has a record of over one hundred engagements; was twice taken prisoner, first at the battle of Antietam, after having his horse shot under him, but escaped in a few hours and returned to his command, and again at Fredericksburg; was exchanged at City Point, and

honorably discharged at Benton Barracks, Mo., in July, 1865. Married Sarah Loverin March 11, 1866; she was born at Lebanon, N. H., July 22, 1849; they have three sons—John B., Harry L. and Frank C. Is a Republican, and member of the M. E. Church.

Shupp, C., far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown.

SIMMONS, PHILIP, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 240 acres, valued at $7,200; born in Canada July 22, 1839; came to Niagara Co., N. Y., with his parents while in infancy; remained till 1854, and moved to Kalamazoo Co., Mich., where he lived five years, then moved to Carroll Co., Ill.,, where he remained till the Spring of 1865, when he moved to this county and settled on his present farm. Married Lizzie R. Nicholson Jan. 1, 1868; she was born in Cedar Co., Iowa, March 9, 1850; came with parents to this county in 1852, they settling in Marion Tp. Mr. Simmons' children are—William E., born Oct. 26, 1868; Lewis M., Jan. 20, 1871; Estella, May 16, 1874; Alma, March 30, 1876, and Jesse M., June 22, 1877. Is in politics a Republican.

Simpson, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Marshalltown.

Somers, Milo, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

Stewart, A. M., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Marshalltown.

STEWART, ALVA T., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 255 acres, valued at $7,500; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., May 7, 1843; came with parents to Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., in 1856, and Aug. 19, 1861, enlisted in the 34th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. D; participated in the battles of Shiloh, Bentonville, Resaca, Liberty Gap and many others; was wounded three times, once at the battle of Shiloh and twice at Liberty Gap; was honorably discharged in July, 1865, and returned to Dixon, Ill. He came to this county in 1866, settling in Marion Tp., but the next year moved to where he now lives. Married Dora Randall, who is a native of Rock Co., Wis.; they have two children—William and Charles. Is in politics a Republican.

Stover, E., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Marshalltown.

Strain, James E., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Beaman.

VOORHEES, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Vienna.

WALLACE, F., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown.

WALTER, GEORGE, farmer, S. 3; P.O. Beaman, Grundy Co.; owns 300 acres, valued at $10,000; born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 1, 1819; came to America in 1837, settling in Warren Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1855, when he moved to this county, and settled where he now lives. His farm was entered by John Karl, from whom Mr. Walter purchased it when he arrived; after staying on his farm a year, he moved to Marshalltown, and engaged in business for seven years; then returned to his farm, where he has since resided. Married Elizabeth Little in 1843; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio; their children are Elizabeth, Mary, John, Caroline, Emma, Frank, George, Charles, Albert and Warren. Is a member of the Methodist Church.

WEATHERLY A. C., farmer and Postmaster, Sec. 16; P. O. Vienna; in Owen Co., Ind., March 19, 1847; came to this county in the Fall of 1867, settling in Iowa Tp. Enlisted in the 25th Ind. V. I., Company F, July 4, 1863; participated in many battles, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea; was at the grand review at Washington, and honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., July 27, 1865. Married Eva Lowe March 8, 1867, who died May 27, 1874. Married again Mrs. Rachel Patterson, daughter of Samuel Beeson, Aug 15, 1875; has three children—John F., Emma A. and Rosetta; the last two are adopted. Mrs. W.'s children by her former marriage are Jesse J., Samuel B. and Emeline F. Republican in politics.

Weeks, H., far., S. 32; P. O. Marshalltown.

Wescott, E., far., S. 1; P. O. Badger Hill.

Wescott, S., far., S. 12; P. O. Badger Hill.

Wilbur, J. W., far., S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

WILLIAMS, B. A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Green Mountain; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $3,500; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1833; moved to Cayuga Co. with his parents when 6 years old, and to Rock Co., Wis., in May, 1852. Enlisted in the 3d Wis. Cav., Company E; was engaged in the battle of Prairie Grove and many others; was honorably discharged Feb. 14, 1865, and returned to Wisconsin. Married Lois A. Jones Jan. 10, 1866; she is a native of Summit Co., Ohio; they have two children—Charles J. and Edwin P. Mr. W. came to this county in 1866, settling in this township, where he has since resided. Is a Republican and a Congregationalist.

WILLIAMS, M. E., farmer, S. 34; P. O. Green Mountain; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $2,000; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in Sept., 1844; he came to Rock Co., Wis., in 1852, and there enlisted in the 43d Wis. V. I., Company A, in Aug., 1864; was in several engagements, and honorably discharged June 24, 1865, and returned to Rock Co., Wis., and remained there until 1870, when he moved to this county, settling in Vienna Tp., where he has since resided. Is a Republican and Congregationalist.

Wolf, C., far., S. 23; P. O. Vienna.

YETLEY, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Green Mountain.

Yetley, C., far., S. 36; P. O. Marshalltown.

Zink, C., far., S. 25; P. O. Green Mountain.

TIMBER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER, WM., laborer, Sec. 36; P. O. Timber Creek.

Anson, H., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

BAKER. ENOS, carpenter, Sec. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

Baker, W., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

Baxter, James, far., S. 36; P. O. Timber Creek.

BURGER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Alsace, Prussia, Sept. 6, 1817; came to this country in 1836, and located in Canada, where he lived for thirty-one years, engaged in farming; came to this county in 1867. Married Miss Margaret Nye; they have ten children, mostly located near him. Owns eighty-four acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

Birks, J. T., far., S. 13; P. O. Marshalltown.

BIRKS, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Tennessee Jan. 15, 1813; moved to Logan Co., Ill., with parents when very young, and afterward, to Sangamon Co., where he lived about thirty years; has always been engaged in farming, and now owns 497 acres, valued at $15,000; came to this county in the Spring of 1852, and located where he now lives, being about 200 or 300 yards south of where Ft. Robinson, of early days, used to stand. Mr. B. has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Phebe Turner, whom he married June 27, 1835; they had twelve children; Mrs. B. died Nov. 26, 1862, and Nov. 24, 1863, he married Mrs. Sarah Garrett; they have two children. Mr. Birks has always been a strong Democrat.

Blake, E., far., S. 17; P. O. Marshalltown.

Burns, D., far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

CAMPBELL, J. F., far., S. 4; P. O. Marshalltown.

CARMODY, PETER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Clare Co., Ireland, Oct. 28, 1813; came to America in 1849, and in 1856, came to this county; has always been engaged in farming. Married Miss Bridget Flanagan July 27, 1836; they have twelve children living—Michael, John, James, Bridget, Peter, Thomas, Maggie, William, Mary, Sarah, Ellen and Ida. Mrs. Carmody died March 1, 1865. Mr. C. and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church; has always been a Democrat. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $2,500.

Chapman, W. T., far., S. 17; P. O. Marshalltown.

Chase, S. P., far., S. 11; P. O. Marshalltown.

CHILSON, M. J., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Manchester, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1845; moved to New Philadelphia with his parents, when 2 years of age; when 9 years old he went to Defiance Co., and afterward to De Kalb Co., Ind., where he enlisted in Co. F, 129th Ind. V. I., and served about thirty-two months; was at the seige of Atlanta, and about all the battles fought by the army of the Cumberland. Came to this county in the Fall of 1866. Has been married twice; first wife was Miss Belle Chrispin, whom he married Sept. 1, 1868; they had one child—George Clyde; second wife was Miss Elizabeth Hudson, whom he married Sept. 1, 1873; they have two children—Addie B. and Elbert. Mr. C. and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is a Republican. Owns sixty acres of land valued at $1,800.

Clark, P. J., far., S. 6; P. O. Marshalltown.

Clark, S. E., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Marshalltown.

Clark, W. H., far., S. 12; P. O. Marshalltown.

COOPER, J. F. M., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Owen Co., Ind., Nov. 2, 1831; lived there till 1847, when with his parents, he moved to Jasper Co., Iowa, and in April of the next year, came to this county and located where he now lives; his father, Joseph Cooper, bought the first Government land purchased in the county; it being the southeast quarter of Sec. 26, in this township; he carried the money, mostly silver, to Iowa City, in a meal bag, and on horseback; they endured many privations at that time; the nearest mill was about sixty miles distant, and at Newton their nearest physician. On the 15th of September, 1853, Mr. C. and Miss Elizabeth D. Alexander were united in marriage; they have no children, save two whom they adopted. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Baptist Church; he has always been a Democrat. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $5,000.

CRABTREE, JAMES. farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Clark Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1830; moved to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1852, and engaged in farming and droving; moved to this county in the Fall of 1867. Married Miss Amanda Moss April 11, 1851; their children are Arthur, Alexander, John H., Dora B., Bruce, Justin R., Addie, Ettie May and Orie A. Mr C. is now extensively engaged in raising stock; has 175 head of cattle, twenty horses and about 150 hogs; owns 420 acres of land, valued at $17,000. Politically a Republican.

Crabtree, John, retired, S. 21; P. O. Marshalltown.

Crawford, J. B., far., S. 30; P. O. Marshalltown.

CRONKLETON, T. C., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Jan. 11, 1831; lived there until about 24 years old; engaged in farming and teaching, working on a farm in the Summer and teaching school Winters, and by prudence and economy saved enough to enable him to come to this county and buy 240 acres of land from the Government, which he did in April, 1855; bought a yoke of cattle, built a little shanty and went to work; he was at that time the only man on the prairie; he now owns 620 acres of land, valued at $15,500; is extensively engaged in raising stock, and also has a fine orchard of 800 trees, from 7 to 13 years old, all in fine condition. Mr. C. lived alone for five years after coming here, part of the time baching it. Married Miss Mary M. Parks April 2, 1863; their children are Mary G., born July 29, 1868; Lamattie V., Dec. 17, 1870; Frank, Sept. 4, 1874, and Agnes J., April 15, 1877. Mrs. C. is a member of the Baptist Church; Mr. C. is an active Republican. Has been Township Clerk for ten years, Trustee, and held other offices in the township.

DENNIS, H. A., far., S. 20; P. O. Marshalltown.

DAYTON, J. L., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., March 5, 1838; moved to Bureau Co., Ill., with parents when 2 years old; lived there until 1867; engaged in farming when he came to this county. Enlisted in Co. E, 33d Ill. V.

I., from Bureau Co, Aug. 8, 1861, for three years; was in the West and Southwest Department, re-enlisting at the expiration of the term, and served till the close of the war; was in the siege of Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Magnolia Hills, Black River and all the principal battles of that Department, and came out without a wound. Married Jane E. Crane Oct. 23, 1866; their children are Lydia L., Chauncey L., Fanny L. and Ezra T. Has always been a Republican, and now holds the office of Constable. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

DEWEY, A. D., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Marshalltown; born in La Fayette Co., Wis., Aug. 12, 1857; came to this county with his parents when about 4 years old, and has since made this his home. Married Miss Etta Brooks July 4, 1877; they have one child—Loren W. Mr. D. is a Republican. Owns sixty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

DEWEY, THOS. D., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Rochester, N. Y., March 7, 1842; at the age of 15, he traveled for a firm in the nursery business. Enlisted in Co. B, 108th N. Y. V. I., July 26, 1862, for three years, but was honorably discharged Jan. 27, 1863, for disability; came to this county in March, 1863, and shortly after moved to Hardin Co., but remained there only a few months, when he returned to this county, and locating in Marshalltown, started a pump factory, a business which he followed a few years; now owns sixty acres of land, valued at $6,000, on which there is a very fine stone quarry. Married Miss Mary H. Curtis Aug. 5, 1862; they have five children—Eva M., born March 4, 1864; Minnie A., born July 15, 1867; Abbie M., born Sept. 12, 1870; Mabel C., born Feb. 14, 1872; Harry C., born Oct. 20, 1874. Mr. Dewey is a Republican, and now holds the office of Justice of the Peace.

Dewoody, W., far., S. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

DICKINSON, R. M., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Cambridge, Vt., Jan. 16, 1824, where he lived till 1866, when he moved to Clayton Co., Iowa, but soon after came to this county and bought the farm where he now lives; has always been engaged in farming and dairying. Married Miss Hannah Pelton Oct. 25, 1853; she was born July 3, 1835; their children are Almer B., born May 23, 1855; Orlando H., born June 18, 1857; Floretta A., born Sept. 11, 1860; Charlotte M., born March 23, 1863, and Bessie Bell, born March 3, 1874. They attend the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. D. is a member. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at $6,000.

DOBSON, W., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Madison Co., Ind., July 7, 1843; when 9 years old, went to Tama Co., Iowa. Enlisted Aug. 17, 1862, in Co. E, 24th I. V. I, and served till the close of the war; was in sixteen different battles, and in one of them (Champion Hills) was fired upon by two companies of rebels and nine bullets pierced his clothing, but only one scratched him, and that slightly; was taken prisoner, and lay twenty days in Libby Prison. Married Miss G. M. Van Vranken March 14, 1868; they have one child—Adelbert W., born Feb. 6, 1874. Mr. D. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Marshalltown; Republican, and holds the office of School Director. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at $4,800.

Dresback, W. H., far., S. 22; P. O. Marshalltown.

Dunham, Sylvanus, fruit and vegetable preserver, Sec. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

FERGUSON, J. J., far., S. 25; P. O. Timber Creek.

Fessenden, John, far., S. 20; P. O. Marshalltown.

FINDERS, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Jasper Co., Iowa, April 19, 1848; his father moved from Logan Co., Ill., in 1847, to this county, and settled on Sec. 24, but moved to Jasper Co. in the Fall of the same year; returned to this county in the Spring of 1850, and located where Mr. Birks now lives; afterward sold him the farm; in 1856, returned to Jasper Co., and in 1863, to this county again; in 1868, moved to Gentry Co., Mo. Mr. F. returned to this county in the Autumn of 1875, and has made this his home since. Married Miss Susan-

nah E. Hilsabeck Jan. 1, 1868; their children are Charles A., Oliver A., Lloyd E., Oscar R. and baby not named. He is a Democrat politically. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $2,500.

Foulk, A. J., far., S. 21; P. O. Marshalltown.

Froeble, C., far., S. 33; P. O. Marshalltown.

Framh, J. W., far., S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

GOURLEY, JAMES, far., S. 11; P. O. Marshalltown.

Graham, Thomas, far., S. 29; P. O. Marshalltown.

ILKERSON, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Jan. 28, 1806, and lived there till 1865, when he moved to this county; has always been engaged in farming and dairying. Married Miss Mary Brock Feb. 2, 1832; she was born May 16, 1812; they have one child—Sarah J., born Jan. 6, 1837, now the wife of A. M. Miller, who lives with them, and owns a farm just south. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he is Elder; was formerly a Whig, but since 1856 has been a Republican. He owns eighty-four acres of land, valued at $80 per acre.

Griffith, H. C., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshalltown.

HALL, A. A., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

HILSABECK, WM. H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Stokes Co., N. C., March 27, 1820; when about 14 years old, went to Owen Co., Ind., with his parents, and lived there eighteen years, engaged in farming; came to this county in the Fall of 1852, and located in this township, which he has since made his home. Married Miss Matilda R. Spears Jan. 4, 1842; she was born in Indiana Sept. 9, 1822; their children are Elwin M., David I., Saluda C., John W., Solomon P., Isaac E., William F., Elvira M., Matilda J., Elkanah H. and Ardelia E. Mr. and Mrs. H. and several of the children are members of the Christian Church; politically, he is a Democrat. Owns 175 acres of land in this county, valued at $7,900, and 338 acres in Crawford Co., valued at $5,000.

Haskel, Fred., far., S. 22; P. O. Marshalltown.

Hayne, D. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshalltown.

Hilsabeck, Elvin M., far., S. 25; P. O. Marshalltown.

Hinman, S. H., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

Hogel, E. R., far., S. 34; P. O. Marshalltown.

Hooren, F. M., far., S. 36; P. O. Timber Creek.

Hughes, Wm. H., far., S. 9; P. O. Marshalltown.

HULL, H. H., farmer, S. 23; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Mercer Co., Penn., Aug. 18, 1828; lived there until 22 years old, when he moved to Fayette Co., Iowa, and settled near West Union, being one of the early settlers of that county; helped to raise the first mill in the county; lived there till 1866, except two years spent in Minnesota, when he came to this county. Married Miss Phebe Wilson Nov. 8, 1849; they have six children living—Enos M., Henry S., Katy, Nevada, Jerome H. and Seymour H. Mr. H. and family attend the M. E. Church. He is quite extensively engaged in raising bees and fruit; owns 62½ acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Has always been a Democrat, and holds the office of Township Trustee. Mr. H. has within four rods of his house a spring of cold crystal water that continually flows a stream as large as a man's arm; it is one of the finest locations for a trout pond in the State of Iowa.

HURLBUT, E., farmer, S. 15; P. O. Marshalltown; he was born in Coos Co., N. H., May 6, 1824; lived there till 1840, when, with his parents, he came to Peoria Co., Ill.; in 1853, he came to this county, and located where he now lives; but since that time he has spent about seven years in Illinois; when he first came here, he engaged in teaming, hauling flour from Iowa City and Cedar Rapids; now he has a fine property, owning 230 acres of land, valued at $11,500. He married Miss Rebecca Hulsizer Aug. 20, 1843; they have three children—Hubbard, Rosina and Susan E. Mr. H. is a Republican.

Hurlbut, H., far., S. 15; P. O. Marshalltown.

JAMES, J. A., far., S. 26; P. O. Marshalltown.

KEOPER, L., far., S. 11; P. O. Marshalltown.

Kesterven, C. E., far., S. 34; P. O. Marshalltown.

Kunkle, K., far., S. 31; P. O. Marshalltown.

LACKEY, W., far., S. 35; P. O. Timber Creek.

Lampman, C., far., S. 17; P. O. Marshalltown.

Lemon, A. R., far., S. 19; P. O. Marshalltown.

Langloff, A., far., S. 26; P. O. Marshalltown.

Lincoln, L., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

Livingston, M. C. far., S. 6; P. O. Marshalltown.

Liston, J., far.; S. 23; P. O. Marshalltown.

LOUNSBERRY, H. W., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Richland Co., Ohio, March 14, 1844; lived there six years, and in Lorain Co. two years; came to this county in March, 1876; has always been engaged in farming. Married Miss Agnes Gourley Nov. 22, 1872; they have three children—Claud C., born Aug. 30, 1873; Harold C., June 14, 1874, and James C., Sept. 2, 1876. Mrs. L. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. L. has always been a Republican. Rents of his father-in-law.

McCORD, H. T., far., S. 13; P. O Marshalltown.

Masterson, A. B., far., S. 14; P. O. Marshalltown.

Milhiser, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Marshalltown.

MILLHISER, JOHN, farmer, S. 30; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 3, 1808; when about 9 years of age, his parents took passage at Amsterdam for America, but the winds being contrary, they were driven high up in the North Sea, all the masts carried away, and they were at the mercy of the waves; they finally got into the port of Bergen, Norway, where they wintered, and the next Summer, after harvest, chartered a vessel to go to Philadelphia, on condition that the passengers be sold for the passage. His parents and sister were accordingly sold to serve four years each, and he to serve until he was 21 years old; he was in charge of a Quaker, and worked on a farm. When the time was up, he went to Ohio, where his parents had previously moved, but having forgotten his native tongue, was unable to converse with them, and had to again learn the German language. The next Spring, he returned to Pennsylvania, and during the five years following, made three trips to Ohio, and returned, but finally located in Ohio. Was married Feb. 6, 1840, to Margaret Raub, who was born in Ohio; they have five children living—Wm. B., Henry R., Christian C., Malinda H. and John L. Mr. M. and wife are members of the Evangelical Association. In 1856, they moved to Mercer Co., Penn., and remained until 1870, when they came to this county. The children are all well located near him. Owns 210 acres of land, valued at $6,300.

Milhiser, W. B. far., S. 29; P. O. Marshalltown.

Miller, A. M., far., S. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

Moler, H., far., S. 10; P. O. Marshalltown.

MONOHON, WILLIAM, far., S. 35; P. O. Marshalltown, born in Mason Co., Ky., Feb. 11, 1825; lived there until 40 years of age, engaged in farming, tobacco and wheat raising, extensively; was in the hotel business two years; came to this county in March, 1865, and located where he now lives, it being the first land entered in the county. Married Miss Nancy J. Owens Oct. 16, 1845; their children are Sarah F., Louisa A., Catharine C., John O., Ira E. and Robert E. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Christian Church, in which he is Deacon; Democrat. Owns 340 acres of land, valued at $16,000; is quite extensively engaged in raising stock.

Mulligan, E., far., S. 19; P. O. Marshalltown.

Mulligan, W., far., S. 18; P. O. Marshalltown.

OWENS, W. W. far., S. 36; P. O. Timber Creek.

OVIATT, E. L., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 20, 1828; the early part of his life he spent there, engaged in farming and dairying; came to this county in Dec., 1854, and located in Marshalltown, but afterward moved to his present farm. Mr. O. has been married twice; his first wife was Miss Betsy F. Sharon, whom he married Nov. 7, 1850, she died Nov. 26, 1857, on Dec. 23, 1858, he married Miss Rebecca W. Hoffman; they have two children—Lydia L., born March 15, 1860, and William L., born Feb. 18, 1867. Mr. Oviatt and wife are members of the M. E. Church in Marshalltown. He enlisted in Co. D, 5th I. V. I., and served three years and six months, but one year was spent in Belle Island and Andersonville prisons, where he suffered so much from exposure and starvation that he never fully recovered his health. Has always been a Republican. Has held various offices in the township. Owns sixty acres of land, valued at $3,600.

PRICE, A. T., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

REIBER, JOHN A., farmer, S. 19; P. O. Marshalltown.

RAHN, JACOB O., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Marshalltown; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., May 15, 1845; moved to Carroll Co., Ill., with his parents when quite young, and lived there till 1867, when he came to this county. He enlisted in Co. B, 71st I. V. I., for three months, and after serving his time, re-enlisted in Co. C, 8th I. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was in the Eastern Department mostly. Married Miss Virginia Rogers Oct. 17, 1873; they have one child—Martha S. He is a Republican. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $2,000.

Richars, O., far., S. 23; P. O. Marshalltown.

ROGERS, FRANCIS, farmer, S. 11; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Erie Co., Ohio, Jan. 24, 1842; when 12 years old, his parents came to this county, and he has since made it his home. Enlisted in Co. K, 23d I. V. I., and served three years; was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and Black River. January 28, 1866, he married Miss Mary E. Rogers; their children are Cyrus, born Oct. 29, 1866; Ceres, born Sept. 13, 1870, and Cressie, born April 26, 1875. Mr. R. has always been a Republican. Owns eighty acres, valued at $4,000.

ROGERS, JOHN, farmer, S. 11; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Erie Co., Ohio, July 30, 1836, and when 18 years of age came to this county, which he has since made his home, with the exception of three years spent in California. Married Miss Susannah Myers Nov. 24, 1867; they have two children—Marriam L., born Dec. 13, 1869; Giles O., born March 28, 1873. Mr. R. is a Republican politically. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $3,500.

ROGERS, REUBEN H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 29, 1801; spent his early days in that county, and lived in the State till 29 years of age, when he moved to Erie Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming, which he always followed. In 1854, he came to this county, and located where he now lives. Dec. 30, 1824, he married Miss Sallie Kipp, who was born in New York Nov. 13, 1808; they have five children living—Betsey, John, Francis, Ellen and Ralph; several of them are pleasantly located near him. Mr. R. was formerly a Democrat, but has been a Republican since the organization of the party. Owns 114 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

Rose, Henry J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

SHETTLER, J. K. P., far., S. 29; P. O. Marshalltown.

SCOTT, WM., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Scotland, and when quite young emigrated to Oneida Co., N. Y., with his parents; moved to Kendall Co., Ill., when about 15 years old; in the Spring of 1855, came to this county and located on his present farm, which now comprises 350 acres, valued at $15,800. Married Miss Jane Jenkins Oct. 6, 1852; she was born in New York; they have nine children—William Walter, born Dec. 15, 1853; Franklin W., born July 23, 1855; Samuel O., born March 5, 1857; George

E., born April 6, 1859; Sarah B., born Dec. 23, 1860; Mary E., born April 12, 1863; Alice J., born June 23, 1865; Charles H., born July 1, 1867; Rosetta, born Sept. 3, 1869. Mr. Scott is a Republican.

SHERMAN, C. W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Addison Co., Vt., Aug. 23, 1823; lived there till 1866, when he moved to this county and located in Marshalltown; when in Vermont, he was engaged in farming and speculating; his father built the first steamboat on Lake Champlain; when he first came to this county he bought and kept for three years the hotel known as the Marshall House, which stood where the City Bank now stands; he now owns 107 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Married Miss Laura Taylor May 1, 1864; they have one child—Daisy, born Dec. 2, 1871. Mr. S. and family attend the Congregational Church in Marshalltown; Republican in politics.

SMITH, ANDREW J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Timber Creek; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1819; received his education in the primitive log school house of those days. Emigrated to Coshocton Co., Ohio, when in his 16th year, where he resided four years; thence he removed to Owen Co., Ind., in October, 1838; in 1840, he cast his first vote for President Wm. H. Harrison. Was married Oct. 13, 1842, to Miss Mahala A. Cooper, daughter of Joseph Cooper, who emigrated from Pulaski Co., Ky., to Owen Co., Ind., in 1829; she was born Nov. 22, 1826. In August, 1847, Mr. S., with Joseph Cooper, Joseph M. Ferguson, W. C. Smith and Blakeley Brush, emigrated to Jasper Co., Iowa, and in April, 1848, J. Cooper, J. M. Ferguson, W. C. Smith and B. Brush removed with their families to this township, and in the Spring of 1849, Mr. S. followed them and located where he now lives; they have had eight children, six of whom are living—James M., born Feb. 5, 1844; David W., born March 12, 1846; John W., born Feb. 18, 1848; Joseph W., born Sept. 21, 1849; William F., born Sept. 16, 1851; Nelson J., born March 8, 1854; Amanda E., born July 2, 1856; Andrew J., born March 23, 1860. John W. died Oct. 10, 1851. James M. enlisted in Co. H, 13th I. V. I., was ordered to Benton Barracks, in St. Louis, in November; he took the measles and died Dec. 23, 1861. Mr. S. was the first contractor in this county to carry the mails; the route was from Timber Creek to Newton and back once a week; the salary was the proceeds of the office, about $1.25 per quarter; has held the office of Postmaster. David Cooper was the first Constable elected in the county, and Mr. S. was next elected for one year, and at the close of the term was elected Justice of the Peace for one year; bound the first couple in the bonds of matrimony in this county—Almerian Gear to Miss Ballard, daughter of Phillip Ballard, now living near Albion. Mr. Smith was a Whig in early days, but since the organization of the Republican party, has voted with them. Owns 190 acres of land, valued at $6,000.

Small, A., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshalltown.

SMITH, B. F., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, July 14, 1837; lived there two years, and in Owen Co., Ind., until 1848, when, with his parents, he came to this county and located on Timber Creek, his father being one of the first men who settled in the county; he was one of the occupants of Ft. Robinson, which his father helped to build and occupy during the excitement caused by the Indians coming in here in large numbers and arming and drilling; he attended the first school taught in this county, his brother, now Judge W. C. Smith, of Albion, being the teacher. Married Miss Nancy J. Ralls June 10, 1860; they have had five children, but have lost them them all. Mr. Smith spent two years, from 1863 to 1865, in Idaho and Montana. Is a Democrat in politics. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $4,000.

Smith, C., far., S. 9; P. O. Marshalltown.

Smith, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Marshalltown.

Snow, G., far., S. 12; P. O. Marshalltown.

Snyder, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

STACY, O., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1846; moved to Mercer Co., Penn., when about 16 years old;

lived there three years, and in the Spring of 1868, moved to this county and engaged in farming, which he has always followed. Has always been a Republican, and is now Treasurer of School District. Owns 100 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Stacy, W. H., far., S. 29; P. O. Marshalltown.

Stewart, G., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshalltown.

Stone, H. M., far., S. 6; P. O. Marshalltown.

Stunbarger, C. M., far., S. 4; P. O. Marshalltown.

TRAVIS, GEORGE, far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

TOWNER, AUSTIN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Bradford Co., Penn., March 17, 1832; lived there till 20 years old, engaged in farming and lumbering; he then traveled very extensively throughout the Western States and Territories; was with Gen. Johnson in his expedition against the Mormons; he finally settled in Ogle Co., Ill., and married Miss Elizabeth B. Bullis Sept. 15, 1860, and May 17, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 39th Ill. V. I., and served till September, 1863, when he resigned on account of ill health; was promoted to First Lieutenant, and served in the Eastern Department nearly all the time; was in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Antietam, South Mountain, and the seven days' fight before Richmond. Mr. T. and wife are members of the Evangelical Association; he is a Republican, and has held about every township office; has been Justice of the Peace twelve years. Owns ninety-three acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

TRAVIS, ALFRED, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Erie Co., Ohio, Dec. 1, 1849; came to Marshalltown when 9 years old, and located with his parents one mile west of the city; has made this county his home ever since. Married Miss Margaret B. McMullin Jan. 12, 1875; she is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. T. has always been a Republican. Owns eighty-five acres of land in Worth Co., Mo., valued at $2,000, but cultivates the place owned by his mother-in-law.

WALTERS, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Marshalltown.

Weber, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Marshalltown.

Weeks, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Marshalltown.

WEIR, JAMES L., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1841, and when about 8 years old, moved to Cook Co., Ill., and in 1856, to Dane Co., Wis.; remained there fourteen years, engaged in farming, except one year in the army. Enlisted in Aug., 1864, in Co. B, 42d Wis. V. I., and served one year. Came to this county in Nov., 1868. Married Miss Hattie K. Howe Aug. 31, 1871; they have two children—Loretta May, born July 8, 1872, and Melvin W., Feb. 16, 1876. Mrs. W. is a member of the Evangelical Methodist Church; he is a Republican. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $4,000.

Wilkie, J. C., far., S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

Wessel, G., far., S. 30; P. O. Marshalltown.

Wilbur, A. A., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshalltown.

William, W. J., far., S. 29; P. O. Marshalltown.

WILSON, H. CLAY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Lewis Co., Ky., Jan. 12, 1837; when about 15 years of age, he moved to Adams Co., Ohio, and in 1856, came to this county and located in Timber Creek; has been engaged in raising and handling fine stock, more particularly hogs; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Mr. W. enlisted in Co. K, 23d I. V. I., in Aug., 1862, and served till the close of the war; was First Lieutenant for the last two years of his service. Married Miss Jennie Heinsdon March 25, 1868; they are members of the Congregational Church in Marshalltown. Mr. W. is a Republican, and has held the office of Township Assessor six or seven terms. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

Winters, P. J., far., S. 23; P. O. Marshalltown.

Wright, M., far., S. 8; P. O. Marshalltown.

YEAMANS, N. F., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Marshalltown.

MINERVA TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. State Centre.

ANSELME, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 19; P. O. State Centre; born Jan. 6, 1829, in France; in 1844, came to New Orleans, then to St. Louis; in 1845, removed to La Salle Co., Ill.; in 1854, came to Minerva Tp.; owns 330 acres, valued at $25 per acre. Married Mary Rohrr June 1, 1856; she was born July 30, 1835, in France; have seven children—Margaret, Joseph, Mary, Salina, Rosella, John and Albert. Has been School Director. Are members of the CatholicChurch.

Armbaecht, Louis, far., S. 20; P. O. State Centre.

BAUER, ALBERT, far., Sec. 19; P. O. State Centre.

BABCOCK, A. C., capitalist, Sec. 29; P. O. State Centre; born March, 1828, in Yates Co., N. Y.; in 1846, came to Canton, Ill., and still resides there; he owns about 2,000 acres of land in Marshall Co., Iowa. Married Margaret A. Bidamon, daughter of Christian Bidamon, of Canton, Ill.; they have seven children—Mary V., C. Don, Clara L., Frank C., Maggie, Sheldon S. and Wm. Pitt.

BADER, DANIEL, far., Sec. 27; P. O. State Centre; born Feb. 1, 1833, in Wurtemberg, Germany; in 1850, came to Racine, Wis.; in 1855, came to De Kalb Co., Ill.; the same year, returned to Germany; then came to Illinois; Sept. 8, 1865, came to his present farm; owns 265 acres, valued at $40 per acre. Married Johanna Neimeyer Dec. 1, 1855; she was born Feb. 7, 1838, in Hanover, Germany, and died Sept. 9, 1877; had six children, five living—Maria, Fred., Ida, George and Welbert; lost Edward in 1877, aged 11 years. Has been School Director. Are members of Lutheran Church.

Blackburn, David, far., S. 15; P. O. State Centre.

Blackburn, Thos., far., S. 10; P. O. State Centre.

Blank, R., far., S. 8; P. O. Minerva.

Bode, H., far., S. 34; P. O. State Centre.

Borton, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Minerva.

Bryant, J. P., far., Sec. 16; P. O. State Centre.

BRYANT, RICHARD, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Minerva; born Sept. 10, 1820, in Lewis Co., Ky.; in 1856, came to Marshall Co., Iowa, and to his present farm; owns 156 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Jane Spence Jan. 23, 1841; she was born in December, 1820, in Lewis Co., Ky.; have three children—Mary M., Nancy A. and John A. Are members of the Christian Church.

Busse, H., far., S. 13; P. O. State Centre.

CHAMBERLAIN, ASA R., far., S. 35; P. O. State Centre.

Chinlsud, A., far., S. 2; P. O. Minerva.

Churchhill, S. W., far., S. 36; P. O. State Centre.

CLEMONS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Minerva; born April 28, 1856, in Minerva Tp.; removed to his present farm in 1877; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Clara Antes Sept. 30, 1877; she was born Feb 4, 1856, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; her parents live in Liberty Tp.

CLEMONS, WILLIAM M., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Minerva; born June 21, 1815, in Bourbon Co., Ky.; in 1817, came with his parents to Jefferson Co., Ind.; in 1825, came to Decatur Co., Ind.; in 1854, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; owns 656 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Nancy Elder Jan. 16, 1840; she was born July 7, 1820, in Washington Co., Ky.; had twelve children, nine living—Mary S., Sarah A., Nancy J., Emma E., Maria E., Wm. J., John A., Harvey P. and Abraham L. Has been Postmaster for four years; has been Justice of the Peace, and is Township Clerk and Treasurer, and is Sub-School Director. Members of the Christian Church.

ELEY, J., far., S. 12; P. O. State Centre.

EADLER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. State Centre; born Sept. 12, 1840, in Germany; in 1870, came to Minerva Tp.; owns 100 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Evena

Eckhart Aug. 27, 1875; she was born in Kendall Co., Ill., in 1854; have three children—Anna, Mary and William. Members of Lutheran Church.

ECKHART, AUGUST, far., S. 27; P. O. State Centre; born Aug. 19, 1819, in Hanover, Germany; in 1850, came to Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1855, he came to Minerva Tp.; in 1868, removed to his present farm; owns 346 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Married Mena Neimeyer in Sept., 1853; she was born in Feb., 1827, in Hanover, Germany; had ten children, nine living—Irwena, Caroline, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, August, Emma, Louis and Eddy; Henry died in 1877, aged 10 years. Was nine years a soldier in Germany. He is School Director. Members of Lutheran Church.

FORBES, T. J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. State Center; born March 18, 1830, in Madison Co., N. Y.; 1862, came to Ionia Co., Mich.; in 1865, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1873, removed to his present farm; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Married Kate Peckham Oct. 20, 1861; she was born Dec. 16, 1832, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Nettie.

GAUNT, S., far., S. 4; P. O. Minerva.

Gerke, Wm., far., J. 23; P. O. State Centre.

German, A., far., S. 17; P. O. State Centre.

GREWELL, A. B., farmer, Sec 2; P. O. Minerva; born April 17, 1841, in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1859, came to Hardin Co., Iowa; in 1860, came to Washington Tp., and in 1866, removed to Minerva Tp.; owns sixty-four acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Maria E. Clemons Oct. 18, 1868; she was born Oct. 15, 1850, in Indiana; have four children—Carrie, Frank, John and Harry. Enlisted in 1862 in 23d Iowa V. I., Company K, and served to the close of the war.

GREWELL, B. F., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Minerva; born July 26, 1848, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; in 1859, came to Hardin Co., Iowa; in 1860, came to Minerva Tp.; March 1, 1877, removed to his present farm; owns 156 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Alma J. Evans Feb. 9, 1873; she was born June 19, 1854, in Decatur Co., Ind.

HAMLETON, I. P. & E., farmers, S. 1; P. O. Minerva.

Heartwig, L., far., Sec. 17; P. O. State Centre.

HELIN, NICOLAS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. State Centre; born June 18, 1821, in France; in 1853, came to Illinois; in 1857, came to Marshall Co., owns 160 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Mrs. Mary J. Martin March, 1853; she was born April 1, 1814, in France; they have two children—Edward and Emeline; Mrs. H. has one child by a former marriage—Mary (now Mrs. Miller), living in Oregon.

Hennes, L., far., S. 35; P. O. State Centre.

HILL, ABRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Minerva; born Feb. 20, 1832, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; in 1853, he came to Cedar Co., Iowa; in 1856, he removed to Marshall Co.; rents 100 acres of land from W. M. Clemons. He married Nancy Spence Aug. 15, 1864; she was born Sept. 10, 1845, in Kentucky; they have three children—Otho W., Thomas J. and Blanche; he has one son by a former marriage—William A. Has been Justice of the Peace and Constable; is School Director. Members of M. E. Church.

Hillemann, F. J., far., S. 26; P. O. State Centre.

Hillemann, F., far., S. 24; P. O. State Centre.

Hillemann, H., far., S. 24; P. O. State Centre.

Hockett, S., far., S. 7; P. O. Minerva.

INGLEDUE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Minerva; owns 223 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born Sept. 27, 1827, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Marshall Co., Iowa. Married Phebe J. King in April, 1849; she was born in March, 1829, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; had seven children, six living—Harry R., Osborn C., William, Frank K., Elwood C. B. and Louis M.; lost Lot in 1861, aged 20 months. Has been Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, and Assistant Secretary of the School Board.

JOHNSON, JOHN, far.. Sec. 14; P. O. State Centre.

KEOPLE, G. C., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Minerva.

KAISER, GEORGE, farmer, S. 13; P. O. State Centre; born Nov. 13, 1835, in Holstein, Germany; in 1856, came to Davenport, Iowa; in 1868, came to his present farm; owns 245 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Anna Freese Feb. 22, 1860; she was born Dec. 29, 1839, in Prussia, Germany; they have seven children—Julius, William, Alvena, Emma, Anna, Henry G. and George W.; John C. died in infancy. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

KERSTEN, A. W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. State Centre; born Dec. 14, 1849, in Machtlas, Germany; June 21, 1868, came to Lee Co., Ill.; Feb. 20, 1870, came to State Centre, Iowa; they own 162 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Mrs. Sophia Ahrens May 23, 1878; she was born April 2, 1854, in Germany. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Kloke, D., far., S. 16; P. O. State Centre.

Kreople, M., far., S. 9; P. O. Minerva.

Kreople, P., far., S. 6; P. O. Minerva.

Kuhlemann, Henry, far., Sec. 20; P. O. State Centre.

LAPLANT, DAVID, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Minerva.

Leipheit, Wm., far., Sec. 28; P. O. State Centre.

MAPLE, WILLIAM, far., S. 3; P. O. Minerva.

McDANIEL, WILLIAM, blacksmith and Postmaster, Minerva; born April 29, 1854, in Bennington, Ill.; the same year, came with his parents to Marshalltown, Iowa; March 1, 1878, came to Minerva. Married Fannie Rood May 26, 1875; she was born in Illinois; have one child—Della, born May 19, 1877.

MAGEE, GEORGE W., far., S. 3; P. O. Minerva; born May 20, 1833, in Henry Co., Ky.; in 1835, came to Indiana with his parents; in 1855, came to his present farm; owns 409 acres, valued at $35 per acre. Married Belle Dorton March 6, 1859; she was born Dec. 13, 1838, in Union Co.; Ind.; had six children, four living—George W., Ada A., Cora B. and John H.; Willie died April 11, 1861, aged 1 mo.; Lorella, died Oct. 29, 1863, aged 20 mos. Has been Assessor and Township Collector. Are members of the Disciple Church.

MOORE, GEORGE R., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Albian; born July 10, 1835, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1865, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1867, came to present farm; owns 140 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Sarah J. McMillan Sept. 7, 1865; she was born Jan. 17, 1837, in Pennsylvania; have six children—Anna M., Eli H., Byron B., Arthur E., Virgil and Ira. Enlisted in 1862, Co. C., 104th Ohio V. I., and served three years, to the end of the war.

Mooney, S., far., S. 3; P. O. Minerva.

MOSER, JOSHUA, far., S. 4; P. O. Minerva; born Sept. 17, 1843, in Summit Co., Ohio; in 1872, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1875, removed to his present farm; owns ninety-six acres, valued at $25 per acre. Married Malinda Rishel Nov. 8, 1863; she was born Oct. 13, 1845, in Northampton Co., Penn.; have seven children—Emma R., born April 26, 1864; Clara L., Sept. 24, 1865; Charlie F., Aug. 24, 1867; Jennie L., Oct. 11, 1871; Elmer E., Oct. 13, 1873; William E., Oct. 20, 1875; Bertha A., Jan. 31, 1878. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Mosher, P., S. 4; P. O. Minerva.

Mulloy, M., far., S. 30; P. O. State Centre.

Mushik, M., Sr., far., S. 7; P. O. Minerva.

NEWLAND, ABRAHAM, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Minerva.

Niedert, C., far., Sec. 31; P. O. State Centre.

Niemeier, Frederick, farmer, S. 27; P. O. State Centre.

Nolte, G., far., S. 33; P. O. State Centre.

OEHLSEN, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. State Centre.

OLTSON, FRED, farmer, Sec. 27. P. O. State Centre; born Oct. 12, 1845, in Brunswick, Germany; in 1854, came to Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1861, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1868, removed to his present farm; owns 248 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Married Adalade Wantz Oct. 17, 1868; she was born

Aug. 12, 1854, in La Salle Co., Ill.; have six children—Anna, Laura, Fredericka, Emma, Louisa and Amelia. Members of the Lutheran Church.

PALMER, A. J., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Minerva.

Phantz, Henry, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. State Centre.

PECKHAM, HIRAM, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. State Centre; born March 7, 1820, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1855, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; July 4, 1874, removed to Minerva Tp.; owns sixty acres, valued at $40 per acre; His mother lives in Oneida Co., N. Y., aged about 87 years.

RIEMENSCHNEIDER, L., far., Sec. 28; P. O. State Centre.

Riese, M., far., S. 7; P. O. State Centre.

Rumsey, Theodore, far., S. 25; P. O. State Centre.

SAWER, WILLIAM H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. State Centre.

SCHAPER, AUGUST, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. State Centre; born May 13, 1844, in Brunswick, Germany; in 1855, came to Canada; in 1859, came to Illinois; in 1861, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; in 1868, came to his present farm; owns 260 acres of land. Married Miss Barbara German Oct. 28, 1868; she was born in August, 1843; have four children—August, Henry, Christ and William; she has three children by a former marriage—Josephine, Mary and George. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Schaper, Henry, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. State Centre.

Schaper, Henry, far., S. 17; P. O. State Centre.

Schuler, Christ, far., S. 25; P. O. State Centre.

Sedgwick, W. H. H., far., S. 25; P. O. State Centre.

Lee, David, far., S. 3; P. O. Minerva.

SMITH, HENRY L., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. State Centre; born May 4, 1837, in Brunswick, Germany; in 1856 came to Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1861, enlisted in Co. E, 36th Ill. Inf.; served about three years and was discharged on account of a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga; in 1864, came to Marshall Co., Iowa; owns 480 acres, valued at $25 per acre. Married Eliza Bode May 25, 1864; she was born in 1841 in Germany; had six children, five living—Louis, Henry, Mary, Mena and William; lost Eliza in 1873, aged 1 year. Is Township Assessor. Are members of Lutheran Church.

Spence, J., far., S. 15; P. O. State Centre.

Standen, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Minerva.

Stellert, G., far., S. 22; P. O. State Centre.

Stewart, J., far., S. 31; P. O. State Centre.

Stough, W., far., S. 5; P. O. Minerva.

Strohmeier, Wm., far., S. 35; P. O. State Center.

SWIFT, E. G., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. State Centre; born Dec. 9, 1844, in Lorain Co., Ohio; in 1866, came to Illinois; in 1868, returned to Ohio; in 1869, removed to Marshall Co.; in 1874, came to his present farm; owns 220 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Charlotte J. Goodrich July 23, 1867; she was born May 7, 1847, in Lorain Co., Ohio; have one child—Theodore T., born Dec. 20, 1872. Are members of the Presbyterian Church.

TAGETOFF, BENNET, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Minerva.

Thompson, Robt., far., S. 36; P. O. State Center.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. State Centre; born in 1807 in Ireland; in 1832, came to Providence, R. I.; in 1857, came to Belvidere, Ill.; in 1867, removed to his present farm; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Married Elizabeth A. Nelson July 4, 1837; she was born in 1817 in Ireland; had eleven children, five living—Sarah J., Mary E., Ella, William S. and Maggie E. Are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Tiepermann, Wm., far., S. 23; P. O. State Centre.

Tuttle, E., far., S. 22; P. O. State Centre.

UHDE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. State Centre.

VAN METRE, I. T., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. State Centre; born Nov. 11, 1822, in Berkeley Co., Va.; in 1825, came with his parents to Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Linn Co., Iowa; in 1856, removed to Benton Co.; in 1870, came to his present farm; owns 162 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Mary Blair March 16,

1876; she was born Jan. 13, 1845, in Johnson Co., Iowa; have one child—Hattie; he has five children by a former marriage—John, Fred, Will, Nettie May and Charles. Are members of the Christian Church.

WARNER, O. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. State Centre.

WANTZ, E., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. State Centre; born June 15, 1832, in France; in 1843, came to New York City; then to Chicago; in 1847, returned to New York; in 1856, came to Minerva Tp.; owns 240 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Mary J. Bryant July 4, 1861; she was born in 1836 in Kentucky; have three children—Rosa, Robert E. Lee and Sherman. Members of the M. E. Church.

Wantz, G., far., S. 16; P. O. State Centre.
Wenre, U., far., S. 13; P. O. Minerva.
Wohlert, Sec. 36; P. O. State Centre.
Worceter, D., far., S. 2; P. O. Minerva.

BANCOR TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, M. H., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Bangor.

Adams, Wm., far., S. 16; P. O. Bangor.
Albright, F., far., S. 18; P. O. Bangor.
Albright, O., far., S. 18; P. O. Bangor.
Allen, Zimri, far., S. 28; P. O. Albion.
Arney, Z. R., far., S. 34; P. O. Albion.

BENTLEY, J. J., farmer, S. 3; P. O. Stanford.

Bunch, B. F., far., S. 3; P. O. Liscomb.
Barton, S., blacksmith, Bangor.

BENTLEY, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Stanford; owns 187½ acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1819; came to Iowa in 1853, and settled on his present farm. Married Cordelia Baker in 1844; she was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1829; they have seven children—Mary J. (now Mrs. Moore), Peter J. L., Joseph M., George E., David W., Rebecca J., Clara L. Are members of Methodist Church; Republican.

Bentley, C., far., S. 3; P. O. Stanford.
Bentley, E. B., far., S. 3; P. O. Stanford.

BENTLEY, S. T., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Union, Hardin Co.; owns 195 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1822; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled on present farm. Married E. M. Smith in 1841; she was born in Berkshire Co, Mass., in 1818; have one child—Florence, born in 1845 (now Mrs. Adams); lost two—George and Edward. Are members of Methodist Church. Mr. B. was a member of the Board of Supervisors four years, and Justice of the Peace six years. Republican.

Bishop, D. G., far., S. 33; P. O. Albion.

CARTER, P. C., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Stanford.

CAREY, ZENAS, physician and surgeon, Bangor; born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1833; came to Iowa in 1869. Married Margaret A. Hunt in 1859; she was born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1836; have five children—Elizabeth, Ethel, Anna, Minnie and Boy. Are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Carter, W. H., far., S. 16; P. O. Bangor.
Climer, John, shoemaker, Bangor.
Coate, Jesse, far., S. 18; P. O. Bangor.
Cook, Ira, far., S. 30; P. O. Bangor.
Cox, David, far., S. 5; P. O. Stanford.
Cox, Jesse, far., S. 6; P. O. Stanford.

DAVIS, ALFRED, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Bangor.

Davis, Chas., far., S. 9; P. O. Bangor.
Day, Ed., far., S. 19; P. O. Bangor.
Denny, Wm., far., S. 18; P. O. Bangor.

EVERIST, B. F. C., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Bangor.

EVERIST, J. C., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Albion; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Hartford Co., Md., in 1826; came to Iowa in 1856, and settled on his present farm. Married Elizabeth A. Perry; she was born in England; have four children—William M., Ann L., Bertie E. and Guy W. Democrat.

ESTEP, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Union; owns 320 acres of land,

valued at $30 per acre; born in Columbiania Co., Ohio, in 1816; came to Iowa in 1853. Married Mary J. Thompson in 1843; she was born in Virginia in 1823; have two children—James K. and William Henry. Are members of the M. E. Church. Has held the offices of Trustee and Justice of the Peace. Republican.

GADE, CHARLES, miller, Sec. 21; P. O. Bangor.

GARWOOD, CYRUS, Sec. 32; P. O. Albion; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1845; came to Iowa in 1858, and settled on present farm with parents. Married Maggie Middleton in 1871; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1851; have two children—Charlie and Daisey. Enlisted in Co. I, 8th I. V. Cav. in 1863; discharged in 1865. Republican.

Gordon, L. B., far., S. 9; P. O. Stanford.

GREEN, JOEL, Sec. 17; P. O. Bangor; owns ninety-eight acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1824; came to Iowa in 1859, and settled in Bangor Tp. Married Elizabeth Schooley in 1848; she was born in Virginia in 1827; have four children—Melissa, Albert, Elwood, Willis. Are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

GREEN, MAHLON, Sec. 8; P. O. Bangor; owns 195 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1828; came to Iowa in 1859. Married Libbie W. Lundy in 1852; she was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1833; have three children—Malvin H., Anna R., Levi R. Are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

HALL, D. F., far., S. 33; P. O. Albion.

HALL, EDWARD, Sec. 32; P. O. Albion; owns 100 acres of land, valued at $4,000; born in Bergen Co., N. J., in 1848; came to Iowa in 1864. Married Amelia S. Phelps in 1868; she was born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1847; have one child—Henry L., born in 1871. Are members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Hall, Peter, far., S. 33; P. O. Albion.

Harrold, I., far., S. 18; P. O. Bangor.

HILL, I. T., proprietor of Stanford Nursery, Sec. 9; P. O. Stanford; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Randolph Co., Ind., in 1835; came to Iowa in 1859, and settled on present farm. Married Martha Lancaster in 1861; she was born in Jackson Co., Mich., in 1842. Are members of the Friends' Church.

Hockett, I., far., S. 16; P. O. Bangor.

Hodgins, A., far., S. 17; P. O. Bangor.

Hodgson, A., far., S. 19; P. O. Bangor.

HOLDER, G. P., Sec. 19; P. O. Bangor; owns 105 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1836; came to Iowa in 1848, and settled on his present farm. In 1865, married Margaret Davis; she was born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1839; they have six children—Rosa Ellen, Elihu F., William A., Flora E., Ada M., Lindley N. Are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Holiday, W., far., S. 33; P. O. Albion.

HOWARD, J. R., Sec. 17; P. O. Bangor; owns thirty-six acres of land, valued at $3,000; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1814; came to Iowa in 1853, and settled in Johnson Co., and removed to Marshall Co. in 1855, and settled in Liberty Tp. Married Tabitha Covington in 1839; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1818; they have six children—Harry J., Henry C., Asa W., Edwin, Oliver G. and Hannah. Mrs. Howard is a member of the Friends' Church. Mr. H. was a member of the Board of Supervisors four years; has held the offices of Clerk, Trustee and Justice. Republican.

Humphries, W. B., far., S. 4; P. O. Stanford.

JACKSON, ABRAM, far., S. 8; P. O. Bangor.

Jackson, J. T., farmer; P. O. Bangor.

JESSUP, ELAM, Sec. 21; P. O. Bangor; owns 530 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born in North Carolina in 1818; came to Iowa in 1850, and settled on his present farm in 1852. Married Anna Hobson in 1845; she was born in North Carolina in 1824, and died in 1859; had four children—Rachel, deceased; Julia A., Jessie, deceased; and John; married again to Anna Larrowe in 1860; she

was born in North Carolina in 1830; they have six children—Susanna, Elihu, Samuel, Stephen, Isom P. and Mary. Are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Jessup, J. M., far., S. 21; P. O. Bangor.

JOHNSON, C. C., school teacher, Bangor; born in Hamilton Co., Ind., in 1841; came to Iowa in 1870, and settled in Bangor. Married Lydia M. Kinzer in 1872; she was born in Howard Co., Ind., in 1850; they have two children—Bertha J. and Mary C. Mr. J. is Justice of the Peace. Are members of the Christian Church.

KINDLEY, C. W., far., S. 16; P. O. Bangor.

KIRK, NATHAN, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Bangor; owns 220 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1832, and came to Iowa in 1866, and settled on his present farm. Married Abigail Whinnery in 1853; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1829; have four children—Willis, Joseph, Edwin, Mahlon. Are members of Friends' Church; Republican.

LOUNSBERY, N. L., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Bangor; owns eighty-five acres, valued at $40 per acre; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1836; came to Iowa in 1856. Married Sarah J. Kinzer in 1861; she was born in Indiana in 1838; have one child by adoption—Roscoe R.; have lost one—Willard J. His wife is a member of the Friends' Church; Republican.

McKINNON, AUGUST, far., S. 29; P. O. Bangor.

McCRACKEN, WILLIAM, far., S. 6; P. O. Bangor; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Ireland in 1823; came to America in 1846, and settled in Virginia; removed to this county in 1865. Married Lucy Hawthorne in 1860; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1840; have four children—John R., William J., Mary J. and Anna B. Members of M. E. Church; Democrat.

McKinnon, L., Sr., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Bangor.

McKinnon, L., Jr., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Bangor.

Marshall, C., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Union.

MASON, A., Sec. 7; P. O. Bangor; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born in Darke Co., Ohio, in 1833; came to Iowa in 1863, and settled in Bangor Tp.; removed to his present farm in 1864. Married Margaret Hill in 1857; she was born in Randolph Co., Ind.; have five children—Eva, Ida, Ira, Inda, Alva. Are members of the Disciple Church. Mr. M. has held the office of Justice four years and Constable three years. Republican.

MIDDLETON, B. M., far., S. 29; P. O. Albion; owns 200 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1825; came to Iowa in 1856, and settled in Marietta Tp.; removed to his present farm in 1877. Married Mary A. Keiter in 1846; she was born in Hampshire Co., Va., in 1828; have seven children—Amanda Martin L., Margaret A., Jennie L., Adda I., Ella J. and Frederick K. Republican.

Miller, D., far., S. 19; P. O. Bangor.

MILLER, S. M., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Bangor; owns ninety-six acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Morgan Co., Ill., in 1836; came to Iowa in 1853, and settled in Bangor Tp. Married Elizabeth Hockett in 1862; she was born in Henry Co., Iowa, in 1841; have two children—Rose Ella and Della H. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Miller, W. T., far., S. 30; P. O. Bangor.

Mills, Joseph & Mary, farmers, Sec. 32; P. O. Albion.

MILLS, J. W., Sec. 32; P. O. Albion; owns 320 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1830; came to Iowa in 1857, and settled in Marietta; removed to his present farm in 1864. Married Mary F. Everist in 1857; she was born in Maryland in 1830; have seven children—E. F., Susie A., Perry, Minnie B., James Q., Edy D. and Emma. Are members of the M. E. Church; Democrat.

MOORE, WM. D., Sec. 9; P. O. Stanford; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born in Jackson Co., Ind., in 1822; came to Iowa in 1864, and settled on his present farm. Married L. White in 1846; she was born in North Carolina in 1829; have seven

children—Margaret, Thomas J., Eliza J., Charles H., Alvira, William and Marietta. Are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Moorman, T., far., S. 16; P. O. Bangor.

Moran, J. F., far., S. 19; P. O. Bangor.

PICKERING, WILLIAM R., far., S. 17; P. O. Bangor.

PERRY, WM., Sec. 31; P. O. Bangor; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born in England in 1812; came to America in 1855; settled on present farm in 1865. Married Mary Southern in 1844; she was born in England in 1821; have seven children—Peter, Elizabeth, Jane, Ellen, Charlie, Luna and Minnie.

RATCLIFF, ISAAC, far., S. 21; P. O. Bangor.

RUDDICK, ABSILLETT, Sec. 33; P. O. Albion; owns 200 acres, valued at $30 per acre; born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., in 1824; came to Iowa in 1856, and settled on present farm. Married to Wm. C. Ruddick in 1843; he was born in Jackson Co., Ind., in 1821, and died in 1871; have three children—William P., Isaac and Jessie Francis. Are members of the Friends' Church.

Russell, C., far., S. 22; P. O. Bangor.

Ryon, D., far., S. 34; P. O. Albion.

SPAKE, H., far., S. 5; P. O. Stanford.

Spurgeon, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Bangor.

STANFIELD, S. V., Sec. 9; P. O. Bangor; owns 145 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Greene Co., Tenn., in 1820, and came to Iowa in 1858, and settled in Linn Co.; removed to his present farm in 1868. He married Sarah Baldwin in 1843; she was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1824; have seven children—Levi, Isaac, Henry, Eunice, Elizabeth, Thomas, Victor and Grant. Are members of the U. B. Church; Republican.

Stone, C. W., far., S. 22; P. O. Liscomb,

TADLOCK, T., far., S. 8; P. O. Bangor.

Tally, R. C., far., S. 15; P. O. Liscomb.

TETER, GEORGE, Postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, Bangor; born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1845; came to Iowa in 1874, and engaged in his present business. Married Mary A. Passwater, in 1869; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ind., in 1850; have three children—E. Thomas, Lora and Carrie. Are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. T. enlisted in Company B, 136th Indiana V. I., in 1864, and was discharged in 1864. Republican.

Thompson, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Liscomb.

TURNER, THOMAS B., Sec. 19; P. O. Bangor; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1829; came to Iowa in 1864, and settled on his present farm. Married Mary Rinehart in 1864; she was born in Virginia in 1839; have three children—Myrtie, Samuel and Bertie. Enlisted in Company F, 84th Illinois V. I., in 1862, and was discharged in 1863. Is a Democrat.

WEATHERLY, D. E., far., S. 15; P. O. Liscomb.

Weaver, J. & J., fars., Sec. 15; P. O. Liscomb.

Whinery, A., far., S. 6; P. O. Stanford.

Whinery, Ezra, far., S. 7; P. O. Bangor.

Whinery, S., far., S. 34; P. O. Albion.

Whitaker, A. W., far., S. 28; P. O. Bangor.

Whitaker, J. E., far.; P. O. Albion.

White, G. B., far., S. 4; P. O. Stanford.

WILLITS, J. H. V., dealer in drugs and medicines, Bangor; born in Howard Co., Ind., in 1852; came to Iowa in 1855, and settled with parents in Bangor Tp.; engaged in his present business in 1877. Republican.

Willits, L., druggist, Bangor.

Wilson, Dan., far., S. 22; P. O. Liscomb.

Wilson, H. G., far., S. 18; P. O. Bangor.

WOOTON, ISOM P., Sec. 7; P. O. Bangor; owns 134 acres of land, valued $30 per acre; born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1836; came to Iowa in 1855, and settled in Bangor; removed to his present farm in 1866. Married Margery Kinzer in 1860; she was born in Hendricks Co., Ind., in 1835; have two children, by adoption—Waldo E. and Mary H. Mr. Wooton is a minister in the Society of Friends; Republican.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

AKEN, G. W., farmer.

ALLEN, GEORGE W., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1844; his father, George Allen, was born in Pennsylvania; was taken to Ohio when quite young. He married Eleanor Taylor, a native of Virginia; she now resides in this township; the father died in Seneca Co., Ohio, where the family resided a short time previous to their coming to this county, which they did in 1855, thus being amongst the first to settle in this township. Mr. G. W. A., the subject of this sketch, married Rachel E. Hubbard in this county in 1874; she was born in Champaign Co., Ill., in the year of 1853; they have two children living—Horace, born in this township in 1876, and Rolla, born in the year 1877; lost one child—Frederick. Mr. Allen owns 136 acres of land. Is Republican in politics.

Andrews, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Marshalltown.

Andrews, W., far., S. 35; P. O. Marshalltown.

Axtell, M. M., far., S. 21; P. O. Marshalltown.

BEESON, W. B., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Marshalltown.

BARNES, M. E., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1838; when a child, he moved with his parents to Lee Co., Ill.; here he remained until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He then enlisted in Co. D, 34th Ill. V. I.; served four years, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865; he was in many severe engagements, among them being the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Battle Creek, Louisville, Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, siege of Knoxville; served as veteran; returned home on thirty days' furlough, at the end of which time he returned and joined his regiment, and went through the Atlanta campaign and siege of that place and the battles of Savannah, Bentonville and Raleigh; previous to being in the latter named battles, he was in the battle of Jonesboro. The war being over and peace restored, he returned to his home in Lee Co., Ill., and married Miss Lucy Bixby Aug. 10, 1865; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., June 6, 1843; they have had five children—Wallace H., born April 28, 1866; Alice May, born July 8, 1868, died May 2, 1870; Herbert S., born Dec. 25, 1869, died March 25, 1870; George G., born Sept. 27, 1871; Robert R., born Sept. 24, 1875. Mr. Barnes is a stanch Republican. Has held various local offices. Owns 240 acres of land. He and family are members of the M. E. Church. He had one brother in the army, Henry; he enlisted in Co. D, 34th Ill. V. I.; he died in the service during the Atlanta campaign, and sleeps in Southern soil.

BEEBE, HENRY, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Addison Co., Vt., Aug. 15, 1823; in 1851, hearing the glowing reports of the gold fields of California, he crossed the plains to that land of gold; his success being indifferent, he remained only about one year. He married Miss Adeline Curtis in Addison Co., Vt.; she was born in New Hampshire; they settled in Clinton Co., this State, in 1853, being amongst the first to settle in that county; at that time the ground on which the city of Clinton is now located was a cornfield; they have three children—George Henry (married Miss L. Reed; they reside in Marshalltown), Fred W. and Edwin J. Mr. Beebe owns 160 acres of land; he also owns city property in Marshalltown to the value of $5,000. He and family are members of the Congregational Church; he is a stanch Republican, and has always been opposed to slavery. Previous to moving to this county, they lived in Cedar Rapids eight years; they moved to this county from Cedar Rapids in 1875; lived in Marshalltown one year; then moved on his present farm, which is nicely located and finely improved.

Bellefiulle, P., far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown.

Brown, C., far., S. 12; P. O. Marshalltown.

Brown, D., far., S. 12; P. O. Marshalltown.
Brown, J. W., far., S. 13; P. O. Marshalltown.
Brown, John, far., S. 12; P. O. Marshalltown.
Brown, L., far., S. 12; P. O. Marshalltown.
Bowen, S., far., S. 36; P. O. Marshalltown.
Brown, T., far., S. 13; P. O. Marshalltown.

CARNAHAN, DAVID, far., S. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

Catlitt, T., lab., Marshalltown.

DAY, JAMES A., far., S 12; P. O. Marshalltown.

DENT, THORNTON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Marshalltown; Mr. Dent was born in this township Dec. 11, 1856. He married Miss Mary Ellsbury in this township Dec. 13, 1877; she was born in Rock Island Co., Ill., Dec. 30, 1858. They own fifty-six acres of land. Thornton Dent's father, Robert Dent, was a native of England; he was brought to this country by his parents when he was 3 years of age; he came to this county in 1855, and married Miss M. J. Hubbard; she was a native of Ohio. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in an Iowa regiment, and defended the flag of his country in many severe engagements; he was killed in battle at Milliken's Bend, and sleeps in a soldier's grave, one of the many that gave up their lives freely that the Union might be preserved. Mr. T. Dent is an earnest Republican, in the fullest sense of the word.

ICKSON, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 28; P. O. Albion; was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1819. He married Miss Catherine Ann Boyden in his native county; she was also a native of Greene Co.; they moved to this county in 1856; they have nine children—Minerva Ann (she married W. R. Brush; they reside in Marshalltown), Mary Elizabeth (she married N. Z. Cozens; they reside in Colorado), Martha C. (she married T. J. Cornell; they live on Sec. 27, this township), Vernissa Jane (she married H. A. Emes; they reside on Sec. 27, this township), James Henderson, William H. (he married Miss Ella Troughman; he is a merchant in Albion), John Westley, Hattie F. F. I. I. E. A. A. and Melzar Monro. Mr. Dickson and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically, Mr. Dickson has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He is one of the pioneers of Iowa, and has grown with the growth of the State, as the improvements on his farm bear testimony of; in the door-yard stands a cotton-wood tree that he set out the first year he came here; at present writing it measures 9 ft. 2½ in. in circumference.

DILLER, SAMUEL B., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Albion; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 5, 1819. Married Miss Elizabeth Kritzer in Clearfield Co., Penn., in 1851; she was born in Clinton Co., Penn., in 1833; they moved to this county in 1857; lived in Albion one year, and then moved on their present farm; they have two children living—Alfred C. (he married Miss Marietta Lane; they reside in Liscomb Tp.); Mary M.; lost two—George M. and John S. Mr. Diller and family are members of the M. E. Church. He owns 120 acres of land, and is a Republican in politics.

Draper, N. P., far.; P. O. Marshalltown.
Durocher, O., far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown.

EAMES, H. A., far., S. 27; P. O. Albion.

Eckles, C., far., S. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

EHLE, A. D., farm and dairy, Sec. 3; P. O. Marshalltown; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 14, 1839. Married Miss Martha Fox in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Oct 24, 1866; they have one child—Harry, born in Schoharie Co. Sept. 14, 1868; they moved to Marshalltown, this county, in the Fall of 1871, remaining there one year, at the end of which time, they moved on their present farm; they own 120 acres of land. In politics, Mr. Ehle is a Republican; religiously, he is independent. His father, Daniel Ehle, was a native of New York, and served under Gen. Jackson in our war with England in 1812. He married Miss M. M. Cornue. Mrs. Ehle's father, Charles F. Fox, was also a native of New York, and married Miss Catherine Wagner. Her father, P. P. Wagner, also served in the war of 1812. The family have in their possession a cane taken from

Commodore Perry's flag ship, Lawrence, which was sunk in the naval conflict on Lake Erie; it was finally raised in 1875, and the family obtained possession of the cane, and keep it as a relic of the second whipping we gave England.

Ellsbury, J., far.; P. O. Marshalltown.

Ernst, S. K., far., S. 2; P.O. Marshall-town.

ERNST, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Perry Co., Penn., Oct. 28, 1831; when he was 2 years of age, his parents moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio, taking William with them; here he remained until Sept., 1851, when he went to Kendall Co., Ill, where he met and married Miss Sarah Cooney Sept. 20, 1854; she was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., March 16, 1832; they have three children—Daniel Calvin, born in Kendall Co., Ill., Oct. 9, 1857; Lee Grant, born in Kendall Co., Ill., Jan. 18, 1864, and George William, born in this county Oct. 25, 1866. Mr. Ernst moved on his present farm in Feb., 1865; he purchased it in Dec., 1864; owns 330 acres of land.

Esstelle, A., far., S. 22; P. O. Marshalltown.

EWRY, JOHN W., farmer; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in 1844; he resided at home in that county until 1855; he then moved to this county with his parents. Married Miss Lucretia V. Allen in Marshalltown in 1867; she was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, June 24, 1847; they have three children—Lillian, Georgiana and Millicent, all of whom were born in this county; lost two children—Lewis, died aged 2 years and 6 days; one child died in infancy not named. Mr. Ewry has principally engaged in farming. He is a Republican in politics.

Ewry, S., far., S. 15; P. O. Marshalltown.

FOGG, ADNA, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Salem Co., N. J., June 15, 1828; when he was 1 year old, he moved with his parents to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he married Miss Elizabeth Andrews Aug. 29, 1850; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, March 27, 1834; shortly after they were married they moved to Jefferson Co., this State, remaining until 1856, when they moved to this county; they have three children—Edward B., born in Columbiana Co.; Marianna, born in Columbiana Co.; she married E. T. Maulsby; they reside in Vienna Tp., this county; Martha Ellen, born in Jefferson Co., this State. Mr. Fogg owns 130 acres of land. He and the family are members of the Friends' Society, in which society he has been Overseer a number of years. Politically, Mr. Fogg is a Republican, and was always an enemy to human slavery

FOSTER, JOHN J., farmer and dealer in pure-bred Poland-China swine, Sec. 3; P. O. Marshalltown; he always has a large stock of first-class pigs for sale and ready to ship; also yearling sows and gelts, all well formed, pure bred, and are models of this unequaled breed of swine; these pigs have been bred with great care, and can be relied on as healthy, vigorous and profitable; he has a large stock to select from, and parties wishing the Poland-China stock *pure* should call on him, or send for prices; orders requiring him to select for purchasers living at a distance will be filled in their turn, but he much prefers that purchasers should call and examine for themselves; he has devoted a good deal of time and attention to the improvement of this stock; we have no doubt but that this excellent breed of swine will be appreciated, as they possess every qualification that can insure popularity, and can challenge comparison with any other breed whatever for all the valuable points which make swine desirable or profitable; they can be had at reasonable figures. Mr. Foster was born in Knox Co., Ill., Dec. 25, 1849, where he married Miss Rachel Bell March 28, 1874; she was born in Madison Co., Ohio; they moved to this county in 1876; have four children—Lora, Harry, Philander and Jessie. Mr. Foster is Republican in politics; religiously, he is independent. Owns eighty-four acres of land. His father, William E. Foster, was born near Trenton, N. J., in 1818; he went to Knox Co., Ill., when quite young. He married Miss S. Arnold in Knox Co.; she was born in New York; they live in Knox Co., Ill., where they own 240 acres of land, and are passing the declining years of their life in ease and comfort.

GARD, ISAAC, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

Gillespie, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Marshalltown.

GLAZE, J. W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1819; in 1852, he moved to Macon Co., where he remained about thirteen years, when he moved to this county. He married Miss Cathrine Reed in Brown Co., Ohio; she was born in 1825; they have four children living—Mary (she married Frank Owens), Alexander (he married Eliza Gibson), John C., Sarah (she married Frank Wilson; he enlisted in an Illinois regiment, and died in the service at St. Louis, Mo.) Mr. Glaze owns 118 acres of land. Is Republican in politics; he and his family are members of the M. E. Church.

Gengrich, E., far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown.

HARDEN, MARK, far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

Harrison, Hubbard, far., S. 10; P. O. Marshalltown.

Havens, A., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshalltown.

Harvey, Brice, far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

HAVENS, DANIEL, farmer, S. 27; P. O. Albion; born in Delaware Co. May 2, 1832, where he married Miss Jane Cowgill in 1856; they moved to this county in 1860; they have two children—Jennie, born in this county, and Albert, also born in this county. Mr. Havens owns 119 acres of land. He and family are members of the M. E. Church; in politics he is a Republican, and faithful to his convictions of right. He is an earnest and industrious man, a good citizen and worthy friend and neighbor.

Harvey, H., far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

Harvey, S., far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

Holcomb, A., far., S. 12; P. O. Marshalltown.

HOLLINGSWORTH, S., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Union Co., Ind., on the 31st of January, 1830; when he was about 6 years of age, his parents moved to Boone Co., Ind., where our subject married Miss Elizabeth Hixon in 1852; she was a native of Ohio; they moved to this county in 1862; they have three children—Milton E., born Sept. 26, 1853; he married Miss Mary J. Pangburn Oct. 10, 1877; she was born in this county May 10, 1857; Sylvester J., born in Boone Co., Ind., Sept. 22, 1856; he is Republican in politics; Samantha, born in Boone Co., Ind., July 20, 1858. Mr. Hollingsworth owns 86⅔ acres of land. Is Republican in politics, and himself and family are members of Orthodox Church.

Horner, M. E., lab., Marshalltown.

HUBBARD, THORNTON, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 10; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Madison Co., Ohio, in 1815, where he married Miss Rachel Helphenstine in 1836; she was born in Madison Co., in 1813; the same year they were married they moved to Hardin Co., where they lived seven years; they then moved to Pickaway Co., Ohio, remaining about nine years, when they moved to Champaign Co., Ill., remaining two years; moved from there to this county in 1854; they have five children living—Elizabeth (married J. H. Ham), Melinda J. (married Robert Dent, who was killed in the army; her present husband is John Havens), Harrison (married Miss Haven), Taylor (married Miss M. Butts), Rachel E. (married G. W. Allen). Mr. Hubbard owns 392 acres of land. Republican; he and his family are members of the Christian Church. He has held various local offices; by a life of industry and attention to his business, he has accumulated a liberal property that places him among the well-to-do men of the West.

Hunsche, Fred., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Marshalltown.

KAYS, JOHN, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

Keeler, Anson, far., S. 3; P. O. Marshalltown.

Keeler, Geo., far., S. 10; P. O. Marshalltown.

LANE, L. C., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

Lane, M. A., far., S. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

Lane, O. N., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown.

LANE, R. H., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 86 acres of land; he is a native of Trumbull Co., Ohio; born in 1832; came to this county in 1853. He married Miss Harriett Nelson in this county; she was born in Michigan, on the 28th of Oct., 1833; the names of their children who are living are Ata Mabel (married to J. W. Brown), N. Grant, Harriet E., Fred Earl, Daniel Alonzo; lost three children—John Henry, Mary Louisa, Isaac Augustus. Mr. Lane is Republican in politics, and holds faithful allegiance to that organization; the records show he has held various local offices; he is generous, reasonable, prompt and reliable in all his business relations. May abundant prosperity crown his years with peace.

Lehman, A. S., far., S. 25; P. O. Marshalltown.

Long, I. N., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

LOUCKS, GEORGE L., far., S. 26; P. O. Marshalltown; was born in this township on the 12th of March, 1856. He married Miss Bell Rice in this county on the 27th of December, 1877; she was born in New York on the 27th of March, 1856. They are members of the Congregational Church; politically, Mr. Loucks is a Republican. His father, A. Loucks, was a native of New York; he married Miss Jane Collier; they came to this county in 1844 or 1845, thus becoming one of the pioneer families of Marshall Co.

Lloyd, John, far., S. 34; P. O. Marshalltown.

Lloyd, Joshua, far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown.

McCLEERY, JOSEPH, far., S. 10; P. O. Marshalltown.

McLellan, N., far., S. 33; P. O. Albion.

McMeekin, John, far., S. 3; P. O. Albion.

Maulsby, B., far., S. 26; P. O. Marshalltown.

Maulsby, T., far., S. 26; P. O. Marshalltown.

Mahnsberry, I., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshalltown.

MESSENGER, E. N., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Marshalltown; owns 302½ acres of land; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, on the 28th of Sept., 1821. He married Miss Marrietta Holcomb in Portage Co., on the 19th of May, 1846; she was born in the aforesaid county the 19th of Oct., 1826; they moved to to this county and settled on their present farm in 1855, thus becoming one of the pioneer families in this county; they have two children—Almira E., born in Portage Co., Ohio; she married John B. Clossen in this township on Dec. 30, 1870; he was born in Hanover, Germany, April 30, 1846; came with his father to Lee Co., Ill., in 1850; he remained in Lee Co., Ill., till Jan., 1864. He then enlisted in Co. D, 34th Ill. V. I.; he served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged July 15, 1865; he was in many severe engagements, among them being the battles of Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Rome, Peach Tree, and all through to Atlanta. They live on Sec. 30, Vienna Tp. In politics, Mr. Clossen is a firm Republican. Second child was W. W. Messenger; he married Miss Drusilla Brown; they reside in this township. Mr. E. N. Messinger is Republican in politics. He came to this county with scarcely anything, and he has by his own industry accumulated a large property.

Mills, W. D., far., S. 27; P. O. Marshalltown.

MODLIN, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Henry Co., Ind., July 27, 1839; when he was 10 years of age, his parents moved to Blackford Co., Ind., where they remained until 1856; they then moved to this State, and settled in Grundy Co., where the subject of this sketch remained until 1862, when he went to Story Co., where he married Miss Martha Pearson Jan. 5, 1862; she was born in Henry Co., Ind., Jan. 3, 1844; they remained in Story Co. about two years, when they moved to Grundy Co., remaining there until 1866, when they moved to this county; they have five children—Miss R. R., born in Grundy Feb. 12, 1866; Leonard, born in this county Jan. 29, 1869; Laban, born in this county in 1871; Luther, born Sept. 29, 1873; Mary, born in this county

April 14, 1876. Mr. Modlin owns eighty acres of land. In politics, he is Republican; religiously, he is Liberal, believing in the greatest good for all. His father, Mark Modlin, was a native of Wayne Co., Ind.; he married Miss Mary Radcliffe; they reside in Grundy Co., this State, and are one of the pioneer families of that county. Mrs. Geo. Modlin's father, J. Pearson, was also a native of Indiana; he married Miss Mary Lamb; she at present resides in this county; he died in this county Sept. 2, 1868; they were one of the pioneer families of this State, coming to it in 1851, and having to endure all the privations and hardships that early settlers must undergo in a new and unsettled country.

Moffatt, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Albion.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN, REV., Sec. 3; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Mercer Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1825; attended school at Ellsworth, Ohio, and Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn.; when he attained his majority, he was licensed Methodist Episcopal minister. He married Miss S. M. Price in Mercer Co., Ohio, in 1850; they moved to Jackson Co., this State, in 1854, in which county he labored in a ministerial capacity until 1855; he then was ordained; moved to Davenport and had pastoral charge of Methodist Episcopal Church at that place one year, at the end of which time he moved to Marion, Linn Co., where he had pastoral charge two years; thence to Albion, this county, where he was Pastor until 1860; after this time he labored successively and continuously in Webster City, Hamilton Co., Pleasant Hill Church, Jackson Co., and Andrew, which was the county seat of Jackson at that time; in 1866, he moved on to his farm, which is located on Sec. 3, this township; since he moved here, he has had charge of the church at this place two years. In looking over the records, we find that Mr. Montgomery has held various local offices; he is one of the present Board of Township Trustees. Since his boyhood, his life has been one earnest and persistent effort; he deals honorably and walks uprightly—the most that can be said of any mortal.

Montgomery, J. H., far., S. 36; P. O. Albion.

Montgomery, W., far., S. 34; P. O. Albion.

Moon, G. W., far.; P. O. Marshalltown.

Moon, J. L., far., S. 13; P. O. Marshalltown.

MOORE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1817; in 1847, he moved to Carroll Co., Ill., where he engaged in blacksmithing, which trade he followed several years; he moved from Carroll Co. to this county. He has been married three times; his present wife was Malvina Evans. He owns 165 acres of land in this county, and 200 in Carroll Co., Ill. Religiously and politically, he is independent. He began blacksmithing when he was 18 years of age, with scarcely anything; he has by his own exertion and industry acquired sufficient to insure comfort the balance of his life.

RANDALL, ADALIE, far., S. 25; P. O. Marshalltown.

Reed J., far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

REED, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1823, where he remained until 1846; he then moved to Knox Co., Ill., remaining there until 1854, when he moved to this county, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Marshall Co. He married Miss A. Pangburne, in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1844; she was born in Brown Co., Dec. 13, 1823; they have four children—John, born in Brown Co., Ohio, Nov. 10, 1845; W. S., born in Knox Co., Ill., March 10, 1847; he married Miss Alice Brown; he was in the 44th I. V. I. durthe war of the rebellion; Nelson, born in Knox Co. Ill., Feb. 22, 1852, he married Miss A. Stephens; H. W., born in this county, July 30, 1859. Mr. Reed owns 170 acres of land. Is a stanch Republican, and himself and family are members of the M. E. Church, in which he is a Class Leader. He is always willing to assist in every enterprise in his community, and is faithful to his convictions of right.

ROBINSON, A. A., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Windham Co., Conn., June 1, 1843; in the Spring of 1861, he went to Hartford, remaining there until the Spring of 1865.

He then went to Lee Co., Ill., where he married Miss Mary Jane Colton Jan. 1, 1867; she was born in Hartford Co., Conn.; they have three children—Howard A., Minnie M. and Benjamin F. They moved to this county on their present farm in 1870. Mr. Robinson and family are members of the Congregational Church; he is a Republican in politics. The township records show that he has held various local offices; he was elected Assessor in the Fall of 1875, of which office he has been the incumbent since. He owns 160 acres of land. He takes an active interest in working for the success of whatever he believes to be right. "Success and long life be his reward."

STEWARD, A., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

SANTEE, E. M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1838. Went to Lee Co., Ill., in 1860, where he married Miss Mary Evans in 1866; she was born in Columbia Co., Penn.; they moved to this county in 1868. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Santee enlisted in Co. F, 1st Ill. Light Artillery; served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged. He is a Republican in politics; he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. They own 160 acres of land. There were three of Mr. Santee's brothers in the army—William, who was Surgeon in a Pennsylvania regiment; Willard, who served in a New York regiment, and Joseph who served in a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment; Mrs. Santee had one brother in the army (Mark M. Evans); he served in an Illinois regiment and was promoted through the different grades to that of Captain.

STEWARD, W. H., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Marshalltown; he is a native of Trumbull Co., Ohio; born in 1829; came to this county in 1855; owns 516 acres of land in this township, and a considerable number in Grundy Co., this State. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and is faithful to his principles, and is closely identified with the interests of the county, and the records show that he has served his township in various local offices; in 1872, he was elected a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and in 1873, was elected President of said board, of which office he is still the incumbent. He is social in his nature, benevolent and scrupulously conscientious in what he knows to be right. He married Miss Elizabeth G. Evans, in George Co., Ohio, of which county she was a native; she was born in 1833; they have had seven children—Mary, Martha, Alfred S., Frankie, died at the age of 12 years; Myra, Gracie, William, and Evans; they were all born in this county.

Summers, E. A., far., S. 35; P. O. Marshalltown.

SUMMERS, G. F., teacher, S. 35; born in Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1850; came to Iowa in 1860, and settled in Tama Co.; moved to this county in 1861. Republican.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

Webber, J. M., far., S. 9; P. O. Marshalltown.

Wetherby, E. C., far., S. 11; P. O. Marshalltown.

Wilson, E. L., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

ACKERLY, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Marshalltown.

Adamson, A., far.; P. O. Marshalltown.

Adamson, Jas., far.; P. O. Marshalltown.

BATY, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Marshalltown.

Belmore, Joseph, far., S. 11; P. O. Green Mountain.

Bishop, Cyrus, far., S. 15; P. O. Green Mountain.

BOVEE, MARK, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., April 10, 1836, where he remained until 1854; he then went to California, and followed mining on the North Fork of the American River; he also mined on the Feather River; remained in California until the Summer of 1857; then returned to Caledonia Co., Vt., in which place he married Miss Jane Ann Varnum Jan. 23, 1862; she also was a native of Caledonia Co., Vt.; she was born May 18, 1837; they moved to this county in 1865; they have six children—George M., Phina E., Luella Jane, Flora Ette, Thaddeus F. and Mary S. Mr. Bovee owns 175 acres of land. Is Republican in politics; is one of the present Board of Township Trustees. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

BOVEE, MOSES C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Aug. 23, 1831, where he remained until 1851, when, hearing the glowing reports of the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast, he determined to brave all the dangers and endure all the hardships that were incidental to a gold-seeker's life; he arrived in California and followed mining on the North Branch of the American River, and at a place called Washington Flats, with fair success; he remained in California until 1854; he then returned to his native place, remaining until April, 1855, when he came to this State, and after traveling over the Southern portion of it, located in this county. He married Miss Eliza A. Ferguson, in this county, April 26, 1861; she was born in Decatur Co., Ind., Nov. 28, 1838; they have six children living—Frank L., Helen Elizabeth, Mary Adda, Kattie D., Josephine and Charles. Mr. Bovee owns 320 acres of land, and is Republican in politics.

Bovee, C. J., far., S. 15; P. O. Green Mountain.

Bowler, Alex., far., S. 20; P. O. Marshalltown.

Bower, Webster, far., S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

Bowles, A., far., S. 20; P. O. Marshalltown.

BRADBURY, J. R., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Yorkshire, England, May 9, 1850; at the age of 4 years, his parents came to Knox Co., Ill., where they remained about five years; they then moved to this county, our subject remaining with them. He married Miss Mary Brock in this township Dec. 20, 1873; she was born in Caledonia Co., Vt.; they have one child—Roy, born in this township. Mr. Bradbury is a Republican in politics. He owns 120 acres of land His father, R. Bradbury, was a native of Yorkshire, England. He married Miss Ann Shaw. He died shortly after coming to this county.

Brock, A. H., far., S. 15; P. O. Green Mountain.

Brown, H., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshalltown.

BROCK, JOEL, JR., farmer, S. 26; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Nov. 22, 1836; in the Spring of 1856, he went to Stark Co., Ill., where he remained until the Fall of the same year; he then came to this county. Married Miss Hannah Reed in this county; she was born in Ohio; they have five children—Walton, Henry, Clara, Frederick and Arthur. Mr. Brock owns 101 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics; in religion, he is independent. He has been Constable ten years, and is a member of the present Board of Township Trustees; he has also held various local offices.

BROCK, JOEL, SR., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., in 1807, where he remained until 1851; he then went

California and followed mining on the north fork of the American River until 1853, when he returned to Caledonia Co., Vt.; came West, and settled in this county in the Fall of the same year. He has been married twice; first wife was Jeanette Harvey; they were married in Caledonia Co., Vt., April 15, 1835; she was born Jan. 31, 1818, and died June 1, 1858; second wife was Mary Whitelaw; they were married in Iowa City, this State, in March, 1859; she was born in 1805, and died July 10, 1876. He has four children living—James K., Henrietta (now Mrs. Wm. Wallace), Charles F., and Nettie (now Mrs. M. Conover). Mr. Brock owns 139 acres of land, and is a Republican in politics. He has held several local offices.

Brock, J. K., far.; P. O. Green Mountain.

CHASE, H. L., minister First Cong. Church, Green Mountain.

CHRYSTAL, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Scotland in 1832; came to this country in 1850; lived in Wisconsin fifteen years, and then went to Missouri, remaining there four years, at the end of which time he came to this county. He married Miss Margaret Voss in Wisconsin; she was born in Canada; they have two children—Barbara Belle and Wallace Bruce. Mr. Chrystal owns 123 acres of land. He keeps pure-bred Poland-China hogs for sale. He is Independent in politics.

Clemens, A., Sr., far.; P. O Marshalltown.

Clemmens, A., far.; P. O. Marshalltown.

Clemmens, A., far., S. 18; P. O. Marshalltown.

Clemmens, J., far.; P. O. Marshalltown.

COATES, FRANCIS, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Durham Co., Eng., in 1819; he came to this country in July, 1844, from which time until 1847, he worked in iron works, principally in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Penn.; in 1847, he returned to his native land and worked in the ironworks there and in Scotland until 1848, when he again came to this country and entered the iron works at Pittsburgh, Penn., thence to Newcastle in Lawrence Co., Penn., where he remained four years; in 1854, he came West and traveled over a large portion of this State in search of a location; being satisfied with the natural advantages of this portion of the country, entered a portion of the farm that he now resides on in September of that year; he then returned to Pennsylvania, remaining until the year of 1856; he then moved to this township and began improving his land, which was then a wild prairie; he has kept pace with the growth of the country in improvements and by his energy has made himself a competence; he owns one-half section of land. He married Miss Mary R. Irwin in England, in 1844; she was born in Durham Co., Eng., in 1820; they have had seven children—George, born April 29, 1848; Robert, April 16, 1850; Adda, July 6, 1852; Elizabeth, Dec. 17, 1854; Joseph, April 15, 1858; Francis, Jan. 25, 1859; Mary, April 7, 1863, died Dec. 26, 1866. Politically, Mr. Coats is a Republican. He has held various local offices, and at present writing he holds the office of Secretary of School Board and Township Trustee; his father, Wm. Coats, was a native of Durham Co., Eng. He married Miss M. Piggford. Mrs. Coats' father, George Irwin, was also a native of Durham Co.; he came to this county in 1856; his wife, Mrs. Irwin, died previous to that; he died in this county on April 7, 1866, aged 73 years.

Cooper, A. J., far., S. 29; P. O. Marshalltown.

Crum, J., grocer, S. 34; P. O. Le Grand.

DAY, SPENCER, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

DANN, E., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Kent Co., Eng., Feb. 25, 1826; came to this country in 1840; remained six years in Genesee Co., N. Y., when he left there to seek a home in the Northwest. He settled in Rock Co., Wis., where he married Miss Caroline Ashton April 6, 1850; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 21, 1831; they moved to this county in 1859; they have eleven children—Rosa E., born April 26, 1851; Emmaroy C., born Aug. 12,

1852, died Fe 7, 1869; Grove A., born Sept. 13, 1854; Ernest H., born March 31, 1856; Frank A., Feb. 28, 1858; Flora A., March 11, 1860; Ida May, Oct. 29, 1861; James G., Sept. 28, 1864; Spafford T., March 27, 1867; Charles G., Feb. 7, 1869; Edwin R. J., Dec. 30, 1871. Politically, Mr. Dann has always acted with the Republican party. He owns 130 acres of land. He is Superintendent of Agricultural Products in the Marshall Co. Agricultural Society which position he has occupied for two years previous to this. He has seen the hardships and trials attendant on a pioneer life in the Northwest, and now lives in the full enjoyment of a well-spent and successful life.

Deeter, S., far., S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

DeWitt, Victor, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Marshalltown.

DIEHL, JOHN, far., S. 17; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Adams Co., Penn., in 1857. He married Miss Sarah E. King, in his native county, in 1852; she was born in Indiana in 1833; they moved to this county in 1855; they have six children living—Ellen W., Eugene W., Millard F., George L., Lincoln J. and Edith May. Mr. Diehl owns 200 acres of land. Politically he is a Republican; holds the office of School Treasurer at present writing. By a life of industry Mr. Diehl has placed himself among the well-to-do men of Marshall Co.

DOWNS, T. F., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Racine Co., Wis., April 22, 1843; came to this county about 1860. Married Electa Wallin in this county; they have four children—Willis, Willard, Mattie and Beulah. Mr. Downs owns eighty acres of land; it is nicely located and well improved.

Drary, S. W., far.; P. O. Quarry.

Drury, Rees, far., S. 35; P. O. Marshalltown.

ELLWANGER, CHARLES, far., S. 4; P. O. Marshalltown.

Ellwanger, David, far., S. 4; P. O. Marshalltown.

Englebright, H., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Le Grand.

Ertel, D., far., S. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

FERGUSON, CARVER, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Le Grand.

FERGUSON, NIMROD, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Le Grand; born in Highland Co., O.; when he was about 4 years of age, his parents moved to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., where the subject of this sketch remained until 1853; he then came to this county. Married Miss Jane E. Laughlin in Tama Co., this State, in 1859; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio; they have three children living—Mary E., David N. and Martha Anna. Mr. Ferguson owns 851 acres of land in this county, and 445 acres in Tama Co., this State.

Friesner, David, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Marshalltown.

GLEASON, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Le Grand.

Grist, George, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Marshalltown.

HAUSAFUS, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

Harding, Henry, far., S. 9; P. O. Marshalltown.

Hart, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshalltown.

HOLT, R. D., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Orange Co., Vt., April 2, 1849; when he was about 4 years of age, his parents moved to this county, bringing him with them. Maiden name of his wife was Miss Sarah White; they were married in this county Jan. 17, 1876; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Emory C., born in the county. Mr. Holt owns eighty acres of land; is Republican in politics. His father, Wm. S. Holt, was a native of Vermont; he married Miss Margaret Nelson; they moved to this county in 1854, thus being among the first who settled in Marshall Co.

HOPKINS, JOHN C., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Brown Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1818, where he remained until 1835, when he moved to Putnam Co., Ill., remaining until 1855, when he came to this county. He married Miss Sarah Richie, in La Salle Co., Ill., in 1845; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1825; they have eight children living — George Henry, William Otis, Arethusa E., Nathaniel R., Sarah J., Margaret S., Frederick W. and Eunice O. Mr. Hopkins

has held the office of Township Trustee two terms; he has also been a member of the Board of Supervisors. He owns eighty acres of land.

KAPLE, RAY, carpenter, Sec. 16; P. O. Green Mountain.

Kelly, J. W., far., S. 36; P. O. Le Grand.

LAHYM, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Marshalltown.

LAIRD, A. J., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Nov. 25, 1828, where he remained until 1849; he then went to California and engaged in the mercantile business on the North Fork of the American River; he also had an interest in mines; he followed mining and merchandising on American and Feather Rivers until the Fall of 1852, when he returned to his native county, and engaged in mercantile business there. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Wallace Jan. 1, 1855; she was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Aug. 23, 1836; in 1856, they moved to Greene Co., Wis., remaining until 1859; thence to Janesville, Wis. where they remained until 1856; they then moved to this county, where they have made it their home since; they have two children — Estella May, born in Greene Co., Wis., and George D., born in Janesville, Wis. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church. He owns eighty-six acres of land. He is Secretary of the Marshall Co. Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., and is also Secretary of the School Board and has held the offices of Township Clerk five years and Assessor two years. While in California, he was appointed a member of the first Board of Electors in Placer Co., that State. Mr. Laird always takes an active part in religious and educational matters, and working for the success of whatever is right.

Laird, R. Brace, far., S. 14; P. O. Green Mountain.

LYNCH, T. J., farmer, S. 1; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Washington Co., Md., June 3, 1818. Married Miss N. McCoy, in his native county, Sept. 22, 1844; she was also a native of Washington Co., Md.; she was born March 28, 1848; they remained in Washington Co. until 1855; they then went to Illinois and settled in Ogle Co., where they remained until March, 1865, when they moved to this State and settled on their present farm; they have eight children living—Joseph A. (married Miss S. M. Holland; they reside on Sec. 2, this township), Susan E. (married Wm. Shipton; they reside on Sec. 11, this township), Georgiana (married L. L. Bachus; they reside in Grundy Co., this State), Charles R., John W., Thomas J., Laura A. and Mary T. Mr. Lynch owns 492 acres of land, which is well improved. He is one of the present School Directors, which office he has held a number of years.

MARQUIS, ABNER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

MILLS, LOT, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Marshalltown; born in St. Joseph Co., Ind., in 1842; in 1854, he moved with his parents to this county. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 8th Iowa V. I.; served two years and was honorably discharged; he then re-enlisted in Co. B, 44th I. V. I.; served one hundred days, and was again honorably discharged. Married Miss Elizabeth Bowles, in this county, Nov. 10, 1865; they have four children—Celestine, Ellen, Margaret and Lucinda. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is Republican in politics.

Moon, John M., far. S. 19; P. O. Marshalltown.

Moore, Jacob N., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Marshalltown.

Moor, Wm., far., S. 7; P. O. Marshalltown.

Murry, E., far., S. 34; P. O. Quarry.

Murray, John, far., S. 34; P. O. Quarry.

Murray, V., far., S. 34; P. O. Quarry.

NEIVES, JOHN W., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Marshalltown.

Nicholson, J. B., Marshalltown.

NICHOLSON, J. D., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Ross Co., Ohio, April 25, 1810; in 1822, he moved with his parents to Montgomery Co., Ind., remaining in that county until 1840; he then moved to Cedar Co., this State, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that county; in 1852, he moved from Cedar to this county and settled on his present farm. He married

Miss E. Ketchum Sept. 5, 1833; she was born in Shelby Co., Ky., May 10, 1814; they have had seven children—Joel L., born in Montgomery Co., Ind., in 1835. Married Miss E. J. Shively in this county, March 22, 1860; she was born in Darke Co., Ohio, on the 25th of March, 1842; Martha Ann, born in Indiana, Nov. 21, 1838; she married Edward Thorpe; J. B., born in Cedar Co., this State; he married Miss Ellen Hillery; Joseph K., born in Cedar Co., April 8, 1843; he died Oct. 22, 1874; his wife was Miss Sarah Curtis; Nancy D., born in Cedar Co., April 3, 1845; she married F. Gustafson; Mary, born in Cedar Co., Nov. 15, 1847; she married Rev. L. Hillery; Elizabeth R., born in Cedar Co., March 9, 1850; she married Philip Summons. Mr. Nicholson and family are members of the German Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Republican. Owns 200 acres of land. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in this township, which office he was the occupant of six years; he also was one of the first organizers of school in this vicinity, and was elected a member of the first School Board; he has always done his full share in devising means to insure the educational interests of this school.

Nicholson, J. L., far., S. 21; P. O. Marshalltown.

ORR, DAVID, far., S. 34; P. O. Le Grand.

Orr, John, far., S. 33; P. O. Le Grand.

PARSONS, D. M., far., S. 23; P. O. Marshalltown.

PARSONS, ANDREW, far., S. 23; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 4, 1837; when he was 2 years old, his parents moved to Jay Co., Ind., remaining four years, thence to Darke Co., Ohio, from there to Cedar Co., this State, in 1847, in which county our subject married Miss M. Neiger; she was born in Switzerland; they moved to this county in 1859; they have seven children living—Magdalene, Aldus, Delford, Harriet, Alverda, Bertha May and Baldwin. Mr. Parsons is a stanch Republican; he is the Justice of the Peace in this township at present writing, of which office he has been the incumbent for seven years; he has also held the offices of Township Trustee three years School Director fourteen years. Owns 204½ acres of land. Himself and family are members of the Congregational Church.

Partridge, C., far., S. 16; P. O. Green Mountain.

Pearsons, W., far., S. 25; P. O. Marshalltown.

Pegg, G. R., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshalltown.

POWERS, EPHRAIM, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Orange Co., Vt., May 9, 1828, where he remained until Dec., 1854; they came to this county, remaining here three years; he then returned to Orange Co., Vt. While there he married Miss Jeanette E. Whitehill; they were married in Orleans Co., Jan. 4, 1854; she was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., July 19, 1832; they moved to this county in 1860; they have three children living—Carra J. E., born in Vermont, July 19, 1859; Mabel, born July 31, 1867; Prescott A., born Jan. 23, 1874. Mr. Powers owns eighty-six acres of land. In politics, he is a Republican, being always opposed to slavery; he and his family are members of the Congregational Church. He had two brothers in the army—Joshua and Charles; Joshua was in a New Hampshire regiment; he died while in the service; Charles was in a Vermont regiment, and served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged. Mrs. Powers also had two brothers int he war of the rebellion—Moses and Matthew Whitehill; Moses was killed in battle; Matthew served until the war was over, was honorable discharged, and now resides in Vermont.

Powell, S. H., far., S. 20; P. O. Marshalltown.

QUIN, J. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1811; when he was 4 years of age, his parents moved to Delaware Co. In 1838, our subject being married, he moved to Ohio, and remained in the Buckeye State until 1853; he then moved to this county and located on the farm he now resides on; he has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Catharine Shaneman;

they were married in 1834; she was born in Chester, Penn., March 7, 1813; she died in Miami Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1850; they had four children—Benjamain, born Dec. 29, 1837; Alon, Dec. 23, 1839, died in infancy; Susanna, May 2, 1842. Present wife was Miss Elizabeth Wallon; they were married in this county Oct. 22, 1854; she was born in New Jersey Oct. 3, 1827; when she was 5 years of age she moved with her parents to Lacon Co., Ohio, and from there to this county in 1853; have six children—Angeline, born March 6, 1857, died Aug. 16, 1859; Emiline, (twin to Angeline), March 6, 1857, died May 5, the same year; Mary Jane, Sept. 2, 1859; James M., Oct. 21, 1861, died Feb. 20, 1864; Elizabeth M., March 11, 1865; Minnie A., March 20, 1867, died May 24, 1869. Mr. Quin owns 164½ acres of land. He and family are members of the German Baptist Church. He is a Republican in politics; has held various local offices, though he has never been an aspirant for political honors.

RAUCK, R. D., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Marshalltown.

REED, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Quarry; born in Washington Co., Penn., April 16, 1828. When he was a child his parents moved to Muskingum Co., Ohio, in which county our subject remained until 19 years of age; he then went to Illinois, remaining a short time; came to Van Buren Co., this State, in 1848, thence to this county in 1853; in 1869, he engaged in the mercantile business in Fairfield, Jefferson Co., this State; continued in business until 1874; has held various local offices; he owns 177 acres of land. In politics is a Republican. He married Miss R. Bowles in this county April 26, 1855; she was a native of North Carolina; they have five children—John W., Jennie E., Anna Belle (who married A. A. Tolland), Samuel T. and Tlitha May.

Reynolds, James, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Green Mountain.

Rice, Benjamin, far., S. 10; P. O. Green Mountain.

Rice, Edward, far., S. 10; P. O. Green Mountain.

Riddlebarger, D., far., S. 6; P. O. Green Mountain.

Richie, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Marshalltown.

ROBERTS, JOHN H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Dec. 25, 1843, where he remained until 1861, when he went to California; he followed mining in Nevada Co., California, one year; at the end of that time he went to San Francisco, remaining about six months, at the end of which time he returned to Nevada Co., remaining only a short time, when he went to Virginia City, where he remained until 1865; he then returned to his native State, remaining until 1866, when he went to Syracuse, N. Y., and entered the Commercial College at that place; he came to this county in 1867. Married Miss Sarah F. Powers in Grinnell, Poweshiek Co., this State, Sept. 28, 1870; she was born in Orange Co., Vt., Jan. 23, 1840. Mr. Roberts owns 165 acres of land. In politics, he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, of which church he is Treasurer at present writing.

Roberts, L., far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

ROOSE, HIRAM, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Nov. 12, 1834; when he was 1 year of age, his parents moved to Stark Co., where our subject remained until 1865, when he moved to Christian Co., Ill., where he remained nine years; he then moved to this county. He married Miss Hannah Hamble in Mahoning Co., Ohio; she was born in Columbiana Co.; they have four children—Preston S., Viola May, William H. and Harry H. Mr Roose is a Republican in politics. He owns 127 acres of land in this place, and ninety-six acres in Christian Co., Ill.

SHIPTON, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown.

SAYLOR, LEVI, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., July 21, 1825, where he remained until 1836, when he moved with his parents to Miami Co., Ohio, remaining until the Fall of 1858; he then moved to this county. He has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Sarah Hill; they were married in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1846; she died June

1, 1849; present wife was Elizabeth Stevens; they were married in Miami Co., Ohio, March 11, 1853; she was also a native of Miami Co., Ohio; born Feb. 7, 1830; had one child by first marriage—John H.; by present marriage, seven children—Mary, Sarah (now Mrs. F. Brethbill), Susan (now Mrs. H. Walther), Ellen, Chas. F., Martha Jane and William Lincoln. Mr. Saylor owns 153 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics. Was elected member of County Board of Supervisors, one term, was Justice of the Peace five years, and is a member of the present Board of School Directors.

SMITH, J. W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Quarry; born in Tennessee; lived in the State of Mississippi from his fifth year, until 1862. He then entered the Union Army and served in the 93d Ill. V. I., for two years, and in the 10th I. V. I., one year; he was in many severe battles, the principal ones being Lookout Mountain, Allatoona Pass, Savannah and Columbus. At the close of the war he came to Story Co., this State, remaining until 1870; he then came to this county. He married Miss Laura Hughes in Poweshiek Co., this State, in 1873; she was born in this county; they have two children—Ada Mabel and Maude May. Mr. Smith is Republican in politics.

SMITH, PLATT A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., April 29, 1829; when he was 8 years of age, he moved with his parents to Dutchess Co., N. Y.; when he was 13 years of age, he was admitted to Amenia Seminary, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he pursued his studies for three years; in 1845, he went to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he married Miss Louisa P. Carpenter June 13, 1848; she was a native of Onondaga Co.; in 1851, they moved to St. Joseph Co., Mich., where they remained until 1855, when they moved to this county; they have five children—Emma E., who married Chas. Blodgett; they reside in Marshalltown; Sarah L., Richmond A., Wallace P. and Anna. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Smith enlisted in Co. B, 2d I. V. C., on the 1st of Aug. 1861; was honorably discharged on the 3d of Oct., 1864. He has held various local and township offices, and holds the office of Assessor at present writing; he has also been the Assessor three terms previous to this, and has been Township School Treasurer six years. He owns 198 acres of land. Politically, he acts with the Republican party. Generous by nature and practice, he has always encouraged and liberally aided every scheme that had sufficient merit to claim his consideration.

Snow, A., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Marshalltown.

SOMERS, J. S., farmer and proprietor of the Green Mountain Cheese Factory, Sec. 4 (Factory on Sec. 9); P. O. Green Mountain; born June 17, 1826, in Caledonia Co., Vt., where he remained until 1851, when he determined to seek his fortune in the far-famed Eldorado of the Pacific Coast; arriving in Placer Co., Cal., he followed mining on the North Fork of the American River, successfully for two years, at the end of which time, he returned to his home in Vermont. He married Miss Mary L. Wallace; she was also a native of Caledonia Co., Vt.; she was born Jan. 3, 1831. Moved to this county in March, 1864. Have four children living—Herbert W. (he attends Grinnell College, this State), Alice M., Pearl E. and Florence Belle. In early life, Mr. Somers received a liberal education and taught school several Winter terms in his native county. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. Has held various local offices; is Secretary of the School Board at the present writing. He owns 513 acres of land; is proprietor of the Green Mountain Cheese Factory; he makes only the best cream cheese, and keeps a stock constantly on hand; orders from parties desiring Green Mountain Cheese will be promptly attended to; correspondence solicited. Mr. Somers had two brothers in the army—B. G. and David Somers; both served with distinction in Vermont regiments; David died from disease contracted in the service. Mrs. Wallace had three brothers in the war of the rebellion—William, R. B. and John Wallace; William and John served in Iowa regiments and R. B. served in a

Colorado regiment; all were honorably discharged.

Stapley, Wm., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

Stewart, David, far., S. 21; P. O Marshalltown.

Stewart, Robert, retired minister, Sec. 9; P. O. Green Mountain.

TERRIL, JOHN R., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Marshalltown.

THOMAS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Wales, Nov. 12, 1819; came to this country in Dec., 1841; lived in New York until April, 1842, when he went to New Jersey; thence to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1870, when he moved to Stephenson Co., Ill.; moved from there to this county in Sept., 1864. Married Miss Lydia Hartman; they have seven children living—William H., Jacob H., Elizabeth Ann (now Mrs. Chas. Dunn), John E., Charles W., Mary L. and Ella Lorennie. Mr. Thomas is Republican in politics; has held various local offices; himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Association. He owns 420 acres of land in this county and ninety-two acres in Grundy Co., this State, and is extensively engaged in stock raising.

WHEELER, FRANK M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Marshalltown.

WALLIN, PEARSON, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Sussex Co., N. J., in 1816; Dec. 2, 1831, he moved with his parents to Licking Co., Ohio, remaining until 1853, when they removed to this county. Mr. Wallin has been married three times; his first wife was Miss S. Hepswater; second wife was Eliza Jane Price; his present wife was Martha E. Lackey; they were married in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1850; she was a native of Cumberland Co., Penn. Mr. Wallin owns 222 acres of land. His father, Isaiah Wallin, was a native of New Jersey; he married Charity Pearson; they moved to this county in 1853; he died Jan. 8, 1863, aged 75 years 7 months and 28 days; she died Oct. 24, 1864, aged 69 years 9 months and 1 day.

"Not lost blest, thought but gone before,
Where friends shall meet to part no more."

WALLACE, R. B., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Dec. 26, 1841; he remained in his native county until he was in his 20th year; he then went to Colorado and followed mining with fair success, until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion. Being fired with the martial spirit, he enlisted in Co. K, 1st Colorado Cavalry; served four years and nineteen days; was honorably discharged Oct. 26, 1865. The war ended and our Union saved from dissolution, he returned to Black Hawk, Col., remaining until December, 1868, when he returned to the home of his childhood and remained a little over three years. In 1871, hearing the glowing reports of the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, he determined to try his fortune in them; his success in the Hills was indifferent. He came to this county in 1877; owns 137 acres of land. Is a stanch Republican. He entered the service as private; was promoted Sergeant in 1864.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Feb. 16, 1833; came to this county in 1855. Married Miss Henrietta Brock in this county Dec. 25, 1856; she was also a native of Caledonia Co., Vt.; she was born July 5, 1838; they have three children—Chester P., born April 19, 1858; Lewis H., born July 21, 1865; Edwin G., born July 18, 1870. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Wallace enlisted in Co. B, 2d Iowa V. C., as private; was promoted Corporal; served three years, and was honorably discharged; he participated in many severe engagements; was severely wounded in the battle of Cold Water, Miss. Politically, Mr. Wallace is a stanch Republican. He owns 260 acres of land. His oldest son, Chester P., married Miss Cora Laird in this county May 16, 1878; she was born in Caledonia Co., Vt. Mrs. Wm. Wallace's father, Joel Brock, one of the pioneer settlers of this county, was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., in 1807; he moved to this county in 1853; he has been married twice; his first wife was Miss J. Harvey; they were married April 15, 1835; she was born Jan. 31, 1818, died in this county June 1, 1858; his second wife was Mary Whitelaw; they were

married in Iowa City in 1859; she was born in 1805, died July 10, 1876; Mr. Brock still resides in this township, and is one of the few pioneers of 1853 now remaining.

WEITZELL, JACOB, blacksmith, Sec. 16; P. O. Green Mountain; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1821; at the age of 17, he engaged to learn the blacksmith trade; he worked at his trade in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1844–5–6; in 1847, went to Pittsburgh and helped manufacture wagons for the use of the Government in the Mexican war; in December, 1847, returned to Columbiana Co., Ohio; remained there until 1854, then moved to this county, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the State of Iowa; he settled in Le Grand and engaged in blacksmithing; his was the first blacksmith shop in that place; he remained in Le Grand about three years, at the end of which time, he sold his shop and moved on a farm; he followed farming until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in Co. B, 11th Iowa V. I.; served three years and seventeen days; was honorably discharged Oct. 17, 1864; he was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg, and several other engagements. After being discharged, he returned to this county, remaining until 1866, when he moved to Mahaska Co., remaining there two or three years; thence to Keokuk Co., where he lived until 1869; he then returned to this county, and has made it his home since. He married Miss E. Harrison in Columbiana Co., Ohio, April 4, 1849; she was born March 3, 1820, died Sept. 21, 1869; there are four children living—Mary C., Alfred R., Phœbe H. and Isaac H.

WHITE, WILLIAM L., farmer, S. 10; P. O. Green Mountain; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1838; when he was 5 years of age, his parents moved to Oneida Co., N. Y., where our subject remained until he was 15 years of age; he then went to Otsego Co., remaining about three years, at the end of which time he went to Minnesota, remaining till 1859, when he went to Kansas, where he remained until 1860, when he determined to seek his fortune in the famed land of gold; he followed mining in Eldorado Co., Cal., until 1861; he then enlisted in Co. K, 2d Regt. Cal. Cav.; served three years; was in several engagements; after his term of service expired, he was honorably discharged; he returned to California, remaining till the Spring of 1866, when he came to this county. He married Mrs. Holt; her maiden name was Adelia C. Alden; she was born in Warren Co., Ill. Mr. White owns eighty acres of land. Politically, he is a Republican.

Wilkinson, Lepribette, far., S. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

Williams, Daniel, far., S. 4; P. O. Marshalltown.

WISE, JACOB, far., S. 11; P. O. Marrhalltown; born in Baden, Germany, in 1831; came to this country in 1853; remained in Broomfield, N. J., one year, then went to St. Louis, Mo., remaining about four months; thence to Kendall Co., Ill., where he married Miss Annie Coleman in 1858; she was a native of Hesse, Germany; she was born in 1838; they moved to this county in 1865; they have eight children — Henry, Mary E. John P., Emma, Anna, Florence Bismark and George. Mr. Wise owns 120 acres of land. Politically, he is a Republican; is independent in religion.

Wollin, James, far., S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

Wollin, Joseph, far., S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

YETLEG, GEORGE, far., S. 10; P. O. Green Mountain.

Yetleg, John, far.; P. O. Marshalltown.

IOWA TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, CYRUS, carpenter Albion.

AMEY, A., farmer, Sec 25; P. O. Albion; born in Indiana in 1836; came to this county in 1848; owns 285 acres of land. He married Miss Almira Mosier in 1854; she was born in North Carolina; has eleven children—Sorralina, Mary E., Jacob, Elvin, Sarah A., Orrilla, Rosetta, Nancy, Annie Clara and Leonard.

Arney, I. R., farmer, Albion.

ARNEY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Albion; born in Indiana in 1828; came to this county Oct. 21, 1851; owns 240 acres of land. He married Miss Huldah A. Hauser in 1849; she was born in Owen Co., Ind.; has six children—George W., Parmelia C., Albert L., Eliza E., Viola E. and Effie M.; lost one son—Thomas L.

Arney, S., far., S. 35; P. O. Albion.

ARNEY, W., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Albion; born in Indiana in 1831; came to this county in Oct., 1850; owns 313 acres of land. Has held the office of School Director. He married Miss Elizabeth Boyles in 1849; she was born in Indiana; has seven children—Nancy A., Hannah P., Eliza A., Elkanah B., Elmer S., Julietta and Willie W.; lost one daughter—Sarah J.

Augustine, A. P., farmer; P. O. Albion.

Augustine, J. H., far., S. 8; P. O. Albion.

Anderson, farmer, Sec. 33.

BALLARD, C. C., far., S. 26; P. O. Albion.

BALLARD, PHILIP, farmer, S. 26; P. O. Albion; born in Warren Co., Ky., in 1802; he removed to Indiana in 1813, and to Illinois in 1829, and to this county in 1848, having first visited the county in 1846; he owns 243 acres of land. Has held the office of Township Trustee. He married Miss Elizabeth Parks Feb. 2, 1822; she was born in Clark Co., Ind., and died June 16, 1852; had six children—Lurenia, Harriet, Nancy, Charles, Milton and Jasper; lost three Sylvia, Rebecca and Sarah.

Ballard, P., Jr., far. S. 6; P. O. Albion.

Bartlett, A. C., farmer; P. O. Albion.

BEEDLE, J. M., blacksmith, Albion; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1830; came to this county in 1865. He married Miss Eliza J. Johns in 1854; she was born in Ohio; has two children—Willie E. and Harry A.

Beeson, J. C. far., S. 29; P. O. Albion.

Beeson, M., grocer, Albion.

Bevins, J. V., far.; P. O. Albion.

Binford, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Albion.

Brigham, H., hardware dealer, Albion.

CAMPBELL, W. H., fruit grower, Albion.

Collins, S., far., S. 25; P. O. Albion.

Cable, Wm., grocer, Albion.

Collins, T. G., far., S. 31; P. O. Albion.

CRIPPS, J. B., fruit grower and nurseryman, Albion; born in Venango Co., Penn., April 8, 1826; came to this county in October, 1856; previous to his removal to this county, he lived in Kentucky, and left the State on account of the institution of slavery. He married Miss Lizzie G. Humlong in 1856; she was born in Kentucky and died in 1870; he afterward married A. C. Montgomery in 1872; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; has two children—Eliza M. and Laura E.

Crookshanks, B. M., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Albion.

Cross, David C., hardware dealer, Albion.

Cowgill, G. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Albion.

CUNNINGHAM, J. E., blacksmith, Albion; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1825; lived twelve years in Linn Co., previous to his coming to this county in June, 1864. Has held office of Town Trustee eight years. He married Mary A. Johns in 1848; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, and died in January, 1869; he afterward married Eliza Sawyer, who was born in New York; she died in 1870; he married for his third wife Mary Reusch in 1871; she was born in Germany; has three children—Florence, Ernest and Grace L.

DAWSON, SAMUEL, far., S. 26; P. O. Albion.

DANIELS, JOHN, carpenter and builder, Albion; born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1833; came to this county in

1867. Has served as member of City Council and School Director. He married Lovina Tenny in 1855; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn.; has five children—Mansfield, Jesse, Mary, Ross and Elvira.

Degrote S., shoemaker, Albion.

DENBOW, JOHN, farmer, S. 36; P. O. Albion; born in Knox Co., Ill., in 1837; came to this county in 1852; owns 34½ acres. He enlisted in the 32d Iowa V. I., in the late war, and served three years, and was in nearly all the battles in which the regiment was engaged. He married Miss Emily Melton in 1858; she was born in Knox Co., Ill., and died in 1864; he afterward married Miss Sarah Melton in 1867; she was born in Knox Co., Ill.; has two children—Sylvester and Harvey J.

DENBOW, WILLIAM, physician and veterinary surgeon, Sec. 31; P. O. Albion; born in Knox Co., Ill., Dec. 6, 1830; came to this county April 4, 1853; owns eighty acres of land. Has held the office of Town Trustee, Assessor and Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Elizabeth Tate in 1850; she was born in Indiana; has four children—Curtis, Sylvanus, Lenora Ellen and Emory.

Delano, E. N., far., S. 31; P. O. Albion.

Dennis, I., far., S. 31; P. O. Albion.

Dent, D., far., S. 35; P. O. Albion.

Dever, D. S., blacksmith, Albion.

Dunham, John, Road Supervisor, Albion.

EMES, HENRY, ret. far., Albion.

DALLAS, WM., attorney, Albion.

Ferguson, S. C., plasterer, Albion.

FRALEY, J. D., far. S. 33; P. O. Albion; born in Indiana in 1850; came to this county in 1863; owns 120 acres. He married Miss Lou. Hobbs in 1872; she was born in this county; has one son.

GARVER, A. A., far., S. 6; P. O. Albion.

Grubber, John, shoemaker, Albion.

HAMILTON, A., laborer, Albion.

Hamlin, Jas., far., S. 31; P. O. Albion.

Harsha, A. J., retired, Albion.

HASTINGS, OBED, farmer, S. 9; P. O. Albion; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1815; he removed with his parents to Massachusetts, where he remained for a number of years, and in 1850, removed to Illinois, where he remained three years, coming to this county in 1853; he owns 145 acres of land. He married Mrs. Mary J. Woods (whose maiden name was Woods); she was born in Ohio; has two children—Fred and William Penn. Mrs. Hastings has four children by previous marriage—Rollin, David, Catharine and Sarah Woods.

Hauser, Geo., far., S. 36; P. O. Albion.

Hauser, Jacob, far., S. 26; P. O. Albion.

Hauser, L., far. S. 31; P. O. Albion.

Heacock, J. U., far., S. 5; P. O. Albion.

Hendong, F., far., S. 31; P. O. Albion.

HOBBS, JOHN B., farmer, S. 8; P. O. Albion; born in Lee Co., Va., in 1812; emigrated to Indiana and lived there eight years, removing to Washington Co., Iowa, in 1840, and, in 1850, came to this county; owns 157 acres of land. He was the first County Judge of Marshall Co. He married Miss Emily Hasty in 1839; she was born in Kentucky; has six children—Sarah J., Oscar, Milton, Lois A., Charlie P. and John F.; lost two—Harriet M. and Albert W.; the latter died from disease contracted in the army.

Hobbs, Milton D., far., S. 8; P. O. Albion.

HOUGHTON, G. W., farmer, S. 5; P. O. Albion; born in Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., in 1835; came to this county in 1866; owns 124 acres. Has held the office of School Director. He married Miss Clarinda Tender, who was born in Essex Co., N. Y.; have three children—Frank H., Lydia M. and Fred G.

Houghton, M. B., far., S. 5; P. O. Albion.

Howell, Nicholas, retired, Albion.

HUMLONG, GEORGE, farmer, S. 31; P. O. Albion; born in Kentucky in 1845; came to this county in 1861; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Loa Millen in 1868; she was born in Massachusetts; have one child—Annetta.

Hussey, M. J., far., S. 30; P. O. Albion.

INGLEDUE, A., retired farmer, Albion.

JAMISON, C. H., guard at Penitentiary.

Juit, W., far., S. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

KETCHAM, L., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Albion; born in Kentucky in 1820; came to this county in 1850; owns 173 acres of land. Has held the office of Town Trustee. He married Lucinda Dean in 1849; she was born in Indiana; have two children—Leah A. and Rosette J.

LAMB, J. H., carpenter. Albion.
Larrison, F., plasterer, Albion.
Launsberry, C., far.; P. O. Albion.
Lewis, E., physician. Albion.
Long, V., Albion.

LOUCKS, ADAM, retired farmer; P. O. Albion; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1818; lived eight years in Michigan, and May 18, 1855, came to this county; he owns 163 acres of land; he was one of the earliest settlers in the locality where he settled; the first year broke prairie and planted sod corn, and obtained fifty bushels per acre without any cultivation; he has always taken great interest in educational matters, and is a firm and earnest supporter of the M. E. Church, with which he is connected. He married Miss Jane Collier Dec. 25, 1838; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y.; have ten children—Henry, James, Clark, John, Bradley, Agnes, Cordelia, George, Collier and Kizzie.

MARSHALL, H., school teacher; Albion.

McCOY, JOHN, carpenter and farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Albion; born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 16, 1824; came to this county Sept. 6, 1854; owns forty acres of land. He enlisted in the 32d I. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, and served two years and nine months. Has held the office of Town Trustee. He married Miss Elizabeth Winget Nov. 29, 1849; she was born in Washington Co., Penn.; have five children—Homer I., Elmus M., John C. Fremont, Mary F. I. and Cora Belle.

McKIBBEN, J. H., farmer. Sec. 29; P. O. Albion; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1843; came to this county in 1865; owns 280 acres of land. He married Miss Cynthia Shannon in 1865; she was born in Ohio; have seven children—James F., George W., Thos. F., Matthew W., Francis R., Mary E. and baby.

McRILL, R., physician. Sec. 1; P. O. Albion; born in Ohio Oct. 18, 1818; came to this county in 1855; has practiced his profession twenty-six years; owns 278 acres of land. He married Miss L. Bear in 1842; she was born in Virginia; have two children—John B. and Elkanah B.; lost one son—Robert B.

MARSH, J. H., druggist and dealer in paints, oils and glass, Albion; born in Columbia Co., Ohio, in 1814; came to this county in 1859; owns ninety-six acres of land; has served as County Supervisor. He married Emily J. Armstrong in 1841; she was born in Ohio, and died in 1860; he afterward married Hannah Griffith in 1862; she was born in Washington Co., Penn.; have four children by first marriage—Theodore P., L. Evaline, Philena and Wilmer L.

Martin, W., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Albion.

MILLER, CHARLES, farmer, S. 6; P. O. Albion; born in Grayson Co., Ky., in 1824; came to this State in 1836, and to this county in 1852; owns 188 acres of land. He married Miss Lydia Miller in 1847; she was born in Kentucky, and died in 1856. He afterward married Deborah Miller in 1857; she was born in Illinois, and died in 1873. Has two children—Mary A. and James W., by first marriage, and six by the second—Nancy E., Lucretia E., Ruth, John F., Francis M. and Valonia; lost four.

Miller, G. S., far., S. 36; P. O. Albion.
Mishler, J., far.; P. O. Albion.
Mitchell, J., wagon maker, Albion.
Modlin, J. W., wagon maker, Albion.
Moffatt, A. C., far., S. 4; P. O. Albion.
Myers, A., butcher, Albion.
Myers, J. B., far., S. 5; P. O. Albion.

PATTON, G., far. and fruit grower, Albion.

Patton, W. L., grain, stock and lumber dealer, Albion.
Patrick, H. S., attorney, Albion.
Philbrick, N., carpenter, Albion.

POST, W. D., grain and lumber dealer, Albion; born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1846; came to this county in Dec., 1849. He enlisted in the 163d Ohio V. I., in the late war. He married Miss M. M. Story in 1868; she was born in Crawford Co., Ohio; has two children

SMITH, WM. C., HON., born near Mt. Pleasant, Belmont Co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1823; lived there until he was 6 years of age, then moved to Georgetown, Harrison Co., Ohio, where he resided four years; then went to Salem, Jefferson Co., Ohio, and lived there two years; from Salem he moved to Coshocton, where he remained three years; then emigrated to Owen Co., Ind.; after nine years' residence there, he came to Jasper Co., Iowa, arriving there in 1847; in April, 1848, he came to Marshall Co.; assisted to build the first house on Timber Creek in that month; in September, 1848, he settled in this county; he was engaged in farming and teaching school before coming to Iowa; after coming here, he taught school, engaged in farming and preached considerably (the Judge is a minister of the Christian Church). He was elected Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners in August, 1849; served in that capacity until the Board of Commissioners was abolished, in August, 1851; he became Clerk of the District Court in April, 1850; in April, 1853, he was elected County Judge; held that office continuously until Jan. 1, 1860; he was member of the Board of Supervisors from January, 1863, to January, 1875; he was the first Postmaster in Marshall Co.; appointed in August, 1850; the post office was Timber Creek; he held that position until he moved to Marietta, in April, 1853; in the Fall of that year, he was appointed Postmaster of Marietta, and held that office several years; he was Enrolling Officer and Deputy U. S. Marshal from the Spring of 1863 until the close of the war; he served as Justice of the Peace in Timber Creek Tp. From 1862 to 1875, he resided in Timber Creek Tp. He was Pastor of the Christian Church at Clemons' Grove one year; since then, he has resided in Albion, engaged in mercantile business. In 1870, he served as Deputy U. S. Marshal for taking the census of the south half of Marshall Co. He married Amanda Jane Cooper Oct. 16, 1843; she was born in Pulaski Co., Ky., Feb. 24, 1829; they have four children—Newton F., born April 16, 1848; Albert W., born Dec. 8, 1855; Maggie A., born May 5, 1857, and Alice A., born Dec. 26, 1869.

—Edna Z. and Lillian I.; lost one son —Leland D.

Pool, R., far., S. 26; P. O. Albion.

RANDOLPH, D. W., grocer, Albion.

RAMSEY, J. G., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Albion; born in Highland Co., Ohio, Nov. 4, 1852; came to this county in 1860; owns forty acres of land. His father, James Ramsey, was born in Virginia, and at an early age, removed to Ohio, where he lived until his removal to this county in 1860. He died in 1862. His mother still survives.

Roberts, H. C., warehouseman, Albion.

Rogers, A. C., grocer, Albion.

Rolston, John, far., S. 32; P. O. Albion.

Rolston, J. B., grain, stock and lumber dealer, Albion.

ROLSTON, JESSE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Albion; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1836; came to this county in in 1859; owns eighty acres. Has held the office of Secretary of the School Board. He enlisted in the 32d Iowa V. I. in the late war, and served two years and eleven months. He married Miss Catherine Melton in 1860; she was born in Iowa, and died in February, 1868; he afterward married Miss Elizabeth Ramsey in 1869; she was born in Highland Co., Ohio; has one child by first marriage—Jennie M., and five by second marriage—Dora B., Lenora D., Gertie M., Susan and Nellie J.; lost one son—Charles T.

Richey, Simon, physician, Albion.

Rundolph, D. B., merchant, Albion.

SHOEMAKER, G. J., inventor, Albion.

Shoemaker, Joseph, grocer, Albion.

SPINDLER, T. J., farmer Sec. 1; P. O. Albion; born in Allegheny Co., Penn., July 4, 1831; came to this county April 20, 1855; owns 33½ acres. Has held the offices of Town Clerk and Assessor ten years. He enlisted in the 32d Iowa V. I. in the late war, and served until discharged on account of disability. He married Miss Anna Wiltfong in 1860; she was born in Michigan; has three children—Inez, Evelyn and Jennie; lost two—Emery A. and Junia.

STANLY, A., miller, Sec. 1; P. O. Albion; born in Ohio in 1826; came to this county in 1857; he is proprietor of Stanley's Mill, which was built in 1876; has three run of stone, with facility for five run; present capacity, 150 bushels of wheat per day. He married Isabel Stanley in 1857; she was born in Ohio and died in 1858; he afterward married Edith Marsh, in 1864; she was born in Ohio; has one child by first marriage.

SWEARINGEN, THOS., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 1; P. O. Albion; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Sept. 27, 1826; in 1834, he removed to Ohio, and came to this county in 1855; he owns 780 acres of land. He married Miss Amanda E. Dunlap in 1853; she was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 23, 1830; has nine children—Alice A., Jessie B., Ida M., Myrtie I., Chubbie A., Maggie, Emmet L., Frank T. and Raymond G.

TEBB, JAMES, shoemaker, Albion.

Thurston, Wm., warehouseman, Albion.

Treadway, A. F., coal and lime dlr., Albion.

Tripp, Stephen, retired, Albion.

Troutman, E., far., S. 32; P. O. Albion.

Troutman, Geo., merchant, Albion.

TUCKER, T. W., farmer, stock raiser and fruit grower, Sec. 1; P. O. Albion; born in Beaver Co., Penn., in 1831; he removed to Indiana in 1839, and came to this county in 1856; owns 375 acres of land; a portion of the time since he came to this county, has been occupied in teaching. He has served as County Superintendent of Schools. He married Miss Sarah Van Vracken in 1866; she was born in New York; has three children—Anna E., S. Eleanor and baby.

Turner, A. T., far., S. 5; P. O. Albion.

WALDEN, FREEMAN, Pastor Christian Church, Albion.

Walden, F., Pastor Disciples Church, Albion.

Walker, Wm. E., house mover, Albion.

Waters, G. M., far., S. 32; P. O. Albion.

Way, D. B., harness maker, Albion.

Whealen, F. S., far., S. 9; P. O. Albion.

Wheeler, Gideon, merchant, Albion.

Wheeler, Wm. C., grocer, Albion.

Wheeler, Wm., farmer; P. O. Albion.

Williamson, Wm., teamster, Albion.

WORCESTER, DAVID, retired, Albion; born in New Hampshire; came to this county in 1861.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

ARMSTRONG, ROBERT

BAGLEY, J. H., farmer, S. 4; P. O. State Centre.

Beehley, David, far., S. 5; P.O. Lamoille.

Brandt, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Newton.

BROWN, J. G., farmer, S. 23; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Fulton Co., Ill., in 1839; located in this county in 1871. Married Miss Annie M. Negely in 1866; she was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1842; she is a member of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican. Was Supervisor three years. He owns 840 acres of land, worth $25 per acre. Enlisted in the 55th Ill. V. I., Oct., 1861; re-enlisted as veteran in 1864; discharged in Aug., 1865; 'was Sergt. Major of his regiment; he never lost from duty but one day during his four years service; was never wounded or captured; went with Sherman on his march to the sea.

CLARK, H. B., far., S. 6; P. O. State Centre.

Conklin, J. & A., fars., S. 3; P. O. Marshalltown.

Coppersmith, L., far., S. 26; P. O. Lamoille.

CRAMER, A. J., farmer, S. 24; P. O. Laurel; born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1833; located in this county in 1865. Married Mrs. Mary J. Bell (maiden name Hawley) in 1869; she was born in Indiana; they have one child—Cora E., born July 8, 1875; she had four children by a former marriage—Samuel C., Ennels D., William D. and Harry L. She is a Methodist. Mr. C. is a Democrat. Enlisted in the 29th Ill. V. I., Co. C, in 1864; served to the close of the war; mustered out at Camp McC———, Davenport, Iowa. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

Crawford, J. C., far., S. 19; P. O. State Centre.

DAMMIN, FRED, far., S. 25; P. O. Marshalltown.

Dammin, Martin, far., S. 26; P. O. Marshalltown.

DANNEN, GEORGE, farmer, S. 11; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Germany in 1842; located in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1866, and in this county in 1873. Married Henrietta Smith in 1870; she was born in Germany in 1845; they two children—Benjamin J., born Jan. 31, 1871, and Jacob, born Aug. 16, 1873. Republican in politics. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

EIBS, TWIGEN, farmer, S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Germany in 1835; came to this county in 1864. Married Doris Plandall in 1862; she was born in Germany; have six children—Annie, Emma, Matt, Mary, Renhardt and Rudolph. Are Lutherans. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

EMMERT, WILLIAM H., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Newton; born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1849, located in this county in 1876. Married Miss Mary A. Hancock in 1870; she was born in 1848 in Jefferson Co., Penn.; have two boys—George P., born Dec. 19, 1871, and Wm. Austin, born May 23, 1873. Are members of the M. E Church, of which he is Steward; Democratic in politics. Road Supervisor. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

FORBES, E., far., S. 14; P. O. State Centre.

GIFFORD, A. F., far., S. 25; P. O. Marshalltown.

GOWDY, JAMES S., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Clark Co., Ohio, Jan. 28, 1827; moved to Henderson Co., Ill., in the Fall of 1858, and located in this county in 1870. Married Agnes E. Anderson in 1852; she was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1829; their children are J. Riley, born Nov. 29, 1854; Jennie, Dec. 8, 1859; Lizzie B., Nov. 21, 1862; Robert S., March 9, 1869. Are members of the Congregational Church, of which he is Treasurer; has also been Township Treasurer five years, and is Justice of the Peace the present term. Owns 440 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

Gowdy, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Marshalltown.

GOWDY, J. RILEY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Henderson Co., Ill., in 1854; located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Sophrona Smith in 1876; she was born in Muscatine Co., Iowa, in 1852. They are members of the Congregational Church, of which he is Secretary. He is Township Constable. He rents seventy acres from his father, James S. Gowdy.

HARMON, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Newton.

HALL, A. B., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1839; located in this county in 1857. Married Miss Mercy J. Wheeler in 1861; she was born in Ohio in 1841; children—William J., born Sept. 3, 1864; Jacob E., Oct. 27, 1867; Violetta I., March 3, 1869; Laura E., Aug. 31, 1872; Mary E., Sept. 13, 1873; Le Roy E., Nov. 13, 1876. He rents from his uncle 200 acres of land.

Healey, J. B., far., S. 29; P. O. Newton.

JORDAN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. State Centre; born in County Down, Ireland, in 1828; came to this country in 1856, and located in this county in 1871. Married Mary Ennis in 1856; she was born in Ireland; have four children living—Jabez, Emma, Carson and Charles. Are members of the M. E. Church; he is Republican. School Director. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

KLANENBURG, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Newton.

KETTNER, A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Newton; born in Clinton Co., Penn., in 1825; moved to Keokuk Co., Iowa, in 1869, and located in this county in 1871. Married Mary Gladfetter in 1844; she was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1825; they have seven children—Elizabeth J., Mary R., Almira, Susan C., Harvey A., Francis A. and Richard D. Mr. Kettner is Independent in politics. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

Klatt, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Marshalltown.

Knoll, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Lamoille.

KOBBE, CLEMENS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Germany in 1842. Married Kate Lampker in 1855; she was also born in Germany; their children Joseph, Henry, Bernard, Herman, Clemens, John and Mary, were born in this country. They are Catholics; he is a Democrat. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

KROENER, C., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. State Centre; born in Germany in 1836; came to this country in 1851, and located in Ogle Co., Ill., and in this county in 1869. He married Julia Smith in 1859; she was born in Germany in 1834; have four children—Henrietta, born May 15, 1861; George W., born July 4, 1866; Kate, born Sept. 25, 1867; Christine, born Aug. 6, 1869. Are members of the Evangelical Association of which he is an active member and principal official in this locality; he owns 400 acres of land, valued at $15,000. He enlisted in the 15th Ill. V. I., Co. F, and served with his command to the close of the war; he was present at the grand review in Washington; mustered out at close of war.

LEINS, M., far., S. 35; P. O. Newton.

LEAMER, W. B., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Newton; born in Blair Co., Penn., in 1830; moved to Scott Co., Ill., in 1857, and to this county in 1872. He married Bridget A. McKinney in 1855; she was born in Cambria Co., Penn., in 1845; have eight children—James H., born July 1, 1856; Louis, born Dec. 6, 1857; Ida May, born May 2, 1859; Ada May, born Jan. 24, 1861; Charles W., born Oct. 12, 1865; Sarah E., born June 21, 1869; Susan C., born Oct. 24, 1871; John Thomas, born June 12, 1875. Mr. Leamer is a Republican. School Director. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. He enlisted in 2d I. V. C., Co. C, Aug., 1861; mustered out Oct., 1864; served with his regiment and never missed duty.

Lemker, H., far., S. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

MEZEN, ——— far., 34; P. O. Newton.

McCOMBS, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lamoille; born in Harrison Co., Ohio., in 1840; moved to Mahaska Co., Iowa in 1865, and to this county in 1877. Married Sarah L. Lukans in

1864; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1833; have three children—Edgar C., born Sept. 11, 1866; Reason W., born May 17, 1868; Warren L., born Sept. 23, 1870. Mrs. McCombs is a member of the Friends' Society; Mr. McC. is Independent in politics. He owns sixty acres of land in Mahaska Co., Iowa, worth $40 per acre, and rents 100 acres in this county.

McMAHON, DANIEL S., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Newton; born in Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1847; moved to this county in 1876. Married Miss Sarah E. Morrison in 1873; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1849; they have one child—Clinton E., born Nov. 28, 1876; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

MEALMAN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Newton; born in Rock Island Co., Ill., in 1851; located in this county in 1877. Married Mary E. Parks in 1875; she was born in Henry Co., Ill., in 1860; they have two children—Nettie May, born July 23, 1876; David A., born Jan. 27, 1878. He owns 120 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

Morris, H., far., S. 18; P. O. Newton.

NASON, S., far. S. 16; P. O. State Centre.

Nevil, B., far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown.

Northrop, J., far., S. 32; P. O. Newton.

OTTE, H., far, S. 25; P. O. Newton.

OWINGS, THOMAS C., farmer, S. 14; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Carroll Co., Ill., in 1851; located in this county in 1867. Married Miss Sarah J. Ashworth in 1872; she was born in Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1852; they have two children—George L., born Aug. 11, 1873; Scott, born July 15, 1875. Mrs. O. is a member of the Congregational Church; he is a Republican, owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre

Owings, William, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Marshalltown.

PETERSNE & HANSON, farmers, Sec. 2; P. O. Lamoille.

PHILLIPS, AMOS, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Erie Co., Ohio, in 1847; located in this county in 1854. Married Miss Mary Densel in 1876; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have one child born May 16, 1878. He is a Republican. He owns 160 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, worth $30 per acre.

Phillips, G., far., S. 20; P. O. Lamoille.

Phillips, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Newton.

Pul, Oto, far., S. 16; P. O. Lamoille.

Pyfer, J. S., far., S. 16; P. O. Lamoille.

RHODES, I. A., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Marshalltown.

Rogers, M., far., S. 1; P. O. Marshalltown.

SECOR, W. S., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Newton.

SEE, C. B., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. State Centre; born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1833; moved to South Bend, Ind., in 1839, thence to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1845; thence to Green Lake Co., Wis., in 1847; thence to Eau Claire in 1854, to Minnesota in 1871, and located in this county in 1874. Married Parmelia A. Emerick in 1858; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y.; have two children—Fanny, born Oct. 13, 1860; Forrest W., born Jan. 30, 1868. Mrs. C. is a Methodist. He is a Republican. He cultivates 320 acres.

SHEARER, PETER, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lamoille; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., in 1824; moved to Marshall Co., Ill., in 1864, and located in this county in 1869. Married Miss Nancy Somers in 1851; she was born in same county in 1829; have four children—Frank D., born Jan. 10, 1852; Carrie J., Aug. 1, 1853; Emma L., Aug. 18, 1855; William R., July 26, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican. He was Justice of the Peace ten years in Vermont and six years in this county; he owns 160 acres of land, with nice improvements, groves, etc., worth $40 per acre.

SHEARER, THOMAS J., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown; was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., in 1833; went to California in 1854, and returned to Vermont in 1858; moved to Marshall Co., Ill., in 1868, and located in this county in Jan., 1869. Married Miss Caroline Somers in 1860; she was born in the same county in Vermont in 1837; have four children—Alice M., born Oct.

29, 1862; Louisa M., March 27, 1864; Katie A., Oct. 25, 1868; Nancy I., Feb. 5, 1875. Are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. S. is a Republican and is President of the School Board of Directors. He owns 160 acres of land worth $35 per acre.

SIMONTON, J. L., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Portland, Me., in 1833; moved to La Salle Co., Ill., in 1852, thence to Henry Co., in 1853, and located in this county in 1868. He married Miss Lydia D. Chichester in 1865; she was born in Suffolk Co., N. Y., in 1839; their children are Eliphalet C., born May 16, 1867; Mary J., Aug. 26, 1869; Annie B., Sept. 9, 1873; Lucy E., Oct. 21, 1877. Are Free-Will Baptists; Republican. Owns 100 acres of land with $40 per acre.

SOORHOLZ, JOHN, farmer, S. 9; P. O. State Centre; born in Germany in1856; came to this country in 1854, and located in this county in 1869. Married Katie Smith in 1858; she was born in Germany; their children are Katie, born Sept. 8, 1860; Claus, May 4, 1862; John, Nov. 16, 1871; he owns 160 acres of land, with good improvements, worth $35 per acre.

Strow, Wm. J., far., S. 34; P. O. Newton.

TIGGES, WILLIAM, farmer, S. 13; P. O. Marshalltown.

THOMAS, HENRY (deceased); born in Canada; located in this country when a boy. Married Lucretia Register in 1850; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1833; has five children—William, born Dec. 30, 1852; Mary E., Jan. 27, 1854; Sarah J., April 14, 1857; Amasa, Dec. 28, 1859; Louis H., March 19, 1861. Mr. Thomas enlisted Aug., 1861, in the 7th I. V. I., Co. D. He was killed in action at the battle of Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and present at the capture of the City of Mexico, under Gen. James Shields. William Thomas, oldest son of Henry, is a Republican. Owns 160 acres, worth $20 per acre.

TIGGES, FREDERICK, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Germany, 1834; came to this county in 1856. Married Rosania Stroburg in 1863; she was born in Germany; have seven children—Mary, born Nov. 4, 1864; William, April 29, 1866; Fred, July —, 1870; Emma, July 2, 1871; Henry, Feb. 3, 1872; Augusta, April 18, 1874; August, Jan. 7, 1877. Are Lutherans; Democrat. He owns 200 acres, valued at $40 per acre.

TUCKER, JOHN H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. State Centre; born in New Hampshire in 1828; located in this county in 1877. Married Mrs. Josephine Spaulding (maiden name Baldwin) in 1876; she was born in New York in 1845; one child—Harley, born July 28, 1877; Mrs. Tucker has three children by a former marriage—Eva Spaulding, born March 15, 1868; Shellie, Nov. 14, 1870; Katie, May 24, 1873. Mr. Tucker is a Democrat. Owns 150 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

VANBUSKIRK, W., far., S. 21; P. O. Lamoille.

WALTENEGER, JACOB, far., S. 20; P. O. Newton.

WALLACE, E. L., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. State Centre; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1841; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1844; thence to this county in 1871. Married Clara B. Waltemyre in 1869; she was born in the same county in 1848; have two children—Frank H., born Nov. 9, 1870; Charles A., May 9, 1873. Republican. Owns 186⅔ acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. He enlisted in the 92d Ill. M. I., Co. D, in August, 1862; wounded at Tunnell Hill, Ga., Sept. 17, 1864; made the march with Sherman to the sea, and did not lose a day's duty during his term of enlistment; was mustered out at the close of the war.

Warden, R. A., far., S. 23; P. O. Marshalltown.

WENSEL, WM. L. M., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. State Centre; born Feb. 25, 1825, in Lycoming Co., Penn.; in 1866, came to Marshall Co., Iowa, and to his present farm; he owns 480 acres, valued at $40 per acre. Married Margaret Smith Feb. 8, 1849; she was born Feb. 8, 1828, in Lebanon Co., Penn.; have six children—George W., Franklin J., Lewis C., Flora, Charles and

Kate. Enlisted, in 1861, in Co. E, 5th Penn. V. I.; served three months, and was honorably discharged. Mr. W. has held about all the township offices. Are members of the German Reformed Church.

Wing, Geo. P., far., S. 30; P. O. Marshalltown.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, N. B., far., S. 1; P. O. Timber Creek.

AULT, DANIEL B., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Gilman; born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Feb. 23, 1852; came to this county in 1869; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; he is the son of Noah Hampton Ault, who was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, July 12, 1828, and married Clarinda M. Benedict April 20, 1851; she was born March 3, 1833; they had seven children—Daniel B., born Feb. 23, 1852; Loretta C., born April 3, 1854, she married Mr. Wilder Small Feb. 22, 1871; Andrew F., born March 1, 1856, Mary E., born Sept 18, 1857, married George Baughn Nov. 26, 1873; Hannah M., born Jan. 10, 1859; William H., born Dec. 24, 1860; Rosetta V., born Dec. 19, 1862, died Jan 24, 1877. Mr. Noah Hampton Ault enlisted in Co. G, 82d Ohio. V. I., Oct. 1, 1862, and was with the Army of the Potomac in several battles, and was killed May 1, 1863, in the battle of Chancellorsville, while fighting for the Union. His widow married Fredrick W. Ault in June 1865; their children are Dewitt W., born Nov. 13, 1867; Hardella B., born Dec. 13, 1871; Henry W., born Oct. 31, 1873.

BEYE, HENRY, farmer, S. 20; P. O. Laurel.

BAKER, MONROE, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Windham Co., Conn., June 23, 1851; lived there until 19 years of age, when he moved to Bureau Co., Ill., and lived there five years; came to this county in 1875. Married Mercy A. Smith Sept. 10, 1873; they have one child—Clarence E., born Oct. 27, 1876. Mr. Baker and wife are members of the Christian Church; in politics, he is a Republican. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at $26 per acre; has a pleasant location on dry ground; his father and brother a living near him.

BIRKS, R. H., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Timber Creek; born in Logan Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1849; came to this county with his parents in the Spring of 1852, and has since resided here. Married Miss Surelda Lackey Dec. 1, 1870; she was born in Indiana; they have a family of two children—Phebe E., born Nov. 24, 1872; Effie F., born March 10, 1878. Mr. B. is a Democrat, holds the office of School Director. Owns 130 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Bloom, A., far., S. 35; P. O. Gilman.

Bloom, G. B., far., S. 34; P. O. Gilman.

Brown, D., far., S. 23; P. O. Laurel.

Brown, M., far., S. 9; P. O. Laurel.

BUCHHEISTER, CHARLES F., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Laurel; born in Washington Co., Ohio, April 2, 1850; when about 4 years old, with his parents, he came to Johnson Co., Iowa, where he lived till February, 1878, when he came to this county, and is beginning new on the prairie; has always been engaged in farming. Married Jane Mahring Jan. 22, 1873; she was born June 7, 1853; their family consists of three children—John E., born Jan. 4, 1875; Edward F., Feb. 5, 1876, and Arthur E., March 20, 1877. Mr. B. is Independent in politics. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $1,600.

Buckholz, Henry, shoemaker, Sec. 17; P. O. Laurel.

CARNEY, J. W., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Laurel.

Carroll, M., far., S. 31; P. O. Laurel.

Classen, Eno, far., S. 33; P. O. Laurel.

COOPER, J. N., far., S. 1; P. O. Timber Creek; born in Owen Co., Ind., Nov. 16, 1836; in 1847, came to Jasper Co., Iowa, with his parents, and the following Spring to this county; attended the first school taught in this county,

which was held in his father's house; W. C. Smith was the teacher; helped to do the first plowing done in the county; used a plow with a wooden mold-board. Married Miss Mary J. Jewel Feb. 19, 1858; their children are Francis L., born Oct. 2, 1859; Lucinda E., June 26, 1863; Perry J., June 16, 1867; Abbie E., April 22, 1871; Wilfred, Jan. 20, 1873; Estella, Nov. 28, 1874. Mr. C. is a Republican. Owns 190 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; is engaged in raising fruit and stock.

CRAMER, WILLIAM H., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Timber Creek; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1825; lived there till 25 years of age, engaged in farming, when he moved to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and bought a farm; in 1866, went to Missouri, and in 1867 returned to Ohio; in 1869, came to this county and has been here since. Married Miss Caroline Beloat Sept. 11, 1845; their children are Abigail, Mary, Susan, Emily, Ursuline, William and Rebecca. Mr. C. and wife are members of the Christian Church; Republican in politics.

DADE, HENRY, farmer, S. 19; P. O. Laurel.

Determan, B., far. S. 6; P. O. Marshalltown.

Determan, H., far, S. 4; P. O. Marshalltown.

Dunlap, C. C., far., S. 10; P. O. Marshalltown.

FITZ, B. F., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Laurel.

FLACK, M. W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Laurel; born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., May 2, 1835; lived there till 1867; engaged in farming, which he has always followed; leaving that county in 1867, he came to the place he now owns —a farm of 165 acres of splendid land, valued at $2,000. Mr. F. married Mrs. Emily M. Owens Allen Jan. 11, 1863. Mr. Flack and wife are members of the M. E. Church; politically he is a Republican and is now Constable of the township.

Forrey, H. F., Postmaster, Sec. 1; P. O. Timber Creek.

Fuller, Geo. S., far., S. 16; P. O. Laurel.

FULLER, MATHEW M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Laurel; born in Mason Co., Ky., July 28, 1832; was brought up on a farm and has always followed it for a livelihood. In 1855, he came to this county and wintered in Timber Creek Grove and the following Spring, came to this township, where he has since resided. Married Adaline Robinson July 9, 1850; they have a family of three children living—Geo., Wm. and Wyatt. Mr. Fuller and wife are members of the M. E. Church at Laurel. He holds the offices of Steward, Trustee, and is Superintendent of Sunday school; takes an active interest in the welfare of the Church; politically, Mr. F. is a Republican. Has a farm of eighty acres, valued at $35 per acre; there were only five or six houses on the prairie when he settled here.

Fuller, S., far., S. 16; P. O. Laurel.

FULLER, W. A., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Laurel; born in Bracken Co., Ky., Sept. 10, 1854; came to this county with his parents when about 2 years old, and has made it his home since. Married Miss Martha A. Birks Dec. 24, 1874; she is a daughter of Daniel Birks, of Timber Creek Tp.; their family consists of two children—William Le Roy, born March 8, 1876; Adelbert, born Nov. 21, 1877. Mr. F. owns eighty acres, valued at $2,500.

GEISTER, JOSEPH, far., S. 20; P. O. Laurel.

GARRETT, WM. S., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Timber Creek; born in Virginia Oct. 29, 1803; lived in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and in 1862, came to this county; has always been a farmer. Married Miss Sarah Drake June 30, 1821, she was born in Christian Co., Ky., Oct. 12, 1805; they have twelve children living—Penninah, Levi, Henry, John, Polly A., Elizabeth, William, Louisa, Sarah, Nancy, Stephen and Rachel. Mr. G. and wife are members of the Baptist Church; he is a Democrat. Owns forty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

Gilson, B. S., far., S. 30; P. O. Laurel.

GILSON, THOS. R., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Laurel; born in Frederick Co., Md., March 9, 1851; when about 1 year of age, with his parents he moved to Dubuque Co., Iowa, and remained about eighteen years, at the end of

which time they moved to this county. Married Elizabeth Wintersteen Oct. 5, 1872; they have two children—Eva B., born May 27, 1874, and William R., Sept. 17, 1876. Mr. G. and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which her parents, now living in Jasper Co., are prominent members. For the past five Autumns he has followed threshing, owning and operating a machine of his own; has a good reputation for thorough work and honesty in his dealings with his patrons; has a farm of eighty acres, valued at $2,400.

GILSON, THOMAS S., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Laurel; born in Frederick Co., Md., Feb. 27, 1825; that county was his home until 1852, when he came to beautiful Iowa, and made Dubuque Co. his home for eighteen years; when in Maryland he was engaged in farming, and in Dubuque Co. he engaged in the broom business, raising his own corn, and manufacturing annually about 12,000 brooms; his receipts amounted to about $3,000 per year; came to this county in the Spring of 1870, and located where he now lives; at that time it was bare prairie, as nature formed it; but now to take a walk around the place and see the beautiful grove of young maples, the thrifty orchard, good house and outbuildings, strong fences and comfortable looks about the place, and one can hardly imagine such improvements could be made in so short a time. Mr. G. is one of our representative farmers; is quite largely engaged in raising stock, and particularly hogs; he also follows the broom business to some extent. Sept. 4, 1844, he married Susan E. Groff; they have a family of three children, all pleasantly located near them, and all prospering finely—Benjamin S., Amanda C. and Thomas R. Mr. Gilson and family are members of the M. E. Church, in which he takes an active interest, holding the offices of Steward, Trustee, etc.; in politics, a Republican. His farm consists of 400 acres, which he values at $12,000.

GLASPEY, JOSEPH H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Cumberland Co., N. J., June 16, 1819; the early portion of his life was spent in New Jersey, working on a farm; but at the age of 25 years, he moved to Davenport, Iowa, and in 1861, he came to this county and located here he now resides. Married Mary C. Pickering Aug. 5, 1851; they have three children—Lucy, Ward and Jennie. Mr. Glaspey and family are members of the Baptist Church in Marshalltown; in politics, he identifies himself with the Republican party. Has a farm of 120 acres, valued at $3,000.

Glaspey, Ward, far., S. 11; P. O. Laurel.

Greenfield, H. W., far., S. 18; P. O. Marshalltown.

HARSH, I. M., DR., Laurel.

HAAS, CHARLES, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Prussia Jan. 20, 1840; came to America in the Fall of 1853, and landed in Galveston, Texas, but moved to Ohio in about three months; in 1855, he went to Grant Co., Wis.; in 1866, came to this county. Married Margaret Glesa Oct. 27, 1862; they have a family of six children — Fredericka A., Christina, Margaret, Fred, Henry and John. Mr. Haas and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at $4,000.

HARGES, FREDERICK, far., S. 5; P. O. Marshalltown; he was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 4, 1825; came to America in 1853, and settled in Grant Co., Wis., and worked in the lead mines about three years; came to this county in Feb., 1865, and has since engaged in farming. Married Miss Frederika Haas Oct. 12, 1855; they have a family of eight children—Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, George, Maggie, Theresa, William and Albert. Mr. H. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; Democratic in politics. Owns 410 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

HARTWELL, CALVIN, farmer, S. 35; P. O. Gilman; born in Erie Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1849; when about 5 years old, he came to this county, with his parents, who are still living in this county, near Marshalltown, where Mr. H. has made his home for the past twenty-two years, till this Spring, when he moved to the farm. Married Mary L. Giddings Jan. 13, 1874. Mr. H. is

a Republican. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $2,000.

HOLDGRAFER, HENRY, far., S. 7; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 21, 1843; came to America with his parents at the age of 3 years, and settled in Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; lived there six years, and moved to Clinton Co., Iowa, and, in 1870, came to this county. His life has always been spent on a farm. He has been married three times, his first wife being Regina Lunning; they had two children—Agnes E., born Jan. 21, 1869, and Mary A., Nov. 8, 1870; Mrs. H. died June 19, 1871; Jan. 23, 1872, he married Anna M. Lamker, but she, too, was soon called away by death, living only till Aug. 31, 1872. His present wife was Catharine Goodman, whom he married Feb. 14, 1873; they have three children—Clara E., born Feb. 14, 1874; Joseph H., born Feb. 7, 1876, and Mary T., born Feb. 14, 1878. Mr. H. and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church, as also were each of his former wives. Owns 400 acres of land, worth $10,000.

Howe, T. S., farmer and carpenter, Sec. 12; P. O. Timber Creek.

IMHOLT, A., far., S. 5; P. O. Marshalltown.

Ingraham, A., far., S. 30; P. O. Gilman.

Ingraham, J. D., far., S. 30; P. O. Laurel.

INGRAHAM, LORENZO W., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Gilman; born in Williamsburg, Mass., Aug. 13, 1819; his parents moved to Hamilton Co., N. Y., when he was about 4 years of age, taking him with them; here he spent all of his early life; he engaged in farming, a business he has always followed. Married Jennett Doige Sept. 9, 1841; they have five children living—John D., William D., Alonzo, Samuel G. and Alex. In 1855, Mr. Ingraham moved to Henderson Co., Ill., and lived till 1871, when he came to this county. He has always been a Republican. Owns 110 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Mrs. Ingraham is a member of the Congregational Church.

Ingraham, W. D., far., S. 30; P. O. Gilman.

JAMES, R. J., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Gilman.

KEOPEL, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Marshalltown.

Kramma, H., far., S. 33; P. O. Laurel.

LANT, CASPER M., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Laurel.

LANG, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Nov. 6, 1855; his parents died when he was quite young, and he was in charge of his brother till of age; he has always been engaged in farming; came to this county in March, 1877, and worked on a farm one year. Was married May 1, 1878, to Miss Annie McCann. Mr. Lang and wife are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at $3,000.

Lucas, J. W., far., S. 16; P. O. Laurel.

Luckart, H., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshalltown.

McCANN, PETER, far., S. 8; P. O. Laurel.

McBROOM, J. R., merchant and Postmaster, Sec. 15; P. O. Laurel; born in Hocking Co., Ohio, Oct. 24, 1843; lived there until about 22 years of age, when he came to this county, and began for himself on a farm; he followed that business until 1876, when, in addition to the farm, he opened a stock of general merchandise, at Laurel, and also took charge of the post office. Enlisted in Co. E, 58th Ohio V. I., March 13, 1865, and served seven months, when he was mustered out. Married Elizabeth Zeller March 3, 1863; they have a family of five children—Ellsworth M., Franklin H., Ed. V., Marshall C. and James R. C. Mr. McBroom is a Republican. At present he holds the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $2,400.

McMahon, M., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

MACE, GEORGE W., farmer, S. 19; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Rockingham Co., N. H., Sept. 29, 1839; he lived in that county until 1868, when he came with his parents to this county; was engaged in farming and coast fishing, being often on the ocean all night, thoroughly wet through. Married Sarah E. Lamprey Nov. 26, 1866; they have two children—Mary E., born April

14, 1871, and Ellis F., born Sept. 5, 1874. Mr. Mace and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. His parents are both living in New Hampshire, each over 70 years old. He has a farm of eighty acres, valued at $35 per acre; is largely engaged in raising hogs, and has at present over 140 head. Evidently, Mr. Mace is a thoroughly practical farmer.

Mann, H. T.

Matthie, A., far. and horticulturist, S. 7; P. O. Marshalltown.

Matson, J. L., far., S. 27; P. O. Laurel.

Maytag, D. W., far., S. 32; P. O. Laurel.

Mercer, M., far., S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

Meyer, W., far., S. 16; P. O. Laurel.

MILLER, FREDERICK, far. and wheelwright, Sec. 18; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Prince Lippe Detmold, Germany, May 8, 1830; came to America in 1856, and settled in Ogle Co., Ill., and worked at his trade three years, and balance of the time to 1867, when he came to this county, and since coming here, has been engaged in farming. Married Amanda Botdorf Oct. 15, 1859; their children are Wm. A., Anna R., Thomas F., Louis E., Ramsey J., Sarah L., Charles F. and Lucy M. Mr. Miller and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. M. identifies himself with the Republican party. He was one of the defenders of the Union; enlisted in Company F, 15th Ill. V. I., March 1, 1865, and served until Sept. 16, 1865, when he was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Owns 240 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Monahan, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshalltown.

Mooney, M., far., S. 25; P. O. Gilman.

Mooney, T., far., S. 25; P. O. Gilman.

MOORE, JOSEPH B., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Timber Creek; born in Noble Co., Ohio, April 12, 1847; when about 19 years old he moved to Keokuk Co., Iowa, resided three years, and in October, 1872, came to this county. Enlisted in Co. K, 197th Ohio V. I., Feb. 18, 1865, and served till July 31, 1865, when he was mustered out. Married Martha Inman July 25, 1874; she was born in Ohio; their family consists of three children—Thomas Wilmie, May and baby not named. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Christian Church; politically Mr. M. is a Republican. He now owns eighty-five acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

NORTON, J. H., farmer, S. 35; P. Gilman.

NEGLY, JOSEPH W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Franklin Co., Penn., Feb. 19, 1844; when about 1 year old, his parents moved to Fulton Co., Ill., taking him with them; he lived there till 1867, when he moved to McDonough Co.; and in 1874 came to this county. Enlisted in Co. B, 151st Ill. V. I., in February, 1865, and served about one year, when he was mustered out. Married Hannah Brown Nov. 12, 1866; they have a family of two children—Ira L. and Elba Roy. Politically, Mr. N. is a Republican. Is now Township Trustee. Owns 160 acres of land valued at $35 per acre; is largely engaged in raising hogs; has at present about 100 head.

OGAN, MARSHAL, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Gilman.

Owings, J. D., far., S. 29; P. O. Laurel.

Ogan, A., far., S. 24; P. O. Gilman.

PLANDER, F., far., S. 17; P. O. Laurel.

PAUL, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Laurel; born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 20, 1829; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., when 17 years old, and in 1851 went to Tippecanoe Co., Ind.; returned to Illinois in 1856, and in 1865 came to this county; has a farm of 360 acres, valued at $11,000, upon which there is an orchard of about 500 trees; also engages quite largely in stock raising, having fifty or sixty head of cattle, and from seventy-five to one hundred hogs. March 4, 1855, Mr. Paul married Sarah E. Runkle; their family consists of ten children—James L., William H., Julia A., Mary C., John R., George E., Fred. G., Ida May, Charles C. and David H. Mr. P. and most of the family are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican, and now holds the office of Constable; has also been Township Trustee several terms.

PIERCE, G. N., far., S. 25; P. O. Gilman; born in Delaware Co., N. Y.,

Dec. 27, 1840; moved to Henry Co., Ill., with his parents, when 12 years old, and lived there till 1868, when he came to this county; he has always been engaged in farming. Married Rosa A. Chalker Feb. 27, 1868; she was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, June 27, 1851; they have two children—Rolla O., born May 10, 1870, and Edna P., June 22, 1877. Mr. Pierce and wife are members of the Christian Church; politically, he is a Republican. Owns 160 acres of land, worth $30 per acre.

Powers, H., far., S. 11; P. O. Marshalltown.

POWERS, THOMAS C., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Laurel; born in Ohio, May 24, 1829; moved to Michigan, and lived there a few years, and came to Logan Co., Ill., where he spent the larger part of his early life; came to this county in 1854, and located where he now lives; was one of the early settlers of the prairie. Married Elizabeth S. Copeland Oct. 19, 1854; their family consists of Mary E., born Sept. 9, 1855; Amos E., July 15, 1862; Wm. R., March 18, 1864, and Dora B., Feb. 4, 1869. Mr. Powers and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. P. was born Sept. 25, 1834. Mr. P. is a Democrat. Owns 310 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

Powers, M., far., S. 10.

PUTNAM, N. D., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Laurel; born in Huron Co., Ohio, May 18, 1832; moved to Hillsdale Co., Mich., and in 1853, came to this county, and entered his land, and in 1854, moved here. When he was in Michigan, he engaged in farming; he now handles stock largely, and is a representative farmer. Married Miss Mary Spake Nov. 21, 1858; their family consists of George, born Nov. 27, 1859; Edgar, Sept. 15, 1861; May, June 2, 1866, and Grace, Jan. 5, 1870. Mr. Putnam is a Democrat. Owns 430 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

READ, J. H., S. 12; P. O. Timber Creek.

READOUT, F. M., farmer, Sec 11; P. O. Timber Creek; born in Kentucky July 29, 1835; lived in that State until he was 18 years of age, when he went to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1857, and engaged in farming, which he has always followed. Married Miss Mary E. Todd March 11, 1857; she was born April 1, 1837; they have a family of four children—Henry T., born Dec. 2, 1859; Albert, Dec. 14, 1861; Mary E., Feb. 4, 1864, and William, Feb. 24, 1866. Mr. R. and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he is Deacon. Came to this county in December, 1868, and settled in Green Castle Tp. Mr. R. is a Republican, and owns forty acres of land, valued at $1,000.

REBBEKE, HENRY, farmer, S. 23; P. O. Laurel; born in Hesse, Germany, Aug. 28, 1826; he came to America in 1853, and located in Chicago, and followed his trade of mason which he learned in Germany; came to this county in 1869, and has since been engaged in farming. Married Miss Annie Sager March 26, 1856; their children are Henry E., born July 26, 1857; Herman W., Dec. 3, 1860; George A., May 3, 1866, and Frank R., Jan. 13, 1873. Mr. R. and wife are members of the M. E. Church at Laurel. He is a Republican in politics. Owns eighty acres of land, worth $2,000.

Reifschneider, G., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Laurel.

Ryles, J. B., far., S. 29; P. O. Laurel.

Rogers, J. F., far., S. 21; P. O. Laurel.

SAPP, E. H., far., S. 28; P. O. Gilman.

Schnell, C., far., S. 28; P. O. Laurel.

Shultz, G., far., S. 27; P. O. Laurel.

Simcox, B., far., S. 12; P. O. Timber Creek.

SMITH, DAVID W., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Timber Creek; born in Owens Co., Ind., March 12, 1846; his father, A. J. Smith, came to this county in the Spring of 1849, but first came to Jasper Co., in 1847, bringing David with him; this county in fact has always been his home. He married Miss Sarah Birks Dec. 5, 1867; they have five children—Phebe A., Charles L., Minnie M., George F. and John E. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has always been a Republican. Owns 163 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

Smith, P. G., far., S. 3; P. O. Marshalltown.

STALLCOP, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Laurel; born in Clay Co., ——, Aug. 20, 1837; came to this State with his parents in 1844, and located in Clinton Co., and spent his early life on a farm. Enlisted in Co. C, 1st Mo. Engineers, and served mostly in Quartermaster's department; was mustered out in Aug., 1864. Came to this county in June, 1868, and on Sept. 10, 1868, married Nancy M. Couch; they have no family. Mr. S. is a Republican. Owns 100 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre, upon which there is an orchard of 100 trees; has always been engaged in farming, except a year or two, while in the mercantile business.

Stoltzman, C., far., S. 31; P. O. Horn.

TALSTEDT, U., far., S. 26; P. O. Gilman.

WARD, THOMAS, farmer, S. 2; P. O. Marshalltown.

WEDGWOOD, SAMUEL B., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Merrimack Co., N. H., Dec. 30, 1812; lived in that county until 1858, when he moved to Putnam Co., Ill., remaining there about eighteen months, he came to this county in the Fall of 1859, and located in Taylor Tp., and in 1862, came to his present farm. Married Hannah H. Sanborn March 7, 1847; they had a family of four children—Jeremiah S., Warren P., Sanborn L. and George M. Mrs. W. died April 19, 1867; on the 15th of Oct., 1875, Mr. W. married Martha M. Bartlett. Mr. W. and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church; in politics, he is a Republican. He has a fine grove around the buildings, and an orchard of 158 trees; owns 240 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

Weisenburger, C., far., 26, P. O. Laurel.

Welp, B. H., far., S. 6; P. O. Marshalltown.

Wells, C. W., far., S. 29; P. O Laurel.

Wells, J. S., far., S. 20; P. O. Laurel.

WHALEY, GEORGE P., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Meigs Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1847; when about eight years old, he moved to Poweshiek Co., Iowa, with his parents, and in 1857, came to this county. Married Emily J. Lantis March 13, 1870; they have four children—William M., Charles H., Rosa A. and Sarah L. Independent in politics. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $2,000.

WHALEY, WILLIAM H., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Wood Co., West Va., Oct. 21, 1816; when about sixteen years old, he moved to Meigs Co., Ohio, and in 1855, to Poweshiek Co., Iowa; has always been engaged in farming; came to this county in May, 1857, and now owns 171 acres of land, valued at $4,000; deals in stock, usually having from twenty-five to fifty head of cattle, and from sixty to eighty head of hogs; has an orchard of 250 trees. Married Miss Louisa C. Thompson June 1, 1843; they have a family of seven children—George P., Francis E., John B., Henry H., Edgar E., Marion A. and David A. Mr. Whaley is independent in politics.

Wilkins, H. M., far., S. 35; P. O. Gilman.

WILLIAMS, ALEX., farmer, S. 24; P. O. Gilman; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Aug. 20, 1838; came to this State with his parents and located in Davenport, where he helped his father work at the blacksmith trade; spent five years in California, and in 1865, came to this county and located on his present farm; now owns 250 acres of land, valued at $7,500; is extensively engaged in raising stock; also has an orchard of about 300 trees. Married Miss Rebecca H. Reed Feb. 10, 1870; they have two children—Cora, born June 22, 1872; Sara, born July 31, 1877. Mrs. W. is a member of the M. E. Church, and he of the Christian Church; Republican in politics.

WILLIAMS, W. B., farmer Sec. 12; P. O. Timber Creek; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., April 27, 1846; Moved to Scott Co., Iowa, in the Fall of 1852, and in 1859, located in Whiteside Co., Ill.; his father was a blacksmith, and worked at the trade in Davenport for several years. Mr. W. enlisted in Co. B, 9th I. V. C., Oct. 23, 1863, for three years, but was mustered out March 23, 1866, at Little Rock, Ark. Married Miss Nancy E. Ferguson May 7, 1872, she is a daughter of J. J. Ferguson, of Timber Creek Tp., and was born in this county Feb. 12, 1850;

they have one child—Sarah L., born Jan. 23, 1877. Mrs. W. is a member of the Christian Church. He is a Republican, and is now Trustee of the Township. Owns 125 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Wintersteen, W. H., far., S. 31; P. O Laurel.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

ABBOTT, O. J., farmer, S. 18; P. O. Illinois Grove.

Adams, N. D., far., S. 12; P. O. Bangor.

Andrews Cyrus, far., S. 28; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Antes, F. S., far., S. 32; P. O. Bevins Grove.

BACON, CLARK, far., S. 7; P. O. Illinois Grove.

Bates, Wm., far., S. 12; P. O. Bangor.

Bartine, A. A., far., S. 18; P. O. Illinois Grove.

Benner, John, far., S. 21; P. O. Bevins Grove.

BEVINS, HENRY, Sec. 22; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns 300 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Greenbrier Co., Va., in 1809; came to Iowa in 1840, and settled in Washington Co.; removed to Marshall Co. in 1849. Married Phœbe Smith in 1829; she was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1815; have two children—William H., and Charlotte. Mr. B. was one of the Board of Supervisors two years. Democrat.

Bevins, Wm. H., far., S. 22; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Brace, Russell, far., S. 24; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Breen, John, far., S. 19; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Breen, Richard, far., S. 28; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Bryant, J. A., far., S. 31; P. O. Minerva.

CHANCE, THOMAS P., farmer, S. 4; P. O. Illinois Grove.

Clark, Geo. E., far., S. 8; P. O. Illinois Grove.

Clark, G. C., far., S. 36; P. O. Minerva.

Clark, M. R., far., S. 36; P. O. Minerva.

CLEMENS, PERLONZO, Sec. 35; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns 260 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born in Decatur Co., Ind., in 1830; came to Iowa in 1856; married Ella Smith in 1852; she was born in Decatur Co., Ind., in 1835; have six children—Mary Ellen, Belle, Sarah, Nancy Jane, Wm. H. and Nora A. Are members of Christian Church; Republican.

Cox, W. R., far., S. 12; P. O. Bangor.

CRAM, A. E., blacksmith, Sec. 27; born in Roxbury, Vt., in 1832; came to Iowa in 1865. Married Sarah Judd in 1859; she was born in Randolph, Vt., in 1842; have two children—James E. and Mary A. Enlisted in Co. G, 8th Vermont in 1861, and discharged in 1865. Republican.

DAVORS, CHARLES H., farmer, S. 35; P. O. Minerva.

Davis, William H., farmer, S. 25; P. O. Bangor.

Drew, Michael, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Dunn, Henry, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Dunn, Hugh, far., S. 10; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Dunn, James, E., far.; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Dunn, James Jr., far., S. 21; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Dunn, John, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Dunn, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Dunn, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Dunn, William, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Bevins Grove.

FARBER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Illinois Grove.

Farber, L. O., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Farber, Thomas H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Illinois Grove.

FLETCHER, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; born in England in 1825; came

to America in 1856; removed to his present farm in 1871. Married Elizabeth Hendershot in 1863; she was born in New Jersey in 1834; have four children—Willie, Isaac N., Emma and Eddie. Mrs. F. has three children by a former husband—George, Mary and Anna. Are members of the Christian Church; Republican.

Frayer, J. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Illinois Grove.

GARBER, JONATHAN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Bangor.

Gaunt, O. E., far., S. 34; P. O Bevins Grove.

Gillmore, Thos., far.; P. O. Illinois Grove.

Gillmore, Wm., far.; P. O. Illinois Grove.

Gormon, John, far., S. 4; P. O. Illinois Grove.

HARRIS, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Bangor.

HANCE, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns 275 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1825; came to Iowa in 1855. Married Eveline Kennett in 1850; she was born in Ohio in 1824; have three children—Mary E., Mattie K. and William K. Are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Herlocker, H. B. F., far., S. 12; P. O. Bangor.

Holcomb, Wm., far., S. 9; P. O. Illinois Grove.

HOWARD, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Bangor; owns 100 acres and an undivided half of 320 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born is Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1841; came to Iowa in 1853. Married Jennie Adams in 1872; she was born in North Carolina; have three children—James, Lenora and Menella. Wife is a member of the Friends' Church; Republican.

HOWARD, H. J., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Bangor; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1840; came to Iowa in 1853. Married E. Ady in 1877; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1845; have one child—Albert, born in 1878. Mr. H. is a member of the Christian Church and his wife of the M. E. Church. Has held the offices of Clerk and Assessor.

HOWARD, J. S., Sec. 2; P. O. Bangor; owns 320 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1826; came to Iowa in 1867, and settled on his present farm. In 1877, married Samantha Chance; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1848; have one child—Harry B. Mr. H. had four children by a former marriage—Addison J., J. W., Marion C. and John J. Republican.

JONES, W. D., far., S. 36; P. O. Minerva.

Jordan, T., far., S. 18; P. O. Illinois Grove.

KERSEY, H. M., far., S. 4; P. O. Illinois Grove.

Kersey, J. L., farmer; P. O. Illinois Grove.

King, J., farmer, S. 26; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Kinney, H. W., farmer; P. O. Illinois Grove.

KINZER, J. H., Sec. 12; P. O. Bangor; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born in Indiana in 1850; came to Iowa in 1855. Married Hannah Howard in 1876; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1852; have two children—Roland J. and Addie. Republican.

LACEY, J. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Illinois Grove.

Lent, G., far., S. 26; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Link, Chas. E., far., S. 20; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Liston, E., far., S. 10; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Lyon, P., farmer; P. O. Bevins Grove.

McDONALD, M., far., Illinois Grove.

McCAIN, A. B., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Armstrong Co., Penn., in 1834; came to Iowa in 1856. Married Sarah P. Ford in 1864; she was born in Howard Co., Ind., in 1844; have seven children—Owen, Jo., Ben., Adel, Effie Maud, Isabella M., Elizabeth G. and Fanny. Are members of Methodist Church. Enlisted in Company H, 13th Iowa V. I., in 1861, and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and was discharged in 1863 on that account.

McLaughlin, James, Bevins Grove.
McMannis, J., far., S. 32; P. O. Bevins Grove.
McMillen, E.W., far., S. 13; P. O. Bangor.

MABIE, A. J., Sec. 32; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; born in Indiana in 1852; came to Iowa in 1869. He married Georgiana Evans in 1874; she was born in Marshall Co., Iowa, in 1857; have one child—George. Republican.

Mackin, Jas., far., S. 19; P. O. Illinois Grove.
Mackin, John T., far., S. 19; P. O. Illinois Grove.
Macy, I. N., far. S. 13; P. O. Bangor.
Mathews, C., far., S. 7; P. O. Illinois Grove.
Meekins, Jesse, far., S. 18; P. O. Illinois Grove.

MOONEY, SAMUEL, Sec. 27; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns 210 acres, valued at $25 per acre; born in Carroll Co., Ind., in 1837; came to Iowa in 1855. Married Sarah Clemons in 1860; she was born in Decatur Co., Ind., in 1843; have seven children—Nancy, Lorella, Anna, Elizabeth, John, William and Dora. Mr. M. enlisted in Co. B, 11th I. V. I., in 1861, and was discharged in 1864. Has held the offices of Justice and Constable. Are members of the Christian Church.

Moran, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Bangor.

NORTON, LEVI, far., S. 18; P. O Bangor.

PARKS, H. P., farmer, S., 2; P. O. Bangor.

PERRY, A. A., far., S. 23; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns 167½ acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1831; came to Iowa in 1869, and settled on present farm. Married Josephine Sherb in 1859; she was born in Germany in 1842; have six children — Earl S., Frank A., Carrie M., Willie B., Roy A. and Fred D. Mr. P. and family are members of the Christian Church. He enlisted in Co. D, 20th I. V. I., in 1862; discharged in 1865. Greenback.

Perry, S., far., S. 23; P. O. Bevins Grove.

PIERCE, A. R., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns 737 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Randolph Co., Ind., in 1832; came to Iowa in 1851. Married Charlotte Bevins, in 1855; she was born in Illinois, in 1836; have seven children—M. C. H., Thomas J., Adenia, Clara, Phœbe, William E. and Mary. Are members of Universalist Church; Republican. Has held the offices of Justice, Clerk, Postmaster, etc.

RASH, W. W., far., S. 1; P. O. Bangor.

RALEY, ABNER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Bangor; owns seventy-nine acres of land, valued at $28 per acre; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1833; came to Iowa in 1854. Married Mary Moorman, in 1867; she was born in Indiana, in 1840, and died in 1877; have three children—Phœbe A., Thos., and Eli. Are members of Friends' Church; Republican.

RALEY, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Bangor; owns 340 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1828; came to Iowa in 1854. Married Martha Hull in 1863; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1828. Are members of Friends' Church; Republican.

Reed, J. S., far., S. 8; P. O. Illinois Grove.
Riant, J. W., far., S. 7; P. O. Illinois Grove.
Roberts, R. R., far., S. 7; P. O. Illinois Grove.
Rockhill, D. D., far., S. 3; P. O. Union.

SMITH, A., far., S. 9; P. O. Bevins Grove.

SAINT, JOHN Q., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1847; came to Iowa in 1870. Married Lydia Gordon in 1870; she was born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1851; have one child—Nanna Maud. Members of Friends' Church. Republican.

Smith, A., far., S. 9; P. O. Bevins Grove.
Smith, C. M., far., S. 20; P. O. Bevins Grove.

SMITH, H. H., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns 245 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born in Decatur Co., Ind., in 1831; came to Iowa in 1855, and settled on his present

farm. Married Elizabeth Maple in 1855; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1833; have seven children—Catherine, Frank, George, Gay, Edna, Ira and Jessie. Are members of the Christian Church; Democrat in politics. Has been Justice, Trustee, etc.

Smith, R. B., far., S. 11; P. O. Bangor.

Springer, Philip, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Bevins Grove.

Spurgeon, John A., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Bangor.

Stevens, Daniel, far., S. 26; P. O. Bevins Grove.

TIGHT, G. A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Illinois Grove.

TEAGAR, DAVID, Sec. 35; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns 700 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre: born in Lewis Co., Ky., in 1820; came to Iowa in 1856. Married Mary Bryant in 1861; have five children—Mary, Rosa B., Minnie L., Lutie J. and L. M.; has five by a former wife—Owen, Geo. L., Thomas, Alice and Harlan. Are members of Christian Church; Democrat.

TURNER, G. A., Sec. 23; P. O. Bangor; owns 240 acres, valued at $30 per acre; born in Fulton Co., Ill., in 1843; came to Iowa in 1867. Married Maggie Garber in 1870; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1847; have one child—Ella F., born in 1876. Are members of the Disciple Church. Enlisted in the United States army in 1862 and served about two years. Has held the office of Assessor six years and is Town Clerk. Republican.

TEAGAR, G. L., Dec. 33; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born in Kentucky in 1847; came to Iowa in 1856. Married Elizabeth Lindley in 1866; she was born in Illinois in 1843; have one child by adoption—Flora J. Are members of the Christian Church; Democrat.

TEAGAR, T. J., Sec. 33; P. O. Bevins Grove; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born in Kentucky in 1853; came to Iowa in 1856. Married Isabel Clemens in 1874; she was born in Decatur Co., Ind., in 1857; have two children—John D. and one infant. Are members of the Christian Church; Democrat.

Tight, James J., farmer, S. 8; P. O. Illinois Grove.

TURNER, WM. H., Sec. 25; P. O. Bangor; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Fulton Co., Ill., in 1836; came to Iowa in 1865, and settled on present farm. Married Cordelia A. Cunningham in 1866; she was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1840; have six children—Mary J., Henrietta, Lewis H., Thomas B., Jessie and Phœbe A. Republican.

VERNOCKER, G. W., far., S. 17; P. O. Illinois Grove

WHITE, G. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Bangor.

WEIDES, NICHOLAS, Sec. 14; P. O. Bangor; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Germany in 1835; came to America in 1852; settled in Bangor Township in 1868. Married Melissa J. Pennington in 1875; she was born in Texas in 1842; she is a member of the Baptist Church. Enlisted in Co. I, 11th Ill. V. C. in 1861, and was discharged in 1865. Democrat.

WOOLHISER, J. A., Sec. 12; P. O. Bangor; owns 260 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1844; came to Iowa in 1870. Married Eliza J. Boyd in 1865; she was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1846. Enlisted in Co. C, N. Y. V. L., in 1861, and discharged in 1865, and had a commission of First Lieutenant. Republican.

Wright, C., far., S. 34; P. O. Minerva.

MARIETTA TOWNSHIP.

ANKRUM, JOHN W., far., S. 7; P. O. Albion; was born in Belmont, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1830, and came to this county in 1850, and owns 160 acres of land in this Section and 82½ acres in Sec. 18, also 28 acres of woodland. His wife, Elizabeth Cook, was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., May 27, 1836; they were married July 8, 1852; their children are George, born April 30, 1854; Charles F., born July 1, 1856; William L., Sept. 14, 1860; Albert, Dec. 15, 1862; Harrison, Jan. 15, 1864; Emily, May 6, 1867; Armina, April 24, 1870; Ellwood, June 12, 1873, and Ilo, Sept. 16, 1876.

BAKER, WM., far., Sec. 30; P. O. State Centre.

BABCOCK, PLIMPTON, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. State Centre; born in Ohio in 1844; came to this county in 1874. Republican and Greenbacker in politics; religion, Congregationalist. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Enlisted in Co. A, 10th Wisconsin, in 1861; mustered from 10th Regiment Infantry in 1863 into Mississippi Marine Brigade as Sergeant; was mustered out in January, 1865. Married Martha M. Dresser Oct. 22, 1869; she was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1852, and is a Congregationalist; their children are Helen May, born in Boone Co. Oct. 24, 1870; Mary Bertha, born in Boone Co. Aug. 1, 1872; Clara Stella, born in Marshall Co. Nov. 1, 1873; Ira Robert, born in Marshall Co. Dec. 19, 1876.

BAKER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. State Centre; was born in Prussia July 24, 1836; he came to this country in 1857, and to this county in 1865; he owns eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. His wife, Theresa Tissler, was born in France in 1846; had three children—Lydia C., born Nov. 8, 1861; John H., born Jan. 14, 1864; Earnest, born Jan. 26, 1866; wife died in August, 1871. Married second wife, Olamp Letourneaux; she was born May 28, 1852. Married in September, 1871,; have three children—Samuel, born June 11, 1874; William, born April 5, 1876; Leonard, bron Dec. 4, 1877.

Baldwin, Chas., far., S. 9; P. O. Albion.

Baldwin, Charles, far., S. 33; P. O. Lamoille.

Bailey, J. J., far., S. 11; P. O. Marietta.

BALL, ABRAM, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1817; came to this county in 1860. Politics, Republican. Owns eighty-five acres of land. Wife, Tamar Johnson; born in same county Jan. 3, 1818; they were married in 1839, October 31; have four children—Thomas F., born Nov. 7, 1840; Anna Elizabeth, born Dec. 19, 1841; Theodore R., born March 17, 1846; Mary C., born Jan. 9, 1848. Mr. Ball was Trustee of this township two years. His farm is under a high state of cultivation.

Ball, T. F., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Marshalltown.

BEITLER, EVANS, far., S. 23; P. O. Marietta; born in Chester Co., Penn., Feb. 8, 1830, came to this county in 1863; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. He is a member of the Society of Friends. His wife, Mary Atkinson, was born in Harrison Co., Ohio; they were married in 1874; they have two children—Hannah, born Jan. 11, 1875; Laura, May 10, 1876. Mr. Beitler has been School Director four years and Road Supervisor; also Trustee of the township. He is a very good business man and well worthy of the offices that he holds; his farm is under a high state of cultivation.

Bennett, J. C., far., S. 4; P. O. Albion.

BENSON, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lamoille; born in Oxfordshire, Eng., Oct. 26, 1848; came to this country in 1865. Politics, Independent; religion, Primitive Methodist. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Has been School Director. Married Mary Durkee March 9, 1871; she was born in Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1854; children—William Alexander, born Feb. 21, 1873; Hattie May, Dec. 6, 1875; Fanny, May 23, 1877.

BENSON, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lamoille; born in Oxfordshire, Eng., in 1836; came to this country in 1860; lived in Wisconsin one year, then enlisted in Co. H, 3d Wis. V. I., and served two years; was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and discharged on account of wound. Lived in Wisconsin two years more, then came to this county in 1865. Is a Republican Greenbacker, and owns eighty acres of land in Sec. 27, and 120 acres in Sec. 34, value $30 per acre. Married Delia Bohnsack Dec. 31, 1871; she was born in the State of Brunswick, Germany, in 1852; have two children—James W., born Sept. 30, 1872; Jonathan E., April 23, 1876.

Berger, S., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Marietta.

Bishop, B. J., far., S. 27; P. O. Lamoille.

Bishop, M., far., S. 33; P. O. Lamoille.

BISHOP, THOMAS, farmer, Secs. 27 and 28; P. O. Lamoille; born in Delaware in 1805; came to this county in 1854; is Republican in politics; belongs to the Quaker Society; owns 175 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Eleanor Gormly in 1828. Children are John M., born in 1829; Elmira, 1836; Hannah, 1841; David G., 1843; Benjamin J., 1846.

Brackett, C., far., S. 15; P. O. Marietta.

Braddock, Martin, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Marietta.

Bright, A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Lamoille.

Bruce, G. T., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Albion.

Butler, C., far., S. 10; P. O. Lamoille.

Butler, E., far., S. 23; P. O. Marietta.

CARTER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Marietta.

Carter, John, far., S. 9; P. O. Marietta.

Carter, Johial, far., S. 9; P. O. Marietta.

Carter, Mordecai, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Marietta.

Chicester, James C., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Marietta.

COPE, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Albion; was born April 7, 1813, in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and came to this county in 1854, and owns 100 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. His wife, Sarah Brown, was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1830, and were married in 1853; children's names are Franklin B., born Aug. 15, 1854; Oliver W., June 4, 1857; George M., Oct. 7, 1858; William D., in January, 1861; Mary Ann, Jan. 4, 1863; Eugene G., Jan. 6, 1865; Abraham L., April 29, 1867; Sarah Alice, Feb. 1, 1869, and Amy Jane, Oct. 14, 1871.

COULTER, AMOS, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Lamoille; born in Berkeley Co., Va., June 22, 1812; came to this county in 1859. Is a Greenbacker in politics, and Methodist in religion. Owns 400 acres of land, valued at $2,500. His wife, Sarah E., was born in Virginia. They were married June 16, 1834; children are Samuel Joseph, born May 25, 1836; Ann Rebecca, Oct. 23, 1838; Cornelia Elizabeth, March 27, 1847; John A., March 3, 1850; Charles L., Aug. 15, 1852; Alice V., May 5, 1856; Amos B., July 3, 1859. Mr. Coulter is a very intelligent farmer and has his farm well cultivated.

Coulter, S. J., far., S. 33; P. O. Lamoille.

Cotton, D., far., S. 18; P. O. Marietta.

Cover, Wm. P., far.; P. O. Marietta.

DE HAVEN, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Marietta.

Dennis, Wm., far.; P. O. Marietta.

DIXON, JOSHUA, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Albion; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1841; came to this county in 1862. Republican in politics; member of the M. E. Church. He owns 200 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. His first wife, Loretta P. Phelps, was born in 1839; they were married in 1868; they had four children—Newton E., born Dec. 6, 1869; Phebe A., April 14, 1872; Lot Elmer, March 17, 1873, and Arthur, April 8, 1864. His first wife died in 1874. Married his second wife, Emaline A. Gloss, March 28, 1876; she was born Oct. 25, 1849; they have one child—Inez May, born Jan. 24, 1877.

ELLIOTT, JARED, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Marietta.

EDSALL, NATHAN, farmer, shoemaker and fruit raiser, Sec. 22; P. O. Lamoille; was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 24, 1832; came to this county in 1865; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Member of the Society of Friends; Republican in politics. His wife, Susan H. Pearson, was born Aug. 13, 1833, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; they were married in

1855; their children are Horace P., born in Ohio Aug. 2, 1858; Mattie H., born in Ohio Jan. 1, 1861; Mary L., born in Marshall Co., Iowa, Aug. 25, 1868. Mr. Edsall has been Justice of the Peace six year, School Director two years and also Township Clerk; was a school teacher in his younger days in Pennsylvania, and is a smart and active business man.

Elliott, John, far., S. 31; P. O. Lamoille.

Elliott, Milton, far., S. 17; P. O. Marietta.

Ellsworth, C., Sr., far.; P. O. Marietta.

FLORA, T. J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. State Centre; born in Henry Co., Penn., in 1852; came to Jasper Co. in 1865; afterward came to this county in 1869. Married Tilly Brook in 1876; she was born in Jasper Co., in 1859; they have one child—Nelly, born April 19, 1877. He rents this farm of 120 acres, and has it under a high state of cultivation.

FRICKE, CHRISTIAN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. State Centre; was born in Brunswick, Germany, July 12, 1832; came to this country in 1853, and came to this county in 1865; he owns 220 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. He is Lutheran in religion and Republican in politics. His wife, Caroline Shaper, was born in the same place in 1833; they were married in 1857, and have nine children—William, born June 20, 1859; Charles, Nov. 12, 1860; Louis, Sept. 9, 1862; Louise, March 31, 1864; Wilmena, March 25, 1866; Johana, Feb. 15, 1868; Edward, Feb. 19, 1872; Frederick, April 15, 1874; Ernest, Oct. 14, 1876.

GIBSON, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Marietta.

GOECKE, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lamoille; was born Sept. 30, 1843, and came to this county in 1866; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Is a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife, Minnie Thomas, was born July 17, 1845, in Germany; they were married June 7, 1868; their children's names are Henry, born Aug. 2, 1875; William, born Dec. 2, 1876.

Goodwin, R., far., S. 4; P. O. Bevins Grove.

HADDOCK, T., far., S. 19; P. O. Marietta.

Haddock, T. J., far., S. 20; P. O. Marietta.

Hall, A. H., far., Marietta.

Hall, H. B., far., S. 6; P. O. Albion.

HALL, STEPHEN W., farmer, S. 34; P. O. Lamoille; born in Lorain Co., Ohio; Nov. 18, 1834; came to this county in 1854. Greenbacker in politics; Spiritualist in religion. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Jane Gier Oct. 1, 1856; she was born Nov. 17, 1828; no family.

HAMBLETON, LEWIS, farmer, S. 7; P. O. Albion; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1822; came to this county in 1864; he owns 164 acres of land here, and ten acres in Sec. 2, valued at $30 per acre. His wife (Eliza A. McMillan) was born in York Co., Penn., May 28, 1828; were married Sept. 9, 1851; children—Enos W., born Sept. 4, 1853; Hannah J., born Nov. 24, 1855; Ida A., born Jan. 8, 1858; Sarah E., born July 28, 1860; Benjamin K., born July 24, 1862; George H., born Aug. 31, 1864; Ella, born Oct. 16, 1866; Mary, born Dec. 19, 1868; William M., born April 12, 1870; James L., born Jan. 4, 1874. The McMillan Circulating Library contains over 200 volumes; founded by Dr. U. G. McMillan, of Washington, D. C.; this library is particularly under the direction of Mrs. Hambleton, and is increasing from year to year, in which may be found a few rare books, picked up by the founder in his extensive travels.

Hayworth, R., far., S. 11; P. O. Lamoille.

HENNIS, H. C., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. State Centre; was born in Hanover, Germany; came to this county in 1868. Is a Republican in politics, and Lutheran in religion. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. His wife (Amelia Thomas) was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1854; they were married in 1871, and have four children—Henry, born March 22, 1872; Emma, born Oct. 6, 1874; August, born June 16, 1875, and William, born Feb. 6, 1877.

Hixon, N. L., far., S. 29; P. O. State Centre.

Hixon, Geo. J., far., S. 11; P. O. Marietta.

Hixon, J. S., far., S. 11; P. O. Albion.
Hobbs, J. F., far., S. 17; P. O. Albion.
Hole, Jesse, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Marietta.
Hole, J. L., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Marietta.

HOLE, O. H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lamoille; born Oct. 19, 1844, in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and came to this county April 14, 1864; owns forty acres in Sec. 16, and eighty acres in Sec. 22, valued at $30. Bachelor. Republican.

HOTOPP, H. I., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Albion; born in Hanover, Germany, March 9, 1820, and came to this country in 1848, and to this county in 1868. Was and is an Abolitionist in politics, and a member of the Methodist Church. Owns 205 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. His wife, Dorotha von Dean, was born in 1824, same country; their children's names are Mary, born Aug. 2, 1851; George, Jan. 10, 1855; Ellenora, March 28, 1857; Julia, March 18, 1859; Dorotha, Nov. 10, 1861; Henry A., Nov. 8, 1864; William, April 21, 1866; Albert, March 18, 1868. Mr. Hotopp enlisted on the 17th of September, 1861, in Co. D, 8th Ill. V. C., and served three years and eight months and was mustered out in March, 1864; was wounded three times.

Humphries, Jonathan, far., S. 27; P. O. Lamoille.

INGLEDEW, WM. D., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Marietta.

JACKSON, STEPHEN, far., S. 14; P. O. Lamoille.

Jackson, R. R., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Lamoille.
Jones, H., far., S. 30; P. O. State Centre.

JOHNSON, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Marietta; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1819; came to this county in November, 1855; owns 211 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Member of Disciple Church; politics Republican. Married Mary Jane Dutton, who was born in Ohio, 1825; one child living—Elmore W., born July 29, 1851. Mr. Johnson owns land in Marietta and Marshall Townships.

Johnson, Wm., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Marshalltown.

KENT, A., far., S. 13; P. O. Albion.
Knight, E., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Lamoille.
Knight, Wm., far., S. 26; P. O. Lamoille.

LODGE, J. M., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Marietta.

McCOLLOUGH, JOHN A., farmer.

McCOLLOUGH, JAMES T., far., S. 28; P. O. Lamoille; born in Harrison, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1820; came to this county in 1864. Republican in politics; Presbyterian in religion. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Was School Director one year; Road Supervisor one year. Mary G. Brown was born Aug. 31, 1826; died in 1878; children—George B., born Dec. 22, 1845; Louazelah A., Sept. 26, 1847; Sarah A., Nov. 16, 1849; John A., Dec. 22, 1851; Martha Isabelle, Nov. 26, 1853; Mary Elizabeth, Oct. 23, 1855; James B., Sept. 2, 1858; William H., Nov. 17, 1860; Oscar J., March 14, 1862; Margaret A., Feb. 11, 1864; Nancy A., Aug. 27, 1866; Robert C., Aug. 10, 1869.

McCreary, W., far., S. 35; P. O. Lamoille.
McKibbon, W., far., S. 24; P. O. Marietta.

MANFULL, S. G., far., S. 31; P. O. State Centre; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, March 2, 1831; came to Jasper Co., in 1849; lived there till 1854; went to California across the plains and mined and traded in Nevada and Idaho till 1867, when he returned to Jasper Co.; lived there seven years, and then came to this county, in 1875; in politics he is a Greenbacker. Owns 220 acres, valued at $25 per acre. Married Lucy P. Lane in 1862; she was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1842; died in 1876; had five children—Ina L., born April 18, 1870; Eltha C., Sept. 15, 1872; William S., Nov. 18, 1873; Andrew L., April 13, 1875; Harry F., March 2, 1876. Mr. Manfull was wounded seven times by the Indians in the mountains. He is yet a very vigorous and enterprising man.

Marsh, John H., far., S. 23; P. O. Albion.
Monenger, D. M., far., S. 3; P. O. Albion.

NEWBY, AXUM, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lamoille.

NEWBY, SAMUEL, farmer, S. 15; P. O. Lamoille; born Dec. 9, 1844, in Grant Co., Ind.; came to this county in 1865; owns ninety acres, valued at $40 per acre. Is a member of

the Society of Friends; Republican in politics. His wife, Martha C. Pemberton, was born in Miami Co., Ohio, May 31, 1845; were married April 21, 1864; children—Rosella, born Feb. 15, 1865; Jesse, May 14, 1868; Sarah, Oct. 8, 1871; Ruthana, Nov. 9, 1874; Clara, Jan. 3, 1878.

NICHOLS, BENJAMIN F., farmer, S. 20; P. O. State Centre; was born in Columbiana, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 23, 1836; came to this State in 1866, and to this county in 1867. Is a member of the Society of Friends. Owns 324 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. His wife, Lauretta J. Hessin, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1842; they were married Dec 31, 1860; their children are Anna L., born Feb. 18, 1863; Henry H., April 11, 1868; Mary Alice, born Aug. 15, 1869; Lucy, Aug. 7, 1877. Mr. Nichols has served as School Director seven years, Supervisor three years, and Assessor one year. He is an indefatigable worker in the cause of temperance reform, and delivers very able lectures on that subject, and has done a great deal of good in that way.

Nichols, O., far., S. 8; P. O. Albion.

Nichols, Stacy, far., S. 4; P. O. Albion.

Nichols, Thos., far., S. 5; P. O. Albion.

Nicholas, Warren, far., S. 5; P. O. Albion.

NICHOLS, WILLIAM J., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. State Centre; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 30, 1838; came to this county in 1867. Is a member of the Society of Friends. Owns 204 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. His wife, Elizabeth M. Potts, was born in Medina Co., Ohio, April 7, 1843; were married Nov. 22, 1864; their children are Ariel M., born Oct. 11, 1865; Edgar H., May 15, 1867; Samuel A., June 22, 1870; Catherine T., Feb. 29, 1872; Alice L., Jan. 25, 1874. Mr. Nichols is an earnest worker in temperance reform.

Nichols, W. R., far., S. 8; P. O. Albion.

PACKER, ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Marietta.

Packer, A., far., S. 24; P. O. Marietta.

Packer, J. T., far., S. 23; P. O. Marietta.

PEIRCE, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lamoille; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, April 3, 1839; came to this county Sept. 27, 1865; owns 156 acres and six acres of timber land, valued at $40 per acre. Member of the Society of Friends; Republican in politics. His wife, Caroline Newby, was born in Grant Co., Ind., Sept. 8, 1837; were married Sept. 22, 1859; their children are Valaria, born July 3, 1860; William, born May 9, 1867; Alton, born Feb. 18, 1870, and Sarah Esther, July 30, 1874. Has been School Director and Road Supervisor.

Pemberton, A., far., S. 26; P. O. Lamoille.

Pemberton, C., far., S. 27; P. O. Lamoille.

Pemberton, E., far., S. 11; P. O. Lamoille.

Pemberton, H. C., far., S. 27; P. O. Lamoille.

Pemberton, H., far., S. 15; P. O. Lamoille.

Pemberton, Jesse, far., S. 14; P. O. Lamoille.

Pemberton, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Lamoille.

Pemberton, R., far., S. 15; P. O. Lamoille.

Phillips, Wm., far., S. 18; P. O. Marietta.

Pyle, D. C., far., S. 35; P. O. Lamoille.

PYLE, BENJAMIN LEWIS. farmer, stock raiser and bridge builder, Sec. 23; P. O. Lamoille; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1841; moved to this county March 28, 1857; owns 82½ acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and Republican in politics. His wife, Eliza M. Underwood, was born in the same county Aug. 12, 1836; were married Oct. 9, 1864; have four children—Wilmer M., born Oct. 28, 1865; Clara I., Feb. 7, 1867; Charles L., Jan. 12, 1873, and Harry T., March 6, 1876. Mr. Pyle is a very enterprising business man, and has the elements of success in him; he is industrious, economical and persevering, and will make his way up in the world.

Pyle, Isaac, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Lamoille.

Pyle, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Lamoille.

Pyle, L. B., far., S. 23; P. O. Marietta.

RANDAL, J., Postmaster, Marietta.

Ritnour, V., far., S. 18; P. O. Marietta.

Roberts, F., far., S. 24; P. O. Marietta.

Roberts, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Marietta.

Roberts, W., far., S. 22; P. O. Lamoille.

RUTAN, ABRAHAM P., far., S. 6; P. O. Albion; born in New Jersey in 1818; came to this county in

1863. Democratic in politics; member of the Methodist Church. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. His wife, Mary Ann Phelps, was born in 1836, and they were married in 1860; have three children—James, born Oct. 14, 1862; Samuel, born in 1871; Margaret, born in 1873.

SHEWALTER, JOHN J., far., S. 13; P. O. Marietta.

Smith, John, far., Sec. 19; P. O. State Centre.

Smith, J. A., far., S. 19; P. O. Marietta.

Snow, D. C., far., S. 35; P. O. Lamoille.

SNOW, DE WITT C., Jr., far., S. 36; P. O. Lamoille; born in Dodge Co., Wis., May 9, 1846. Politics, Republican; religion, Congregationalist. Came to this county October, 1866; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30. He married Mary E. Moon Sept. 15, 1874; she was born in Orange Co., New York, Nov. 20, 1855; children—Fronia Mable, born June 29, 1875; Nelly Maud, August 16, 1877. Mr. Snow breeds exclusively Plymouth Rock fowls from the leading breeders East: V. C. Gilman, New Hampshire; C. A. Keefer, Sterling, Ill.; also breeds the Imperial Pekin Duck.

STOKES, ZACCHAEUS, farm hand, works for Thomas Benson, S. 27; P. O. Lamoille; was born in county of Huntington, Eng., in 1849; came to this county in 1875. Greenbacker in politics; religion, Free Thinker. Is a bachelor. Loves reading matter and wishes to keep posted, and is well read. He is Orderly Sergeant of Battery F, of 1st Regiment of Artillery, Iowa National Guards.

TABOR, JAMES, far., S. 14; P. O. Lamoille.

Tabor, S., far., S. 14; P. O. Lamoille.

Tannahill, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Marietta.

Tannahill, R., far., S. 13; P. O. Marietta.

Thomas, I. B., Sec. 3; P. O. Albion.

Thomas, Wm., far., Sec. 29; P. O. State Centre.

Timmons, R. M., far., Marietta.

Tisler, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Lamoille.

Tomlinson, T. D., far., S. 23; P. O. Marietta.

Toothman, John, far., S. 19; P. O. State Centre.

Tucker, T., far., S. 18; P. O. Albion.

TURNER, LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lamoille; was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1840; came to this county in 1866. Member of the Society of of Friends; Republican in politics. Owns 480 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. His wife, Malinda Newby, was born in 1839; were married Aug. 25, 1866; their children are Irvin F., born Oct. 25, 1867, and died Jan. 15, 1868; Fernando C., born Dec. 9, 1869; Jennettie T., born Dec. 4, 1870; John L. and Frederick E. Wife died March 25, 1878. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1861, in Co. F, 34th Ind. V. I; served two years nine months and seven days; discharged on account of disability.

VANHORN, ROBERT, far., S. 9; P. O. Marietta.

WALLACE, JOHN, far., S. 6; P. O. Albion.

WARDMAN, CHRISTOPHER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Marietta; was born in Ontario, Upper Canada, June 24, 1837; came to this county in 1876, and owns 139 acres, valued at about $40 per acre. Member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Eleanor Tannahill, was born in the county of of Down, Ireland, in 1836, and were married March 21, 1863; have five children—William, born March 8, 1864; Margaret, July 29, 1865; Fannie Maria, Dec. 25, 1866; Robert, April 11, 1870; Christopher, Oct. 25, 1872.

Whealan, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Marietta.

Whealan, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Marietta.

Wickersham, T., far., Marietta.

WIGHT, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. State Centre; born in Scotland in 1822; came to Ohio in 1856; lived there ten years, and came to this county in 1866. Is Republican-Greenbacker in politics; Presbyterian in religion. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. His wife, Mary, was born in Scotland; their children are Margaret R., born in Scotland Feb. 10, 1854; Robert S., born in Ohio Oct. 30, 1856; Alexander A., born Aug. 6, 1862.

Willeutts, E., far., S. 22; P. O. Lamoille.

Williams, W. R., far., S. 36; P. O. Lamoille.

WILSON, ALVA, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lamoille; born in Richland Co., Ohio, March 22, 1820; came to this county in 1856; owns 280 acres of im-

proved land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Orilla Rand in 1846; have seven children—John W., Martha J., Henry R., William, Mary E., Ephraim M. and Ella V. Has farm under high state of cultivation.

Wennery, S., far., S. 5; P. O. Albion.
Wordward, R. D., far.; P. O. Marietta.
Woodward, W. A., far., S. 24; P. O. Marietta.
Wylie, A., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Albion.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, M. E., far., S. 34; P. O. State Centre.

ABRAM, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. State Centre; born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1842; came to this country, and located in this county in 1866. Married Miss Caroline Hayne in 1872; she was born in Ohio in 1850; have two children—Berthy, born April 10, 1873, and Charles Edward, Sept. 28, 1875. Are members of the Methodist Church. He owns 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

Atenham, H., far., S. 19; P. O. State Centre.

BAIE, F., farmer, S. 18; P. O. State Centre.

Barnes, C. A., speculator, Lamoille.
Benson, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Lamoille.

BONAWITZE, GEORGE, far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1824; located in this county in 1864. Married Amanda Lower in 1848; she was born in same place in 1827; they have ten children—Mary A., Elizabeth, Sarah, Eli, Emma, Isaac, Hattie, Jonny, Hannah, George. Republican. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

Bonawitze, J. H., far., S. 24; P. O. Marshalltown.

BROWN, JAMES S., farmer, S. 7; P. O. State Centre; born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1849; located in this county in 1866. Married Miss Mary E. Scott in 1871; she was born in Jefferson Co., in 1849; they have three children—William C., born Nov. 11, 1871; Fannie S., born Feb. 5, 1873; Hattie V., born Dec. 15, 1874. He is a Democrat. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Buchannan, E. H., far., S. 15; P. O. Marshalltown.
Butler, A., far., S. 1; P. O. Lamoille.
Butler, F., far., S. 2; P. O. Lamoille.

BUTLER, ORVILLE, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. State Centre; born in Lee Co., Ill., in 1852; located in this county with his parents in 1853. Married Miss Mary A. Liveringhouse in 1874; she was born in Elkhart Co., Ind., in 1854; have two children—Fayette, born Feb. 18, 1875, and Franky, Jan. 3, 1877. He is a Republican. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Butler, O. E., wagon maker, S. 1; P. O. Lamoille.

BUTTS, ARCH, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lamoille; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1834; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1840, and to this county in 1869. Married Miss Amelia Stouffer in 1858; she was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1837; have three children—John A., born Dec. 17, 1858; George A., July 15, 1860; William H., Jan. 7, 1864. Are members of Christadelphi Church. He owns 240 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre.

CAMPBELL, C. H., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Marshalltown.

Caughenour, J., far., S. 29; P. O. State Centre.

CAPRON, D. S., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. State Centre; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1815; moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1820; thence to this county in 1866. Married Elizabeth Richards in 1863; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1845; have five children by his present wife—Ella, born May 18, 1864; Hattie, March 6, 1866; Clarence A. and Clara A. (twins), Dec. 20, 1869; Nancy V., July 5, 1874; also E. Smith, born Aug. 7, 1847; Leonard and Lansing (twins), Sept. 11, 1854; Frank, Feb. 11, 1857, by a former marriage. He is a Republican.

Owns 280 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre.

Capron, G. F., far., S. 33; P. O. Lamoille.

Carr, J. G., far., S. 4; P. O. Lamoille.

CLARK, ELLIS, P. O. Marshalltown; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1834; located in this county in 1863. Married Miss Mary Beed in 1863; she was born in Devonshire, Eng., in 1841; two children—Charles B., born June 12, 1866; Annie M., March 25, 1870. He is a Seventh-Day Adventist. Has been School Director three years. He owns 217 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; also owns land in Sec. 12, Washington Tp.

Clark, H. A., far., S. 2; P. O. Lamoille.

CLARK, JAMES W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lamoille; born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1843; moved to Jefferson Co., Ohio, when a child, and to this county in 1869. Married Miss Amanda Matson; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1848; their children are George B., born Feb. 16, 1871; William R., Nov. 13, 1872; Mabel L., Dec. 6, 1877. He enlisted in the 98th Ohio V. I., Co. C, Aug. 5, 1862; mustered out in June, 1865; he made the celebrated march with Sherman to the sea, and was present at the national parade in Washington, D. C., at the close of the war. He owns sixty acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

Crary, A. T., far., S. 11; P. O. Lamoille.

CRARY, GEORGE E., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Lake Co., Ohio, in 1847; located in this county in 1869. Married Miss Ellen Cornell in 1872; she was born in Canada in 1848; have one boy—Charles C., born June 5, 1874. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

CRARY, W. G., retired farmer; P. O. Lamoille; born in Preston, New London County, Conn., in 1808; moved to Lake Co., Ohio, in 1831, and to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1857, and located in this county in 1867. Married Miss Julia A. Morse in 1836; she was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1819; they have two children—Lucy J., born Oct. 13, 1838; Avery F., Dec. 1, 1849. Republican. Owns 200 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; also residence in Lamoille, $1,600.

CROCKARD, WILLIAM, far., S. 19; P. O. State Centre; born in Down Co., Ireland, in 1827; came to this country in 1857, and located in La Salle Co., Ill.; moved to Lee Co., Ill., in 1866, and to this county in 1869. Married Miss Margaret Jordan in 1854; she was born in the same county in Ireland in 1825; have four children—John, born Oct. 10, 1856; Samuel L., Dec. 1, 1858; Hugh, Jan. 12, 1861; William F., April 23, 1863. Members of the M. E. Church, in which he is Class Leader; is a Republican. Road Supervisor four years. Owns 72 acres acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Lenna Fowler Crockard, adopted, born in New Britain, Conn., May 19, 1866.

Curtis, L. B., far., S. 3; P. O. Lamoille.

DINNEL, M. M., farmer, Lamoille.

DANNEN, CASJEN B., far., S. 36; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1850; located in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1865. Married Luna Van Hove in 1873; she was born in the same place in 1850; their children are George H., born May 18, 1874; Benjamin, Dec. 2, 1875; Hattie and Tariottie (twins), July 2, 1877. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Durkee, H. A., far., S. 3; P. O. Lamoille.

FLOOK, JOSHUA, farmer, S. 28; P. O. Lamoille; born in Maryland in 1826; moved to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1828; and to Bureau Co. in 1858; thence to Wabash Co., Ind., in 1865, and located in this county in 1869. Married Miss Margaret Harvey in 1866; she was born in Wabash Co., Ind., in 1843; have seven children—Mary L., born Aug. 2, 1867; Sarah A., June 15, 1869; John H. Jan. 6, 1871; Ida Alice, Sept. 20, 1872; Freddy F., June 29, 1874; Leah, Dec. 27, 1875; Julia A., March 8, 1878. Republican. Has been School Director and Road Supervisor several terms. W. A. and George L., children of a former marriage. Owns eighty acres, worth $40 per acre.

GALLENTINE, S. D., farmer, S. 34; P. O. Lamoille.

GOTHAM, CHARLES R., far., S. 28; P. O. Lamoille; born in Chau-

taugua Co., N. Y., in 1833; came to Lake Co., Ohio, in 1837; located in this county in 1854. Married Mrs. Caroline Phillips (Sherwood) in 1856; she was born in Morris Co., N. J. in 1825; have three children—Mary E., born Dec. 12, 1857; Llewellyn E., July 25, 1862; Charles S., April 25, 1873. Mrs. Gotham is a Presbyterian. Mr. G. owns 172 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

Graves, A. A., far., Sec. 18; P. O. State Centre.

Groover, Eli, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Marshalltown.

HARRINGTON, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Marshalltown.

HAGEDORN, CHRISTIAN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. State Centre; born in Holstein, Germany, in 1833; located in Scott Co., Iowa, in 1869, and in this county in 1874. Married Miss Johannah Lipkar in 1855; she was born in same place in 1831; their children are Doris M., born July 8, 1858; Frederick A., May 3, 1862; Lenna A., March 18, 1864. He rents 160 acres, which he has in a high state of cultivation.

HALL, J. E., far., Sec. 16; P. O. State Centre; born in Woodbury Co., Conn., in 1838; moved to Knox Co., Ohio, 1848, and located in this county in 1862. Married Miss Arillia Winchal in 1861; she was born in New Haven, Hartford Co., Conn., in 1839; their children are Mary Bell, born Dec. 6, 1861; Emma J., Sept. 29, 1864; Hattie E., Oct. 15, 1868; James E., Oct. 10, 1870. He is a Republican. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

Hastings, Samuel, far., S. 21; P. O. Lamoille.

HAYDEN, WILLARD, far., S. 3; P. O. Lamoille; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., town of Pompey, 1813; located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Almira Hanchett in 1836; she was born same place in 1817; children are Cora I., born Sept. 3, 1841; Oscar E., Oct. 18, 1845; Will A., Oct. 15, 1852. Are members of Christian Church. The subject of this biography is a direct lineal descendant of the English Baronet William Hayden, who came to this country in 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., and served with distinction in the Pequot Indian War, and third son of Allen Willard Hayden, who was born in Huntington, Litchfield Co., Conn., 1783, and located in Pompey, Onondaga, Co., N. Y., 1800. He owns 156¼ acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

HAYNES, D. T., far., S. 26; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1825; located in this county in 1866. Married Catherine Johnston in 1848; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1826; six children Alfred P., born May 17, 1848; Louis X., Sept. 1, 1850; Harvey H., Sept. 27, 1854; Isaac D., Aug. 10, 1862; George R., Nov. 19, 1865; David Q., Aug. 2, 1867. He is a Greenbacker in politics. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

HAYNE, JOHN, Jr., farmer and ditcher, Sec. 1; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1844; located in this county in 1855. Married Miss Ellen E. Baker in 1877; she was born in Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1847. She is a Seventh-Day Adventist. He cultivates 174 acres of land owned by his father; he runs the "French Patent Ditching Machine," with twelve yoke of oxen, and can do any work at the shortest notice that can be done by any machine used in ditching.

HAYNE, THOS., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lamoille; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1825; located in this county in 1856. Married Miss Mary G. Naylor in 1848; she was born in the same county in 1827; their children are Daniel, born Oct. 20, 1854; Willard W., Dec. 30, 1860; Margaret H., March 26, 1863; Florence May, Jan. 15, 1866. Are members of the Congregational Church; Republican. He is Treasurer of the School Board; Treasurer of the township three terms. He owns 157 acres of land, fine natural grove, valued at $45 per acre.

HOFMASTER, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Marshalltown; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1815; came to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1832, and to this county in 1864. Married Justine Landaenshader in

1842; she was born in Germany in 1821; five children—Gideon, born May 18, 1843; Louisa, Jan. 7, 1850; Oliver, Nov. 26, 1857; Ada, Feb. 22, 1860; Caroline, May 6, 1863. Are members of the Dutch Reformed Church; he is a Democrat. Has been School Director, Road Supervisor and Township Trustee several terms. He owns 200 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

Helfer, A., far., S. 26; P. O. Marshalltown.

Hofnester, G., far., S. 26; P. O. Lamoille.

Heydon, W. C., far., S. 3; P. O. Lamoille.

HOWE, WM. M., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Marshalltown; born in New Hampshire in 1849; located in this county in 1874. Married Miss Sarah Weir in 1871; she was born in New York in 1849. He is a Republican. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Huff, E., far., S. 2; P. O. Lamoille.

HUTCHINGS, EDWARD E., Superintendent Marshall County Poor House Farm, Sec. 9; P. O. Lamoille; born in Lincoln Co., Maine, in 1852; located in this county in 1875. Married Miss Mary J. Wilson in 1878; she was born in Lake Co., Ill., in 1857. He is a Republican. This farm of 240 acres is improving rapidly under the management of Mr. Hutchings, who is thoroughly familiar with the duties of his position; he is raising some fine grades of stock, hogs, horses and cattle; the farm, which was established in 1870, is now self-supporting.

JOHNSON, B., far., S. 3; P. O. Lamoille.

Johnson, L. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Lamoille.

Johnson, R. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Lamoille.

KIMBALL, THOMAS, grocery, Lamoille.

KENNEDY, MILES, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lamoille; born in Upper Canada, in 1848; located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Laura Park in 1873; she was born in Maryland in 1854, died in 1876; he married Miss Viola Threadway in 1878; one child—Clarence, born Dec. 30, 1874. He owns 83½ acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. State Centre; born in Canada in 1853; located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Martha Buckholder in 1874; she was born in Canada in 1855; they have one child—Watson, born Jan. 9, 1875. Independent in politics. Owns 240 acres of and, valued at $40 per acre.

Kruth, W., far., S. 17; P. O. Lamoille.

LINESNIGHOUSE, M., far., S. 18; P. O. Lamoille.

LALLEY, MARTIN, farmer, S. 36; P. O. Marshalltown; born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1823; came to New Brunswick, N. J., in 1850; moved to Pennsylvania in 1854; returned to New Brunswick in 1856, thence to Lee Co., Ill., in 1860; to Clinton Co., Iowa, in the Fall of the same year, and to this county in 1864. Married Miss Alice McCaffery in 1857; she was born in the garden spot of the world, County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1823; their children are Mary, born Oct. 6, 1852, Katherine, born Dec. 17, 1856; John, born Nov. 16, 1860; Martin, born Nov 18, 1861. Are members of the Catholic Church. He owns 120 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; his son-in-law, Wm. O'Brien, has five children—Alice, born Oct. 31, 1868; Mary, born Nov. 22, 1871; Maggie, born Sept. 16, 1873; Annie, born Oct. 23, 1875; Agnes, born Oct. 3, 1877.

LUTZ, JOHN, farmer, S. 9; P. O. State Centre; born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., in 1839; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1869, and to Polk Co., Iowa, in 1874; located in this township in 1876. Married Miss Sarah Garber in 1865; she was born in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1846; have four children—Samuel G., born Dec. 8, 1868; Ira D., Dec. 23, 1870; Mary A., June 25, 1875, and Lula C., Dec. 24, 1877. Are members of the German Baptist Church. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

Lingham, M., far., S. 27; P. O. Lamoille.

McLAIN, H. C., far., S. 10; P. O. Lamoille.

Madden, M., far., S. 25; P. O. Lamoille.

Magee, J. D.

MANWARING, SAMUEL, far., S. 30; P. O. State Centre; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1822; located in this county in 1856. Married Miss Hannah Lamphars in 1846; she was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1825; have four children

—Adelia M., born May 10, 1848; Helena P., Aug. 17, 1858; Mary H., July 22, 1862, and Charley Pratt, Feb. 5, 1865. Republican. Owns 260 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; has improvements of a superior order.

MARTIN, JESSE, farmer, Secs. 5 and 6; P. O. State Centre; born in Hillsboro, N. H., in 1809; located in this county in 1860. Married Lavina Hoyt in 1850; she was born in Woodstock, N. H., in 1821; have two children—Charles B., born Jan. 12, 1853; Henry N., born May 14, 1862. Republican. Owns 163 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

MILLER, FREDERICK, far., Sec. 19; P. O. State Centre; born in Germany, County of Holstein, in 1839; came to this country and located in Grant Co., Wis., in 1855, and in this county in 1869. He married Miss Dora Kay in 1860; she was born in Germany in 1841; their children—Pauline S., Jan. 11, 1861; Frank L., born Feb. 13, 1862; Alvina S., June 14, 1863; Frank F., born Dec. 1, 1864; Dora M. L., born Oct. 25, 1866; Annie C., born Sept. 19, 1868; Charles A., born Dec. 28, 1871; Frederick, born July 14, 1874; Nora, born May 1, 1877. He owns 265 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, valued at $35 per acre; he is a systematic farmer, and although a young man when he came to this county, with no capital but a sound education, he soon familiarized himself with the customs of the new country, and adopted that profession that promised the most independence and honest profit—farming.

Moler, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Lamoille.

MONTGOMERY, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. State Centre; born in Upper Canada in 1841; moved to Michigan with his parents when a child, and to Illinois in 1859, and to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1864, and located in this county in 1871. He married Miss Annie E. Rand in 1870; she was born in Wisconsin in 1851; have two children—William G. and Dora R. Mr. Montgomery enlisted in the 34th Ill. V. I., Co. D, in 1861; was mustered out in 1864; served one year and a half with his regiment, and was then detailed on garrison duty in heavy artillery in Murfreesboro, Tenn.; was discharged in Atlanta, Ga., at the close of his term of service.

Monroe, J. W., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Marshalltown.

Moore, Wm., far., S. 20; P. O. Lamoille.

Mulcahy, Martin, far. S. 34; P. O. Marshalltown.

MYERS, WILLIAM W., farmer, S. 5; P. O. Lamoille; born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1825; moved to Columbiana Co., O., in 1833, and to this county in 1856. He married Miss Mary F. Townsend in 1857; she was born in Beaver Co., Penn., in 1836; two children—Paulina L., born Jan. 10, 1866; Samuel W., Sept. 15, 1868. Mrs. M., is member of the Friends' Society. They control 348 acres of land, valued at $33 per acre.

NEWMAN, J., far., Sec. 19; P. O. State Centre.

NICHOLS, W. R., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lamoille; born in London, Eng., 1832; located in Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1858, and in this county in 1866. He married Miss Ularah Reeves in 1852; she was born in Oxfordshire, Eng., in 1824; their children are John W. A., born Jan. 22, 1856; Susey C., June 29, 1861. Members of Episcopal Church; he is a Republican. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. He enlisted in the 3d Wis. Cavalry, Co. C, in January, 1864; mustered out in 1865.

Noble, C., far., S. 12; P. O. Lamoille.

O'BRIEN, Wm., far., S. 35; P. O. Marshalltown.

Overhalts, A., far., S. 33; P. O. Lamoille.

PHILLIPS, B. G., farmer, S. 2; P. O. Lamoille.

PARKE, THOMAS, farmer, S. 32; P. O. State Centre; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1839; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1855; to Grundy Co., Iowa., in 1868, and located in this county in 1873. Married Miss Amy C. Stauffer in 1864; she was born in same county in 1844; have four children — Emma A., born June 30, 1868; Effie May, Oct. 12, 1870; Carrie E., Nov. 15, 1872; LaRoy, Feb. 2, 1877. Mr. P. is a Republican. Has been School Director and Road Supervisor. He rents $160 acres of land.

POFFENBERGER, A., farmer, S. 19; P. O. State Centre; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1834. Married Miss Henrietta Hatzel in 1858; she was born in same county and State in 1838; have three children—William H., born Dec. 16, 1858; Anna Laura, Sept. 8, 1860; Charles M., Dec. 26, 1866. He is a Democrat in politics; is Road Supervisor and School Director. Owns 159 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

POFFENBERGER, J., farmer, S. 32; P. O. State Centre; born in Washington Co., Md., 1839; moved to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1862; to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1864; and located in this county in 1873. Married Annie W. Bassett in 1865; she was born in England in 1844; their children are Edward L., born Sept. 3, 1866; Erenia H., Oct. 6, 1869. He is a Democrat. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

Pratt, Jonas, far., S. 12; P. O. Lamoille.

RIEMENSCHNEIDER, HENRY, far., S. 7, P. O. State Centre.

Roundy, J. D., far., S. 11; P. O. Lamoille.

SABIN, T. J., far., Sec. 18; P. O. State Centre.

SCHRADER, AUGUST, farmer, S. 19; P. O. State Centre; born in Germany in 1832; came to Baltimore, Md., in 1853; located in this county in 1864. Married Anna M. Botteger in 1857; she was born in Germany in 1836. He is a Republican. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

SCOTT, F. A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. State Centre; born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., in March, 1864; located in this county in 1868. Married Miss Adelia Freer in 1873; she was born in the same county. He is a Democrat in politics. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre.

SEIBERT, J. C., farmer and preacher, Sec. 29; P. O. State Centre; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1840; moved to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1846, and to Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1860, and located in this county in 1875. Married Miss Eliza Stuckey in 1860; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1842; have four children—Harry M., born June 5, 1864; Jesse G., Aug. 26, 1867; Libby A., Feb. 20, 1871; Charley J., June 24, 1873. They are members of the German Baptist Church, of which he is one of the preachers. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

SESSIONS, A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. State Centre; born in Franklin Co., Mass., in 1812; located in this county in 1875. Married E. Maxam in 1825; she was born in the same place in 1810, died 1830; one child—Samuel A., born in 1829. Married Miss Lydia Rice in 1832; she died in 1853; three children—George Le Roy, born Jan. 1, 1834; William N., July 25, 1836; Arthur L., May 2, 1838. He married his present wife, Ellen Michael, in 1876. Republican. Road Supervisor. Owns 123 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Shaul, P., far., S. 13; P. O. Lamoille.

Smith, A. A., far., S. 28; P. O. Lamoille.

Smith, W. R., far., S. 21; P. O. Lamoille.

SNIVELY, GEO. W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Marshalltown; born in Warren Co., Ill., in 1854; located in this county in 1875. Married Miss J. Daniels in 1875; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1853; have one child—Ida, born June 24, 1876. Greenbacker in politics. Rents forty acres of land.

Sommerkamp, A., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Lamoille.

Stevens & Lane, farmers.

Stouffer, A., far., S. 22; P. O. Lamoille.

STOUFFER, D. A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lamoille; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1828; located in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1845, and in this county in 1869. Married Miss Ellen A. Parke in 1861; she was born in same place in 1844; their children are George A., born Nov. 5, 1862; William S., Sept. 10, 1864; Edward F., May 4, 1867; Charles E., Oct. 29, 1869; Ora C., Aug. 2, 1874. They are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican. Has been School Director two years; is Road Supervisor at present. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

Stouffer, G. H., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Lamoille.

Stouffer, J., far., S. 33; P. O. Lamoille.

TALBERT, W. S., lab., Lamoille.

Thayer, S., far., S. 28; P. O. Lamoille.
Triplett, Amos, far., Sec. 32; P. O. State Centre.

TRIPLETT, F. M., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. State Centre; born in Bureau Co., Ill., 1846; located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Ada Rollins in 1871; she was born in New Hampshire in 1849. He is a Republican. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

TRIPLETT, WILLIAM (deceased); born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1836, died Sept. 16, 1877; he located in this county in 1868. Married Miss Elizabeth Diggings in 1856; she was born in Juniata Co., Penn., in 1832; seven children—Wesley H., born May 23, 1857; Riley, July 8, 1859; Harry, July 29, 1861; Stephen A., April 29, 1864; Rizzie and Roxie (twins), Sept. 8, 1866; Rhoda T., Nov. 14, 1872. Mrs. T. is a member of M. E. Church. Owns 120 acres of land valued at $35 per acre.

Trucks, M., far., S. 7; P. O. Lamoille.

WAGERMAN, JACOB, far., S. 8; P.O. Lamoille.

WALLACE, VALENTINE, farmer, S. 29; P. O. State Centre; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1836; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1845, and located in this county in 1869. Married Miss Mary C. Cauffman in 1862; she was born in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1839; died in 1863; he married Miss Margaret E. Souffer in 1867; she was born in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1848; have three children—Eusebia N., born June 14, 1868; Lorena E., Feb. 6, 1870; Adelbert F., May 24, 1871. Are members of the Christian Adelphi Church; Republican; has been School Director and Road Supervisor several terms. Owns 240 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

WAGAMAN, JOHN, farmer, S. 32; P. O. State Centre; born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1821; moved to Carroll Co., Ill., in 1856, and located in this county in 1867. He married Miss Elizabeth Coughanour in 1852; she was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1830; they have two children—Mary C., born June 5, 1860; William W., Oct. 4, 1865. Members of the M. E. Church, of which he is Steward; he is a Republican. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

Weir, Geo., far., S. 25; P. O. Lamoille.
Weir, John, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Lamoille.

WHALEY, JOHN B., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Lamoille; born in Meigs Co., Ohio, in 1852; located in this county in 1855. Married Miss Ida May Dunlap; she was born in this county in 1855. He owns seventy-five acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Wickersham, A., far., S. 23; P.O. Lamoille.
Wickersham, B. F., farmer, Sec., 34; P. O. Lamoille.
Wickersham, E. H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lamoille.
Wickersham, H., farmer, S. 34.
Wickersham, S. J., far., S. 11; P. O. Lamoille.
Wickersham, T. G., far., S. 36; P. O. Lamoille.
Wolcott, A. T., far., S. 14; P. O. Lamoille.

WOODARD, LYMAN, farmer, S. 1; P. O. Lamoille; born in Vermont in 1809; located in this county in 1856. Married Ann Eliza Miller, 1832; she was born in Lower Canada in 1813; their children are Mayra, born Nov. 7, 1839; was in the army of United States four years; William, May 16, 1842; died from wounds at battle of Iuka Jan. 25, 1863; Charles H., Dec. 31, 1844; Eliza J., July 16, 1847; Melvin, Sept. 7, 1850; Wanan W., July 3, 1854. Are members of the M. E. Church last forty years; Republican. Owns 200 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

Woodard, M., far., S. 9; P. O. Lamoille.

WORTH, JOHN, far., S. 23; P. O. Lamoille; born in Germany in 1827; came to this country and located in Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1849, and in this county in 1859. Married Miss Manly Shaul; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1842; three children—Alley L., born in July, 1856; Charles W., Feb. 11, 1860; Herbert J., Aug. 5, 1862. Republican. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Wyatt, A. S., far., S. 22; P. O. Lamoille.
Wyatt, E., far., S. 27; P. O. Lamoille.
Wyatt, E. A., far., S. 27; P. O. Lamoille.

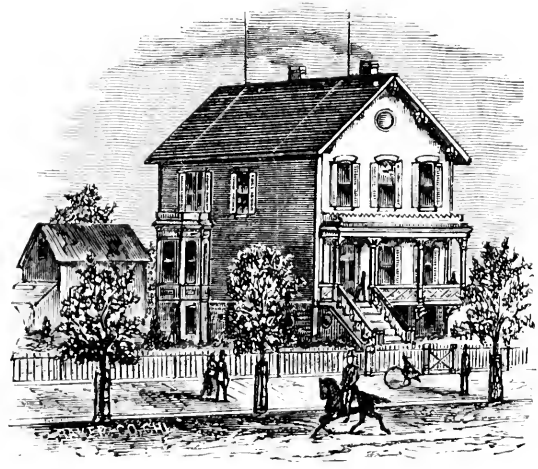
WYATT, EDWARD M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lamoille; born in Can-

ada in 1831; went to California in 1853; located in this county in 1856. He married Miss Isabella G. Smith in 1856; she was born in Canada in 1840; have eight children—William F., born Feb. 27, 1860; Bertha, Aug. 19, 1862; Sarah R., Dec. 27, 1865; Jennette E., April 16, 1867; Charles, Sept. 12, 1870; Mary V., March 12, 1872; Agnes G., Nov. 10, 1874; Cynthia A., April 10, 1877. Are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is Steward. Is Justice of the Peace, and has been for eight years. Republican. Owns 427 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre.

Wyatt, E. R., far., S. 16; P. O. Lamoille.
Wyatt, H. M., far., S. 27; P. O. Lamoille.

YOKOM, E. N., far., S. 32; P. O. Lamoille.

ZUSENISEZ, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lamoille; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1821; came to this country in 1870. Married Louisa Wilhelm in 1851; she was born in the same place in Germany in 1815; they have four children—Sophia, born in 1854; Dora, in 1858; Frederick, in 1862; Henry, in 1868. They are members of the German Church. He owns 200 acres, valued at $30 per acre.



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